



ABN: 79 140 110 130

And Controlled Entities

ANNUAL REPORT

**For the year ended
30 June 2011**

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Brett Smith
Richard Aden
Scott Spencer
Stephen Brockhurst

SECRETARY

Amanda Wilton-Heald

REGISTERED OFFICE

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Subiaco WA 6008

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

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Subiaco WA 6008
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SHARE REGISTRY

Advanced Share Registry Services
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AUDITORS

Bentleys
Level 1, 12 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005

DIRECTORS REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the Consolidated Entity from incorporation to 30 June 2011.

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors of the Consolidated Entity in office during the financial period and up to the date of this report are:

Brett Smith BSc (Hons), MAUSIMM MAIG – Chairman (appointed 20 October 2009)

Brett Smith has acquired over 20 years of experience in the mining and exploration industry as a geologist, manager, consultant and director. His industry experience is broad, dominated by exploration and resource definition. He is currently Non-Executive Chairman of Australian junior energy explorer company, Blackham Resources Limited, Non-Executive Director of uranium explorer Cauldron Energy Limited, Non-Executive Chairman of Eclipse Uranium Limited and Managing Director of Corazon Mining Limited.

Former Directorships:
Jackson Minerals Limited

Richard Aden A.C.M.A. – Executive Director (appointed 20 October 2009)

Richard Aden has over 20 years oil and gas experience in a variety of senior positions worldwide, having worked for Hardman Resources, Enterprise Oil, Tap Oil, Cairn Energy and most recently Rialto Energy Limited. Richard Aden has extensive experience in operational and corporate finance including treasury and capital management, equity and debt raising and management, financial compliance, project evaluation and commercial screening, mergers & acquisitions, strategic/business planning and government/investor relations.

Scott Spencer B.A. (Hons), B.Phil., M.Litt – Non-Executive Director (appointed 9 November 2009)

Scott Spencer studied languages, history and politics at the University of Western Australia and St Antony's College, Oxford. He joined the Australian Foreign Service in 1972 and spent nearly 20 years working on international political and economic issues with the Australian Government. In 1990 – 93 he was Regional Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Western Australia. He then entered the private sector, working on international resources projects in the period 1994 to 2006. He was a Director of Hardman Resources Limited, the ASX/AIM listed petroleum E & P Company which was awarded AIM International Company of the Year in 2004.

Former Directorships:
Hardman Resources Limited
Green Rock Energy Limited

Stephen Brockhurst B.Com – Non-Executive Director (appointed 20 October 2009)

Stephen Brockhurst has over 12 years experience in the finance and corporate advisory industry and has been responsible for the preparation of the Due Diligence process and Prospectuses on a number of initial public offers. Stephen Brockhurst experience includes corporate and capital structuring, corporate advisory and Company secretarial services, capital raising, ASX and ASIC compliance requirements.

Stephen Brockhurst is Company Secretary of Plymouth Minerals. Stephen Brockhurst is currently a Director of Red Emperor Resources NL

Former Directorships:
Bannerman Resources Limited
Blackham Resources Limited
Stirling Minerals Limited

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Company Secretary, Amanda Wilton-Heald was appointed on 20 October 2009. Amanda Wilton-Heald is a Chartered Accountant with over 12 years experience in Australia and the UK.

SHAREHOLDINGS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Directors	Balance 01-Jul-10	Entitlements issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30-Jun-11
Brett Smith	1,045,000	250,000	-	5,000	1,300,000
Richard Aden	1,020,000	-	-	31,682	1,051,682
Scott Spencer	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	1,000,001	1,129,622	-	129,621	2,259,244
	4,065,001	1,379,622	-	166,303	5,610,926

Directors	Balance 20/10/09	Incorporation & promoter capital	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30/06/10
Brett Smith	-	1,000,000	-	45,000	1,045,000
Richard Aden	-	1,000,000	-	20,000	1,020,000
Scott Spencer	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	-	1,000,001	-	-	1,000,001
	-	4,000,001	-	65,000	4,065,001

Net other change represents on market share purchases.

OPTION HOLDINGS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Directors	Balance 01-Jul-10	Entitlements issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30-Jun- 11	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable
Brett Smith	1,000,000	900,000	-	-	1,900,000	900,000	1,900,000
Richard Aden	1,000,000	510,000	-	-	1,510,000	510,000	1,510,000
Scott Spencer	1,000,000	500,000	-	-	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Stephen Brockhurst	1,000,000	2,259,245	-	-	3,259,245	2,259,245	3,259,245
	4,000,000	4,169,245	-	-	8,169,245	4,169,245	8,169,245

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

Directors	Balance 20/10/09	Granted as promoter options	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30/06/10	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable
Brett Smith	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Richard Aden	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Scott Spencer	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
	-	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000

REMUNERATION POLICY

In determining competitive remuneration rates, the Board reviews benchmarks on local and international trends among comparative companies and industry generally. It examines terms and conditions for employee incentive schemes, benefit plans and share plans. Independent advice should be obtained to confirm that executive remuneration is in line with market practice and is reasonable in the context of Australian executive reward practices.

Performance Based Remuneration

The Board recognises that Jacka Resources Limited operates in a global environment. To prosper in this environment, it must attract, motivate and retain key executive staff. The principles supporting the remuneration policy are that:

- Reward reflects the competitive global market in which we operate.
- Individual reward is based on performance across a range of indicators that apply to delivering results across the Consolidated Entity.
- Rewards to executives are linked to creating value for shareholders.
- Executives are rewarded for both financial and non-financial performance.
- Remuneration arrangements are equitable and facilitate the deployment of senior management across the Consolidated Entity.

No shares or options or any other remuneration was issued to any Directors or any key management personnel during the period. Company secretarial, compliance services and office rental were provided by Mining Corporate Pty Ltd to the value of \$79,163 (2010: \$50,000), of which Stephen Brockhurst is a Director and Amanda Wilton-Heald is an employee.

Market Comparisons

Consistent with attracting and retaining talented executives, the board endorses the use of incentive and bonus payments. The board continues to seek external advice to ensure reasonableness in remuneration scale and structure, and to compare the Consolidated Entity's position with the external market. The impact and high cost of replacing senior employees and the competition for talented executives requires the committee to reward key employees when they deliver consistently high performance.

Board Remuneration

Shareholders approve the maximum aggregate remuneration for non-executive directors. The board determines actual payments to directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on benchmarks with regard to market practice, relativities, and the duties and accountabilities of directors. A review of directors' remuneration is conducted annually to benchmark overall remuneration including retirement benefits. Directors are entitled to remuneration from the date of ASX listing.

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

The following table of benefits and payment details, in respect of the financial year, the components of remuneration for each member of the key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity, and to the extent different, the directors receiving the highest remuneration:

30 June 2011	Short-term benefits	Long-term benefits	Share based payments		
Directors	Salary, fees and leave	Superannuation	Shares/options	Total	% Share based remuneration
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Brett Smith	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Richard Aden	201,250	14,063	-	215,313	-
Scott Spencer	40,000	134	-	40,134	-
Stephen Brockhurst	40,000	3,600	-	43,600	-
Amanda Wilton-Heald ¹	-	-	-	-	-
	331,250	17,797	-	349,047	-

30 June 2010	Short-term benefits	Long-term benefits	Share based payments		
Directors	Salary, fees and leave	Superannuation	Shares/options	Total	% Share based remuneration
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Brett Smith	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Aden	-	-	-	-	-
Scott Spencer	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen Brockhurst	-	-	-	-	-
Amanda Wilton-Heald ¹	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Mining Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which the Company Secretary, Amanda Wilton-Heald is an employee, was paid \$76,163 (2010: \$50,000) in cash company secretarial and accounting services.

OPERATING RESULTS

Loss after income tax for the financial year was \$4,573,781 (2010: \$3,344).

The net asset position of the Consolidated Entity at 30 June 2011 was \$6,444,524 (2010: \$82,545). The entity used the cash and assets in a form readily convertible to cash that it had at the time of admission in a way consistent with its business objectives.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Corporate

Jacka Resources gained full listing on the Australian Securities Exchange on 9 July 2010, having raised \$3.1 million (before listing costs).

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

On 11 August 2010 the Company announced an entitlement options issue of 13.17 million options on the basis of 1 share option for every 2 ordinary shares held at a price of \$0.01 per option with an exercise price of \$0.20 before 31 December 2012.

The Company announced on 17 September that it had entered into a farmin Agreement with Cooper Energy to earn 15% equity in the Bargou Block in the Gulf of Hammamet Tunisia. To fund this acquisition Jacka Resources immediately placed 3.95 million shares at \$0.20 to raise \$0.79 million. With a second tranche of funding, being 16.05 million shares at \$0.20 to raise a further \$3.21 million.

On 15 May 2011 the company announced a fully underwritten entitlement issue to raise \$4.6 million (\$4.3 million after costs). The entitlements issue was fully underwritten by Paterson Securities Limited and the underwriting was significantly oversubscribed. The company placed 46.3 million shares at \$0.10 to raise \$4.63 million, as well as 46.3 million options expiring 31 October 2011 with an exercise price of \$0.15 and 23.15 million option expiring 31 December 2012 with an exercise price of \$0.20.

At the end of the period the Company had \$4,428,859 in cash, 92,675,002 shares on issue plus options as listed in the table below.

Summary of Capital Structure as at 30 June 2011	Quantity
Ordinary Shares	92,675,002
Unlisted Options exercisable at \$0.35 on or before 31 December 2013	5,000,000
Unlisted Options exercisable at \$0.20 on or before 31 December 2012	36,337,502
Unlisted Options exercisable at \$0.15 on or before 31 October 2011	46,337,501

Australia

WA-399-P, Exmouth Basin, North West Shelf

In 2010 the Company reduced its holding in the WA-399-P block from 20% to 15% with the introduction into the Joint Venture of Apache Norwest Pty Ltd ("Apache" or "Operator"). Apache is the Operator of the block and holds a 60% working interest. The Operator has advised that the Gazelle 3D seismic acquisition was completed successfully and on schedule in the March 2011 quarter. Data processing is expected to be completed in Q3 2011.

