

ABN: 84 131 090 947

Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2018

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED

AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 84 131 090 947

Annual Financial Report

For The Year Ended 30 June 2018

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ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Directory

Directors Mr George Hatzipapas

Executive Chairman

Mr George Callianiotis Non-Executive Director

Mr Scott Mison

Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary Mr Scott Mison

Registered Office & Principal Place of

Business

17 Lacey Street Perth WA 6000

Ph: +61 (0)474 455 529

Postal Address PO Box 1745,

Carindale, Queensland 4152

Web Site www.zyber.com.au

Share Registry Automic Registry Services

Level 2, 267 St Georges Terrace

Perth WA 6000 Ph: 1300 288 664

Auditors RSM Australia Partners

Level 32 Exchange Tower

2 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000

Legal Advisors Dominion Legal

17 Lacey Street Perth WA 6000

Stock Exchange Listing ASX Code: ZYB, ZYBOA

Country of Incorporation and Domicile Australia

Your directors submit the annual financial report of the consolidated entity consisting of Zyber Holdings Limited (the Company or the consolidated entity) and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2018 together with the directors' report.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

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

Mr George Hatzipapas — Executive Chairman

Mr Hatzipapas was appointed as an Executive director on 21 February 2018 and was appointed Executive Chairman on 15 May 2018.

Mr Hatzipapas has over thirty years' experience working in the capital markets. He has been involved in numerous capital raisings and corporate reconstructions and has been a shareholder in Zyber Holdings Limited since 2016.

In the last 3 years, Mr Hatzipapas has not been a director of any publicly listed companies.

Mr George Callianiotis - Non-Executive Director

Mr Callianiotis was appointed as a Non-Executive director on 15 May 2018.

Mr Callianiotis has almost 20 years experience in company management. He holds a Bachelor of Applied Science from the Queensland University of Technology. He has substantial experience across many sectors the majority of which has been spent in construction and development industry along with Business startups and venture capital. Mr Callianiotis's high level of financial expertise is complemented by his analytical, strategy and managerial skills.

In the last 3 years, Mr Callianiotis has not been a director of any publicly listed companies.

Mr Scott Mison — Non-Executive Director - CA, ACSA

Mr Mison was appointed as a Non-Executive director and Company Secretary on 2 October 2017.

Mr Mison holds a Bachelor of Business degree, is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and Chartered Secretaries Australia. Mr Mison has over 18 years' experience in finance and corporate compliance within Australia, UK, Central Asia and USA.

He is a Director of New World Cobalt Limited and Company Secretary of Rift Valley Resources Ltd. Mr Mison is also a board member of Rebound WA inc. (formerly Wheelchair Sports WA Inc.) a not for profit organisation.

In the last 3 years, Mr Mison has been a director of 1 Page Limited and Jupiter Energy Limited.

Other directors during the year:

Mr Geoffrey Gander - Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 4 September 2017 and resigned 22 May 2018)

Mr Bernard Crawford - Non-Executive Director (appointed 22 January 2018 and resigned 21 February 2018)

Mr Peter Wall - Non-Executive Director (resigned 22 January 2018)

Mr Paul Callander - Non-Executive Director (resigned 2 October 2017)

Mr Jason Tomkinson - Non-Executive Director (resigned 4 September 2017)

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary during the financial year ended 30 June 2018:

Scott Mison - Appointed 2 October 2017

Mrs Elizabeth Hunt — Resigned 2 October 2017

INTEREST IN THE SHARES AND OPTIONS OF THE COMPANY

The Company has disclosed each director's interest in shares or options of the Company within the Remuneration Report, which begins on page 6.

Share options - unissued shares

At the date of this report, there were 291,042,443 unissued ordinary shares of Zyber Holdings Limited under options as follows:

Unissued ordinary shares under options	30 June 2018
Unlisted options exercisable at \$2.50 expiring on 30 November 2018	200,000
Unlisted options exercisable at \$0.05 expiring on 31 October 2019	29,920,000
Listed options exercisable at \$0.012 expiring on 31 October 2019	260,922,443
<u>-</u>	291,042,443

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

There have been no unissued shares or interests under option of any controlled entity within the consolidated entity during or since reporting date. For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the Remuneration Report.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company during the year were the development of computer software and services of secure file synchronization and sharing solutions in Canada.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company has disclosed its corporate governance statement on the Company website at www.zyber.com.au.

OPERATING RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR

Operating Results

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income shows a net loss attributable to members of \$934,699 (2017: \$2,067,229).

Review of Operations

During the first quarter, the Zyber development team completed the launch of the Zyber Enterprise application as a free beta product. This enabled potential customers to register a private domain with 2GB of space and then test drive the platform for free.

The development team also completed development of import functionality from Dropbox, allowing Zyber users to connect to their Dropbox account and import files into the Zyber platform. This integration has shown that Zyber can be connected with other file sharing platforms to ensure that data can be imported and managed from the Zyber platform, giving users the convenience and security of the central control of their data.

During the second quarter, the Zyber development team monitored and resolved issues with the beta stage Zyber platform and continued to enhance the application based on this valuable feedback.

In addition to this work, a new feature was added which provided the ability to upload files and integrate with zapier.com, a web-based service that allows end users to integrate the various web applications ("apps") they use.

Zapier connects to thousands of apps and can trigger custom workflows allowing users to build integrations very easily to the Zyber secure file storage platform.

During the first half year, development work also continued in providing key performance improvements, particularly with large file uploads and data storage configurations. This ensures easy scalability for the platform meaning that Zyber can handle large data, and rapidly expanding data, which should provide more opportunities for the software in the future.

Zyber was initially listed on ASX as a business developing a secure, easy to install, mobile communication platform that allows users to transact, share data and collaborate across multiple devices and operating systems. The design of the software platform has departed from its original development objectives, which included 4 stages beginning with USB virtual desktop and ending with mobile touch virtualization. Zyber is now developing a proof of concept that will provide end-to-end encryption using blockchain technology.

Zyber has not proceeded with its previous plans to prepare provisional patent applications and will consider the most appropriate means of protection given the software's stage of development and its budget.

During the second half of the year the Board continued to review opportunities to further develop the Zyber platform and its portfolio of product offerings.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

During the year the following significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity occurred:

- On 4 September 2017 Mr Geoffrey Gander was appointed as a Non-Executive Chairman after the resignation of Mr Jason Tomkinson.
- On 2 October 2017 Mr Scott Mison was appointed as a Non-Executive Director and Company Secretary after the resignation of Mr Paul Callander as a Director and Elizabeth Hunt resigned as Company Secretary.
- On 22 January 2018 Mr Bernard Crawford was appointed as a Non-Executive director after the resignation of Mr Peter Wall.
- On 21 February 2018 Mr George Hatzipapas was appointed as an Executive Director and Mr Bernard Crawford resigned.
- On 15 May 2018 Mr George Calliianiotis joined the Board as a Non-Executive Director.
- On 22 May 2018 Mr Geoff Gander tendered his resignation as Non-Executive Director.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There are no significant events subsequent to year end.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

The management team and Board of Directors (the Board) of the Company are continuing to review opportunities available to the Company, which includes the assessment of new opportunities with various intellectual property interests pertaining to data security and software and other industry sectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations under the law of the Commonwealth and State. The Board believes that the Company has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the consolidated entity.

