MYKCO LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

2018

Mykco Limited Annual Report For the year ended 31 March 2018

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BRENT DOUGLAS KING, BCom, CA, CMA, RFA Non-Executive Director

Brent Douglas King is a Non-Executive Director of the Mykco Limited since 30 September 2011. He was also the founder and Managing Director of the Dorchester Group of Companies for seventeen (17) years until he resigned in 2005. He holds a number of public and private directorships. He has more than twenty five (25) years experience in financial, investment banking, underwriting, capital raising and accounting areas and has assisted a number of public and private companies.

HUEI MIN LIM, LLB (Hons), MNZIM, MInstD Non-Executive Director

Huei Min Lim (also known as Lyn Lim) is a Non-Executive Director of Mykco Limited since 21 December 2011. She is on the Boards of the AUT University as a Council Member, Auckland Regional Amenities Funding Board and Foundation North as Chair and Trustee. She is also a director of various private companies.

Lyn is a partner of Forest Harrison, a legal firm that she started in 2006 after being a partner of a national legal firm for 9 years. She specialises in corporate and governance issues, particularly in dispute resolution areas.

REWI HAMID BUGO B.Sc., M.Com.

Non-Executive Director

Rewi Hamid Bugo is a graduate of the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science in Management Science and a Master of Commerce in Business Administration. He has business experience in several sectors including oil and gas, property development, insurance broking and travel and tourism.

Mr Bugo sits on the Board of several private companies in Malaysia and New Zealand and is Vice Chairman of the Sarawak Chapter of the Malaysia New Zealand Chamber of Commerce.

Director Profiles continued

GRAEME IAIN BROWN BCom

Non-Executive Director

Graeme is a graduate of the University of Otago where he obtained a Bachelor of Commerce. He has over 20 years' experience in the Malaysian plantation industry. He has been the Managing Director of Keresa Plantations Sdn. Bhd. since 1997. Keresa Plantations is one of just a few RSP0 certified plantations in Sarawak. Graeme also founded Keresa Mill Sdn. Bhd. in 2005, which has been a pioneer in the successful implementation of advanced milling technologies for FFB processing. Graeme was also a co-founder in 2007 and joint Chief Executive Officer of Asian Plantations Limited, which was sold to a Malaysian corporation for RM1.2 billion in 2015. Graeme has been an Executive Director of Sarawakiana Realty Sdn. Bhd., a property company, since 1996, and Malesiana Tropicals Sdn. Bhd., a tissue culture company, since 2000 as well as being a Director of several private companies, including Rajang Wood Sdn. Bhd., a plantation holding company, since 1996.

SIMON JOHN MCARLEY LLB(Hons)

Non-Executive Director

Simon graduated from Victoria University, Wellington in 1984 with an LLB (Hons). Simon is a lawyer by training who specialises in corporate governance and risk.

After almost 20 years in private practice with Kensington Swan, specialising in banking and securities law, Simon took up regulatory positions with NZX as acting Head of Regulation and the (then) Securities Commission as acting Director Primary Markets. Simon went on to join the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) as General Manager Capital Markets and Corporate Fraud in 2011 where he had responsibility for the successful investigation and prosecution of finance sector fraud uncovered by the GFC. After 12 months as acting Director of the SFO, Simon left the SFO in late 2013 and has since been consulting with government and private sector entities on governance and risk management issues. Simon has also held governance positions with commercial and not for profit entities.

Simon is a Chartered member of the Institute of Directors and a member of the New Zealand Law Society,

Simon is also a keen sailor and has extensive coastal and blue water experience.

Directors' Report

The year ended 31st March 2018 was a quiet year financially for the company. The directors have run the company at the lowest level of costs considering the work that we have done in seeking to complete an acquisition. Subsequent to yearend the conditional contract to acquire Corporate Holdings Limited was announced on 28 May 2018.

The income for the year was interest on deposits and most costs were related to the cost of making an acquisition.

Changes to the Board of Directors during the year.

Mr Rewi Bugo was appointed to the Board on 13 June 2017. See page 2 for Mr Bugo's details.

Mr. Chew Choo Soon, a founding Director of Mykco, resigned during the year so he could focus on his businesses in South East Asia. He made a valuable contribution to the group during the period that he was a director. We thank him for his support and assistance during his term.

Brent King was appointed as Chair on Mr. Chew's resignation.

We decided to appoint two additional Directors to the Board when it became apparent that we would seek to purchase a financial services business which were associated with two Directors, Mr. Rewi Bugo and Mr. Brent King.

We appointed Mr. Graeme Brown and Mr. Simon McArley on 20 December 2017 and their details are on page 3.

We have made the following announcements in addition to those noted above:

- Mykco had been issued 100,000 shares in Corporate Holdings Ltd on 20 December 2017
- Staples Rodway Auckland were appointed as Auditor on 26 March 2018
- A conditional agreement to acquire Corporate Holdings Limited on 28 May 2018
- The audited results for year ending 31 March 2018 on 29 May 2018
- The opening directors nominations on 15 June 2018

Current Position

Mykco Ltd has a conditional agreement to purchase all of the shares that it does not own in Corporate Holdings Ltd.

We expect that the conditions can be completed by the end of June and that the matter can be put to shareholders at a meeting in late July.

This is a very significant step for Mykco and, if the transaction is completed, Mykco will be a very different entity. Mykco will have a significant business and opportunities to build and develop the acquired businesses.

All shareholders will shortly receive a very significant amount of information on the proposed acquisition transaction along with the notice of meeting for the meeting of shareholders, This information will assist the shareholders in making their decision on how to vote at the shareholders meeting.

Directors' Report continued

We are hoping to hold our Annual Meeting on the same day as the shareholder meeting to consider the acquisition.

Thanks.

I wish to convey the Directors thanks to all shareholders for their support during this period. We look forward to meeting all shareholders at the meetings and discussing opportunities with them.

1. Hing

Brent Douglas King Chairman

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors ("Board") of Mykco Limited ("the Company") (Mykco) recognises the need for strong corporate governance and best practices. The Board seeks to practice good corporate governance and is guided by a charter that documents its intention and general approach to the fulfilment of its governance responsibilities that is appropriate for the size and nature of Mykco's current operation.

ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

Board members who have a wide range of business, technical and financial background leads Mykco. The Board is responsible and accountable to shareholders and others stakeholders for Mykco's performance and its compliance with applicable laws and standards.