The 3D seismic data acquisition exceeded the existing minimum exploration commitment obligation under the exploration permit terms.

Prospective Resources

The Company's assessment of Prospective Resources for the Gazelle Lead, prior to the acquisition of the Gazelle 3D seismic dataset, was as follows:

Prospective Resources as at 30-Jun-11*	Licence / Permit	Jacka %	Mean Gross (MMboe)	Mean Jacka Share (MMboe)	Comments
Gazelle Lead	WA399P	15%	56	8.4	2D "flat spot" to be confirmed in 3D
Total Prospective Resources			56	8.4	

* WA399P Independent Geologist Review March 2010

Tunisia**Bargou Block, Gulf of Hammamet**

On 17 September 2010 the Company announced that it had entered into a Farm Out Agreement (“FOA”) through its wholly owned subsidiary Jacka Tunisia Bargou Pty Ltd with Cooper Energy (ASX:COE) to earn 15% of the Bargou block, located in the Gulf of Hammamet, Tunisia (Figure 1).

The Bargou block is located within the Pelagian Basin and covers an area of 4,616km² with predominantly offshore prospects and leads. The Pelagian basin is a prolific producing basin spanning Tunisia and Libya and contains some of Tunisia’s most prolific oil and gas fields.

As well as the Hammamet West field, estimated to contain 111 million barrels of P50 Contingent Resources the block has multiple independent structures as follow-up exploration opportunities, including Ras Marsa and Kuriate Est, which are expected to be matured into prospects by further technical work.

Prospective Resources

The Bargou block has multiple independent leads, prospects and structures to explore and is considered to be one of the most prospective in Tunisia. The Bargou block has independently verified Mean Prospective Resources in excess of 600 million barrels of oil (in excess of 90 million barrels of oil net to Jacka). As the joint venture furthers its exploration efforts, in particular to the south of the block, it is anticipated that 3D seismic will firm up the volumes of Prospective Resources.

Prospective Resources as at 30-Jun-11*	Licence / Permit	Jacka %	Mean Gross (MMboe)	Mean Jacka Share (MMboe)	Comments
Tunisia	Bargou	15%	612	92	
Totals			612	92	

* based on RPS Independent Assessment August 2008

Menzel Horr-1

The Menzel Horr-1 well (MHR-1) spudded on 3 January 2011. The Menzel Horr Prospect lies onshore within the Bargou Exploration Permit and MHR-1 the first of two wells planned on the block this year, with the offshore appraisal well Hammamet West-3 scheduled for later in 2011.

On 9 March 2011 the well had reached a depth of 2,895 metres. Although there were oil shows in the Ain Grab and Bou Dabbous formations as well as high gas readings in the El Haria (regional seal for the Abiod) the well did not intersect the primary Abiod formation objective and was plugged and abandoned.

A test of oil shows in the Bou Dabbous formation failed to flow hydrocarbons with the formation appearing to be tight.

With the geology encountered in the well more complex than the pre-drill expectations, the Joint Venture is now integrating the well logs and results into its geological models. Upon review the Joint Venture will agree on the next steps for onshore exploration in the Bargou block.

Hammamet West Oilfield

The previous wells have been drilled on the offshore structure at Hammamet West, each recovering hydrocarbons to the surface and with HW-2 intersecting 192 metre oil column. The Joint Venture intends to drill an appraisal well into the oilfield, scheduled for later in 2011. The Hammamet West-3 (HW3) well will appraise the discoveries made on Hammamet West 1 and 2. The plan for HW3 will be to utilise horizontal drilling to access the carbonate reservoir fractures before conducting a flow test.

Independent Report

Senergy is a UK based consultancy that was commissioned by Cooper Energy to provide an independent persons report (IPR), regarding the initial oil in Place for the Hammamet West Oil Field. The Senergy IPR conclusions are as follows:

- the Oil field has an estimated oil in place range between 100-600 million barrels (P90-P10)
- the fracture porosity in the Abiod carbonate is a key critical parameter in estimating the volume of oil in place and the recovery factor for the oil field.
- the Abiod is demonstrably fractured in the Hammamet West Oil accumulation, however there is a general lack of information to allow fracture porosity to be accurately quantified – there has simply been insufficient data collected. Instead, fracture porosities from a number of analogue fields have been drawn on for the recent Hammamet West volume estimates.
- further appraisal drilling of the Oil Field is required to collect further data on the volumetric parameters and to determine whether the field can produce at commercial rates.

It is anticipated that all the risk factors identified in the IPR will be addressed with drilling of Hammamet West-3. In particular, Hammamet West-3 will target and test the section of the Hammamet West structure where Hammamet West-2 encountered a 192m oil column. An approximately 500m horizontal section will be drilled within the column, in a direction designed to optimally access open fractures. This is a proven approach for addressing uncertainty in fracture quantity, location and dilation in fractured fields and for demonstrating flow rate capacity.

Contingent Resources

Since entering the Joint Venture in September 2010 the contingent resource estimates at the Hammamet West Oil Field have been revised twice by the Operator. The first (upward) revision was the result of better structural definitions, following the acquisition and interpretation of the Hammamet West 3D seismic dataset. The second (upward) revision was due to the discovery of information that revealed 15 barrels of oil had been recovered during DST#2 at Hammamet West 2, far more than the “slight amount” previously thought. This demonstrates that the oil column extends deeper than previously held and that the previous in-place volume range had been underestimated. The Operator continues its interpretation of the 3D seismic data, which has recently been reprocessed using PSDM.

The IPR volume estimates are within the anticipated range, giving Jacka confidence in the field’s ultimate recoverable volumes. In determining contingent resources, the OWC has been probabilistically distributed between the oil-down-to in Hammamet West-2 and the Hammamet West structural spill point, as mapped in the Hammamet West 2011 PSDM 3D seismic dataset. P50 Contingent Resources are estimated to be 111 million barrels with a net to Jacka of 16.6 million barrels.

The increase in the contingent resource estimate and subsequent project economics based on the conceptual development plan is significant and adds material upside potential to Jacka’s portfolio.

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

Contingent Resources as at 30-Jun-11	Licence / Permit	Jacka %	2C Gross (MMboe)	2C Jacka Share (MMboe)	Comments
Hammamet West	Bargou Tunisia	15%	111	16.6	Includes proven oil reservoired in Abiod Fm plus minor contribution from Birsa Fm
Total			111	16.6	

* equity subject to farmin

Conceptual Development Plan

Worley Parsons has completed a development concept plan in which 15 to 20 million barrels of recoverable oil would be considered economic. On this basis, at time of farmin, the Hammamet West contingent resource base was potentially economic. The subsequent contingent resource reviews, including the IPR by Senenergy suggest that there will be sufficient volumes to progress the development concept, provided the key 'risk' factors identified during the resource estimation process fall within the anticipated (broad) range during the drilling of Hammamet West-3.

New Ventures – East Africa

Jacka announced on 1 July 2011 that it is in exclusive negotiations for the award of oil and gas exploration and production rights over the entire Ruhuhu Basin, an onshore area of some 8,400km², following an offer by the Tanzania Petroleum and Development Corporation (TPDC). Subject to negotiation of a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA), Jacka will hold 100% equity and will be the operator of the licence.

Tanzania is underexplored but is fast becoming an international oil and gas exploration hot spot. The country has grabbed petroleum industry headlines over the past 12 months following the announcement of three sizeable, offshore gas discoveries by an Ophir Energy-led Joint Venture. It is now attracting the attention of industry leaders, with companies such as Shell, Statoil, Total, Petrobras, Exxon and Tullow entering the country. Tanzania is considered to have significant exploration potential within the offshore deep water blocks and within the onshore East African Rift basins, located in the central and western parts of the country.

On 13 April 2011 the Company announced that it had signed a Joint Bidding Agreement with Pancontinental Oil & Gas Limited ("Pancon") whereby the two companies will cooperate in evaluating and applying for petroleum acreage in certain areas of East Africa. Pancon are already active in several licences in Kenya.

Persons compiling information about Hydrocarbons

Pursuant to the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules 5.11, 5.11.1, 5.12 and 5.13, the technical information provided in this report has been compiled by Justyn Wood of Wood Petroleum Exploration Pty Ltd, an independent Technical Consultant to Jacka Resources Limited. Mr Wood is a qualified geophysicist with over 18 years technical, commercial and management experience in exploration for, appraisal and development of oil and gas resources. Mr Wood has reviewed the results, procedures and data contained in this report. Mr Wood consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities during the period of the Consolidated Entity were oil and gas exploration, in Australia block WA-399-P as well as Tunisia block Bargou and 'Business Development' activities undertaken by the Consolidated Entity at period end.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years other than the following:

- On 28 September 2011 the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire an interest in an offshore West African Oil Field, subject to certain conditions.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

Likely developments in the operations of the Consolidated Entity and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Consolidated Entity.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Consolidated Entity is subject to significant regulation in respect of its exploration activities and the Consolidated Entity is aware of its environmental obligations and ensures that it complies with all regulations when carrying out any exploration work. The Consolidated Entity is not aware of any environmental breaches during the year under review.

The directors have considered the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (the NGER Act) which introduces a single national reporting framework for the reporting and dissemination of information about the greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, and energy use and production of corporations. At the current stage of development, the directors have determined that the NGER Act will have no effect on the Consolidated Entity for the current nor subsequent financial year. The directors will reassess this position as and when the need arises.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

No dividends were paid during the period and no recommendation is made as to dividends.

OPTIONS

At the date of this report there were the following unissued ordinary shares for which options were outstanding:

- 5,000,000 options expiring on 31 December 2013, exercisable at \$0.35 each
- 36,337,501 A Class options expiring on 31 December 2012, exercisable at \$0.20 each
- 46,337,501 B Class options expiring on 31 October 2011, exercisable at \$0.15 each

No person entitled to exercise these options had or has any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITOR

The Company currently has directors' and officers' liability insurance of which the premium paid is \$19,000 (2010: \$Nil).

