

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

ABN 54 002 989 782

Annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

ABN 54 002 989 782

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Corporate governance statement

Board composition

The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of each director who is in office at the date of the annual report and their term of office are detailed in the directors' report.

From 9 November 2011, the company has not had any independent directors. The size of the company and current business activities does not warrant the expense associated with appointing independent directors.

Having regard to the size of the corporation the nomination and remuneration committees have not been active during the year under review.

Ethical standards

The Board acknowledges and emphasises the importance of all directors and employees maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance practice and ethical conduct.

A code of conduct has been established requiring directors and employees to: act honestly and in good faith;

- exercise due care and diligence in fulfilling the functions of office;
- avoid conflicts and make full disclosure of any possible conflict of interest;
- comply with the law;
- encourage the reporting and investigating of unlawful and unethical behaviour; and comply with the share trading policy outlined in the code of conduct.

The directors are obliged to be independent in judgment and ensure all reasonable steps are taken to ensure due care is taken by the Board in making sound decisions.

Diversity policy

Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background. The company is committed to diversity and recognises the benefits arising from employee and Board diversity and the importance of benefiting from all available talent. Due to the size of the company a diversity policy or plan has not been implemented at this stage.

Trading policy

The company's policy regarding directors and employees trading in its securities is set by the Board. The policy restricts directors and employees from acting on material information until it has been released to the market and adequate time has been given for this to be reflected in the security's prices.

Audit committee

As the Board consists of only three members, a separate audit committee has been disbanded and the functions and duties of the audit committee are now dealt with by the main Board.

Performance evaluations

Performance evaluations of the Board have not been undertaken as the size does not warrant it at this stage.

Board roles and responsibilities

The Board is first and foremost accountable to provide value to its shareholders through delivery of timely and balanced disclosures.

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring its actions are in accordance with key corporate governance principles.

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Corporate governance statement

Shareholder rights

Shareholders are entitled to vote on significant matters impacting on the business, which includes the elections and remuneration of directors, changes to the constitution and receipt of annual and interim financial statements.

Shareholders are strongly encouraged to attend and participate in the Annual General Meetings of Mariner Corporation Limited, to lodge questions to be responded by the Board and/or the CEO, and are able to appoint proxies.

Risk management

The Board considers identification and management of key risks associated with the business as vital to maximise shareholder wealth. A yearly assessment of the business's risk profile is undertaken and reviewed by the Board, covering all aspects of the business from the operational level through to strategic level risks. The CEO has been delegated the task of implementing internal controls to identify and manage risks for which the Board provides oversight. The effectiveness of these controls is monitored and reviewed regularly. The worsening economic environment has emphasised the importance of managing and reassessing its key business risks.

Remuneration committee

The remuneration committee is governed by its charter, as approved by the Board. The charter is available in the corporate governance section on the company's website, at www.marinercorporation.com.au.

The operations of the remuneration committee were suspended during the period for the reasons given below, and there was no review of senior executive performance and remuneration.

Further information on directors' and executives' remuneration is set out in the remuneration report of the directors' report and the related party note to the financial statements. The remuneration committee's terms of reference include responsibility for reviewing any transactions between the organisation and the directors

As the Board consists of only three members a separate remuneration committee has been disbanded and the functions and duties of the remuneration committee are now dealt with by the main Board.

There are no schemes for retirement benefits other than statutory superannuation for non-executive directors.

Other information

Further information relating to the company's corporate governance practices and policies has been made publicly available on the company's website at www.marinercorporation.com.au.

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Directors' report

The directors of Mariner Corporation Limited ("the company") submit the annual report of the company and its controlled entity ("the group") at the end of, or during the financial year ended 30 June 2019. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Name	Particulars
Mr William Murfitt	Non-executive chairman (appointed 1 July 2014). Mr Murfitt has been involved in the equipment finance industry for the past 25 years, having spent more than a decade with the Commonwealth Bank in lending and managerial roles in both metro and rural areas prior to commencing a transport financing business, Translease. Translease's loan volumes have grown to approximately \$100 million per annum, concentrating in long haul fleet businesses. In 2006, the business then moved into the rental and operating lease market with the establishment of Global Rental & Leasing acquiring experienced teams from the corporate banking sector. Interest in shares and options: 450,000 ordinary shares held indirectly.
Mr Mathew MacDougall	Non-executive director (appointed 1 July 2014). Mr MacDougall has worked in the finance industry for 24 years. He was owner and Managing Director of Interlease Capital Holdings Pty Limited which has been operating successfully in the Sydney market since 1988. In 1999, Mr MacDougall launched National Rental Corporation Limited which operated successfully on a national basis with offices in all major states around Australia. Mr MacDougall was Executive Director and on the board for 6 years until it was sold in a trade sale to a public company in 2006. Mr MacDougall worked out his 2 years as part of the sale at Alleasing as Head of Acquisitions NSW. In 2008, he left to take the role of CEO at Global Rental & Leasing. Global Rental and Leasing has assets under management in excess of \$250 million which have been accumulated over the last eight years. Mr MacDougall holds a Bachelor in Business from Monash University and was also Chairman for 7 years of the Talent Development Foundation - a high profile NSW Government Education charity supporting NSW public school children Interest in shares and options: 450,000 ordinary shares held indirectly.
Mr Philip Barclay	Non-executive director (appointed 1 July 2014). Mr Barclay has worked in the finance industry for the last 20 years, having gained considerable experience in traditional and structured finance. Over ten years ago, Mr Barclay established Translease Pty Ltd which then moved into structured finance with the development of Global Rental and Leasing. Mr Barclay has been involved in a number of structured finance transactions and has been responsible for individual deals up to \$45 million. He has been very instrumental in the raising of Global Rental and Leasing's assets under management to \$250 million. Interest in shares and options: 450,000 ordinary shares held indirectly.