The NZAX Listing Rules requires a minimum of five (5) directors. The Board elects a Chairman whose primary responsibility is the efficient functioning of the Board.

The Board of Directors currently comprises three (5) Non-Executive Directors (Brent Douglas King, Huei Min Lim, Rewi Hamid Bugo, Graeme Iain Brown and Simon John McArley).

The profiles of the Directors are presented on pages 2 and 3 of this Annual Report.

BOARD MEETINGS AND SUPPLY OF INFORMATION

The Board meetings are conducted in accordance with proper process. This enable the Board to peruse any board papers and review any issues to be deliberated at the Board meeting to enable Directors to make informed decisions.

A total of 4 (four) Board Meetings were held during the financial year under review and the Board attendance record is as follows: -

Board Members	Meetings Attended	Meetings Held
Chew Choo Soon	1	1
Brent Douglas King (Chair)	4	4
Huei Min Lim	4	4
Rewi Hamid Bugo	3	3
Graeme Iain Brown	1	1
Simon John McArley	1	1

In addition, the Board meets whenever necessary to deal with specific matters needing attention between scheduled meetings.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

As Mykco is currently a shell company with limited assets and no trading functions, the Audit committee functions have been dealt with by the full Board.

<u>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT</u> (continued)

OTHER COMMITTEES

Due to the importance of nomination and remuneration matters the Board as a whole addresses these and consequently there is no separate Nomination or Remuneration Committee.

ETHICAL CONDUCT

The objective of the Board is to enhance shareholder value. The Board considers there is a strong link between good corporate governance policies and practices and the achievement of this objective.

The directors are responsible for reviewing and maintaining the corporate governance principles of Mykco Limited and consider that they do not materially differ from the principles set out in the NZX Corporate Governance Best Practice Code and the Financial Markets Authority Corporate Governance in New Zealand: Principles and Guidelines.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Dialogue with Investors

The Company recognises the importance of accountability to shareholders. Timely releases of the financial results, press releases and announcements provide an overview of the Company's performance and operations to its shareholders.

The Annual Report of the Company is a key channel of communication with shareholders and investors, which highlights the business information and financial highlights of the Company, to facilitate shareholders' easy access to such key information.

Apart from the mandatory announcements of the Company's financial results and developments to New Zealand Alternative Exchange and Securities, Mykco also maintains a website, www.Mykco.co.nz for public access of the Company information, business activities and recent developments to all shareholders and other stakeholders, and for feedback.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting (AM) remains the principal forum for dialogue with shareholders. At the Annual Meeting, the Board presents the progress and performance of the business and encourages shareholders to participate in the question and answer session. The Chairman and Directors are in attendance to respond to shareholders' queries during the meeting.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To the Shareholders of Mykco Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mykco Limited ('the Company') on pages 12 to 38, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('NZ IFRS') and International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

Our report is made solely to the Shareholders of Mykco Limited, in accordance with the Companies Act 1993. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Mykco Limited and the Shareholders of Mykco Limited, for our audit work, for our report or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ('ISAs (NZ)'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ('IESBA Code'), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interests in, Mykco Limited.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters are selected from the matters communicated with the Directors, but are not intended to represent all matters that were discussed with them.



Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Classification and Measurement of Bartercard Trade Dollar Assets	
As disclosed in notes 4(i) and 13 of the financial statements, the carrying value of Bartercard assets at 31 March 2018 is \$696,353 (2017: \$697,122). Valuation and presentation of the Bartercard assets was considered a key audit matter due to the nature and significance of these assets to the Company's statement of financial position.	 We performed the following audit procedures: We reviewed the following: The accounting opinion obtained by the Company with respect to the classification and measurement of its Bartercard Trade Dollar assets at 31 March 2018, and The appropriateness of the Company's accounting policy with regards to the classification and measurement of its Bartercard Trade Dollar assets at 31 March 2018; We consulted with our internal technical accounting specialists with respect to the above; We obtained and reviewed the directors' impairment assessment at 31 March 2018; We assessed the appropriateness of the classification of the Bartercard assets as noncurrent, and Reviewed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures with respect to its holding of the Bartercard assets in general, and the correction of the classification error in the prior period.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 31 March 2018 (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the Company for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible on behalf of the Company for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (NZ), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Statements

This audit report relates to the financial statements of Mykco Limited for the year ended 31 March 2018 included on Mykco Limited's website. The Directors of Mykco Limited are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of Mykco Limited's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of Mykco Limited's website. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyper linked to or from these financial statements. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and related audit report dated 29 May 2018 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements presented on this website.

Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nigel de Frere.

Stoples Radium

STAPLES RODWAY AUCKLAND Auckland, New Zealand 29 May 2018

MYKCO LIMITED Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Administration expenses Loss on sale of investments		274,924	218,695 5,285
	-	274,924	223,980
Operating loss before financing costs and taxation expense		(274,924)	(223,980)
Finance income	5	8,914	9,031
Net finance income	-	8,914	9,031
Net loss before income taxation benefit	-	(266,010)	(214,949)
Taxation benefit	6	-	-
Net (loss) after income taxation benefit	-	(266,010)	(214,949)
Other comprehensive income			
Unrealised profit / (loss) on investments Fair value adjustment on Equity Securities - available for sale		- (4,360)	(954) -
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	-	(4,360)	(954)
Total comprehensive (loss) for the period	-	(270,370)	(215,903)
Earnings / (loss) per share:			
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (cents per share)	7	(1.36)	(1.36)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (cents per share)	7	(1.36)	(1.36)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

MYKCO LIMITED Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Available for Sale Reserve	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at 1 April 2016	3,113,454	(1,934,398)	-	(163,474)	1,015,582
Comprehensive income					
Net (loss) for the period	-	(214,949)	-	-	(214,949)
Other comprehensive income					
Unrealised(loss) on investments		(954)			(954)_
Total comprehensive income	-	(215,903)	-	-	(215,903)
Transactions with owners					
Shares Issued	420,128	-	-	45,773	465,901
Costs of share issues	(41,380)	-	-	-	(41,380)
Loss on sale of treasury shares	-	(117,701)		117,701	-
Total transactions with owners	378,748	(117,701)	-	163,474	424,521
Balance at 31 March 2017	\$3,492,202	\$ (2,268,002)	\$	\$ -	\$ 1,224,200
Comprehensive income					
Net (loss) for the period	-	(266,010)	-	-	(266,010)
Other comprehensive income Fair value adjustment on Equity					
Securities - available for sale	-	-	(4,360)	-	(4,360).
Total comprehensive income		(266,010)	(4,360)	-	(270,370)
Balance at 31 March 2018	\$3,492,202	\$ (2,534,012)	\$ (4,360)	\$ -	\$ 953,830