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Consolidated Entity or intervene in any proceedings to which the Consolidated Entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Consolidated Entity for all or any part of those proceedings. The Consolidated Entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS REPORT Continued

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

Director	Board Meetings	
	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Brett Smith	5	5
Richard Aden	5	5
Scott Spencer	5	5
Stephen Brockhurst	5	5

MEETINGS OF DUE DILIGENCE COMMITTEE

Director	Due Diligence Committee Meetings	
	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Brett Smith	-	-
Richard Aden	4	4
Scott Spencer	2	1
Stephen Brockhurst	1	1

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year, the Company paid \$1,214 to Bentleys for non-audit services, being taxation consulting services. The Board of Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the period is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. No other fees were paid or payable to the auditors for non-audit services performed during the year ended 30 June 2011.

AUDITOR'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The auditor's independence declaration for the period ended 30 June 2011 has been received and is included within the financial statements.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Richard Aden
Executive Director
Perth, 30 September 2011

**Bentleys Audit & Corporate
(WA) Pty Ltd**

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To The Board of Directors

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the
Corporations Act 2001**

This declaration is made in connection with our audit of the financial report of Jacka Resources Limited and Controlled Entities for the year ended 30 June 2011 and in accordance with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;
- no contraventions of the *Code of Professional Conduct* of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully



BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants



CHRIS WATTS CA
Director

DATED at PERTH this 30th day of September 2011

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

	Note	Consolidated 2011 \$	Consolidated 20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010 \$
Interest revenue		48,859	7,464
Accounting and audit fees		(116,822)	(5,000)
Compliance fees		(22,583)	-
Consultancy fees		(26,500)	-
Depreciation		(610)	-
Directors' remuneration		(365,633)	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditure impairment		(3,858,561)	-
Foreign Exchange		(74,885)	-
Incorporation fees		(3,999)	(1,260)
Insurance		(20,885)	-
Interest		(37)	-
Legal fees		(5,680)	-
Occupancy		(23,100)	-
Printing and stationery		(1,820)	(767)
Travel expenses		(62,511)	-
Website		(2,144)	(3,314)
Other expenses		(36,870)	(467)
Loss before income tax benefit		(4,573,781)	(3,344)
Income tax benefit	2	-	-
Loss for the period		(4,573,781)	(3,344)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income (net of income tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(4,573,781)	(3,344)
Basic loss per share (cents)	3	(11.40)	(0.04)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	Consolidated Entity 2011	Consolidated Entity 2010
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,428,859	3,083,506
Trade and other receivables	5	26,612	250,129
Total Current Assets		4,455,471	3,333,635
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets	6	130,000	-
Plant and equipment	7	2,440	-
Deferred exploration expenditure	8	1,964,550	132,000
Total Non-Current Assets		2,096,990	132,000
Total Assets		6,552,461	3,465,635
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	91,350	315,590
Provisions	10	16,587	-
Liability for application monies	11	-	3,067,500
Total Current Liabilities		107,937	3,383,090
Total Liabilities		107,937	3,383,090
Net Assets		6,444,524	82,545
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12	10,855,915	85,889
Reserves	13	165,734	-
Accumulated losses		(4,577,125)	(3,344)
Total Equity		6,444,524	82,545

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

Consolidated Entity	Issued Capital	Option Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2010	85,889	-	-	(3,344)	82,545
Securities issued during the period	11,701,250	131,687	-	-	11,832,937
Security issue expenses	(931,224)	-	-	-	(931,224)
Assets revalued	-	-	34,047	-	34,047
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,573,781)	(4,573,781)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(4,573,781)	(4,573,781)
Balance at 30 June 2011	10,855,915	131,687	34,047	(4,577,125)	6,444,524
Balance at 20 October 2009	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued during the period	175,926	-	-	-	175,926
Share issue expenses	(90,037)	-	-	-	(90,037)
Loss for period	-	-	-	(3,344)	(3,344)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(3,344)	(3,344)
Balance at 30 June 2010	85,889	-	-	(3,344)	82,545

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

	Note	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$ Inflows/ (Outflows)	Consolidated Entity 20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010 \$ Inflows/ (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(492,669)	(8,231)
Exploration expenditure		(5,316,822)	-
Interest received		48,859	7,464
Interest paid		(37)	-
	4(i)	<u>(5,760,669)</u>	<u>(767)</u>
Net cash (used in) operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of tenement assets		(402,000)	(80,000)
Payment for financial assets		(95,954)	-
Payment for plant and equipment		(3,050)	-
		<u>(501,004)</u>	<u>(80,000)</u>
Net cash (used in) investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		8,765,438	175,926
Application monies received		-	3,067,500
Payment of share issue costs		(1,158,412)	(79,153)
		<u>7,607,026</u>	<u>3,164,273</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities			
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		1,345,353	3,083,506
Cash at beginning of the financial period		<u>3,083,506</u>	-
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	4	<u><u>4,428,859</u></u>	<u><u>3,083,506</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Jacka Resources Limited and controlled entities ('Consolidated Entity').

Jacka Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Reporting Basis and Conventions

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

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001* and the significant accounting policies disclosed below which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this report are as follows:

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Group incurred a loss from ordinary activities of \$4,573,781 for the year ended 30 June 2011 (2010: \$3,344).

The net working capital position of the Group at 30 June 2011 was \$4,347,534 (30 June 2010: deficit \$49,455) and the net increase in cash held during the year was \$1,345,353 (2010: increase \$3,083,506).

The work commitments on licence WA-399-P are split into primary years (1-3) and secondary years (4-6). The joint venture has discretion to enter each secondary year and its subsequent work program or to exit the licence. In Tunisia on the Bargou block the company has entered into a farmin agreement with Cooper Energy to acquire 15% equity of the entire block by funding 30% of the drilling of both Menzel Horr-1 and Hammamet West-3 wells. The licence runs until April 2013 and the remaining commitment on the licence is for one well – Hammamet West-3 is the proposed well and this has been accepted by Tunisian authorities as satisfying the minimum commitments. Hammamet West-3 will be drilled at a cost to Jacka of approximately \$5,100,000 within one year.

The ability of the Company and the Group to continue to pay its debts as and when they fall due is dependent upon the Company successfully raising additional share capital and ultimately developing one of its oil and gas hydrocarbons.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *Continued* FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Directors believe it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis because:

- the Directors have an appropriate plan to raise additional funds as and when it is required. In light of the Group's current exploration projects, the Directors believe that the additional capital required can be raised in the market within the ordinary course of business; and
- the Directors have an appropriate plan to contain certain operating and exploration expenditure if appropriate funding is unavailable.

Accounting Policies

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Jacka Resources Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which Jacka Resources Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities. Control will generally exist when the parent owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are also considered.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities are included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 23 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with those adopted by the parent entity.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are shown separately within the Equity section of the consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

b. Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (ie parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

c. Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. *Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

d. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Consolidated Entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and equipment	12.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

e. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Consolidated Entity commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. *Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

Amortised cost is calculated as: (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; (ii) less principal repayments; (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest method*; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

i. *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

ii. *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

i. *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

ii. *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments. Any gains or losses recognised on fair value adjustments to available-for-sale financial assets are taken to the asset revaluation reserve in equity.

iii. *Financial liabilities*

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

iv. *Fair value*

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *Continued* FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Consolidated Entity reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Consolidated Entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

g. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

h. Exploration Expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs have been determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis.

Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis. In determining the costs of site restoration, there is uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the restoration due to community expectations and future legislation. Accordingly the costs have been determined on the basis that the restoration will be completed within one year of abandoning the site.

i. Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost which is the fair value of consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Consolidated Entity.

Payables to related parties are carried at the principal amount. Interest, when charged by the lender, is recognised as an expense on an accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Consolidated Entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

k. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Consolidated Entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

l. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

m. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

o. Comparative Figures

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

p. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical judgement and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Consolidated Entity.

Key Estimates

Impairment

The Consolidated Entity assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Consolidated Entity that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

An impairment loss of \$3,858,561 (2010: \$Nil) has been recognised in respect of deferred exploration expenditure at reporting date.

Key Estimate – Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto, related to taxation, are based on the best estimates of directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Consolidated Entity as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the Australian Taxation Office.

Key Estimate – Environmental Issues

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and notes thereto are not adjusted for any pending or enacted environmental legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. At the current stage of the company's development and its current environmental impact the directors believe such treatment is reasonable and appropriate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. *Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

Key Judgements

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The Group capitalises expenditure relating to exploration and evaluation where it is considered likely to be recoverable or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in such areas have not yet concluded. Such capitalised expenditure is carried at the end of the reporting period at \$1,964,550.

q. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Consolidated Entity has decided against early adoption of these standards. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Consolidated Entity follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009–11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments. The Consolidated Entity has not yet determined the potential impact on the financial statements.

The changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument; and
- reclassifying financial assets where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on:
 - the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
 - the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:

- Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer disclosure requirements. The following entities are required to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements (ie full IFRS):

- for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability; and
- the Australian Government and state, territory and local governments.

Since the Consolidated Entity is a for-profit private sector entity that has public accountability, it does not qualify for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities.

AASB 2010–2 makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to give effect to the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. It achieves this by specifying the disclosure paragraphs that a Tier 2 entity need not comply with as well as adding specific “RDR” disclosures.

- AASB 2009–12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The Standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgment 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 amendments are not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

- AASB 2009–14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan. This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. *Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

- AASB 2010-4: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. Key changes include:

- clarifying the application of AASB 108 prior to an entity's first Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements;
- adding an explicit statement to AASB 7 that qualitative disclosures should be made in the context of the quantitative disclosures to better enable users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments;
- amending AASB 101 to the effect that disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognised in other comprehensive income is required to be presented, but is permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes;
- adding a number of examples to the list of events or transactions that require disclosure under AASB 134; and
- making sundry editorial amendments to various Standards and Interpretations.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

- AASB 2010-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. However, these editorial amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the respective amended pronouncements.

- AASB 2010-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

This Standard adds and amends disclosure requirements about transfers of financial assets, especially those in respect of the nature of the financial assets involved and the risks associated with them. Accordingly, this Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishing additional disclosure requirements in relation to transfers of financial assets.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

- AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9: Financial Instruments in December 2010. Accordingly, these amendments will only apply when the entity adopts AASB 9.