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITOR

During or since the end of the financial year, the Company has given an indemnity or entered into an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums as follows:

- During the period, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above) and all executive offices of the Company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.
- The Company has not otherwise, during or since the period, 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 as such an officer or auditor.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

On 21 September 2018, the Company received a statutory demand from Mr Geoff Gander, a previous director of the Company for the amount of \$50,239. Prior to receipt of this letter on 21 September 2018, Zyber had no knowledge of the proceedings or been effectively served any notice of the proceedings. Therefore, the Company is currently in the process of making an application to the Magistrates Court to set aside the underlying default judgement. The Company denies that it has any obligation to pay Mr Gander the claimed amount.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, 4 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Director's Meetings			
	Number eligible to attend	Director's meetings attended		
Mr George Haztipapas	2	2		
Mr George Callianiotis	-	-		
Mr Scott Mison	2	2		
Mr Geoff Gander	4	2		
Mr Bernard Crawford	-	-		
Mr Peter Wall	2	2		
Mr Paul Callander	2	2		
Mr Jason Tomkinson	1	1		

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The board of directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the directors prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

There are no non-audit services provided by RSM Australia Partners.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 has been received and has been included within these financial statements.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Remuneration policy

The remuneration report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for key management personnel (KMP) who are defined as those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning and directing the major activities of the Company and the consolidated entity, directly and indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent Company.

Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors:

Mr George Hatzipapas - Executive Chairman (appointed 21 February 2018)

Mr George Callianiotis - Non-Executive Director (appointed 15 May 2018)

Mr Scott Mison - Non-Executive Director (appointed 2 October 2017)

Mr Geoffrey Gander - Non-Executive Chairman (appointed 4 September 2017 and resigned 22 May 2018)

Mr Bernard Crawford - Non-Executive Director (appointed 22 January 2018 and resigned 21 February 2018)

Mr Peter Wall - Non-Executive Director (resigned 22 January 2018)

Mr Paul Callander - Non-Executive Director (resigned 2 October 2017)

Mr Jason Tomkinson - Non-Executive Director (resigned 4 September 2017)

Remuneration Philosophy

The performance of the consolidated entity and its subsidiaries depend on the quality of the consolidated entity's Directors, executives and employees and therefore the Company must attract, motivate and retain appropriately qualified industry personnel.

Remuneration policy

Remuneration levels for the executives are competitively set to attract the most qualified and experienced candidates, taking into account prevailing market conditions and the individual's experience and qualifications.

During the year, the Company did not have a separately established remuneration committee. The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for the executive and non-executive Directors.

The remuneration of executive and non-executive Directors is not dependent on the satisfaction of performance conditions. Remuneration and share based payments are issued to align Directors' interest with that of shareholders.

Executive Director Remuneration

Mr George Hatzipapas was appointed as an Executive Director on 21 February 2018 and as Executive Chairman on 15 May 2018. Mr Hatzipapas was not paid any fee for services during the year ended 30 June 2018.

Non-Executive Directors Remuneration

Mr Peter Wall was appointed as a Director on 9 January 2015. Mr Wall is entitled to receive \$5,000 per month (exclusive of GST) for his role as a Director of the Company and as per an appointment letter dated 20 February 2015. With the company's cost cutting initiatives, Mr Wall agreed to reduce his Non-Executive remuneration to \$3,000 per month (exclusive of GST), effective 1 March 2017. Mr wall resigned on 22 January 2018.

Mr Paul Callander was appointed as a Director on 2 September 2015. Mr Callander is entitled to receive \$36,000 per month (exclusive of superannuation contribution) for his role as a Director of the Company and as per an appointment letter dated 23 November 2015. Mr Callander resigned on 2 October 2017.

Mr Jason Tomkinson resigned as an Executive Director and moved into a Non-Executive Director on 8 December 2016. With the company's cost cutting initiatives, Mr Wall agreed to reduce his Non-Executive remuneration to CAD3,000 per month (exclusive of GST), effective 1 June 2017. Mr Tomkinson resigned on 4 September 2017.

There were no fees paid for services for Mr George Callianiotis, Mr Scott Mison, Mr Geoff Gander and Mr Bernard Crawford who were appointed as non-executive directors during the year ended 30 June 2018.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (Continued)

Non-Executive Directors Remuneration (Continued)

The Company's Constitution provides that the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors will not be more than the aggregate fixed sum determined by a general meeting, The Annual General Meeting held on 13 November 2017 confirmed the non-executive directors' remuneration by vote. Summary details of remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors are provided in the table below. The remuneration is not dependent on the satisfaction of a performance condition.

Directors are entitled to be paid reasonable travelling, accommodation and other expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at meetings of Directors and otherwise in the execution of their duties as Directors. A Director may also be paid additional amounts as fees or as the Directors determine where a Director performs extra services or makes any special exertions, which in the option of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Remuneration Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2018

The following table of benefits and payments details, in respect to the financial year, the components of paid or payable remuneration for each member of KMP of the consolidated entity:

	Short-term employment benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Long-tern benefits	n Equity- settled share-based payments	Total	Fixed remuneration	Short- term incentive	Long- term incentive
	Cash salary and fees	Super- annuation	Long service leave					
2018	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%
Directors								
Mr George Hatzipapas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr George (ii) Callianiotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Scott Mison (iii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Geoff Gander (iv)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bernard (v) Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Peter Wall (vi)	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	100	-	-
Mr Paul Callander	9,000	855	-	-	9,855	100	-	-
Mr Jason (viii) Tomkinson	6,099	-	-	-	6,099	100	-	-
	36,099	855	-	-	36,954	_		

⁽i) Mr George Hatzipapas appointed as Director on 21 February 2018.

⁽ii) Mr George Callianiotis appointed as Director on 15 May 2018.

⁽iii) Mr Scott Mison appointed as Director on 2 October 2017.

⁽iv) Mr Geoff Gander appointed as Director on 4 September 2017 and resigned on 22 May 2018.

⁽v) Mr Bernard Crawford appointed as Director on 22 January 2018 and resigned on 21 February 2018.

(vi) During the year ended 30 June 2018, the amount was paid to Pheakes Pty Ltd, a Company that Mr Peter Wall is a director of. Mr Wall resigned on 22 January 2018.