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

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MYKCO LIMITED Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2018

	<u>Note</u>	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Share capital	8	3,492,202	3,492,202
Retained earnings	0	(2,534,012)	(2,268,002)
Available for sale reserve	14	(4,360)	(2,200,002)
Total shareholders equity		\$ 953,830	\$ 1,224,200
Represented by:			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	266,547	416,704
Investment option	11	, _	100,000
Prepayments and other current assets	12	22,713	33,218
Total current assets		289,260	549,922
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars	13	696,353	697,122
Equity securities - available for sale	14	95,640	-
Total non-current assets		791,993	697,122
Total assets		1,081,253	1,247 ,044
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	127,423	22,844
Total current liabilities		127,423	22,844
Total liabilities		127,423	22,844
Net assets / (liabilities)		\$ 953,830	\$ 1,224,200
Net Tangible Assets per share (cents per share)		1.31	2.69

For and on behalf of the Board, dated

Brent King Director

Huei Min Lim < Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

MYKCO LIMITED Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2018

Cash flows from operating activitiesCash was provided from: Interest received58,9149,031Cash vas applied to: Cash payments to suppliers and employees(159,071)(238,305)Net cash inflow from operating activities(150,157)(229,274)Cash flows from investing activities-140,283Cash was applied to: Payment of Investment optionPayment of Investment option11-(100,000)investing activities40,283Cash flows from financing activities40,283Cash flows from financing activities40,283Cash flows from financing activities40,283Cash flows from financing activities40,283Cash end trass of shares8Sale of treasury stock9-45,773Cash was applied to: Capital raising costs8-(41,380)Related party payables16-(1,800)Net cash flows from financing activities422,721Net increase / (decrease) in233,730233,730233,730Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974		Note	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
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Cash was provided from: Issue of shares8-420,128Sale of treasury stock9-45,773Cash was applied to: Capital raising costs8-(41,380)Related party payables16-(1,800)Net cash flows from financing activities Net increase / (decrease) in-422,721Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	investing activities			40,283
Issue of shares8-420,128Sale of treasury stock9-45,773Cash was applied to: Capital raising costs8-(41,380)Related party payables16-(1,800)Net cash flows from financing activities-422,721Net increase / (decrease) in(150,157)233,730Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	Cash flows from financing activities			
Sale of treasury stock9-420, 123Sale of treasury stock9-45,773Cash was applied to: Capital raising costs Related party payables8-(41,380)Net cash flows from financing activities Net increase / (decrease) in16-(1,800)Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	Cash was provided from:			
Cash was applied to: Capital raising costs Related party payables8-(41,380)Net cash flows from financing activities Net increase / (decrease) in16-(1,800)Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	Issue of shares	8	-	420,128
Capital raising costs8-(41,380)Related party payables16-(1,800)Net cash flows from financing activities-422,721Net increase / (decrease) in(150,157)233,730Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	Sale of treasury stock	9	-	45,773
Related party payables16-(1,800)Net cash flows from financing activities-(1,800)422,721Net increase / (decrease) in(150,157)233,730Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974	<u>Cash was applied to:</u>			
Net cash flows from financing activities	Capital raising costs	8	-	(41,380)
Net increase / (decrease) in(150,157)233,730Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period416,704182,974		16	-	(1,800)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period 416,704 182,974	-	-		422,721
	Net increase / (decrease) in		(150,157)	233,730
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		416,704	182,974
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period <u>\$ 266,547</u> <u>\$ 416,704</u>	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	-	\$ 266,547	\$ 416,704

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Mykco Limited (the "**Company**") is a company incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand and registered under the *Companies Act 1993*. The company is listed on the Alternative Market of the New Zealand Stock Exchange ("NZAX") and the addresses of its registered office and principal place of business are disclosed in the directory to the annual report. The Company is a FMC Reporting Entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The principal activity of the Company was that of a managed internet service provider until its operating subsidiaries were sold in September 2015. The Company is now a shell. The financial assets of the Company are held as cash, cash equivalents or listed securities where the returns are higher than interest on bank deposits.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 29 May 2018.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand ('NZ GAAP'). They comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('NZ IFRS') and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as stated below.

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistently applied with the following exceptions:

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

No new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the first time for the financial period ended 31 March 2018.

(ii) Early adopted new and amended standards

No new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been early adopted by the Company in preparing these financial statements.

(iii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the financial period ended 31 March 2018 and not early adopted by the Company

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are issued but not yet effective for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017 or later periods. The Company has not early adopted them.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS continued

NZ IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

NZ IFRS 9 is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. NZ IFRS 9 is part of the International Accounting Standards Board's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The standard introduces an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in NZ IAS 39. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. 12 month expected credit losses are recognised if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly.

Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces amended requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities and also incorporates amendments to hedge accounting.

The Company will adopt this standard for the first time in the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2019.

Management are still finalising the assessment the impact of these changes, preliminary assessments have indicated that the adoption of the standard will have the following impact in the 31 March 2019 financial statements as follows:

The equity instruments that are held by the Company and are classified as Available for Sale will be available for election as fair value through other comprehensive income. Accordingly the classification and measurement of these equity instruments will not change, however gains or losses realised on the sale of these equity instruments will no longer be transferred to profit or loss on sale but instead be reclassified below the line from the fair value through other comprehensive income reserve to retained earnings.

The standard introduces an expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in NZ IAS 39. Lifetime expected credit losses are recognised if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. 12 month expected credit losses are recognised if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly.

The expect credit losses model will not apply to the Company's equity instruments, which will continue to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income under NZ IFRS 9.

NZ IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

NZ IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising for an entity's contracts with customers. This standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue and is applicable to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The Company will adopt this standard for the first time in the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2019.

As the Company does not currently have any contracts with customers, management have indicated that the adoption of the standard will have no impact the 31 March 2019 financial statements.

NZ IFRS 16 'Leases'

NZ IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces NZ IAS 17. Under NZ IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Under NZ IAS 17, a lessee was required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). NZ IFRS 16 now requires a lessee to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. Lessors will also be affected by the new standard. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. General Finance Limited intends to adopt NZ IFRS 16 on its effective date and has yet to assess its full impact.