As noted above, the Consolidated Entity has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements from adopting AASB 9.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. *Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

- AASB 2010–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [AASB 112] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 112: Income Taxes. The amendments brought in by this Standard introduce a more practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model under AASB 140: Investment Property.

Under the current AASB 112, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets depends on whether an entity expects to recover an asset by using it or by selling it. The amendments introduce a presumption that an investment property is recovered entirely through sale. This presumption is rebutted if the investment property is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

The amendments brought in by this Standard also incorporate Interpretation 121 into AASB 112. This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

- AASB 2010–9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 1] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards. The amendments brought in by this Standard provide relief for first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards.

Furthermore, the amendments brought in by this Standard also provide guidance for entities emerging from severe hyperinflation either to resume presenting Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements or to present Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements for the first time. This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

- AASB 2010–10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009–11 & AASB 2010–7] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 2009–11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9, and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

The amendments brought in by this Standard ultimately affect AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and provide relief for first-time adopters from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their transition date.

[The amendments to AASB 2009–11 will only affect early adopters of AASB 2009–11 (and AASB 9: Financial Instruments that was issued in December 2009) as it has been superseded by AASB 2010–7.] This Standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

The Consolidated Entity does not anticipate the early adoption of any of the above Australian Accounting Standards.

The Annual Report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2011 by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010 \$
2. Income tax		
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
	-	-
Deferred income tax expenses included in income tax expense comprises:	-	-
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(154,421)	(39,600)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	154,421	39,600
	-	-
(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on operating profit at 30% (2010: 30%)	(1,372,134)	(1,003)
Add / (Less)		
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	29,467	1,878
Exploration expenditure incurred	(114,821)	(39,600)
Other deductible expenses	(474)	(158)
Share issue cost deduction	(61,276)	(5,402)
Foreign exempt income	1,157,990	-
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	361,248	44,285
Income tax attributable to operating loss	-	-
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates as follows	Nil%	Nil%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
2. Income tax (Continued)		
(c) Deferred tax assets		
Tax losses	404,499	44,285
Provisions and accruals	4,976	1,500
Share issue cost	239,701	21,609
Other	2,649	82
	651,825	67,476
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities	(154,421)	(39,600)
Net deferred tax assets	497,404	27,876
Less: deferred tax assets recognised	(497,404)	(27,876)
	-	-
(d) Deferred tax liabilities		
Exploration expenditure	154,421	39,600
	154,421	39,600
Set-off of deferred tax assets	(154,421)	(39,600)
	-	-
(e) Tax losses		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,348,330	92,918
	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010 \$
3. Loss per share		
Loss from continuing operations for the period	(4,573,781)	(3,344)
	No. 2011	No. 2010
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic EPS	40,114,630	9,263,835
Diluted EPS not disclosed as potential ordinary shares are not dilutive.		

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	4,428,859	3,083,506

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

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010 \$
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4. Cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

(i) Reconciliation of loss for the period to net cash flows used in operating activities:

Loss for the period	(4,573,781)	(3,344)
Depreciation	610	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	223,517	(10,636)
Deferred exploration expenditure	(1,430,550)	-
Payables	19,535	13,213
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	(5,760,669)	(767)

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
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5. Trade and other receivables

Current

Prepayments	2,273	272
GST receivable	24,339	10,364
Capital raising costs on shares due to be issued	-	239,493
	26,612	250,129

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
6. Financial assets		
Available for sale financial assets (level 1)	<u>130,000</u>	-
	<u>130,000</u>	-

Included within level 1 of the hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value are listed investments. The fair values of these financial assets have been based on the closing quoted bid process at the end of the reporting period, excluding transaction costs.

7. Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment		
At cost	3,050	-
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(610)</u>	-
	<u>2,440</u>	-

8. Exploration expenditure

Costs carried forward in respect of deferred exploration expenditure:

Exploration at cost

Balance at beginning of period	132,000	-
Exploration expenditure incurred	5,691,111	132,000
Exploration expenditure written off	<u>(3,858,561)</u>	-
Balance at end of period	<u>1,964,550</u>	132,000

The ultimate recoupment of the exploration expenditure carried forward is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation and/or sale of the relevant areas of interest, at amounts at least equal to book value.

9. Trade and other payables

Current

Trade payables and accruals		
Amounts payable to related parties	3,667	-
Other corporations	<u>87,683</u>	315,590
	<u>91,350</u>	315,590

Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

10. Provisions

Provision for annual leave	<u>16,587</u>	-
	<u>16,587</u>	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
11. Liability for application monies		
Liability for application monies	-	3,067,500
	-	3,067,500

12. Issued capital

(a) Issued and paid up capital

Ordinary shares fully paid of no par value	10,855,915	85,889
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	Consolidated Entity 2011 Number	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 Number	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
(b) Movement in ordinary shares on issue				
Balance at beginning of period	11,000,001	85,889	-	-
Issued for cash on 20 October 2009(i)	-	-	1	1
Issued for cash on 10 November 2009 (ii)	-	-	9,250,000	925
Issued for cash on 9 March 2010 (iii)	-	-	1,750,000	175,000
Issued for cash on 7 July 2010 (iv)	15,337,500	3,067,500	-	-
Issued for cash on 20 September 2010 (v)	3,950,000	790,000	-	-
Issued for cash on 22 October 2010 (vi)	6,392,500	1,278,500	-	-
Issued for cash on 26 October 2010 (vii)	9,222,500	1,844,500	-	-
Issued for cash on 28 October 2010 (viii)	435,000	87,000	-	-
Issued for cash on 30 May 2011 (ix)	18,919,138	1,891,914	-	-
Issued for cash on 9 June 2011 (x)	20,338,363	2,033,836	-	-
Issued for cash on 16 June 2011 (xi)	7,080,000	708,000	-	-
Transaction costs relating to share issues	-	(931,224)	-	(90,037)
Balance at end of period	92,675,002	10,855,915	11,000,001	85,889

- (i) On 20 October 2009 the Consolidated Entity issued 1 incorporation share for \$1.00 per share.
- (ii) On 10 November 2009 the Consolidated Entity issued 9,250,000 promoter shares for \$0.0001 per share.
- (iii) On 9 March 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 1,750,000 seed shares for \$0.10 per share.
- (iv) On 7 July 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 15,337,500 IPO shares for \$0.20 per share.
- (v) On 20 September 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 3,950,000 shares for \$0.20 per share.
- (vi) On 22 October 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 6,392,500 shares for \$0.20 per share.
- (vii) On 26 October 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 9,222,500 shares for \$0.20 per share.
- (viii) On 28 October 2010 the Consolidated Entity issued 435,000 shares for \$0.20 per share.
- (ix) On 30 May 2011 the Consolidated Entity issued 18,919,138 shares for \$0.10 per share.
- (x) On 9 June 2011 the Consolidated Entity issued 20,338,363 shares for \$0.10 per share.
- (xi) On 16 June 2011 the Consolidated Entity issued 7,080,000 shares for \$0.10 per share.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

12. Issued capital (Continued)

(c) Share options

At the end of the period, the following options over unissued ordinary shares were outstanding:

- 5,000,000 options expiring 31 December 2013 at an exercise price of \$0.35 each.
- 36,337,501 A Class options expiring on 31 December 2012, exercisable at \$0.20 each
- 46,337,501 B Class options expiring on 31 October 2011, exercisable at \$0.15 each

(d) Terms and conditions of contributed equity

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Consolidated Entity, to participate in proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Consolidated Entity.

Capital management

Management controls the capital of the Consolidated Entity in order to maintain a good working capital ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Consolidated Entity can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Consolidated Entity's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The Consolidated Entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Consolidated Entity's capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets. The Consolidated Entity's working capital as at 30 June 2011, being current assets less current liabilities, is \$4,347,534. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
12. Issued capital (Continued)			
The working capital for the financial year is as follows:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,428,859	3,083,506
Trade and other receivables	5	26,612	250,129
		<u>4,455,471</u>	<u>3,333,635</u>
Less:			
Trade and other payables and provisions	9,10	(107,937)	(3,383,090)
Working capital		<u>4,347,534</u>	<u>(49,455)</u>

Due to the nature of the Consolidated Entity's activities, being oil and gas exploration, it does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Accordingly, the objective of the Consolidated Entity's capital risk management is to balance the current working capital position against the requirements of the Consolidated Entity to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. This is achieved by maintaining appropriate liquidity to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

13. Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve	34,047	-
Option reserve	131,687	-
	<u>165,734</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Commitments

Expenditure commitments

There are rental, compliance and financial advisory contract in place. The fee is \$6,500 per month for corporate and statutory compliance and financial advisory services provided by Mining Corporate Pty Ltd. There is a rental contract in place commencing 20 June 2011 for a period of 12 months at \$2,000 per month for office rent. The committed expenditure is:

Within one year	102,000	90,000
One to five years	-	-
	<u>102,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>

Exploration commitments

Note that the work commitments on licence WA-399-P are split into primary years (1-3) and secondary years (4-6). The joint venture has discretion to enter each secondary year and its subsequent work program or to exit the licence. The well contemplated is in year 4 of the permit. The licence on the Bargou block in Tunisia runs until April 2013 and the Joint Venture has one further commitment well to drill on the licence. The committed exploration expenditure is:

Within one year	5,100,000	365,000
One to five years	-	900,000
	<u>5,100,000</u>	<u>1,265,000</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

15. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at the date of this report.

16. Auditors' remuneration

Amounts, received or due and receivable by auditors for:

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
- an audit or review services	20,800	5,000
- other services	1,214	7,000
	22,014	12,000

The Consolidated Entity's auditor provided tax services for which \$1,214 was charged. Last year the Consolidated Entity's auditor provided an independent accountant's report for the purpose of the prospectus for which \$7,000 was charged.