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Directors' report

Company secretary

Mr Adrian Olney held the position of company secretary of Mariner Corporation Limited at the end of the financial year. He was appointed on 10 November 2010.

Adrian Olney has project and property management and company secretarial experience. Adrian holds a Bachelor of Engineering and a Graduate Diploma of Management. He has previously worked for over 10 years in consulting engineering firms at Connell Wagner, Young Consulting Engineers and Arup.

Remuneration of key management personnel

Information about the remuneration of key management personnel is set out in the remuneration report section of this directors' report. The term 'key management personnel' refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the group.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the group during the financial year were:

- Investment activities
- Corporate actions

The company makes strategic investments in listed companies, unlisted companies and passive rental assets, working with management and shareholders to improve the value of its investments.

Review of operations

The loss for the group after providing for income tax amounted to \$17,570 (2018 loss: \$38,000). The company has continued to reduce its operating and finance costs during the last 12 months whilst it explores new investment opportunities. Revenue recognised during the year is from participating interests in rental assets.

The group is in a net liabilities position at balance date of \$3,166,594 (2018: \$3,149,024). This is primarily due to operating costs exceeding the revenues recognised during the year from participating interests in rental assets.

A review of the operations of the group during the financial year and the results of those operations show that during the year, the group continued to engage in its principal activities, the results of which are disclosed in the attached consolidated financial statements.

Change in the state of affairs

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the group during the financial year.

Meetings of directors

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director.

Name of director	Directors' meetings	
	Held	Attended
Mr William Murfitt	4	4
Mr Mathew MacDougall	4	4
Mr Philip Barclay	4	4

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Directors' report

Subsequent events

On 5 July 2019, the company announced that, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including shareholder approval, it has raised \$2.4million, via a placement, and also restructured its existing convertible notes, which will result in the notes being fully discharged ("capital raising").

At completion of the capital raising, the company intends to fully repay its existing loans which will place the company in a significantly improved financial position.

Other than as noted above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group in future financial years.

Future developments

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

Dividends

There were no dividends paid or declared for the period ended 30 June 2019 (2018: nil). The directors have not made any recommendations for payment of dividends in respect of the financial year.

Environmental regulations

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

Share options

No options over issued shares or interests in the group were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers.

During the financial year, Mariner Corporation Limited paid a premium of \$15,000 to insure the directors and officers of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary.

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of any entity in the group, and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of the duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain an advantage for themselves or someone else to cause detriment to the company. It is not possible to apportion the premium between amounts relating to the insurance against legal costs and those relating to other liabilities.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred such as an officer or auditor.

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Directors' report

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 9 of the annual report.

Non-audit services

Hall Chadwick is the company's auditor. During the year, they have not performed any other services in addition to their statutory duties. Details of the amount paid to the auditors are disclosed in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Remuneration report

This remuneration report ("the report") has been prepared in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*, associated regulations and Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures.

The report provides details of the remuneration arrangements for the following key management personnel of the group and the company for the 2019 financial year:

Executive chairman and executive directors

Name of director	Position
Mr William Murfitt	Non-executive chairman (appointed 1 July 2014)
Mr Mathew MacDougall	Non-executive director (appointed 1 July 2014)
Mr Philip Barclay	Non-executive director (appointed 1 July 2014)
Mr Adrian Olney	Company secretary

Key management personnel are those directors and executives with authority and responsibility for planning, controlling and directing the affairs of the group, and include the highest paid executives of the company and the group in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Remuneration policy

Compensation levels for key management personnel and secretaries of the company and key management personnel of the group are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives.

The compensation structures explained below are designed to attract suitably qualified candidates, reward the achievement of strategic objectives, and achieve the broader outcome of creation of value for shareholders. The compensation structures take into account:

- the capability and experience of the key management personnel
- the key management personnel's ability to control the relevant segment's performance the group's performance including:
 - the group's earnings
 - the growth in share price and delivering constant returns on shareholder wealth
 - the amount of incentives within each key management person's compensation

Compensation packages include a mix of fixed and variable compensation, and short- and long-term performance-based incentives.