As the Company does not currently have any leases, management have indicated that the adoption of the standard will have no impact the 31 March 2019 financial statements.

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZD), which is the Company's presentation currency. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Goods and services tax

Mykco Limited, the parent Company is not registered for GST in New Zealand. Accordingly, all parent Company revenue and expense transactions are recorded inclusive of GST and all assets and liabilities are similarly stated inclusive of GST.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method (also refer significant accounting policy (e) below).

(d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised as incurred in profit or loss on an accrual basis. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before expenses are recognised:

- Interest expense and borrowing costs

Interest expense and borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method (also refer significant accounting policy (e) below).

(e) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense, including any fees and directly related transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, over the expected life of the financial asset or liability. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income and expense on the financial asset or liability evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Income tax

Income tax on net profit for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except when it relates to items recognised outside profit or loss (equity or other comprehensive income), in which case it is also recognised outside profit or loss.

Current income tax is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised when tax deductions have exceeded accounting expenditure for temporary differences and depreciation.

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

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

(g) Financial instruments

Basis of recognition and measurement

The Company classifies financial instruments into one of the following categories at initial recognition: financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale, loans and receivables, held to maturity, and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Some of these categories require measurement at fair value. Where available, quoted market prices are used as a measure of fair value. Where quoted market prices do not exist, fair values are estimated using present value or other market accepted valuation techniques, using methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing as at balance date.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows expire or if the Company transfers them without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised if the company's obligations specified in the contract are extinguished.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(g) Financial instruments continued

Financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are recognised and subsequently carried at cost.

Available for sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held to maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for foreign exchange movements on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the securities are impaired.

If any such evidence exists for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the financial asset acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the reporting date.

(ii) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivatives, principally equity securities, which are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(g) Financial instruments continued

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The Company's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents.

(iv) Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Assets in this category are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has not classified any financial assets in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss through the use of an allowance account. When a financial asset carried at amortised cost is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. A financial asset carried at amortised cost is deemed to be uncollectible upon notification of insolvency of the debtor or upon receipt of similar evidence that the Company will be unable to collect the trade receivable. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Subsequent recoveries of financial asset carried at amortised cost previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

In respect of available-for-sale debt instruments, the loss is reversed through profit or loss. In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of equity in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(g) Financial instruments continued

Financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub categories: financial liabilities held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of paying in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Liabilities in this category are classified as current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the reporting date.

The Company has not classified any financial liabilities in this category.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

This category includes all financial liabilities other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition liabilities in this category are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's other financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and related party payables.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts (if any) are shown in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars

Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars are bartercard trade dollars that are held by the Company. They are non-monetary assets which are classified as indefinate life intangible assets. The assets are recognised at cost less accumulated impairment losses. The trade dollars are acquired as earned and consumed as utilised and are tested at least annually for impairment or when indication of an impairment exist. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of a bartercard exceeds its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars are the greater of their fair value less costs to sell or value in use.

Trade debits arising from sales to customers and trade credits from purchases of services are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the transaction occurs. Where trade credits are used to purchase an asset, the asset is capitalised and recognised in the statement of financial position.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(j) Investments in equity securities

Investments in equity instruments (other than investments in subsidiaries) are valued at their fair value.

Where investments in equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, the investments are recognised and subsequently carried at cost.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

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

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

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company conducts an annual internal review of asset values, which is used as a source of information to assess for any indicators of impairment. External factors, such as changes in expected future processes, technology and economic conditions, are also monitored to assess for indicators of impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined by estimating future cash flows from the use and ultimate disposal of the asset and discounting these to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(m) Share capital

Share capital is classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or warrants are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(n) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct approach.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows from related party receivables and payables and borrowings have been netted to provide meaningful disclosure to better reflect the activities of party providing the funding.

The following are the definitions of the terms used in the statement of cash flows:

_ Operating activities

Operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities;

_ Investing activities

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and of investments. Investments can include securities not falling within the definition of cash; and

_ Financing activities

Financing activities are those activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the capital structure. This includes both equity and debt not falling within the definition of cash. Dividends paid (if any) in relation to the capital structure are included in financing activities.

(o) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Board of Directors, as they make all key strategic resource allocation decisions (such as those concerning acquisition, divestment and significant capital expenditure).

(p) Comparative figures

Where applicable, certain comparative numbers have been restated in order to comply with the current period presentation of the financial report.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(q) Going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company is currently has no operating activities with financial assets held as cash, cash equivalents or listed securities where the returns are expected to be higher than interest on bank deposits. This enables the Company to consider the acquisition of other businesses.

The Company has entered into a conditional contract to purchase all the shares of Corporate Holdings Limited (CHL) that it does not already own. Mykco will issue 16.27 ordinary shares for every share in CHL that it does not already own. CHL owns all the shares in General Finance Limited and Investment Research Group Limited.

The contract is conditional on the share holders of Mykco approving the contract, The Reserve Bank approving the change in ownership of General Finance Limited and Covenant Trustee Services consenting to remain the Trustee for General Finance Limited.

The Directors have determined the Company will not be liquidated in the foreseeable future.

The directors have reached the conclusion that the going concern basis is appropriate having regard to the net assets of the Company and to circumstances which they believe will occur after that date.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ERRORS

(a) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

In the application of NZ IFRS, the Board of Directors and management are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from the estimates, judgments and assumptions made by the Board of Directors and management.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments made by management in the application of NZ IFRS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements is outlined below:

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ERRORS continued

(i) Classification of Intangible Assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars

Bartercard uses an electronic currency called a Bartercard Trade Dollar. The Company earns Bartercard Trade Dollars for the goods it sells to customers (trade debits) and uses the Bartercard Trade Dollars to make purchases (trade credits) from other Bartercard holders. The assets have been classified as indefinite life intangible assets.

Management have classified the Bartercard Trade Dollars as having an indefinite useful life based on the analysis of relevant factors including:

- the participants in the Bartercard network;

- the availability of relevant goods and services in the Bartercard network;

- an assessment of the future viability of the Bartercard platform as a means of payment;

- the level of expenditure required to maintain a Bartercard account and the Company's intention to continue paying these maintenance fees.

Refer to Note 4(b) for details on the change in classification from the prior period.