⁽vii) During the year ended 30 June 2018, the amount was paid to Mr Paul Callander. Mr Callander resigned on 2 October 2017.

⁽viii) During the year ended 30 June 2018, the amount was paid to Blue Cove Capital Corp, a Company that Mr Jason Tomkinson is a director of. Mr Tomkinson resigned on 4 September 2017.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (Continued)

Remuneration Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2017

The following table of benefits and payments details, in respect to the financial year, the components of paid or payable remuneration for each member of KMP of the consolidated entity:

	Short-term employment benefits	Post Employment Benefits	Long-tern benefits	n Equity- settled share-based payments	Total	Fixed remun- eration	Short- term incentive	Long- term incentive
	Cash salary and fees	Super- annuation	Long service leave					
2017	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%
Directors								
Mr Peter Wall (i)	54,000	-	-	-	54,000	100	-	-
Mr Paul Callander	36,000	3,420	-	-	39,420	100	-	-
Ms Charly (ii) Duffy	15,000	1,425	-	-	16,425	100	-	-
Mr Jason (iii) Tomkinson	169,037	-	-	-	169,037	100	-	-
	274,037	4,845	-	-	278,882	_		
Other Executives								
Mr Benjamin ^(iv) Daly	90,692	-	-	-	90,692	100	-	-
	364,729	4,845	-	-	369,574	_		

⁽i) During the year ended 30 June 2017, the amount was paid to Pheakes Pty Ltd a Company that Mr Peter Wall is a director of.

Options Granted as Part of Remuneration (ii)

No options have been granted to KMP in the form of share-based payments.

⁽ii) During the year ended 30 June 2017, the amount was paid to SecPlus Corporate & Legal Services a Company that Ms Duffy is a director of. Ms Duffy resigned on 1 December 2016.

⁽iii) During the year ended 30 June 2017, the amount was paid to Blue Cove Capital Corp a Company that Mr Jason Tomkinson is a director of. On 8 December 2016, Mr Tomkinson's position changed from an Executive Director to a Non-Executive Director.
(iv) During the year ended 30 June 2017, the amount was paid to Mr Benjamin Daly. Mr Daly resigned on 8 December 2016.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (Continued)

(iii) **KMP Shareholdings**

The number of ordinary shares in Zyber Holdings Limited held by each KMP of the consolidated entity during the financial year is as follows:

	Balance at beginning of year	Granted as remuneration during the year	Issued on exercise of options during the year	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of year
30 June 2018					
Mr George Hatzipapas (i)	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Mr George Callianiotis (ii)	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mr Scott Mison (iii)	-	-	-	5,500,000	5,500,000
Mr Geoff Gander (iv)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bernard Crawford (v)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Peter Wall (vi)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Paul Callander (vii)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jason Tomkinson (viii)	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	12,500,000	12,500,000

(iv) KMP Options Holdings

The number of options over ordinary shares held during the financial year by each KMP of the consolidated entity is as follows:

				Other				
	Balance at beginning of year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	changes during the year	Balance at end of year	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable	Vested and unexercisable
30 June 2018								
Mr George Hatzipapas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr George Callianiotis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Scott Mison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Geoff Gander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Bernard Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Paul Callander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Peter Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Jason Tomkinson (i)	4,760,000	-	-	(4,760,000)	-	-	-	-
	4,760,000	-	-	(4,760,000)	-	-	-	-

⁽i) Other changes due to Mr Tomkinson resigning as Director on 4 September 2017.

⁽i) Mr George Hatzipapas appointed as Director on 21 February 2018 and held 5,000,000 ordinary shares upon initial appointment.
(ii) Mr George Callianiotis appointed as Director on 15 May 2018 and held 2,000,000 ordinary shares upon initial appointment.
(iii) Mr Scott Mison appointed as Director on 2 October 2017 and held nil shares upon initial appointment. On 21 December 2017, 4,000,000 shares were purchased on market and another 1,500,000 was purchased on 2 February 2018.
(iv) Mr Geoff Gander appointed as Director on 4 September 2017 and resigned on 22 May 2018.

⁽v) Mr Bernard Crawford appointed as Director on 22 January 2018 and resigned on 21 February 2018.

⁽vi) Mr Peter Wall resigned as Director on 22 January 2018.

⁽vii) Mr Paul Callander resigned as Director on 2 October 2017.

⁽viii) Mr Jason Tomkinson resigned as Director on 4 September 2017.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (Continued) Other KMP Transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

a) The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Co	nsolidated
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Payments for goods and services		
Payment for general legal advice from Steinepreis Paganin ¹	15,484	70,118

b) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services, transactions:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current payables for remuneration of key management personnel		
Services provided by Blue Cove Capital Corp ²	-	3,153

 $^{^{\}mathrm{1}}$ Steinepreis Paganin, a company related to Mr Peter Wall. Mr Wall resigned as Director on 22 January 2018.

c) Loan to Directors and their related parties

No loans have been made to any KMP during the year (2017: Nil).

There have been no other transactions with KMP during the year other than those disclosed in the remuneration report.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2017 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

At the 2017 AGM, 92.9% of the votes received supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2017. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Additional Information

The earnings of the consolidated entity for the five years to 30 June 2018 are summarised below:

	2018	2017	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$
EBITDA	(946,966)	(2,094,093)	(7,511,459)	(496,645)
EBIT	(954,648)	(2,095,530)	(7,512,582)	(496,645)
Loss after income tax	(934,699)	(2,067,229)	(7,502,526)	(496,645)

The factors that are considered to affect total shareholders return ('TSR') are summarised below:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Share price at financial year end (\$)	0.005	0.005	0.02	0.03	-
Total dividends declared (cents per share)	-	-	-	-	-
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.14)	(0.40)	(6.74)	(0.52)	-

End of Remuneration Report

 $^{^2}$ Blue Cove Capital Corp, a company related to Mr Jason Tomkinson. Mr Tomkinson resigned as Director on 4 September 2017.