17. Key management personnel disclosures

(a) Details of key management personnel

Directors in office during the financial period were:

Executive Director

Richard Aden (Appointed 20 October 2009)

Non-Executive Directors

Brett Smith (Appointed 20 October 2009)

Scott Spencer (Appointed 9 November 2009)

Stephen Brockhurst (Appointed 20 October 2009)

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

(i) Compensation policy

The remuneration policy of Jacka Resources Limited as it applies to key management personnel is disclosed in the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

17. Key management personnel disclosures (Continued)

(ii) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows:

30 June 2011	Short-term benefits	Long-term benefits	Share based payments		
Directors	Salary, fees and leave	Superannuation	Shares/options	Total	% Share based remuneration
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Brett Smith	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Richard Aden	201,250	14,063	-	215,313	-
Scott Spencer	40,000	134	-	40,134	-
Stephen Brockhurst	40,000	3,600	-	43,600	-
Amanda Wilton-Heald ¹	-	-	-	-	-
	331,250	17,797	-	349,047	-

30 June 2010	Short-term benefits	Long-term benefits	Share based payments		
Directors	Salary, fees and leave	Superannuation	Shares/options	Total	% Share based remuneration
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Brett Smith	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Aden	-	-	-	-	-
Scott Spencer	-	-	-	-	-
Stephen Brockhurst	-	-	-	-	-
Amanda Wilton-Heald ¹	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Mining Corporate Pty Ltd, a company of which the Company Secretary, Amanda Wilton-Heald is an employee, was paid \$76,163 (2010: \$50,000) in cash company secretarial and accounting services.

(c) Shareholdings of key management personnel

Directors	Balance 01-Jul-10	Entitlements issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30-Jun-11
Brett Smith	1,045,000	250,000	-	5,000	1,300,000
Richard Aden	1,020,000	-	-	31,682	1,051,682
Scott Spencer	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	1,000,001	1,129,622	-	129,621	2,259,244
	4,065,001	1,379,622	-	166,303	5,610,926

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

17. Key management personnel disclosures (Continued)

Directors	Balance 20/10/09	Incorporation & promoter capital	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30/06/10
Brett Smith	-	1,000,000	-	45,000	1,045,000
Richard Aden	-	1,000,000	-	20,000	1,020,000
Scott Spencer	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	-	1,000,001	-	-	1,000,001
	-	4,000,001	-	65,000	4,065,001

(d) Option holdings of key management personnel

Directors	Balance 01-Jul-10	Entitlements issue	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30-Jun- 11	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable
Brett Smith	1,000,000	900,000	-	-	1,900,000	900,000	1,900,000
Richard Aden	1,000,000	510,000	-	-	1,510,000	510,000	1,510,000
Scott Spencer	1,000,000	500,000	-	-	1,500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Stephen Brockhurst	1,000,000	2,259,245	-	-	3,259,245	2,259,245	3,259,245
	4,000,000	4,169,245	-	-	8,169,245	4,169,245	8,169,245

Directors	Balance 20/10/09	Granted as promoter options	Options exercised	Net change other	Balance 30/06/10	Vested during the period	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable
Brett Smith	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Richard Aden	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Scott Spencer	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Stephen Brockhurst	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
	-	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	4,000,000

All equity transactions with key management personnel have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Consolidated Entity would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

(e) Loans with key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel or their related entities during the period ended 30 June 2011 (2010: \$Nil).

18. Share based payments

There were no share-based payment arrangements during the period ended 30 June 2011 (2010: \$Nil).

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

19. Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 17.

(b) Other transactions

There were no other transactions with key management personnel during the period other than the following:

Mining Corporate Pty Ltd, a Consolidated Entity of which Stephen Brockhurst is a director, provided corporate compliance services to the Consolidated Entity during the period. These services totalled \$79,163 (2010: \$50,000).

20. Financial reporting by segments

During the financial period, the Consolidated Entity operated principally in one business segment (for primary reporting) being exploration, and two geographical segments (for secondary reporting) being Australia and Tunisia.

Basis of accounting for purposes of reporting by operating segments

Accounting policies adopted

Unless stated otherwise, all amounts reported to the Board of Directors as the chief decision maker with respect to operating segments are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent to those adopted in the annual financial statements of the Consolidated Entity.

Inter-segment transactions

Inter-segment loans payable and receivable are initially recognised at the consideration received net of transaction costs. If inter-segment loans receivable and payable are not on commercial terms, these are not adjusted to fair value based on market interest rates. This policy represents a departure from that applied to the statutory financial statements.

Segment assets

Where an asset is used across multiple segments, the asset is allocated to the segment that receives the majority of economic value from the asset. In the majority of instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable on the basis of their nature and physical location.

Segment liabilities

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is direct nexus between the incurrence of the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and certain direct borrowings.

Unallocated items

The following items of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- administration and other operating expenses not directly related to a specific segment.

Unless indicated otherwise in the segment assets note, investments in financial assets, deferred tax assets and intangible assets have not been allocated to operating segments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

20. Financial reporting by segments (Continued)

Exploration

The exploration segment explores for oil and gas. Segment assets including cash paid to joint venture partners for the costs associated with the exploration and are reported in this segment.

(a) Segment performance

	Australian Exploration \$	Tunisia Exploration \$	Total \$
30 June 2011			
Segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment results	(285)	(3,859,968)	(3,860,253)
Amounts not included in segment results but reviewed by Board:			
Interest revenue			48,859
Compliance fees			(22,583)
Depreciation			(610)
Directors' remuneration			(365,633)
Other expenses			(373,561)
Loss before income tax			(4,573,781)
Segment assets	514,738	1,449,812	1,964,550
Segment asset increases for the period:			
Capital expenditure	382,738	5,308,373	5,691,111
Unallocated assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			4,428,859
Trade and other receivables			26,612
Plant and equipment			2,440
Other non-current assets			130,000
Total assets			6,552,461
Segment liabilities	-	-	-
Unallocated liabilities:			
Trade and other payables			91,350
Provisions			16,587
Total liabilities			107,937

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Australian Exploration \$	Tunisia Exploration \$	Total \$
20. Financial reporting by segments (Continued)			
20 October 2009 to 30 June 2010			
Segment revenue	-	-	-
Segment results	-	-	-
Amounts not included in segment results but reviewed by Board:			
Interest revenue			7,464
Compliance fees			(270)
Depreciation			-
Directors' remuneration			-
Other expenses			(10,538)
Loss before income tax			(3,344)
30 June 2010			
Segment assets	132,000	-	132,000
Segment asset increases for the period:			
Capital expenditure	132,000	-	132,000
Unallocated assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents			3,083,506
Trade and other receivables			250,129
Plant and equipment			-
Other non-current assets			-
Total assets			3,465,635
Segment liabilities	-	-	-
Unallocated liabilities:			
Trade and other payables			315,590
Liability for application monies			3,067,500
Total liabilities			3,383,090

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

21. *Financial risk management*

Overview

The Consolidated Entity has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Consolidated Entity's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Consolidated Entity through regular reviews of the risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Consolidated Entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Consolidated Entity's receivables from customers and investment securities. Cash is held with the National Australia Bank which holds an AA credit rating.

Trade and other receivables

As the Consolidated Entity has just started operations, it does not have trade receivables and therefore is not exposed to credit risk in relation to trade receivables.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
Financial assets at fair value		
Cash	4,428,859	3,083,506
Receivables – other	26,612	250,129

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Consolidated Entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Consolidated Entity's reputation.

The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. Typically the Consolidated Entity ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

21. Financial risk management (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Consolidated Entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on those assets and liabilities with an exposure to interest rate risk at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the change in interest rates. At reporting date, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Consolidated Entity's:

- Net loss would decrease by \$86,421 and increase by \$11,297. This is mainly attributable to the Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.
- Other equity reserves would increase by \$86,421 and decrease by \$11,297 mainly as a result of the changes in the fair value of available-for-sale fixed rate instruments.

The following table details the Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date:

Consolidated Entity 2011

Financial Instrument	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturing in:				Total	Weighted average effective interest rate %
		1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest Bearing		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial Assets							
Cash	925,619	3,503,239	-	-	1	4,428,859	1.30%
Receivables – other	-	-	-	-	26,612	26,612	N/A
Total financial assets	925,619	3,503,239	-	-	26,613	4,455,471	
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables and accruals	-	-	-	-	107,937	107,937	N/A
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	107,937	107,937	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

21. Financial risk management (Continued)

Consolidated Entity 2010

Financial Instrument	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturing in:				Total	Weighted average effective interest rate %
		1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest Bearing		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Financial Assets							
Cash	3,083,506	-	-	-	-	3,083,506	0.48%
Receivables – other	-	-	-	-	250,129	250,129	N/A
Total financial assets	3,083,506	-	-	-	250,129	3,333,635	
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables and accruals	-	-	-	-	315,590	315,590	N/A
Liability for application monies	-	-	-	-	3,067,500	3,067,500	N/A
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,383,090	3,383,090	

Consolidated Entity 2011 \$	Consolidated Entity 2010 \$
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Equity attributable to shareholders of the Consolidated Entity

Total assets	6,552,461	3,465,635
Equity ratio in %	102%	4198%

At 30 June 2010 the equity ratio was distorted as a result of the subsequent issue of IPO shares upon the Company being admitted to official quotation on 7 July 2010.

Average equity

Net loss	(4,573,781)	(3,344)
Return on equity in %	(71%)	0%

22. Events subsequent to period end

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since 30 June 2011 that have or may significantly affect the operations, results, or state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity in future financial years other than the following:

- On 28 September 2011 the Company announced an it had entered into an agreement to acquire an interest in an offshore West African Oil Field, subject to certain conditions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

23. Interests in controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and the results of the following subsidiary in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of share	Equity holding	Investment
Exmouth Energy Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	1
Jacka Tunisia Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100%	1

	Company	Company
	2011	2010
	\$	\$

24. Parent entity disclosures

(a) Financial position

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	4,428,857	3,083,505
Trade and other receivables	26,612	250,129
Total Current Assets	4,455,469	3,333,634

Non-Current Assets

Other financial assets	130,002	1
Plant and equipment	2,440	-
Other receivables	5,310,065	-
Exploration expenditure	514,738	132,000
Total Non-Current Assets	5,957,245	132,001

Total Assets	10,412,714	3,465,635
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LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Trade and other payables	91,350	315,590
Liability for application money	16,587	3,067,500
Total Current Liabilities	107,937	3,383,090

Total Liabilities	107,937	3,383,090
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Net Assets	10,304,777	82,545
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EQUITY

Issued capital	10,855,915	85,889
Reserves	165,734	-
Accumulated losses	(716,872)	(3,344)
Total Equity	10,304,777	82,545

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Company	Company
	2011	20 October
	\$	2009 to 30
		June 2010
		\$
24. Parent entity disclosures		
(b) Financial performance		
Loss for the period	(713,528)	(3,344)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(713,528)	(3,344)

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 13 to 46, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. comply with Accounting Standards;
 - b. are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as stated in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
 - c. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and consolidated group;

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Finance Officer have each declared that:

- a. the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with s 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- b. the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
- c. the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view;

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.