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Directors' report

Remuneration report (cont'd)

Fixed compensation

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation (calculated on a total cost basis), as well as mandatory contributions to superannuation.

Compensation levels are reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers individual, segment and overall performance of the group.

Key management personnel remuneration

Directors		Short term employee benefits		Total	Post employment		Proportion of remuneration performance related	Value of share based payments as proportion of remuneration
		Salary and fees	Short term cash bonus		Superannuation benefits	Share based payments		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Mr W Murfitt	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Mr P Barclay	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Mr M MacDougall	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Mr A Olney	2019	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	0%	0%
	2018	24,000	-	24,000	-	-	0%	0%
Total	2019	24,000	-	24,000	-	-		
	2018	24,000	-	24,000	-	-		

The size of the company previously resulted in the Board assuming the roles of key management personnel for the purposes of executive remuneration reporting.

There are no options that have been granted to key management personnel during the year in relation to remuneration.

Equity holdings and transactions

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares of Mariner Corporation Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each specified director and key management personnel, including their related entities, is as follows:

	No of shares			
	Held at 30 June 2018	Sales	Purchases	Held at 30 June 2019
Directors indirect interests				
Mr W Murfitt	450,000	-	-	450,000
Mr M Macdougall	450,000	-	-	450,000
Mr P Barclay	450,000	-	-	450,000
Key management personnel direct interests				
Mr A Olney	23,215	-	-	23,215

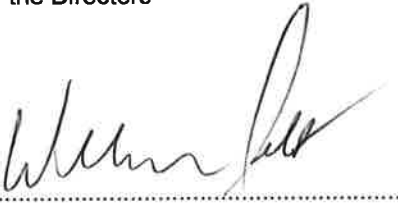
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Directors' report

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William Murfitt', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

Director:

William Murfitt

Dated: 26 September 2019

**MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED
ABN 54 002 989 782
AND CONTROLLED ENTITY**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED AND
CONTROLLED ENTITY**

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Mariner Corporation Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Mariner Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

N M Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

G Webb

GRAHAM WEBB
Partner
Date: 26 September 2019

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Rental income	3	400,000	400,000
Net change in fair value of financial assets		(2,368)	1,283
Administration and office costs		(79,473)	(23,244)
Finance costs		(189,334)	(192,074)
Professional fees and investment costs		(146,395)	(223,965)
Loss before tax		(17,570)	(38,000)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss for the year		(17,570)	(38,000)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(17,570)	(38,000)
Earnings per share (Note 19)			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	19	(0.13) cents	(0.30) cents
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	19	(0.13) cents	(0.30) cents

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13(a)	13,874	16,080
Other receivables	7	1,321	12,431
Financial assets	8	4,341	6,709
Total current assets		19,536	35,220
Non-current assets			
Total non-current assets		-	-
Total assets		19,536	35,220
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	42,236	41,319
Borrowings	10	3,143,894	3,142,925
Total current liabilities		3,186,130	3,184,244
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Total liabilities		3,186,130	3,184,244
Net assets		(3,166,594)	(3,149,024)
Equity			
Issued capital	11	133,587,098	133,587,098
Accumulated losses		(136,753,692)	(136,736,122)
Total equity		(3,166,594)	(3,149,024)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	133,587,098	(136,698,122)	(3,111,024)
Loss for the year	-	(38,000)	(38,000)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(38,000)	(38,000)
Balance at 30 June 2018	133,587,098	(136,736,122)	(3,149,024)
 Balance at 1 July 2018	 133,587,098	 (136,736,122)	 (3,149,024)
Loss for the year	-	(17,570)	(17,570)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(17,570)	(17,570)
Balance at 30 June 2019	133,587,098	(136,753,692)	(3,166,594)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(171,127)	(207,194)
Finance costs		-	(4,289)
Net cash used in operating activities	13(b)	<u>(171,127)</u>	<u>(211,483)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		175,000	247,271
Repayment of borrowings		(6,079)	(32,170)
Net cash generated by investing activities		<u>168,921</u>	<u>215,101</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(2,206)	3,618
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>16,080</u>	<u>12,462</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13(a)	<u>13,874</u>	<u>16,080</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

1. General information

Mariner Corporation Limited (the "company") is a listed public company, incorporated and operating in Australia.

The address of the company's registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Level 9, 32 Walker Street
North Sydney NSW 2060

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the group is a for-profit entity.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 26 September 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards). The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and comply with other requirements of the law.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in AASB 102 'Inventories' or value in use in AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets'.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and the entity controlled by the company (its subsidiary) made up to 30 June each year. Control is achieved when the company:

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

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

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the company gains control until the date when the company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue recognised for participating interest in rental assets is brought to account over time, on a straight-line basis over 5 years, as disclosed in Note 2(k) and in Note 3 to the financial statements.