This Directors' Report, incorporating the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

George Hatzipapas Dated: 1 October 2018



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Zyber Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

RSM

RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA

Dated: 1 October 2018

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ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	Consolid 2018 \$	dated 2017 \$
Revenue from continuing operations		-	-
Other income	3	19,949	28,855
Expenses			
Amortisation expense		(7,682)	(1,437)
Finance costs		-	(438)
Consulting expenses	4	(623,526)	(1,396,098)
Marketing		(11,495)	(96,818)
Directors fees	_	(36,954)	(278,882)
Other expenses	5 _	(274,991)	(322,411)
Loss before income tax from continuing operations		(934,699)	(2,067,229)
Income tax expense	6	-	
Loss after income tax for the year		(934,699)	(2,067,229)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		11,277	2,849
Total comprehensive loss for the year	- -	(923,422)	(2,064,380)
Loss per share			
Basic loss per share (cents)	9	(0.14)	(0.40)
Diluted loss per share (cents)	9	(0.14)	(0.40)

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

		Consolidated	
	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Assets		Ψ	Ψ
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,001,728	1,745,049
Trade and other receivables	11	24,057	14,572
Other assets	12	24,518	223,821
Total current assets		1,050,303	1,983,442
Non-Current assets			
Intangible assets	13	-	7,508
Total non-current assets		-	7,508
Total assets		1,050,303	1,990,950
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	61,744	111,143
Total current liabilities		61,744	111,143
Total liabilities		61,744	111,143
Net assets		988,559	1,879,807
Equity			
Issued capital	15	7,942,444	7,721,874
Reserves	16	3,962,329	4,139,448
Accumulated losses		(10,916,214)	(9,981,515)
Total equity		988,559	1,879,807

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Issued Capital	Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
\$	\$	\$	\$
5,766,503	3,870,480	(7,914,286)	1,722,697
-	- 2,849	(2,067,229)	(2,067,229) 2,849
-	2,849	(2,067,229)	(2,064,380)
2,463,018	- 382,055		2,463,018 382,055
(625,583)		-	(625,583)
1,955,371	261,119	-	2,219,490
7,721,874	4,139,448	(9,981,515)	1,879,807
7,721,874	4,139,448	(9,981,515)	1,879,807
-	- 11.277	(934,699)	(934,699) 11,277
-	11,277	(934,699)	(923,422)
			_
32,174 188,396	- (188,396)	-	32,174
220,570	(188,396)	-	32,174
7,942,444	3,962,329	(10,916,214)	988,559
	Capital \$ 5,766,503	\$ \$ 5,766,503 3,870,480 2,849 - 2,849 - 2,849 - 382,055 115,936 (115,936) (625,583) - 1,955,371 261,119 7,721,874 4,139,448 7,721,874 4,139,448 11,277 - 11,277 - 11,277 32,174 - 188,396 (188,396) 220,570 (188,396)	Capital Losses \$ \$ 5,766,503 3,870,480 (7,914,286) - - (2,067,229) - 2,849 - - 2,849 (2,067,229) 2,463,018 - - - 382,055 - 115,936 (115,936) - (625,583) - - 1,955,371 261,119 - 7,721,874 4,139,448 (9,981,515) 7,721,874 4,139,448 (9,981,515) 7,721,874 4,139,448 (9,981,515) - - (934,699) - 11,277 - - 11,277 - - 11,277 - - 11,277 - - 11,277 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - </td

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Consolidated	
	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		·	•
Interest received		19,949	28,855
Payments to suppliers and employees		(795,444)	(1,876,597)
Net cash used in operating activities	20	(775,495)	(1,847,742)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		32,174	2,303,018
Proceeds from issue of options		-	500
Share issue costs		-	(242,028)
Net cash provided by financing activities		32,174	2,061,490
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		(743,321)	213,748
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,745,049	1,531,301
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10	1,001,728	1,745,049

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Zyber Holdings Limited and Controlled Entities (the "consolidated entity").

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The consolidated entity is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under the Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements cover Zyber Holdings Limited which is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs with the exception of the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has applied.

Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements as presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

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

Where controlled entities have entered or left the consolidated entity during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled.

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

(b) Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognized outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognized from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Income Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

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

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

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

Zyber Holdings Limited and its wholly-owned controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity and if recognised, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of these entities are set off in the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

(d) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measure at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortization of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JO NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial Instruments (continued)

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

The consolidated entity does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, where they are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other investments are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold after 12 months from the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

(e) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the consolidated entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Impairment (Continued)

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the consolidated entity recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

De-recognition

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

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the consolidated entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(i) Revenue and Other Income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

(j) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired, either individually or with a group of assets, are initially recognised and measured at cost. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Intellectual property 7 years

At the end of each reporting period, the consolidated entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss, or any reversal of a previously-recognized impairment loss, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(I) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO and CRA is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO and CRA are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(n) Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Zyber Holdings Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(o) Foreign currency translation (continued)

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Zyber Holdings Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(q) Comparative Figures

The comparative financial information presented as of and for the twelve months ended 30 June 2017.

(r) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(s) Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Costs attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax from the proceeds.

(t) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the consolidated entity.

Key Estimates

(i) Impairment - General

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

Key Judgments

(i) Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using either the Binomial or Black-Scholes model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact profit or loss and equity.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(u) New Accounting Standards for Application in the Current Period

In the year ended 30 June 2018, the consolidated entity has reviewed all of the new and revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the consolidated entity that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on its business and, therefore, no change is necessary to consolidated entity accounting policies.

NOTE 2 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2018. The company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the company, is set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 and the consolidated entity expects the impact to be insignificant.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative standalone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The Company will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018. The impact of its adoption is expected to be insignificant as there is no revenue contract in the consolidated entity for the year ended 30 June 2018.

NOTE 2 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position. measured at the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity. The impact of its adoption is expected to be insignificant as there is no operating lease in the consolidated entity for the year ended 30 June 2018.

NOTE 3 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	Consolidate	ed
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Revenue from continuing operations	-	-
Other income		
Interest received – bank	19,949	28,301
Other		554
	19,949	28,855

NOTE 4 CONSULTING EXPENSES

	Consolida	ted
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Accounting & audit fees	61,302	137,148
Company secretarial	19,890	103,867
Corporate advice*	196,383	528,257
Legal fees	49,474	142,471
Technical	296,477	484,355
	623,526	1,396,098

^{*} Included in Corporate advice in prior year is \$160,000 relating to issue of performance rights to an external consultant for investor relations services.