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



Richard Aden
Executive Director

Perth, 30 September 2011

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Jacka Resources Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Jacka Resources Limited ("the Company") and Controlled Entities ("the Consolidated Entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, 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.

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Directors Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 Standards 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 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 judgment, 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 opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. The financial report of Jacka Resources 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 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;
- b. The financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, statement of Significant Accounting Policies – Going Concern, which indicates the net asset position of the Consolidated Entity at 30 June 2011 was a surplus of \$4,347,534 and commitments of expenditure of \$5,100,000 for the next year. It is further noted that the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the successful capital raising and from the continued support of Directors.

We cannot form a view as to the Company's ability to successfully raise the required capital to meet the future requirements of the Consolidated Entity. As a result, there exists material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. As a consequence, the Consolidated Entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the probability, recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts nor to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Consolidated Entity not continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Jacka Resources Limited (*Continued*)



Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in directors' report of the year ended 30 June 2011. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Jacka Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

BENTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

CHRIS WATTS CA
Director

DATED at PERTH this 30th day of September 2011

The Company is committed to implementing the highest standards of corporate governance. In determining what those high standards should involve the Company has considered the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Recommendations*.

In line with the above, the Board has set out the way forward for the Company in its implementation of its Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Recommendations. The approach taken by the board was to set a blueprint for the Company to follow as it introduces elements of the governance process. Due to the current size of the Company and the scale of its operations it is neither practical nor economic for the adoption of all of the recommendations approved via the board charter. Where the Company has not adhered to the recommendations it has stated that fact in the annual report however has set out a mandate for future compliance when the size of the Company and the scale of its operations warrants the introduction of those recommendations.

1. Board of Directors

1.1 Role of the Board

The Board's role is to govern the Company rather than to manage it. In governing the Company, the Directors must act in the best interests of the Company as a whole. It is the role of senior management to manage the Company in accordance with the direction and delegations of the Board and the responsibility of the Board to oversee the activities of management in carrying out those delegated duties.

In carrying out its governance role, the main task of the Board is to drive the performance of the Company. The Board must also ensure that the Company complies with all of its contractual, statutory and any other legal obligations, including the requirements of any regulatory body. The Board has the final responsibility for the successful operations of the Company.

To assist the Board carry its functions, it has developed a Code of Conduct to guide the Directors. A copy of the code is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.2 Composition of the Board

To add value to the Company the Board has been formed so that it has effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties. The names of the Directors and their qualifications and experience are stated in the Directors' Report along with the term of office held by each of the Directors. Directors are appointed based on the specific skills required by the Company and on their decision-making and judgment.

The Company recognises the importance of Non-Executive Directors and the external perspective and advice that Non-Executive Directors can offer. There are currently two Non-Executive Directors on the board of the Company who are also independent directors.

An Independent Director:

1. is a Non-Executive Director and;
2. is not a substantial shareholder of the Company or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of the Company;
3. within the last three years has not been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another group member, or been a Director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
4. within the last three years has not been a principal of a material professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another group member, or an employee materially associated with the service provided;
5. is not a material supplier or customer of the Company or another group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with a material supplier or customer;
6. has no material contractual relationship with the Company or other group member other than as a Director of the Company;
7. has not served on the Board for a period which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
8. is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.

Materiality for the purposes of points 1 to 8 above is determined on the basis of both quantitative and qualitative aspects with regard to the independence of directors. An amount over 5% of the Company's expenditure or 10% of the particular directors annual gross income is considered to be material. A period of more than six years as a director would be considered material when assessing independence.

Mr Brett Smith is a Non-Executive Director and Chairman of the Company and meets the Company's criteria for independence. His experience and knowledge of the Company makes his contribution to the Board such that it is appropriate for him to remain on the Board and in his position as Chairman.

Mr Scott Spencer is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and meets the Company's criteria for independence. His experience and knowledge of the Company makes his contribution to the Board such that it is appropriate for him to remain on the Board and in his position as a Non-Executive Director.

Mr Stephen Brockhurst is a Non-Executive Director of the Company and does not meet the Company's criteria for independence. His experience and knowledge of the Company makes his contribution to the Board such that it is appropriate for him to remain on the Board and in his position as a Non-Executive Director.

Mr Richard Aden is an Executive Director of the Company and does not meet the Company's criteria for independence. However, his experience and knowledge of the Company makes his contribution to the Board such that it is appropriate for him to remain on the Board.

1.3 Responsibilities of the Board

In general, the Board is responsible for, and has the authority to determine, all matters relating to the policies, practices, management and operations of the Company. It is required to do all things that may be necessary to be done in order to carry out the objectives of the Company.

Without intending to limit this general role of the Board, the principal functions and responsibilities of the Board include the following.

1. Leadership of the Organisation: overseeing the Company and establishing codes that reflect the values of the Company and guide the conduct of the Board.
2. Strategy Formulation: to set and review the overall strategy and goals for the Company and ensuring that there are policies in place to govern the operation of the Company.
3. Overseeing Planning Activities: the development of the Company's strategic plan.
4. Shareholder Liaison: ensuring effective communications with shareholders through an appropriate communications policy and promoting participation at general meetings of the Company.
5. Monitoring, Compliance and Risk Management: the development of the Company's risk management, compliance, control and accountability systems and monitoring and directing the financial and operational performance of the Company.
6. Company Finances: approving expenses and approving and monitoring acquisitions, divestitures and financial and other reporting.
7. Human Resources: appointing, and, where appropriate, removing Executive Officers as well as reviewing the performance of Executive Officers and monitoring the performance of senior management in their implementation of the Company's strategy.
8. Ensuring the Health, Safety and Well-Being of Employees: in conjunction with the senior management team, developing, overseeing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's occupational health and safety systems to ensure the well-being of all employees.
9. Delegation of Authority: delegating appropriate powers to the CEO (Executive Director) to ensure the effective day-to-day management of the Company and establishing and determining the powers and functions of the Committees of the Board.

Full details of the Board's role and responsibilities are contained in the Board Charter. A copy of the charter is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.4 Board Policies

1.4.1 Conflicts of Interest

Directors must:

- disclose to the Board actual or potential conflicts of interest that may or might reasonably be thought to exist between the interests of the Director and the interests of any other parties in carrying out the activities of the Company; and
- if requested by the Board, within seven days or such further period as may be permitted, take such necessary and reasonable steps to remove any conflict of interest.

If a Director cannot or is unwilling to remove a conflict of interest then the Director must, as per the Corporations Act, absent himself or herself from the room when discussion and/or voting occurs on matters about which the conflict relates.

1.4.2 Commitments

Each member of the Board is committed to spending sufficient time to enable them to carry out their duties as a Director of the Company.

1.4.3 Confidentiality

In accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical standards, Directors and key executives of the Company have agreed to keep confidential, information received in the course of the exercise of their duties and will not disclose non-public information except where disclosure is authorised or legally mandated.

1.4.4 Continuous Disclosure

The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the person responsible for overseeing and coordinating disclosure of information to the ASX as well as communicating with the ASX. In accordance with the *ASX Listing Rules* the Company immediately notifies the ASX of information:

1. concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities; and
2. that would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether to acquire or dispose of the Company's securities.

A copy of the strategy is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.4.5 Education and Induction

It is the policy of the Company that each new Director undergo an induction process in which they are given a full briefing on the Company. Where possible this includes meetings with key executives, tours of the premises, an induction package and presentations. Information conveyed to new Directors include:

- details of the roles and responsibilities of a Director;
- formal policies on Director appointment as well as conduct and contribution expectations;
- a copy of the Board Charter;
- a copy of the Corporate Governance Statement, Charters, Policies and Memos; and
- a copy of the Constitution of the Company.

In order to achieve continuing improvement in Board performance, all Directors are encouraged to undergo continual professional development.

1.4.6 Independent Professional Advice

The Board collectively and each Director has the right to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense, up to specified limits, (that limit is currently set at \$2,000), to assist them to carry out their responsibilities.

1.4.7 Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions include any financial transaction between a Director and the Company. Unless there is an exemption under the Corporations Act from the requirement to obtain shareholder approval for the related party transaction, the Board cannot approve the transaction.

1.4.8 Shareholder Communication

The Company respects the rights of its shareholders and to facilitate the effective exercise of those rights the Company is committed to:

1. communicating effectively with shareholders through releases to the market via ASX, information mailed to shareholders and the general meetings of the Company;
2. giving shareholders ready access to balanced and understandable information about the Company and corporate proposals;
3. making it easy for shareholders to participate in general meetings of the Company; and
4. requesting the external auditor to attend the annual general meeting and be available to answer shareholder questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

The Company also makes available a telephone number and email address for shareholders to make enquiries of the Company. A copy of the policy is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.4.9 Trading in Company Shares

The Company has a Share Trading Policy which states that Directors, members of senior management, certain other employees and their associates likely to be in possession of unpublished price sensitive information may not trade in the Company's securities prior to that unpublished price sensitive information being released to the market via the ASX. A copy of the policy is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au). Unpublished price sensitive information is information regarding the Company, of which the market is not aware, that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities. On 20 December 2010 the Board reviewed and adopted a new Share Trading Policy which included restrictions on trading in closed periods, complying with the ASX Listing Rule requirements.