The useful life of the intangible assets are reviewed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the indefinite useful life estimate.

(ii) Impairment Assessment – Bartercard Trade Dollars

As the Bartercard Trade Dollars are classified as indefinite life intangible assets, Management are required to test for impairment annually by comparing the recoverable amount with the carrying value of the assets. Recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Management have performed a fair value less costs of disposal impairment test in relation to the carrying value of the asset at 31 March 2018. While there are restrictions on the sale or use of Bartercard Trade Dollars, all market participants (being other Bartercard members) have agreed to the terms and conditions of Bartercard which stipulate that a Bartercard Trade Dollar is equivalent to a New Zealand dollar for all future transactions. As there are no significant disposal costs associated with the settling of transactions in Bartercard Trade Dollars, management have determined that there is no impairment in the carrying value of the asset at 31 March 2018. Further information on the significant estimates and assumptions is included in Note 13 Intangible Assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars.

(iii) Value of Equity securities in Corporate Holdings Limited

The equity securities in Corporate HoldingsLimited were acquired on the conversion of the investment options at 21 December 2017. Information on the judgements made, assumptions and estimates are included in the following notes: Note 14 Equity securities - available for sale

Note 19 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

(b) Correction of classification error in relation to the prior period financial statements.

Management have identified the following error in relation to the prior period financial statements.

The Bartercard Trade Dollars were previously classified as non-current other assets. They have been reclassified to non-current intangible assets with an indefinite useful life as they have no physical substance and are non-monetary assets.

5. PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2018	2017
Note	NZ\$	NZ\$
Net loss for the year before income tax has been determined after:		
Directors fees	82,225	39,600
New Zealand Alternative Stock Exchange fees	18,000	16,726
Auditors remuneration		
Audit fees - Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership	1,547	18,621
Audit fees -Staples Rodway Auckland	20,000	-
Total audit remuneration	\$ 21 ,547	\$ 18,621
Net finance costs		
Finance income:		
Interest income	8,914	9,031
Total net finance income / (costs)	\$ 8,914	\$ 9,031
6. INCOME TAX		
	2018	2017
Note	NZ\$	NZ\$
(a) Income tax		
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	(266,010)	(214,949)
Income taxation at prevailing tax rates	(74,483)	(60,186)
Non-deductible expenses	28,656	21,727
Tax losses not recognised	45,827	38,459
Taxation benefit per the statement of comprehensive income	\$ -	\$ -
Comprising:		
- Current tax	-	-
- Deferred tax	-	
	\$ -	\$ -

6. INCOME TAX continued

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred tax liabilities: Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	- \$ -	<u>-</u>

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account in the year ended 31 March 2018 was Nil (2017: Nil)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised to the extent that the realisation of the related benefit / outflow through future taxable income / expense is probable.

(c) Deferred tax not recognised

	 20 ⁻ N2	2		17 Z\$	
		Tax			Tax
	Gross	Effected	Gross	I	Effected
Tax losses	388,363	108,742	224,755		62,931
Temporary differences	 27,500	7,700	22,844		6,396
Total	\$ 41 5,863	\$ 116,442	\$ 247 ,599	\$	69,327

Losses can be carried forward indefinately under New Zealand tax law (assuming shareholder continuity requirements are met and approval of the Inland revenue Department is obtained. The issue of shares described in note 23 will breach the shareholder cotinuity rules and the tax losses will be forfeited at that date.

(d) Imputation credit account

	2018	2017
	NZ\$	<u>NZ</u> \$
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year		
	\$ -	\$

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	2018	2017
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue for earnings per share	19,616,874	15,800,989
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(1.36)	(1.36)

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The company has no category of dilutive potential ordinary shares; (2017: Nil)

	2018	2017
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue for diluted earnings per share	19,616,874	15,800,989
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(1.36)	(1.36)

Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)

8. ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

	Company Shares		
	Issued	Company	
Share capital	<u>No.</u>	NZ\$	
Balance at 1 April 2016	<u>13,077,916</u>	<u>\$ 3,113,454</u>	
Movement for 2017			
Ordinary shares issued	6,538,958	420,128	
Cost of share issues	-	(41,380)	
	6,538,958	378,748	
Balance at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018	1 9,616,87 4	\$ 3,492,202	

All ordinary shares rank equally with one vote attached to each fully-paid ordinary share. Shares have no par value. The Company is listed on the NZAX - the secondary market of the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares held.

Each holder of ordinary shares, present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

9. TREASURY STOCK

	Company Shares Issued	Company
Treasury Stock	No.	NZ\$
Balance at 1 April 2016	(653,896)	(163,4 74)
Movement for 2017		
Sale of treasury stock	653,896	45,773
Loss on sale of treasury stock transferred to retained earnings	-	117,701
	653,896	163,474
Balance at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018	;	\$

Treasury shares are those shares acquired by the company from Mykris International Sdn Bhd and others as part of payment for the purchase of the company's operating subsidiaries that was approved by shareholders at the Annual Meeting on 29 September 2015. 49,042,184 shares were cancelled and 653,896 shares were held as Treasury stock in the year ended 31 March 2016.

These treasury shares were sold during the year ended 31 March 2017 for \$45,773 and the loss on sale of \$117,701 was recorded into retained earnings.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018	2017
	NZ\$	NZ\$
Cash at bank - on call	266,547	416,704
	\$ 266,547	\$ 4 16,704

11. INVESTMENT OPTION

	2018	2017
	NZ\$	NZ\$
Non-recourse advance to Corporate Holdings Limited (refer to note 14)		100,000
	\$ -	\$ -

Corporate Holdings Limited (CHL) is a holding company whose Directors include Garth Ward, Rewi Bugo and Brent King (Refer to note 24).

The transaction was on the basis that if a purchase of a financial services company is completed by CHL then the non-recourse advance will convert to ordinary shares in CHL and Mykco has the first right of refusal to acquire CHL at a value to be agreed.

The investment options were converted to ordinary shares on 21 December 2017 (Refer to note 14).

12. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2018	2017
	NZ\$	NZ\$
Prepayments	244	11,027
Other receivables	2,469	2,191
NZAX listing deposit	20,000	20,000
	<u>\$</u> 22,713	\$ 33,218

The New Zealand Alternative Stock Exchange (NZAX) listing deposit has been pledged with the NZAX which complies with the NZAX listing rules.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - BARTERCARD TRADE DOLLARS

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars at the beginning of the year	697,122	701,838
Additions of Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars	-	-
Disposal of Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars	(769)	(4, 71 6)
Balance of Bartercard Trade Dollars at the end of the year	696,353	697,122
less accumulated impairment losses		-
Net book value	\$ 696,353	\$ 697,122

Intangible assets - Bartercard Trade Dollars comprise the balance of Bartercard Trade Dollars on hand at period end net of accumulated impairment losses.

For the year ended 31 March 2018 it was determined that the fair value less costs of disposal of the Bartercard Trade Dollars was equivalent to the carrying value of the assets. Fair value less costs of disposal was determined based on the fact that all market participants (being other Bartercard members) accept the terms and conditions of Bartercard which stipulate that a Bartercard Trade Dollar is equivalent to a New Zealand dollar at the date of exchange in respect of future purchases or goods and services. In addition, as there are no significant disposal costs associated with settling transactions in Bartercard Trade Dollars, management have determined that the fair value less costs of disposal are equal to the carrying value of Bartercard Trade Dollars at 31 March 2018.

14. EQUITY SECURITIES - AVAILABLE FOR SALE

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Corporate Holdings Ltd	95,640	-
	\$ 95,640	\$

Equity securities - available for sale comprises the 100,000 equity securities held in Corporate Holdings Limited.

Corporate Holdings Limited (CHL) is a holding company, whose Directors include Garth Ward, Rewi Bugo and Brent King, that has the wholly owned subsidiaries General Finance Limited and Investment Research Group Limited.

The shares in CHL were acquired on 19 December 2017 on the conversion of the investment options held by Mykco. The terms of the investment options provided that the conversion to ordinary shares would occur at the time that CHL acquired a financial services company. CHL acquired General Finance Limited (GFL) on 19 December 2017 and the investment option of \$100,000 converted into 100,000 ordinary shares in CHL at that date.

The directors have determined at 31 March 2018 that the fair value of the investment in CHL is 95.64 cents per share. For additional information on the fair value of the CHL ordinary shares refer to note 19 : Fair values of financial assets and liabilities.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2018	2017
	NZ\$	NZ\$
Trade creditors	99,924	-
Amount payable to related parties	7,500	7,500
Accruals	19,999	15,344
	\$ 127,423	\$ 22,844

The normal trade credit terms granted to the Company range from 30 to 90 days.

16. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions and balances

The Company had related party dealings with the following related parties during the reporting periods:

Related party	Relationship
Almond Draw Limited Barter Investment Limited	Director and Shareholder Garth William Ward Common director Brent Douglas King Director Garth William Ward
Corporate Holdings Limited	Common director Brent Douglas King Common Director Rewi Hamid Bugo Director and Shareholder Garth William Ward
Equity Investment Advisers Limited	Common director Brent Douglas King
Investment Research Group Limited Moneyonline Limited	Common director Brent Douglas King Common director Brent Douglas King

Related party payables:

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Included in trade and other payables (note 15) amounts payable to:	 	
Almond Draw Limited	7,500	 7,500
	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500

The above amounts payable to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand. The amounts are to be settled in cash.

Transactions with related parties

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Expenses recharged by Investment Research Group Limited	-	1,999
Expenses recharged by Moneyonline Limited	341	45
Advance to Corporate Holdings Limited (refer to note 13)	-	100,000
Services provided by Investment Research Group Limited	10,350	13,800
Services provided by Equity Investment Advisers Limited		34,943
Services provided by Almond Draw Limited	14,950	9,200
42,205 Shares placed with Barter Investment Limited at 0.065 cents per	·	1
share (refer note 8)		2,786
Transactions with key management personnel		
	2018	2017
	NZ\$	NZ\$
Directors fees	82,225	39,600

17. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 (g) to the financial statements.

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts presented in the statement of financial position relate to the following categories of assets and liabilities:

	2018 NZ\$	2017 NZ\$
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables:		
 Cash and cash equivalents 	266,547	416,704
- Other receivables	20,000	20,000
Available for sale financial assets:		
- Equity securities	95,640	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:		
- Investment Option	<u> </u>	100,000
Financial liabilities:	\$ 382,187	\$ 536,704
Thancial habilities.		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
- Trade payables	99,924	-
- Other payables	19,999	15,344
 Related party payables 	7,500	7,500
	\$ 127,423	\$ 22,844

18. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks. The financial risks arise from the business activities of the Company. The specific financial risks that the Company is exposed to are discussed below.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises mainly from general funding and business activities. The Company practices prudent risk management by maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding through certain committed credit facilities.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payment computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on the rate at the end of the reporting period):

2018	Carrying								
	amount	Total	0-6 mths	7-12	2 mths	5	1-2 yrs	•	2-5 yrs
Trade payables	99,924	99,924	99,924		-		-		-
Related party payables	7,500	7,500	7,500		-		-		-
	\$ 107,424	\$ 1 07 ,424	\$ 107,424	\$ _	-	\$	-	\$	-

** The weighted average effective interest rate for the related party payables is 0.00%.

2017	C	arrying							
		amount	Total	0-6 mths	7-12 n	nths	1	-2 yrs	2-5 yrs
Related party payables		7,500	7,500	7,500		-		-	-
	\$	7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -

** The weighted average effective interest rate for the related party payables is 0.00%.

(b) Capital risk

The Company considers its capital to comprise its ordinary share capital and accumulated retained earnings.

The capital of the Company is monitored to ensure equity holder objectives are met, the primary of which is to ensure the Company's continued ability to provide a consistent return to its equity shareholders through a combinations of capital growth and distributions.

In order to achieve the objectives of equity holders, the Company seeks to maintain a gearing ratio that balances risks and returns at an acceptable level and also to maintain a sufficient funding base to enable to Company to meet its working capital and strategic investment needs. Strategic investments include the investment in Corporate Holdings Limited during the year, refer to note 14.

In making decisions to adjust its capital structure to achieve these aims, either through altering its dividend policy, or new share issue, the Company takes into consideration not only its short-term position but also its long-term operational and strategic objectives.

19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Accounting classification and fair values

The carrying values of short term financial assets and liabilities are equivalent to their fair values. Short term financial assets include cash, trade and other receivables. Short term financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and related party payables.

(b) Measurement of fair values

(i) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring level 3 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as significant unobservable inputs used. Related valuation processes are described in Note 3.