(c) Taxation

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(d) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at banks and on hand, demand deposits and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the group's consolidated statement of financial position when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at amortised cost.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The group's financial assets at amortised cost includes receivables.

The group's financial assets at FVTPL includes shares in other listed entities.

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL.

Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are classified at FVTPL.

In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship (see hedge accounting policy). The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

The group always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

During the 2019, no impairment of receivables has been recorded (2018: \$nil).

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- (1) The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
- (2) The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- (3) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

(ii) Definition of default

The group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the group).

(iii) Write-off policy

The group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

Derecognition of financial assets

The group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Interest

Interest paid is classified as expenses or as distributions of profit consistent with the balance sheet classification of the related debt or equity instruments or component parts of compound instruments.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(f) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

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

(h) Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

During the year ended 30 June 2019, management reassessed its estimates in respect of the fair value of its financial assets (Note 8).

(i) Going concern

The consolidated net loss of the company, after tax was \$17,570 (2017: loss \$38,000), with cash outflows from operating activities of \$171,127 (2018: cash outflow \$211,483); and a working capital deficit of \$3,166,594 (2018: working capital deficit \$3,149,024).

The company has continued to review new investment opportunities since 30 June 2018 with the view to improving its cash flows and statement of financial position.

The directors have reached the conclusion that based on all available facts and information currently available, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable and is a going concern. In reaching this conclusion, the directors had regard to the following:

- The continued support from related parties regarding the terms and repayment options for borrowings;
- A guarantee of financial support from related parties to the value of \$1million, should debts be unable to be paid as and when they fall due;
- Future cash required to meet ongoing commitments will be derived from equity raising as and when required, and rental income from the global joint venture.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Going concern (cont'd)

As at 30 June 2019, the company's participating interest arrangement in the Global Rental and Leasing Pty Ltd Joint Venture ("GRALJV") will cease. The directors are seeking investment opportunities and currently have a number of investment proposals under consideration.

On 5 July 2019, the company announced that, subject to the satisfaction of certain condition, including shareholder approval, it has raised \$2.4million, via a placement, and also restructured its existing convertible notes, which will result in the notes being fully discharged ("capital raising"). At completion of the capital raising, the company intends to fully repay its existing loans which will place it in a significantly improved financial position.

(j) Comparative amounts

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

(k) Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the group has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. There has been no material impact of these changes on the group's accounting policies.

New and amended Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

Impact of application of AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

In the current year, the group has applied AASB 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers (as amended)' which is effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. AASB 15 introduced a 5-step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in AASB 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Details of the new requirements as well as their impact on the group's financial statements are described below.

The group has applied AASB 15 in accordance with the modified retrospective transitional approach without using the practical expedients for completed contracts in AASB 15:C5(a), and (b), or for modified contracts in AASB 15:C5(c) but using the expedient in AASB 15:C5(d) allowing both non-disclosure of the amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations, and an explanation of when it expects to recognise that amount as revenue for all reporting periods presented before the date of initial application, i.e. 1 January 2018.

The application of AASB 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the group.

Impact of application of AASB 9 'Financial Instruments'

In the current year, the group has applied AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' and the related consequential amendments to other AASB Standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018. The transition provisions of AASB 9 allow an entity not to restate comparatives. The group has assessed that there is no impact in respect of the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

AASB 9 introduced new requirements for:

- 1) The classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities,
- 2) Impairment of financial assets, and
- 3) General hedge accounting.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

New and amended Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year (cont'd)

Impact of application of AASB 9 'Financial Instruments' (cont'd)

Details of these new requirements as well as their impact on the group's financial statements are described below.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The date of initial application (i.e. the date on which the group has assessed its existing financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of the requirements of AASB 9) is 1 July 2018.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of AASB 9 are required to be measured subsequently at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Specifically, debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured subsequently at amortised cost.

The directors of the group reviewed and assessed the group's existing financial assets as at 1 July 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that existed at that date and concluded that the initial application of AASB 9 has had no material impact on the group's financial assets as regards to their classification and measurement.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

AASB 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the group's existing financial liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, AASB 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under AASB 139. The expected credit loss model requires the group to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

Specifically, AASB 9 requires the group to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

In particular, AASB 9 requires the group to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the group is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-months ECL. AASB 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for receivable in certain circumstances.

The financial assets are assessed to have low credit risk. As such, the group assumes that the credit risk on these financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The group applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime ECL for these assets.