NOTE 5 OTHER EXPENSES

Compliance costs			Consolida	ated
Compliance costs			2018	2017
Travel related costs			\$	\$
Insurance	Compli	ance costs	88,314	68,724
Termination of licence agreement - 2.4	Travel	related costs	68,496	43,144
Foreign exchange gain/loss	Insurar	nce	21,795	60,484
NOTE 6 INCOME TAX EXPENSE Consolidated 2018 20	Termin	ation of licence agreement	-	490
NOTE 6 INCOME TAX EXPENSE Consolidated 2018 20	Foreigr	n exchange gain/loss	-	2,102
Consolidated 2018 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Genera	al office expenses	96,386	147,467
Consolidated 2018 2018 2018 2018 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			274,991	322,411
Consolidated 2018 2018 2018 3 2018 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	NOTE 6	INCOME TAY EYPENSE		
(a) Recognised in the income statement: Current tax Deferred tax Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,22) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,00 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,00 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,93) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,00) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,00) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,44 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,539	NOIL	INCOME TAX EXI ENGE	Consolidate	d
(a) Recognised in the income statement: Current tax Deferred tax Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,22) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,00 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,00 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,47 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,47 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,539				2017
(a) Recognised in the income statement: Current tax Deferred tax Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,22) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,00 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,00 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,00) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,00) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,44 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,539				\$
Current tax Deferred tax Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,22) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,0 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,0 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5	(a)	Recognised in the income statement	•	Ψ
Deferred tax	(α)	_	_	_
Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,227) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,00 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,00 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,927) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,087) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,087) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,47 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5			_	_
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,27) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,0 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,0 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		Income tax as reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense (934,699) (2,067,27) Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,0 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,0 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5	(b)	Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax pa	avable	
before income tax at 30 % Increase in income tax due to: - Non-deductible expenses - Other assessable income - Current year tax losses not recognised - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences - Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 235,981 446,0 466,0 4	(-)			(2,067,229)
- Non-deductible expenses 235,981 446,00 - Other assessable income - 1 - Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,00 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,00 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5			(280,410)	(620,169)
- Other assessable income - Current year tax losses not recognised - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences - Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - Income tax attributable to operating loss (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses - 1 145 59,0 3,087,539 2,097,539		Increase in income tax due to:		
- Current year tax losses not recognised (14,745) 201,0 - Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		- Non-deductible expenses	235,981	446,060
- Movement in unrecognised temporary differences 59,174 (7,92) Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		- Other assessable income	-	100
Decrease in income tax expense due to: - Deductible equity raising costs Income tax attributable to operating loss - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (20) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		- Current year tax losses not recognised	(14,745)	201,019
- Deductible equity raising costs - (19,08) Income tax attributable to operating loss - (c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		- Movement in unrecognised temporary differences	59,174	(7,923)
(c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		Decrease in income tax expense due to:		
(c) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) not brought to account are Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		- Deductible equity raising costs	<u>-</u>	(19,087)
Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5		Income tax attributable to operating loss	-	-
Deductible Temporary Differences 145 59,0 Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5	(0)	Deferred tay assets//liabilities) not brought to account ass	<u>.</u>	
Tax Revenue Losses 3,065,570 3,083,4 Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5	(0)			59,030
Tax Capital Losses 2,097,539 2,097,5				
Intal Unrecogniced deterred tay accete		Total Unrecognised deferred tax assets	5,163,254	5,240,020

NOTE 6 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

The deferred tax asset not brought to account will only be obtained if:

- (a) future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised:
- (b) the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation continue to be complied with; and
- (c) the company is able to meet the continuity of business and or continuity of ownership tests.

The 2018 financial statements disclosed that Zyber Holdings Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities were consolidated for the tax purposes.

NOTE 7 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the consolidated entity's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017.

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	36,099	364,729
Post-employment benefits	855	4,845
Share based payments	-	-
_	36,954	369,574
NOTE 8 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION The auditor of Zyber Holdings Limited is RSM Australia Partners. Remuneration	Consolidated 2018 \$	2017 \$
of the auditor for: - Auditing or reviewing the financial report of the entity and any other entity of the consolidated entity – RSM Australia Partners	32,850	33,850
 The auditor for Zyber Secure Mobile Solutions Inc, the Canadian subsidiary is MNP LLP. Remuneration of the auditor for: Auditing or reviewing the financial report of the entity and any other entity of the consolidated entity – MNP LLP * 	-	20,123

^{*}MNP LLP is not a member of the RSM network.

NOTE 9 LOSS PER SHARE

	Consoli	dated
	2018	2017
Basic loss per share (cents)	(0.14)	(0.40)
Diluted loss per share (cents)	(0.14)	(0.40)
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
(a) Loss for the year	(934,699)	(2,067,229)
Loss used to calculate basic loss per share	(934,699)	(2,067,229)
Loss used to calculate diluted loss per share	(934,699)	(2,067,229)
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in calculating basic loss per share	648,051,364	513,233,247
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year		
used in calculating diluted loss per share	648,051,364	513,233,247

As the consolidated entity is in a loss position, the diluted loss per share calculation excludes the dilutive effect of the options issued during the year ended 30 June 2018.

NOTE 10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolida	Consolidated		
	2018	2017		
	\$	\$		
Cash at bank and on hand	1,001,728	1,745,049		
	1,001,728	1,745,049		

Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year.

The above figures are reconciled to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

Balance as per statement of cash flows	1,001,728	1,745,049
	1,001,728	1,745,049

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

NOTE 11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidat	Consolidated		
	2018	2017		
CURRENT	\$	\$		
CURRENT Other receivables (i)	24,057	14,572		
()	24,057	14,572		

(i) Other receivables are non-interest bearing and expected to be received in 30 days.

NOTE 11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (Continued)

Credit Risk

The consolidated entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 11. The class of assets described as trade and other receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the consolidated entity.

The following table details the consolidated entities' trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled with the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the consolidated entity.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

Consolidated	Gross	Past due and					Within initial trade
	Amount	impaired	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	terms
2018	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other receivables	24,057	-	-	-	-	-	24,057
Total	24,057	-	-	-	-	-	24,057

Consolidated	Gross	Past due and	Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				Within initial trade
	Amount	impaired	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	terms
2017	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other receivables	14,572	-	-	-	-	-	14,572
Total	14,572	-	-	-	-	-	14,572

NOTE 12 OTHER ASSETS

2018	2017
\$	\$
24,518	223,821
24,518	223,821
	\$ 24,518

¹ Prepayments as of 30 June 2017 related to contracts for consulting and sales services and rental deposits. Prepayments as of 30 June 2018 related to insurance.

NOTE 13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Consolidated	
	2018 \$	2017 \$
License agreements		
Cost	10,382	10,382
Amortisation	(10,382)	(2,874)
	-	7,508

NOTE 14 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	4,344	54,112
Accrued expenses	20,500	27,055
Other payables*	36,900	29,976
	61,744	111,143

^{*}includes an amount of 2018: \$Nil (2017: \$3,153) due to related parties.

NOTE 15 ISSUED CAPITAL

	Consolidated	
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid (a)	7,942,444	7,721,874
Issued capital	7,942,444	7,721,874

Consolidated

(a) Ordinary shares	Number	\$
At 1 July 2016	229,207,210	5,766,503
Add:		
Conversion of performance rights	8,000,000	160,000
Conversion of exchangeable shares (as per Zyber acquisition)	2,768,699	115,936
Shares issued for cash via placement	190,000,000	1,235,000
Shares issued for cash via entitlement offer	213,603,562	1,068,018
Shares issue costs	-	(623,583)
At the end of the reporting period – 30 June 2017	643,579,471	7,721,874
At 1 July 2017 Add:	643,579,471	7,721,874
Conversion of options	2,681,118	32,174
Conversion of exchangeable shares (as per Zyber acquisition)	4,499,136	188,396
At the end of the reporting period – 30 June 2018	650,759,725	7,942,444

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholder meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

NOTE 15 ISSUED CAPITAL (Continued)

(b) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the consolidated entity in order to maintain a sustainable debt to equity ratio, generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the consolidated entity can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

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

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the consolidated entity'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 the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the consolidated entity since 2017 financial year.