Туре	Valuation t echnique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity securities	Market comparison: The equity security is not quoted on any market, however the valuation is based on transactions in the CHL equity security.	The financial statements include holdings in unlisted shares which are measured at fair value. Fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow model and includes some assumptions that are not supportable by observable market prices or rates. In determining fair value, reference is made to the carrying value of CHL's consolidated net assets at reporting date, together with the probability that the proposed transaction will proceed.	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if transactions in the CHL ordinary shares were higher (lower)

19. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES continued

(b) Measurement of fair values continued

(ii) Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation of level 3 fair values

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 values.

_ _ _ _

Equity securities available for sale

	2018
	NZ\$
Balance on 1 April 2017	
Acquisition on conversion of Investment option	100,000
Loss included in other comprehensive income	
Net change in fair value (Unrealised)	(4,360)
Balance at 31 March 2018	\$ 95,640

The Company holds an investment in equity shares of Corporate Holdings Limited, which is classified as available for sale, with a fair value of \$95,640 at 31 March 2018 (2017:nil). The fair value of the investment was categorised as Level 3 on conversion from investment options (for information on the valuation technique see (i) above).

Sensitivity analysis

For the fair values of equity securities available for sale, reasonably possible changes of the unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant would have the following effects:

Equity securities available for sale		nprehensive ome
	increase	decrease
A movement in the fair value of the investment in CHL. (10% movement)	9,564	(9,564)

20. OPERATING AND GEOGRAPHIC SEGMENTS

The Company has only one operating segment and all operations are in New Zealand.

21. RECONCILIATION OF NET LOSS AFTER TAXATION TO NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Reconciliation of net loss with cash outflow from operations

	2018	2017
Note	<u>NZ\$</u>	NZ\$
Profit / (loss) after tax	(266,010)	(214,949)
Add / less movements in working capital items:		
Decrease / (increase) in prepayments and other current assets Decrease / (increase) in intangible assets - Bartercard	10,505	(4,437)
Trade Dollars 13	769	4,716
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables and accruals	104,579	(14,604)
Net cash outflow / (inflow) from operating activities	\$ (150,157)	<u>(229,274)</u>

22. COMMITMENTS

Mykco Limited has commitments to Lowndes Law and Simmons Corporate Finance Services Limited for Legal Services and Consulting services relating the conditional contract to purchase of shares in Corporate Holdings Limited. The total commitments at 31 March 2018 is \$34,500.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 28 May 2018 Mykco entered a conditional contract to purchase all the shares of Corporate Holdings Limited (CHL) that it does not already own. Mykco will issue 16.27 ordinary shares for every share in CHL that it does not already own.

CHL owns all the shares in General Finance Limited and Investment Research Group Limited. The contract is conditional on the share holders of Mykco approving the contract, The Reserve Bank approving the change in ownership of General Finance Limited and Covenant Trustee Services consenting to remain the Trustee for General Finance Limited.

Mykco Limited Shareholder and Statutory Information

The company is listed on the New Zealand Alternative Market (NZAX).

Largest Shareholders (As at 15 May 2018) (Listing Rule 10.5.5(b))

Rank	Shareholder	Holding	%
1	Belian Holdings Limited	3,269,479	16.67%
2	Zhenhua Qian	3,030,303	15.45%
3	Barter Investments Limited	2,342,220	11.94%
4	Sii Yih Ting	1,480,000	7.54%
5	Koon Weng Lee	1,291,325	6.58%
6	Chu Kian Then	1,008,300	5.14%
7	Cimb Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	579,711	2.96%
8	Yada Holdings No 1 Limited	570,000	2.91%
9	Liew Chin Tan	480,000	2.45%
10	Lik Sean Chang	445,960	2.27%
11	Lick Chien Chang	408,345	2.08%
12	JPMorgan Chase Bank NA NZ Branch	381,108	1.94%
13	Awatea Investments Limited	324,136	1.65%
14	Kok Seng Kung	223,850	1.14%
15	Robert Peter Nicolson	210,073	1.07%
16	Prakash Pandey	200,000	1.02%
17	Resources Trust Limited	200,000	1.02%
18	Kar Hoe Mah	187,578	0.96%
19	Tiong Heng Teh	164,693	0.84%
20	Hooi Lee Teoh	160,000	0.82%
		16,957 ,081	86.44%

Spread of Shareholders (as at 15 May 2018)

	Number of Shareholders	%	Number of Shares	%
Size of Holding				
1 - 1,999	571	79.4%	33,077	0.2%
2,000 - 4,999	31	4.3%	83,566	0.4%
5,000 - 9,999	47	6.6%	364,826	1.8%
10,000 - 49,999	34	4.7%	798,251	4.1%
50,000 - 99,999	10	1.4%	663,153	3.4%
100,000 - 999,999	20	2.8%	5,252,374	26.8%
1,000,000 - and over	6	0.8%	12,421,627	63.3%
	719	100.0%	19,616,87 4	100.0%
Geographic Spread				
Singapore	27	3.8%	1,011,341	5.2%
Malaysia	67	9.3%	6,766,222	34.5%
New Zealand	613	85.2%	11,768,332	60.0%
Rest of world	12	1 <u>.7</u> %	70,979	0.4%
	719	100.0%	19,616,874	100.0%

Mykco Limited Shareholder and Statutory Information (continued)

Substantial Product Holders (as at 31 March 2018)

The following information is provided pursuant to section 293 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

This information reflects the company's records and disclosures made under section 280(1)(b) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

	Number of Shares Held	Relevant Interest	% of Shares at Balance Date
Belian Holdings Limited	3,269,479	Beneficial	16.67%
Zhenhua Qian	3,030,303	Beneficial	15.45%
Barter Investments Limited	2,342,220	Beneficial	11.94%
Sii Yih Ting	1,480,000	Beneficial	7.54%
Koon Weng Lee	1,291,325	Beneficial	6.58%
Chu Kian Then	1,008,300	Beneficial	5.14%
	12,421,627		63.32%

The total number of voting securities of the company on issue at 31 March 2018 was 19.616.874 fully paid ordinary shares.