General hedge accounting

The application of the AASB 9 hedge accounting requirements has had no other impact on the results and financial position of the group for the current and/or prior years.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards (cont'd)

Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations that were issued but not yet effective are listed below:

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 16 <i>Leases</i> and related amending standards	1 July 2019	30 June 2020
AASB 2018-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle</i>	1 July 2019	30 June 2020
AASB 2018-6 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of a Business</i>	1 July 2020	30 June 2020
AASB 2018-7 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material</i>	1 July 2020	30 June 2021
AASB 2019-1 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework</i>	1 July 2020	30 June 2021
Interpretation 23 <i>Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments</i>	1 July 2019	30 June 2020

Impact of adoption of AASB 16 'Leases'

AASB 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. AASB 16 will supersede the current lease guidance including AASB 117 *Leases* and the related interpretations when it becomes effective. AASB 16 will be effective for annual years beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The directors do not anticipate that the application of AASB 16 will have a material impact as the group has no current lease arrangements in place.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
3. Revenue		
Rental income		
Participating interest in equipment rental assets (i)	<u>400,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>

(i) In 2015, the company acquired a participating interest in the Global Rental and Leasing Pty Ltd Joint Venture (GRALJV). GRALJV is a partnership set up to provide funding to GRAL. The company acquired a participating interest in the GRALJV in order to obtain the rights to future income streams earned by GRAL.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
4. Finance costs		

Interest on liabilities measured at amortised cost (a)	<u>189,334</u>	<u>192,074</u>
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(a) Interest expense represents interest accrued on vendor finance from Global Rental & Leasing and on the loan from Global SPV10 Pty Ltd.

In 2015, the company acquired a participating interest in the Global Rental and Leasing Pty Ltd Joint Venture (GRALJV). GRALJV is a partnership set up to provide funding to GRAL. The company acquired a participating interest in the GRALJV in order to obtain the rights to future income streams earned by GRAL.

As part of the agreement, the company is required to pay interest and management fees to GRAL. The management fee is paid monthly and is calculated based on 5% (2018: 5%) of the income earned by the joint venture. The interest component is charged at a margin of 2.50% above the Bank Bill Swap Benchmark Rate for the applicable month.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
5. Income taxes		

(a) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises:

Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(5,271)	(11,400)
Deferred tax asset not recognised	<u>5,271</u>	<u>11,400</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The prima facie income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

Loss before income tax from continuing operations	(17,570)	(38,000)
Income tax expense calculated at 30% (2018: 30%)	(5,271)	(11,400)
Less tax effect of:		
Deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>5,271</u>	<u>11,400</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Deferred tax assets

The directors have elected to treat the following deferred tax balances conservatively and not carry forward these amounts as assets but to recognise it at the time against income when realised in future years. Utilisation of tax losses from prior years is reliant on meeting the prescribed tests in Division 165A of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
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6. Deferred tax assets (cont'd)

Unused tax losses for which no tax loss has been recognised as a deferred tax asset
adjusted for non-temporary differences @ 30% tax losses

34,958,766	34,953,495
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The taxation benefits will only be obtained if:

- the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deduction for the loss to be realised;
- the company complies with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law, including satisfaction of the continuity of ownership and/or same business test; and
- no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the company in realising the benefits from the deductions for the loss.

2019 \$	2018 \$
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7. Other receivables

Current

Other debtors	1,321	12,431
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8. Financial assets

Current

Investment in listed shares – fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (a)	4,341	6,709
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(a) Investments in listed shares are recorded at their purchase price at acquisition date and at balance date are based on quoted bid prices or the transaction prices of similar investments.

2019 \$	2018 \$
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9. Trade and other payables

Current

Unsecured liabilities

Trade payables	4,736	3,819
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	37,500	37,500
	42,236	41,319

10. Borrowings

	Expiry date	Nominal interest rate	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current				
<i>Secured</i>				
Loan - Global SPV10 Pty Ltd (i)	31/12/2019	6%	982,733	925,490
<i>Unsecured</i>				
Loan - Global Clean Energy Finance (ii)	31/12/2019	6%	481,881	453,812
Convertible Note - Global Clean Energy Finance Pty Ltd (iii)	31/12/2019	6%	1,675,257	1,753,522
Premium Funding (Insurance)	31/12/2019	7.90%	4,023	10,101
			3,143,894	3,142,925

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

10. Borrowings (cont'd)

(i) the debt was assigned to Global SPV 10 Pty Ltd from Optima Funding. During the 2018 financial year, the interest rate was 6% and the expiry extended to 30 June 2019.

(ii) the debt was acquired by Global Clean Energy & Finance Pty Ltd from Lemarne Corporation.

(iii) the company issued a convertible note to Global Clean Energy & Finance Pty Ltd, the proceeds of the note continue to be used to pay existing creditors and provide working capital.