NOTE 16 RESERVES

	Consolida	ated
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Exchangeable Shares Reserve (a)	3,384,213	3,572,609
Options Reserve (b)	382,055	382,055
Foreign Currency Reserve (c)	196,061	184,784
	3,962,329	4,139,448
	Consolida	ated
(a) Exchangeable Shares Reserve	Number	\$
At 1 July 2016	88,086,902	3,688,545
Shares exchanged for Zyber Holdings Limited shares	(2,768,699)	(115,936)
At the end of the reporting period – 30 June 2017	85,318,203	3,572,609
At 1 July 2017	85,318,203	3,572,609
Shares exchanged for Zyber Holdings Limited shares	(4,499,136)	(188,396)
At the end of the reporting period – 30 June 2018	80,819,067	3,384,213

Exchangeable shares are non-voting, convertible, redeemable, preferred shares in the capital of 1050494 B.C. Ltd. Each exchangeable share is exchangeable for one ordinary share in Zyber Holdings Limited at the election of the holder before 16 February 2021. Exchangeable shares are subject to an escrow period of at least 12 months and no more than 24 months since the date of the acquisition of Zyber Secure Mobile Solutions Inc. During the financial year, 4,499,136 exchangeable shares were exchanged for Zyber Holdings Limited shares.

NOTE 16 RESERVES (Continued)

			Weighted Average Exercise
(b) Options Reserve	Number	\$	Price (\$)
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Options outstanding as at 1 July 2016 Add options issued during the financial year:	40,089,062	-	0.04
Options issued for Entitlement Offer on 10 October 2016	106,801,759	-	0.012
Options issued to the underwriter for its services in relation to the Entitlement Offer on 10 October 2016	106,801,802	381,555	0.012
Options issued as per Placement on 9 December 2016	50,000,000	500	0.012
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2017	303,692,623	382,055	0.016
			_
Options outstanding as at 1 July 2017	303,692,623	382,055	0.016
Expiry of unlisted options @ \$0.30 expiring on 1/12/2017	(9,969,062)	-	0.016
Issue of Fully Paid Options upon exercise of \$0.012 listed option	(2,681,118)	-	0.016
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2018	291,042,443	382,055	0.013
		Consolidat	l
(c) Foreign Currency Reserve		2018	ea 2017
(c) Foreign Gurrency Reserve		\$	\$
Foreign currency translation reserve		184,784	181,935
Movement in reserve		11,277	2,849
		196,061	184,784

NOTE 17 CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

There are no capital or other commitments at the reporting date (2017: Nil).

NOTE 18 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent Assets

There are no contingent assets at reporting date (2017: Nil).

Contingent Liabilities

On 21 September 2018, the Company received a statutory demand from Mr Geoff Gander, a previous director of the Company for the amount of \$50,239. Prior to receipt of this letter on 21 September 2018, Zyber had no knowledge of the proceedings or been effectively served any notice of the proceedings. Therefore, the Company is currently in the process of making an application to the Magistrates Court to set aside the underlying default judgement. The Company denies that it has any obligation to pay Mr Gander the claimed amount.

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2017.

NOTE 19 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment Information

Identification of reportable segments

The directors have considered the requirements of AASB 8-Operating Segments and the internal reports that are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (the Board) in allocating resources and have concluded that at this time there are no separately identifiable segments.

Following adoption of AASB 8, the identification of the company's reportable segments has not changed. During the year, the company considers that it has only operated in one segment, being the development of computer software and services of secure file synchronisation and sharing solution in Canada.

The consolidated entity is domiciled in Australia.

NOTE 20 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Reconciliation of cash Cash at bank and on hand (b) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss after Income Tax Loss after income tax (934,699) (2,067.	
(a) Reconciliation of cash Cash at bank and on hand 10 1,001,728 1,745 (b) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss after Income Tax	017 \$
(b) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss after Income Tax	•
after Income Tax)49_
Loss after income tay (034,600) (2,067)	
(934,099) (2,007,	29)
Non-cash flows in loss	
Amortisation of intangible 7,682 1	437
Shares issued in lieu of cash payment - 160	000
Foreign exchange gain (11,277)	49)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Trade and term receivables (9,485) 2	918
Other assets 221,682 209	232
Trade payables and accruals (49,398) (151,	51)
Cash flow used in operations (775,495) (1,847,	42)

NOTE 21 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial periods.

NOTE 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) The consolidated entity's main related parties are as follows:

i. 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 are considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to the directors' report section of this report.

ii. Entities subject to significant influence by the consolidated entity:

An entity which has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity but does not have control over those policies is an entity which holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statue or agreement.

iii. Other related parties

Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have joint control

NOTE 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(b) Transactions with related parties:

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The following transactions occurred with related parties, as disclosed in the remuneration report in the directors' report:

a) The following transactions occurred with related parties:

,	Consolidat	Consolidated	
	2018 \$	2017 \$	
Payments for goods and services			
Payment for general legal advice from Steinepreis Paganin ¹	15,484	70,118	

b) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services, transactions:

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Current payables for remuneration of key management personnel		
Services provided by Blue Cove Capital Corp ²	-	3,153
	-	3,153

¹ Steinepreis Paganin, a company related to Mr Peter Wall. Mr Wall resigned as Director on 22 January 2018.

c) Loan to Directors and their related parties

No loans have been made to any KMP during the year (2017: Nil).

There have been no other transactions with KMP during the year other than those disclosed in the remuneration report.

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Policies

The consolidated entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and loans.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the monitoring and management of the financial risk exposures of the consolidated entity.

The totals of each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolida	ited
	Note	2018	2017
		\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,001,728	1,745,049
Trade and other receivables	11	24,057	14,572
Total Financial Assets	-	1,025,785	1,759,621
Financial Liabilities			
- Trade and other payables	14	61,744	111,143
Total Financial Liabilities	- -	61,744	111,143

² Blue Cove Capital Corp, a company related to Mr Jason Tomkinson. Mr Tomkinson resigned as Director on 4 September 2017.