Directors

During the year the board of directors comprised:

Appointed	Resigned
	Ŭ
21 December 2011	10 October 2017
30 September 2011	
21 December 2011	
13 June 2017	
20 December 2017	
20 December 2017	
	21 December 2011 30 September 2011 21 December 2011 13 June 2017 20 December 2017

Statement of Directors' and Key Managements Security Holdings (as at 31 March 2017)

Brent Douglas King	Shares Beneficially Owned 2,464,786	Shares Non-Beneficially Owned NIL
0 0	-71-177	

There were no securities transactions disclosed to the Board and entered into the Interests Register for the year to 31 March 2018.

Mykco Limited Shareholder and Statutory Information (continued)

Statement of Directors' Security Holdings (as at 31March 2018) (continued)

The following are directorships held by the Mykco Limited Directors as at 31 March 2018:

Proset Donalo a Vin a	Denvi Herrid Deres	
Brent Douglas King	Rewi Hamid Bugo	
A.I.S. Limited	Aventura Properties Limited	
Askridge Holdings Limited	Bay of Islands Property Limited	
Barter Investments Limited	Borneo Capital Limited	
Chow Group limited	Borneo Investments Limited	
Corporate Holdings Limited	Corporate Holdings Limited	
Equity Investment Advisers Limited	Delima Pelita Sdn Bhd	
General Finance Limited	Didi Resources Sdn Bhd	
Investment Research Group Limited	Era Malindo Sdn Bhd	
King Capital & Investment Corporation	GA Sego Limited	
Limited	Gading Kapital Sdn Bhd	
Kohaus Limited	Hurricane Geo Inspection Survey Sdn	
Moneyonline Limited	Bhd	
Mykco Limited	Ik Chin Travel Services (K) Sdn Bhd	
Octo International Limited	Impian Kenyalang Sdn Bhd	
Snowdon Peak Investments Limited	Inlet Contractors Limited	
Sports & Education Corporation Limited	Inlet Estate Limited	
Transaction Holdings Limited	Mesti Perkasa Sdn Bhd	
	Mykco Limited	
Huei Min Lim	Pacific Unit Sdn Bhd	
ASB Community Trust Limited	Parklane Properties Sdn Bhd	
F H Holdings Limited	PDB (Works) Sdn Bhd	
FH Nominees Limited	Petra Jaya Properties Sdn Bhd	
Foundation North Grants Limited	PJP Dua Sdn Bhd	
Forest Administration Limited	Profile Equity Sdn Bhd	
Hartajaya Investments Limited	Property Plus Marketing Services Sdn	
Kaya Investments Limited	Bhd	
Max Cai Trustee Limited	Reignvest Corporation Sdn Bhd	
Mykco Limited		
Renaissance Forex Limited	Rekaruang Sdn Bhd SabaConcrete Sdn Bhd	
Kenaissance Forex Linnted		
Other Appointments	Santubong Properties Sdn Bhd	
Other Appointments Asia New Zealand Foundation	Santubong Suites Sdn Bhd	
	Sara Gemilang Sdn Bhd	
Auckland Regional Amenities Funding	Sarasiana Holdings Sdn Bhd (f.k.a	
Board	Semadi Subur Sdn Bhd)	
Auckland University of Technology	Sarawak Consolidated Industries Berhad	
Council	Sarawakiana Holdings Sdn Bhd	
Foundation North (Chair)	SCIB Concrete Manufacturing Sdn Bhd	
	SCIB Holdings Sdn Bhd	
Graeme Iain Brown	SCIB Industrialised Building System Sdn	
Alkaz Sdn Bhd	Bhd	
Asian Corn Sdn Bhd	Sego Holdings (NZ) Limited	
Aventura Properties Limited	Sego Holdings Sdn Bhd	
Belian Holdings Limited	Selwyn Residential Limited	
Bintulu Hotel Group Sdn Bhd	Space Craft Sdn Bhd	
Borneo Plant Technology Sdn Bhd	Strategen Services Sdn Bhd	
K2 Hotel Sdn Bhd	Syn Tai Hung Borneo Sdn Bhd	
Keresa Mill Sdn Bhd	Tadika Sri Keria Sdn Bhd	
Keresa Plantations Sdn Bhd	Telaga Air Resourses Sdn Bhd	
Keresa Sdn Bhd		

Mykco Limited Shareholder and Statutory Information (continued)

Malesiana Tropicals Sdn Bhd	Thriven Global Berhad	
Mykco Limited	Transnational Insurance Brokers (M)	
Pascali Sdn Bhd	Sdn Bhd	
Pesaka Energy Solutions Sdn Bhd	Trombol Resort Sdn Bhd	
(Formerly known as Pancar Panas Sdn	Usaha Nusajaya Sdn Bhd	
Bhd)	Warble Resources Sdn Bhd	
PFS Energy (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd		
Premier Space Sdn Bhd	Simon John McArley	
Pro-Formula Sdn Bhd	Beaconsfield Nominees Limited	
Rajang Wood Sdn Bhd	Prospect Road Investments Limited	
Sarawakiana Holdings Sdn	Prospect Road Services Limited	
Sarawakiana Leisure Sdn Bhd	Mykco Limited	
Sarawakiana Management Sdn Bhd		
Sarawakiana Realty Sdn Bhd		
Straits Hospitality Company Bhd		
Tera Management Sdn Bhd		
Waddell Holding Ltd		
Waddell Holding Sdn Bhd		
Waddell Holdings Pte Ltd		

Directors' Remuneration and Other Benefits

The following is the remuneration paid to the Directors of Mykco Limited for the twelve months to 31 March 2018.

	Director's fees	Other Remuneration
Chew Choo Soon	\$6,000	Nil
Brent Douglas King	\$13,800	Nil
Huei Min Lim	\$25,013	Nil
Rewi Hamid Bugo	\$10,000	Nil
Graeme Iain Brown	\$12,750	Nil
Simon John McArley	\$14,663	Nil

Remuneration and Other Benefits

The Directors of Mykco Limited did not receive any other benefits from Mykco Limited in the 12 months to 31 March 2018

Employees Remuneration (Excluding Directors)

There were no employees during the year.

Auditors

Staples Rodway Auckland Level 7, 45 Queen Street, Auckland,1010, New Zealand

Share Registrar

Computershare Investor Services Limited, Level 2, 159 Hurstmere Road, Takapuna Auckland

> Private Bag 92119, Auckland New Zealand

Bankers ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited Heartland Bank Limited

Investment Bankers

Investment Research Group Limited Level 7, Swanson House 12-26 Swanson Street Auckland +64 9 304 0145

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Mykco Contact Details

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