In 2019, the expiry, on all of the loans above, was further extended to 31 December 2019.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
11. Issued capital		
13,738,082 fully paid ordinary shares (2018: 13,738,082)	<u>133,587,098</u>	<u>133,587,098</u>
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Ordinary shares		
At the beginning of the reporting period	13,738,082	13,738,082
Shares issued	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	<u>13,738,082</u>	<u>13,738,082</u>

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

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

12. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In the opinion of the directors, the company did not have any contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

13. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

(a) Reconciliation of cash

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>13,874</u>	<u>16,080</u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

13. Cash and cash equivalents (cont'd)

(b) Reconciliation of loss for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Loss for the year	(17,570)	(38,000)
<i>Non-cash flows in loss:</i>		
Unrealised loss/(gain) on financial assets	2,368	(1,283)
Income from participating interest in rental assets	(400,000)	(400,000)
Management fees relating to participating interest in rental assets	42,714	48,981
Accrued interest	189,334	187,785
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	11,110	(587)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	917	(8,379)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(171,127)	(211,483)

14. Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity is considered key management personnel.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Short term employee benefits	24,000	24,000
Post employee benefits	-	-
	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>

(a) Individual directors and executive's compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual directors and executives' compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as required by *Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03* are provided in the remuneration report section of the directors' report. Apart from the details disclosed in the remuneration report, no director has entered into a material contract with the company or the group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year end.

(b) Other transactions with the company or its controlled entity

The following interest was paid/payable to related parties:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Interest paid/payable		
Loan - Global SPV 10	57,243	53,127
Vendor Finance - Global Clean Energy & Finance Pty Ltd	132,091	134,658

15. Auditors' remuneration

Audit and review of the financial report	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,044</u>
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The auditor of Mariner Corporation Limited is Hall Chadwick.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

16. Controlled entity

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the subsidiary below, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Ownership Interest 2019 %	Ownership Interest 2018 %
Mariner Asset Management Limited	Australia	Dormant	100	100

17. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements. Refer to note 2 for a summary of the significant accounting policies relating to the group.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Statement of financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	19,536	35,220
Non-current assets	-	-
Total assets	<u>19,536</u>	<u>35,220</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	3,186,130	3,184,244
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>3,186,130</u>	<u>3,184,244</u>
Net liabilities	<u>(3,166,594)</u>	<u>(3,149,024)</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	133,587,098	133,598,098
Accumulated losses	(136,753,692)	(136,736,122)
Total equity	<u>(3,166,594)</u>	<u>(3,149,024)</u>
Net loss attributable to equity holders of the company	(17,570)	(38,000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(17,570)</u>	<u>(38,000)</u>

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

Capital commitments - property, plant and equipment

The parent entity did not have any capital commitments as at 30 June 2019 (2018: nil).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

18. Operating segments

The group operates in one segment only being investment products in Australia.

19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.13) cents	(0.30) cents
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(0.13) cents	(0.30) cents

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2019 was based on the loss of \$17,570 (2018: loss of \$38,000) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 13,738,082 (2018:13,738,082 shares), calculated as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Net loss for the year	(17,570)	(38,000)
<i>Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic) in shares</i>		
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	13,782,082	13,782,082
Weighted effect of shares issued	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at the end of the year	<u>13,782,082</u>	<u>13,782,082</u>

There are no adjustments to the accounts required to reflect the impact of any non-controlling equity interests or other types of shares that could impact the calculations for ordinary shareholders.

20. Financial instruments

(a) Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and financial liabilities of the group approximates their carrying amounts.

The fair value of other monetary financial assets and financial liabilities is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles. Non-interest bearing related party receivables are repayable on demand, thus face value equates to fair value.

Equity investments traded on organised markets have been valued by reference to market prices prevailing at balance date. For non-traded equity investments, the fair value is an assessment by the directors based on the underlying net assets, future maintainable earnings and any special circumstances pertaining to a particular investment.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities equates to their fair values at balance date.

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics;
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values (cont'd)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	13,874	16,080
Other receivables	1,321	12,431
Financial assets	4,341	6,709
	<u>19,536</u>	<u>35,220</u>
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	42,236	41,319
Borrowings	3,143,894	3,142,925
	<u>3,186,130</u>	<u>3,184,244</u>

(b) Financial risk management objectives

Mariner Corporation Limited maintains positions in a minimal number of non-derivative financial instruments as dictated by its investment management strategy. Its investment portfolio comprises quoted equity investments and fixed and variable interest loans, and investments in other schemes.

The group's activities expose it to various types of risk that are associated with the financial instruments and markets in which it invests. The most important types of financial risk to which the group is exposed are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

The group's management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the group. These risks include market risk (including interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

(c) Market risk management

(i) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that changes in market prices (other than changes due to currency or interest rate risk) will affect the group's income or value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures.

There has been no change to the group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

Management of market price risk

The investments are earned at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; all changes in market conditions will directly affect net investment.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

ABN 54 002 989 782

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(c) Market risk management (cont'd)

Risk management framework

The following table details the breakdown of the investment assets held by the group:

	2019 %	2018 %
Percentage (%) of net assets/(liabilities)		
Investments in listed shares	(0.1)	(0.2)

As at 30 June 2019, the company has a deficiency of net assets amounting to (\$3,166,594) (2018: deficit of (\$3,149,024)).