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the consolidated entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and market price risk.

a. Credit risk

The consolidated entity's policy is to trade only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the consolidated entity's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms will be subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the consolidated entity's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Credit Risk Exposures

The consolidated entity has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables is provided in Note 11.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 11.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the board. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-

	Note	Consolid	dated
		2018	2017
		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents			
- AA Rated	10	1,001,728	1,745,049
		1,001,728	1,745,049

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the consolidated entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The consolidated entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- · managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities and receivables.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

2018	Weighted Average Interest Rate	1 year or less \$	Between 1 & 2 years \$	Between 2 & 5 years \$	Total \$
Non Derivatives					
Financial Assets					
Trade and Other Receivables	-%	24,057	-	-	24,057
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	-%	61,744	-	-	61,744
Net Financial Liabilities		(37,687)	-	-	(37,687)
2017	Weighted Average Interest Rate	1 year or less \$	Between 1 & 2 years \$	Between 2 & 5 years \$	Total \$
Non Derivatives					
Financial Assets					
Financial Assets Trade and Other Receivables	-%	14,572	-	-	14,572
	-%	14,572	-	-	14,572
Trade and Other Receivables	-% -%	14,572 111,143	-	-	14,572 111,143

NOTE 23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

c. Market risk

i. Interest rate risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the consolidated entity's cash and short-term deposits. Since the consolidated entity does not have long-term debt obligations, the consolidated entity's exposure to this risk is nominal.

ii. Market price risk

Equity price risk arises from the available-for-sale equity financial assets. The consolidated entity monitors its investment portfolio based on market indices. Any buy sell decisions are approved by the board.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the consolidated entity's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Consolidated		
	Profit	Equity	
Year ended 30 June 2018	\$	\$	
+/- 1% interest rate	+/- 10,017	+/- 10,017	

	Consc	olidated
	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2017	\$	\$
+/- 1% interest rate	+/- 17.450	+/- 17.450

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

NOTE 24 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

	Consolidated	
	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Share-based payments		
(a) Performance rights issued in consideration for services rendered to the Company were converted on 5 August 2016 and 9 September 2016 as per shareholder approval	-	160,000
(b) Options issued in consideration for services rendered as per shareholder approval at 2016 AGM	-	381,555
(c) Performance rights granted to Benjamin Daly	-	-
	-	541,555

There are no share-based payment arrangement for the year ended 30 June 2018.

(a) Performance rights issued in consideration for services rendered

During the 2017 financial year, 8,000,000 performance rights were issued to professional advisors. The fair value of shares issued during the financial year as share based payments was determined by reference to the market value of the shares at grant date.

NOTE 24 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

(b) Options issued in consideration for services rendered

During the 2017 year, 106,801,802 options were issued by Zyber Holdings Limited to sub-underwriters of the Entitlement Offer announced in October 2016 and approved by shareholders at 2016 Annual General Meeting. The fair value of shares issued during the financial year as share based payments was determined by reference to the market value of the shares at grant date.

	Options Granted
	25/11/2016
Expected volatility (%)	100
Risk free interest rate (%)	1.92
Weighted average expected life of options (years)	2.93
Expected dividends	Nil
Option exercise price (\$)	0.012
Share price at grant date (\$)	0.007
Fair value of option (\$)	0.004
Number of options	106,801,802
Expiry date	31 October 2019
Vesting date	25 November 2016

(c) Performance rights granted to Benjamin Daly

On 5 July 2016, 10 million performance rights were granted to the CEO, Benjamin Daly, as part of his remuneration package, subject to the vesting conditions of the Performance Rights Plan approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 30 November 2015. On 8 December 2016, Mr Daly resigned. Accordingly, the performance rights did not vest and no expense was recognised. On 3 March 2017, Mr Daly's performance rights were cancelled.

The aggregate value of share-based payments for the 2017 financial year was \$541,555.

- \$160,000 has been recognised as share-based payment expense within profit and loss during the 2017 financial year;
- \$381,555 has been recognised as share issue costs issued capital as a capital raising cost during the 2017 financial year.

A summary of company options on issue are as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2018	291,042,443	\$2.50/\$0.05/\$0.012
Options exercisable as at 30 November 2018	200,000	\$2.50
Options exercisable as at 31 October 2019	29,920,000	\$0.05
Options exercisable as at 31 October 2019	260,922,443	\$0.012
		Weighted Average
	Number	Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2017	303,692,623	\$0.30/\$2.50/\$0.05/\$0.012
Options exercisable as at 1 December 2017	9,969,062	\$0.30
Options exercisable as at 30 November 2018	200,000	\$2.50
Options exercisable as at 31 October 2019	29,920,000	\$0.05
Options exercisable as at 31 October 2019	263,603,561	\$0.012

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding as of 30 June 2017 was 1.63 years.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding as of 30 June 2018 was 0.63 years.

NOTE 25 CONTROLLED ENTITIES

All controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements. The financial year end of the controlled entities is the same as that of the parent entity, being 30 June.

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned (%)		
		30 June 2018	30 June 2017	
Parent entity				
Zyber Holdings Limited	Australia			
Name of controlled entity				
Zyber Secure Mobile Solutions Inc	Canada	100	100	
1050494 B.C. Ltd	Canada	100	100	

NOTE 26 PARENT 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.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS Current Assets Non-Current Assets	1,013,816 -	1,742,375 186,669
TOTAL ASSETS	1,013,816	1,929,044
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities TOTAL LIABILITIES	(21,514) (21,514)	(49,238) (49,238)
NET ASSETS	992,302	1,879,806
EQUITY Issued Capital Reserve Accumulated losses	7,942,444 3,766,268 (10,716,410)	7,721,874 3,954,664 (9,796,732)
TOTAL EQUITY	992,302	1,879,806
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE		
	2018 \$	2017 \$
Loss for the year	(919,678)	(1,278,508)
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income	(919,678)	(1,278,508)

There were no guarantees or commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment entered into by the parent entity.

Refer to note 18 to the financial statements for contingent liabilities.

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Zyber Holdings Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance, for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards (including International Financial Reporting Standards) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
- 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;

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made by the directors in accordance with sections of 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

George Hatzipapas

Director

Dated this 1 October 2018



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Zyber Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, 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 to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. 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 Group 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.

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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 this matter
Consulting expenses Refer to Note 4 in the financial statements	
Consulting expenses incurred amounts to \$623,526 and includes technical services of \$296,477 which relates to the development of computer software and services of secure file synchronization and sharing solutions. These activities are the primary business of the company in its current development phase. We considered this to be a key audit matter because it is the Group's most significant expense category, and there is the risk of inaccurate classification and presentation in the financial statements.	Our audit procedures in relation to consulting expenses included: • Agreeing a sample of expenses to supporting documentation to verify the accuracy and existence of the recorded expenses; • Assessing the classification of expenses in order to determine whether the Group's accounting is in accordance with Australia Accounting Standards; and • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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 accordingly 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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 Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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 the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Zyber Holdings Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2018, complies with section 300A 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 section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

> RSM RSM AUSTRALIA PARTNERS

Perth, WA

Dated: 1 October 2018

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The following additional information is required by the Australian Securities Exchange Ltd in respect of listed public companies only. The information is current as at 28 September 2018.