1.4.10 Performance Review / Evaluation

It is the policy of the Board to conduct evaluation of its performance. The objective of this evaluation is to provide best practice corporate governance to the Company. During the financial year an evaluation of the performance of the Board and its members was not formally carried out. To date, there has been no formal process put in place for performance evaluation. However, a general review of the Board and executives occurs on an on-going basis to ensure that structures suitable to the Company's status as a listed entity are in place. A copy of the policy is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.4.11 Attestations by CEO and CFO

It is the Board's policy, that the CEO and the CFO make the attestations recommended by the ASX Corporate Governance Council as to the Company's financial condition prior to the Board signing the Annual Report. However, as at the date of this report the Company does not have a designated CEO or CFO. Due to the size and scale of operations of the Company these roles are performed by the Board, the Executive Directors and the Company Secretary and they will make the required attestations.

1.4.12 Risk Management Policy

The Company's risk management strategy policy states that the Board as a whole is responsible for the oversight of the Company's risk management and control framework. The objectives of the Company's risk management strategy are to:

- identify risks to the Company;
- balance risk to reward;
- ensure regulatory compliance is achieved; and
- ensure senior executives, the Board and investors understand the risk profile of the Company.

The Board monitors risk through various arrangements including:

- regular Board meetings;
- share price monitoring;
- market monitoring; and
- regular review of financial position and operations.

The Company has developed a Risk Register in order to assist with the risk management of the Company. The Company's risk management strategy was formally reviewed by the Board on 31 March 2010 and was considered a sound strategy for addressing and managing risk. A copy of the strategy is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

1.4.13 Diversity Policy

The Company recognises and respects the value of diversity at all levels of the organisation.

The Company is committed to setting measurable objectives for attracting and engaging women at the Board level, in senior management and across the whole organisation.

As at the date of this report, the Company has the following proportion of women appointed:

- to the Board – 0%
- to senior management – 20%
- to the organisation as a whole – 29%

The Company's objective is to promote a culture which embraces diversity through ongoing education, succession planning, director and employee selection and recognising skills are not gender specific. The Company's Diversity Policy is located on its website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

2. Board Committees

2.1 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of Mr Brett Smith, Mr Stephen Brockhurst and Mr Scott Spencer.

The Committee did not meet formally as the Audit Committee during the financial year however any relevant matters were discussed on an as-required basis from time to time during regular meetings of the Board.

2.2 Remuneration Committee

2.2.1.1 Role

The role of a Remuneration Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in respect of establishing appropriate remuneration levels and incentive policies for employees.

The Remuneration Committee consists of three (3) non-executive directors, being Mr Brett Smith, Mr Scott Spencer, Mr Stephen Brockhurst and the Company Secretary. The Chairman of the Remuneration Committee is Mr Brett Smith, an independent director.

2.2.1.2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of a Remuneration Committee include setting policies for senior officers' remuneration, setting the terms and conditions of employment for the Executive Director, reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on the Company's incentive schemes and superannuation arrangements, reviewing the remuneration of both Executive and Non-Executive Directors, recommendations for remuneration by gender and making recommendations on any proposed changes and undertaking reviews of the Executive Director's performance, including, setting with the Executive Director goals and reviewing progress in achieving those goals.

2.2.2 Remuneration Policy

2.2.2.1 Non-Executive Director Remuneration Policy

Non-Executive Directors are to be paid their fees out of the maximum aggregate amount approved by shareholders for the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors. Non-Executive Directors do not receive performance based bonuses and do not participate in equity schemes of the Company. Non-Executive Directors are entitled to but not necessarily paid statutory superannuation.

2.2.2.2 Executive Director Remuneration

Executive Director remuneration is set by the board with the executive director in question not present.

2.2.3 Current Director Remuneration

Full details regarding the remuneration of Directors, is included in the Directors' Report. A copy of the statement is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

2.3 Nomination Committee

2.3.1.1 Role

The role of a Nomination Committee is to help achieve a structured Board that adds value to the Company by ensuring an appropriate mix of skills are present in Directors on the Board at all times.

The Nomination Committee consists of three (3) non-executive directors, being Mr Brett Smith, Mr Scott Spencer, Mr Stephen Brockhurst and the Company Secretary. The Chairman of the Nomination Committee is Mr Scott Spencer, an independent director. The Nomination Committee meets once a year and abides by the Nomination Committee Charter.

2.3.1.1 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of a Nomination Committee would include devising criteria for Board membership, regularly reviewing the need for various skills and experience on the Board and identifying specific individuals for nomination as Directors for review by the Board. The Nomination Committee also oversees management succession plans including the MD and his/her direct reports and evaluate the Board's performance and make recommendations for the appointment and removal of Directors. Currently the Board as a whole performs this role. Matters such as remuneration, expectations, terms, the procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest and the availability of independent professional advice are clearly understood by all Directors, who are experienced public company Directors.

2.3.2 Criteria for selection of Directors

Directors are appointed based on the specific governance skills required by the Company. Given the size of the Company and the business that it operates, the Company aims at all times to have at least one Director with experience appropriate to the Company's target market. In addition, Directors should have the relevant blend of personal experience in:

- Accounting and financial management; and
- Director-level business experience.

The Nomination Committee is responsible for implementing a program to identify, assess and enhance director competencies. In addition, the Nomination Committee puts in place succession plans to ensure an appropriate mix of skills, experience, expertise and diversity are maintained on the Board. A copy of the procedure is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

3. Company Code of Conduct

As part of its commitment to recognising the legitimate interests of stakeholders, the Company has established a Code of Conduct to guide compliance with legal and other obligations to legitimate stakeholders. These stakeholders include employees, clients, customers, government authorities, creditors and the community as whole. The Company Code of Conduct was adopted by resolution of the Board on 16 February 2010. This Code includes the following:

Responsibilities to Shareholders and the Financial Community Generally

The Company complies with the spirit as well as the letter of all laws and regulations that govern shareholders' rights. The Company has processes in place designed to ensure the truthful and factual presentation of the Company's financial position and prepares and maintains its financial statements fairly and accurately in accordance with the generally accepted accounting and financial reporting standards.

Responsibilities to Clients, Customers and Consumers

The Company has an obligation to use its best efforts to deal in a fair and responsible manner with each of the Company's clients, customers and consumers and is committed to providing clients, customers and consumers with fair value.

Employment Practices

The Company policy is to endeavour to provide a safe workplace in which there is equal opportunity for all employees at all levels of the Company. The Company does not tolerate the offering or acceptance of bribes or the misuse of Company assets or resources. As at the date of this report there are no employees who are not also directors.

Obligations Relative to Fair Trading and Dealing

The Company aims to conduct its business fairly and to compete ethically and in accordance with relevant competition laws. The Company strives to deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers and competitors.

Responsibilities to the Community

As part of the community the Company: is committed to conducting its business in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations

Responsibility to the Individual

The Company is committed to keeping private information from employees, clients, customers, consumers and investors confidential and protected from uses other than those for which it was provided.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and Employees must avoid conflicts as well as the appearance of conflicts between personal interests and the interests of the Company.

How the Company Complies with Legislation Affecting its Operations

Within Australia, the Company strives to comply with the spirit and the letter of all legislation affecting its operations. Outside Australia, the Company will abide by local laws in all countries in which it operates. Where those laws are not as stringent as the Company's operating policies, particularly in relation to the environment, workplace practices, intellectual property and the giving of "gifts", Company policy will prevail.

How the Company Monitors and Ensures Compliance with its Code.

The Board of the Company is committed to implementing this Code of Conduct and each individual is accountable for such compliance. Disciplinary measures may be imposed for violating the Code. A copy of the code is available on the Company's website (www.jackaresources.com.au).

This Corporate Governance Statement sets out Jacka Resources Limited's current compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Recommendations. The Recommendations are not mandatory.

	RECOMMENDATION	COMMENT	REFERENCE
1	<i>Lay solid foundations for management and oversight</i>		
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.	The Company's Corporate Governance Policy includes a Board Charter, which discloses the specific responsibilities of the Board.	1.1, 1.3, Website
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.	The Board will monitor the performance of senior management, including measuring actual performance against planned performance. The Board has also adopted a policy to assist in evaluating Board performance.	1.4.10, Website
1.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the <i>Guide to reporting on Principle 1</i> .	The Company has explained any departures (if any) from recommendations 1.1 and 1.2 in the Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.	1.1, 1.3, 1.4.10, Website

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

2	<i>Structure the board to add value</i>	
2.1	A majority of the board should be independent directors.	<p>Half the Board are independent Directors. There are four Directors on the Board, of which Mr Brett Smith, Mr Scott Spencer are independent. Mr Richard Aden and Mr Stephen Brockhurst is not considered to be independent. Mr Richard Aden is a Directors with sound knowledge of Jacka Resources' projects. This knowledge is considered important in enabling the Company to capitalise on the value of its projects to create shareholder wealth.</p> <p>There remains a departure from the recommendation in relation to a majority of independent directors due to the small scale nature of the Company and its limited financial resources to attract appropriately skilled yet independent directors. The Board is continually reviewing the status of independent directors with a view to engaging further independent directors when financial resources allow.</p>
2.2	The chair should be an independent director.	The Chairman, Mr Brett Smith, is considered to be independent.
2.3	The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	The roles of chair and chief executive officer are not exercised by the same individual.
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee.	A formal nomination committee has been adopted by the Company, chaired by Mr Scott Spencer, consisting of Mr Brett Smith, Mr Stephen Brockhurst and the Company Secretary.
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors.	The Chairman will review the composition of the Board and the performance of each Director to ensure that it continues to have a mix of skills and experience necessary for the conduct of the Company's activities. A new Director will receive an induction appropriate to his or her experience.
2.6	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2.	The Company has provided details of each Director, such as their skills, experience and expertise relevant to their position, together with an explanation of any departures (if any) from recommendations 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 in the Prospectus dated 12 April 2010 and Corporate Governance Statement and Policies respectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