Sensitivity analysis - market price risk

The price risk is measured when there are significant changes in underlying share prices.

The table below shows the risk in the company profit or loss after tax and equity position as at 30 June, for hypothetical changes in underlying prices.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
+10% change in equity price	434	671
-10% change in equity price	(434)	(671)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of cash flow interest rate risk (the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will vary due to changes in market interest rates) and fair value interest rate risk (the risk that the value of a financial instrument will vary due to changes in market interest rates).

Management of interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss and/or increased costs due to adverse movements in the values of the financial assets and liabilities as a result of changes in interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

As at the reporting date the interest rate profile of the group's interest bearing instruments was:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Fixed interest rate		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	(3,143,894)	(3,142,925)
	<u>(3,143,894)</u>	<u>(3,142,925)</u>
Variable interest rate		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(c) Market risk management (cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates for fixed rate instruments would not affect profit and loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The variable interest rate bearing financial instruments are:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Loans and borrowings

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss after tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Effect in \$	+100bp	-100bp
2019		
Financial assets	43	(43)
Financial liabilities	31,439	(31,439)
2018		
Financial assets	67	(67)
Financial liabilities	31,143	(31,143)

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency will fluctuate due to adverse movements in exchange rates.

As at 30 June 2019, the group has no exposure to currency risk (2018: nil).

(d) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The directors are of the opinion that the debtor amounts shown in Note 7 will be recovered in full.

Management of credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to credit risk

The group does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(d) Credit risk management (cont'd)

Exposure to credit risk (cont'd)

The group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	12 month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
In default	Amount is >90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit impaired	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the group has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

The carrying amount of the group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The table below presents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date.

		2019 \$	2018 \$
Carrying amount	Credit rating*		
Cash and cash equivalents	AA	13,874	16,080
Other receivables	Not applicable	1,321	12,431
Financial assets	Not applicable	4,341	6,709
		<u>19,536</u>	<u>35,220</u>

*(Rating: Standard & Poor's)

Of the net carrying amount for other receivables, there are no amounts overdue as at 30 June 2019.

(e) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

Management of liquidity risk

The group's policy is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below presents cash flows payable by the group by remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual, undiscounted cash flows.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(e) Liquidity risk management (cont'd)

Exposure to liquidity risk (cont'd)

	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Maturity			
			6 months or less \$	6 months to 12 months \$	1 to 2 years \$	More than 2 years \$
2019						
Financial liabilities						
Payables	42,236	42,236	42,236	-	-	-
Borrowings	3,143,894	3,143,894	-	3,143,894	-	-
	3,186,130	3,186,130	42,236	3,143,894	-	-
	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	Maturity			
			6 months or less \$	6 months to 12 months \$	1 to 2 years \$	More than 2 years \$
2018						
Financial liabilities						
Payables	41,319	41,319	41,319	-	-	-
Borrowings	3,142,925	3,142,925	-	3,142,925	-	-
	3,184,244	3,184,244	41,319	3,142,925	-	-

The group maintains cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months on a rolling basis. This takes into consideration all projected debt payments.

(f) Capital risk management

The group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

The capital structure of the group consists of net debt (borrowings disclosed in note 10 after deducting cash and bank balances) and equity of the group (comprising issued capital, as disclosed in note 11, and accumulated losses).

The group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Management controls the capital of the company to ensure the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern. Over the past twelve months the Board has managed the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include management of debt levels, distribution to shareholders and share issues or buyback.

21. Events after the reporting period

On 5 July 2019, the company announced that, subject to the satisfaction of certain condition, including shareholder approval, it has raised \$2.4million, via a placement, and also restructured its existing convertible notes, which will result in the notes being fully discharged ("capital raising").

At completion of the capital raising, the company intends to fully repay its existing loans which will place it in a significantly improved financial position.

Other than as noted above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group in future financial years.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

ABN 54 002 989 782

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mariner Corporation Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1 the consolidated financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 34 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which as stated in accounting policy Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and the group;
- 2 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 as disclosed in Note 2(i) to the financial statements.
- 3 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 consolidated financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - c) the consolidated financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view;

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



Director:

William Murfitt

Dated: 26 September 2019

**MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED
ABN 54 002 989 782
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITY**

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mariner Corporation Limited (the Company) and its Controlled Entity (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion: the accompanying financial report of Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(i) in the financial report which indicates that the company has incurred a net loss of \$ 17,570 for the year ended 30 June 2019 and, as of that date, the company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$3,166,594. As stated in Note 2(i) these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2(i) indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITY**

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
-------------------------	---

Accounting for participating interest in Global Rental and Leasing Pty Ltd Joint Venture (GRALJV)