1. Shareholding

a. Distribution of Shareholders

(i) Ordinary share capital

650,759,725 fully paid shares held by 2,084 shareholders. All issued ordinary share carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

	ıity Security	
Category (size of holding)	Number of Holders	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
1 - 1,000	757	143,152
1,001 – 5,000	111	282,795
5,001 – 10,000	75	589,394
10,001 – 100,000	687	33,978,090
100,001 - and over	454	615,766,294
	2,084	650,759,725

(ii) Listed Options

At the date of this report, the Company had 260,922,443 listed options exercisable at \$0.012 expiring on 31 October 2019.

- b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 1,392.
- c. The Company did not have any substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register at the date of this report.

d. Voting Rights

The voting rights attached to each class of equity security are as follows: Ordinary shares

 Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands.

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

e. 20 Largest holders of quoted equity securities (fully paid ordinary shares)

	Name	Number Held	Percentage %
1	GAKS INVESTMENT HOLDINGS PTY LTD <gaks a="" c="" holdings=""></gaks>	117,500,000	18.06%
2	OTIS DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	41,500,000	6.38%
3	SOLUTIONS LIMITED	28,695,000	4.41%
4	JUSTIN PUDDICK UPHOLSTERY PTY LTD <mayfair a="" c="" fund="" super=""></mayfair>	24,450,000	3.76%
5	MR JUSTIN FRANK PUDDICK	20,000,000	3.07%
6	SACCO DEVELOPMENTS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED <the a="" c="" family="" sacco=""></the>	18,671,117	2.87%
7	BENEFICO PTY LTD	14,000,000	2.15%
8	MISS KRYSTAL VALENTINA HATZIPAPAS	13,032,801	2.00%
9	RIMOYNE PTY LTD	12,300,000	1.89%
10	TURUL LTD	11,766,969	1.81%
10	GOLD RESOURCES LTD	11,766,969	1.81%
11	MZA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	11,000,000	1.69%
12	MR ANTONY WILLIAM PAUL SAGE &	10,000,000	1.54%
	MRS LUCY FERNANDES SAGE <egas a="" c="" fund="" super=""></egas>		
13	MRS LUIGINA IVORY	8,169,317	1.26%
14	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	6,970,600	1.07%
	<ib au="" drp="" noms="" retailclient=""></ib>	3,3. 3,333	,
15	MR SCOTT ADRIAN MISON	5,500,000	0.85%
.0	<the a="" c="" mison="" scott="" super=""></the>	3,333,333	0.0070
16	BL CAPITAL PTY LTD	5,000,000	0.77%
. •	<pavlovski a="" c="" family=""></pavlovski>	3,333,333	J 70
16	MR ANTONY WILLIAM PAUL SAGE &	5,000,000	0.77%
. •	MRS LUCY FERNANDES SAGE	3,333,333	J 70
	<egas a="" c="" fund="" super=""></egas>		
16	DYAMOND DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	5,000,000	0.77%
17	MS HELEN HIGGINSON	4,050,000	0.62%
18	MR ANTONY WILLIAM PAUL SAGE &	4,000,000	0.61%
.0	MRS LUCY FERNANDES SAGE	1,000,000	0.0.70
	<egas a="" c="" fund="" super=""></egas>		
18	MR TAO JIN	4,000,000	0.61%
19	MS JULIA JUNG	3,404,000	0.52%
	<julia a="" c="" jung=""></julia>		
20	HONEY RUN PTY LTD	3,300,000	0.51%
	<shire a="" c="" fund="" super=""></shire>		

2. The Name of the Company Secretary is Scott Mison

- 3. The address of the registered office and principal place of business in Australia 17 Lacey Street, Perth WA 6000. Telephone 0474 455 529.
- 4. Registers of securities are held at the following address:

Automic Registry Services Level 2, 267 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9324 2099

5. Stock Exchange Listing

Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the company on the Australian Securities Exchange Limited.

6. Restricted Securities

The Company has no restricted securities on issue.

ZYBER HOLDINGS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

f. 20 Largest holders of \$0.012 quoted equity securities (options expiring on 31 October 2019)

	Name	Number Held	Percentage %
1	OTIS DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	40,000,000	15.33%
2	GAKS INVESTMENT HOLDINGS PTY LTD	36,000,000	13.80%
	<gaks a="" c="" holdings=""></gaks>		
3	BENEFICO PTY LTD	21,000,000	8.05%
4	MR PETER ANDREW PROKSA	17,000,000	6.52%
5	SACCO DEVELOPMENTS AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED <the a="" c="" family="" sacco=""></the>	13,946,851	5.35%
6	JUSTIN PUDDICK UPHOLSTERY PTY LTD <mayfair a="" c="" fund="" super=""></mayfair>	11,152,954	4.27%
7	MR JUSTIN FRANK PUDDICK	10,000,000	3.83%
8	MS SIHOL MARITO GULTOM	7,329,500	2.81%
9	BL CAPITAL PTY LTD	7,000,000	2.68%
9	<pavlovski a="" c="" family=""></pavlovski>	7,000,000	2.00%
10	FIRST INVESTMENT PARTNERS PTY LTD	6,500,000	2.49%
11	MR DEREK DECLAN BRUTON	4,000,000	1.53%
12			
12	VASSAGO PTY LTD	3,605,601	1.38%
40	<aston a="" c=""></aston>	0.040.000	4.070/
13	JOMOT PTY LTD	3,319,999	1.27%
14	MR LEIGH GIULIO MIRTO	2,821,513	1.08%
15	MR STEPHEN GAMBLE &	2,510,000	0.96%
	MR HASAN RAMADAN &		
	MR ALAN MOORE		
	<gamble a="" c="" superannuation=""></gamble>		
16	MR RAYMOND LAURENCE CARROLL	2,500,000	0.96%
16	RIMOYNE PTY LTD	2,500,000	0.96%
17	HONEYPOUND PTY LTD	2,200,000	0.84%
	<wf &="" a="" c="" family="" h="" shire=""></wf>		
18	JANNARN PTY LTD	2,000,000	0.77%
	<prabhakar a="" c="" family=""></prabhakar>		
18	MR KERRY WILLIAM JOHN HARRIS &	2,000,000	0.77%
	MISS KATRINA FOURRO		
	<dig a="" c="" deep="" f="" s=""></dig>		
18	MR SCOTT ARBUCKLE	2,000,000	0.77%
18	OTIS DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD	2,000,000	0.77%
18	MZA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	2,000,000	0.77%
19	MS MAGGY SIKULU	1,990,300	0.76%
20	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,841,792	0.71%
	<ib au="" drp="" noms="" retailclient=""></ib>		
	Total	207,218,510	79.42%

2. Unquoted Securities

The Company has the following unquoted securities on issue as at the date of this report

^{-200,000} options exercisable at \$2.50 on or before 30 November 2018

^{-29,920,000} options exercisable at \$0.05 on or before 31 October 2019