3	<i>Promote ethical and responsible decision-making</i>		
3.1	Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices 	The Company's Corporate Governance Policy includes a Code of Conduct for Directors and Key Executives, which provides a framework for decisions and actions in relation to ethical conduct in employment.	3, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, Website
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy. The policy should include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.	The Company has implemented a Diversity Policy which includes requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity for the board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.	1.4.13
3.3	Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress towards achieving them.	The measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity will be disclosed in each annual report.	1.4.13
3.4	Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the board.	The measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity will be disclosed in each annual report.	1.4.13,
3.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3.	The Company has explained any departures (if any) from recommendations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 in the Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.	3, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.9, 1.4.13, Website
4	<i>Safeguard integrity in financial reporting</i>		
4.1	The board should establish an audit committee.	Stephen Brockhurst (Chairman) Brett Smith Scott Spencer	2.1

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consists only of non-executive directors • consists of a majority of independent directors • is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board • has at least three members. 	Stephen Brockhurst (Non-Executive Director – Jacka Resources Limited) Brett Smith (Non-Executive Chairman – Jacka Resources Limited) Scott Spencer (Non-Executive Director – Jacka Resources Limited)	2.1
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter.		2.1
4.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4.	The Company will explain any departures (if any) from recommendations 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 in its future annual reports.	2.1
5	<i>Make timely and balanced disclosure</i>		
5.1	Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.	The Company has a continuous disclosure program in place designed to ensure the compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure and to ensure accountability at a Board level for compliance and factual presentation of the Company's financial position.	1.4.4, Website
5.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in <i>Guide to Reporting on Principle 5</i> .	The Company will provide an explanation of any departures (if any) from recommendation 5.1 in its future annual reports.	1.4.4, Website
6	<i>Respect the rights of shareholders</i>		
6.1	Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.	The Company's Corporate Governance Policy includes a Shareholder Communications Policy, which aims to ensure that the shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the Company's state of affairs.	1.4.8, Website
6.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the <i>Guide to reporting on Principle 6</i> .	The Company has provided an explanation of any departures (if any) from recommendation 6.1 in the Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.	1.4.8, Website
7	<i>Recognise and manage risk</i>		
7.1	Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.	The Board determines the Company's "risk profile" and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control. The Company's Corporate Governance Policy includes a Risk Management Policy which aims to ensure that material business risks are identified and mitigated, through the use of a Risk Register.	1.4.12, Website

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

7.2	The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.	The Board requires either the individual performing the role of Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer will design and implement risk management and internal control systems and provide a report at the relevant time.	1.4.11, 1.4.12 Website
7.3	The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	The Board will seek this relevant assurance from the individuals performing the role of Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.	1.4.11, 1.4.12 Website
7.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in Guide to Reporting on Principle 7.	The Company has provided an explanation of any departures (if any) from recommendations 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 in the Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.	1.4.11, 1.4.12 Website
8	<i>Remunerate fairly and responsibly</i>		
8.1	The board should establish a remuneration committee.	A formal remuneration committee has been adopted by the Company.	2.2.1
8.2	The remuneration committee should be structured so that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consists of a majority of independent directors • is chaired by an independent chair • has at least three members. 	The remuneration committee is chaired by Mr Brett Smith, consisting of Mr Scott Spencer, Mr Stephen Brockhurst and the Company Secretary.	2.2.1, 2.2.2, Website
8.3	Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.	The Board will distinguish the structure of non executive Director's remuneration from that of executive Directors and senior executives. Relevantly, the Company's Constitution provides that the remuneration of non-executive Directors will be not be more than the aggregate fixed sum determined by a general meeting. The Board is responsible for determining the remuneration of any Director or senior executives (without the participation of the affected Director).	2.2.2
8.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the <i>Guide to reporting on Principle 8</i> .	The Company has provided an explanation of any departures (if any) from recommendations 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 in the Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.	2.2.1, 2.2.2, Website

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Holdings as at 16 September 2011

No. Securities Held	Fully Paid Shares	Listed JKAO	Listed JKAOB
	No. Holders	No. Holders	No. Holders
1 – 1,000	24	7	7
1,001 – 5,000	16	85	10
5,001 – 10,000	138	44	24
10,001 – 100,000	372	197	95
> 100,001	173	79	68
Total no. holders	723	412	204
No. holders of less than a marketable parcel	36	169	114
Percentage of the 20 largest holders	32.22	40.79	61.53
Total on issue	92,675,002	36,337,502	46,337,501

Substantial shareholders as at 16 September 2011

20 Largest holders of securities as at 16 September 2011

Fully paid ordinary shares	No. Shares	%
1) KO NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE OLDFIELD KNOTT UNIT A/C>	4,000,000	4.32
2) AUSTRALIAN GLOBAL CAPITAL PTY LTD	3,300,000	3.56
3) STEPHEN BROCKHURST <SM BROCKHURST FAMILY A/C>	2,000,002	2.16
4) S & V HUR PTY LTD <THE HUR FAMILY A/C>	2,000,000	2.16
5) WILLOWDALE HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,000,000	2.16
6) KOUTA BAY PTY LTD	1,850,000	2.00
7) BARCLAY WELLS LIMITED	1,325,000	1.43
8) ABLETT PTY LTD <DAVID EDWARDS FAMILY A/C>	1,250,000	1.35
9) FELIZ WA PTY LTD <CASERO FAMILY A/C>	1,200,000	1.29
10) JP MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED <CASH INCOME A/C>	1,000,741	1.08
11) MR JASWINDER SINGH TAKHAR	1,000,000	1.08
12) JENNIFER LEE ADEN <THE MARZ FAMILY A/C>	1,000,000	1.08
13) AUBREY CONSULTING PTY LTD <THE AUBREY FAMILY A/C>	1,000,000	1.08
14) JESSICA LOUISE OLDFIELD	1,000,000	1.08
15) NEWTON2 PTY LIMITED <NEWTON 2 SUPER FUND A/C>	1,000,000	1.08
16) CHERYL GWYNNE	1,000,000	1.08
17) MGL CORP PTY LTD	1,000,000	1.08
18) VENNON PTY LTD <TOMSIC FAMILY A/C>	1,000,000	1.08
19) JENADA NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,000,000	1.08
20) MR JASWINDER TAKHAR	920,000	0.99

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**20 Largest holders of JKAO as at 16 September 2011**

Fully paid ordinary shares	No. Options	%
1) KO NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE OLDFIELD KNOTT UNIT A/C>	1,660,000	4.57
2) STEPHEN BROCKHURST <SM BROCKHURST FAMILY A/C>	1,000,002	2.75
3) KOMODO CAPITAL PTY LTD	1,000,000	2.75
4) AUSTRALIAN GLOBAL CAPITAL PTY LTD	950,000	2.61
5) MR PETER ANDREW PROKSA	900,000	2.48
6) BARCLAY WELLS LIMITED	827,500	2.28
7) DR ZIAD JAMAL	825,625	2.27
8) BERENES NOMINEES PTY LTD <BERENES SUPER FUND A/C>	822,783	2.26
9) MR TERRY JAMES GARDINER + MR TREVOR JAMES GARDINER <TERRY JAMES GARDINER S/F A/C>	800,000	2.00
10) KOUTA BAY PTY LTD	737,500	2.03
11) GRYPHON ASSET MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <GRYPHON INVESTMENT A/C>	620,000	1.71
12) FELIZ WA PTY LTD <CASERO FAMILY A/C>	600,000	1.658
13) MGL CORP PTY LTD	590,000	1.62
14) LAKE SPRINGS PTY LTD <THE LAKE SPRINGS S/F A/C>	552,500	1.52
15) MR ANTHONY ROBERT RAMAGE	500,000	1.38
16) MR TERRY JAMES GARDINER	500,000	1.38
17) PLANMOOR INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <B & A LEE SUPER A/C>	500,000	1.38
18) CHERYL GWYNNE	500,000	1.38
19) ARISTON GROUP PTY LTD	500,000	1.38
20) ATLANTIS MG PTY LTD <MG FAMILY A/C>	500,000	1.38

20 Largest holders of JKAOB as at 16 September 2011

Fully paid ordinary shares	No. Options	%
1) JACOBS CORPORATION PTY LTD	9,999,154	21.58
2) KO NOMINEES PTY LTD <THE OLDFIELD KNOTT UNIT A/C>	2,850,000	6.15
3) MR PETER ANDREW PROKSA	1,900,000	4.10
4) BARCLAY WELLS LIMITED	1,555,000	3.36
5) KOMODO CAPITAL PTY LTD	1,340,124	2.89
6) DR PAUL MARK HALLEY	1,156,500	2.50
7) DR PAUL MARK HALLEY	1,050,000	2.27
8) STEPHEN BROCKHURST <SM BROCKHURST FAMILY A/C>	1,000,001	2.16
9) ANNA CARINA PTY LTD	1,000,000	2.16
10) JENADA NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,000,000	2.16
11) I E PROPERTIES PTY LTD	737,500	1.59
12) MS CONCETTINA SCHIAVELLO	700,000	1.51
13) DR ZIAD JAMAL	691,250	1.49
14) KOUTA BAY PTY LTD	600,000	1.12
15) MR MATTHEW DAVID BURFORD	516,800	1.09
16) MR MICHAEL JOHN ROBERTS	504,500	1.08
17) MR GIOVANNI SPAGNOLO <MARCUS DELUCA A/C>	500,000	1.08
18) MR DEVAKA SANATH HATTHOTUWA	500,000	1.08
19) NEWTON2 PTY LIMITED <NEWTON 2 SUPER FUND A/C>	500,000	1.08
20) MR TERRY JAMES GARDINER + MR TREVOR JAMES GARDINER <TERRY JAMES GARDINER S/F A/C>	500,000	1.08

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Unlisted options as at 16 September 2011

Details of unlisted option holders are as follows:

Class of unlisted options	No. Options
Options exercisable at \$0.35 on or before 31 December 2013	5,000,000
Holders of more than 20% of this class	-

Voting rights

The Constitution of the Consolidated Entity makes the following provision for voting at general meetings:

On a show of hands, every ordinary shareholder present in person, or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote. On a poll, every shareholder present in person, or by proxy, attorney or representative has one vote for any share held by the shareholder.

Restricted securities

There are 9,400,001 restricted securities subject to voluntary escrow on issue.

There are 5,000,000 options exercisable at \$0.35 on or before 31 December 2013 that are restricted options subject to voluntary escrow on issue.