Refer to Note 3 Revenue and Note 4 Finance Costs

In 2015, the company acquired a participating interest in the Global Rental and Leasing Pty Ltd Joint Venture (GRALJV). GRALJV is a partnership set up to provide funding to GRAL. Mariner acquired a participating interest in the GRALJV in order to obtain the rights to future income streams earned by GRAL. As part of the agreement the company is required to pay interest and management fees to GRAL. The management fee is paid monthly and is calculated based on 5% of the income earned by the joint venture. The interest component is charged at a margin of 2.50% above the Bank Bill Swap Benchmark Rate for the applicable month. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to its impact on the financial report and that it provides the company with a revenue stream.	Our procedures included amongst others: • We have reviewed the terms and structure of the agreement in order to determine the appropriate accounting treatment. • We re-performed rental income; interest and management fee calculations.
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**MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
MARINER CORPORATION LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITY**

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australia Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the group 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 Consolidated Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 report 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities with the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
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From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period 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.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in page 6- 7 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Mariner Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 complies with s300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 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.

H M Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

G Webb

GRAHAM WEBB

Partner

Date: 26 September 2019

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

ABN 54 002 989 782

Shareholder information

A. Substantial shareholders

The following have advised that they have a relevant interest in the capital of Mariner Corporation Limited as at 31 August 2019. The holding of a relevant interest does not infer beneficial ownership. Where two or more parties have a relevant interest in the same shares, those shares have been included for each party.

Substantial ordinary shareholders	No of ordinary share held	Percentage of issued capital held
B C Roofing Pty Ltd	2,247,648	16.36%
Atak Pty Limited	1,889,521	13.75%
Global Clean Energy Finance Pty Ltd	1,500,000	10.92%
BKTN Holdings Pty Ltd	1,401,801	10.20%

B. Distribution of equity securities

(i) Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding as at 31 August 2019.

Category (size of holdings)			Ordinary shares No. of holders	Options
1	-	1,000	1,164	-
1,001	-	5,000	108	-
5,001	-	10,000	31	-
10,001	-	100,000	64	-
100,001	-	and over	18	-
			1,385	-

(ii) There were 1,325 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Shareholder information

C. Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders at 31 August 2019

Shareholder	No. of shares held	% of total shares
B C Roofing Pty Ltd	2,247,648	16.36
Atak Pty Limited	1,889,521	13.75
Global Clean Energy Finance Pty Ltd	1,500,000	10.92
Btkn Holdings Pty Ltd	1,401,801	10.20
Segovia 424 Pty Ltd (Segovia 424 Super Fund Account)	539,999	3.93
Mrs Michelle Maree Johnson	419,355	3.05
Enl Holdings Pty Ltd	400,000	2.91
Mr Roger Dean Hess	391,430	2.85
Mrs Jacqueline Chiu-Yueh Hsu and Mr Stephen Chia-Kuei Hsu (Kingbird Superannuation Account)	359,771	2.62
A & D Nestola Pty Ltd (A & D Nestola Sf Account)	327,806	2.39
Mr Justin Follett	295,601	2.15
Ms Tamara Johnson and Mr Justin Follett	220,000	1.60
Mr Peter Howells	197,017	1.43
Village Gallery Palm Cove	150,440	1.10
Mr Fred Wu	121,815	0.89
Ms Tamara Johnson and Mr Justin Follett (Lakobro Super Account)	118,972	0.87
Mr Ian William Dorney	108,480	0.79
Willow Holdings Pty Ltd (Gary Linton S/Fund Account)	102,000	0.74
Mr Kym Anthony Biddell	100,000	0.73
Mr Frederick Daniel Cole and Mrs Rita Rosa Cole (Cole Super Fund Account)	100,000	0.73
	10,991,656	80.01

D. Voting rights

The voting rights, upon a poll, are one vote for each share held.

Mariner Corporation Limited and Controlled Entity

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Corporate directory

Directors

William Murfitt
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Macdougall
Non-Executive Director

Philip Barclay
Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Adrian Olney

Corporate Details

Mariner Corporation Limited
ACN: 002 989 782
ABN: 54 002 989 782

Registered Office

Level 9
32 Walker Street
North Sydney NSW 2060
Telephone: +61 2 9467 9980
Facsimile: +61 2 8920 0085

Auditor

Hall Chadwick
Chartered Accountants and Business
Advisers
Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Bankers

National Australia Bank Ltd
Business Banking Centre
Level 1
99 Bell Street
Preston Vic 3072

Share Registry

Computershare investor Services Pty Ltd
Yarra Falls, 452 Johnston Street
Abbotsford VIC 3067
GPO Box 2975EE,
Melbourne VIC 3000
T: 1300 787 272
T: +61 3 9415 4000 (outside Australia)
F: +61 3 9473 2500

Stock Exchange Listings

The ordinary shares of Mariner
Corporation Limited are listed on the
Australian Stock Exchange (Code: MCX)