10 May 2019

Australian Securities Exchange
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Via Electronic Lodgement

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited - Accounts

XTV Networks Limited (ASX: XTV) is pleased to provide the accounts of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited to complement the Notice of EGM despatched to shareholders today.

-ENDS-

For further information please contact:

Winton Willesee
Chairman
winton@azc.com.au

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Report for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
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For the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
Company Directory
As at 31 December 2018

Registered Name	New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (formerly Kiwi Ling Limited)	
Nature of Business	Fish Product Sales	
Date of Incorporation	10 November 2016	
Incorporation Number	6159969	
Registered Office	140 Quinns Road Shirley Christchurch	
Directors	Alexander Zu Ming Li Cataldo Miccio	
Shareholders	Cataldo Miccio	1900
	Alexander Trading Corporation Limited	950
	Chang Yuan Chen	150
	Total Ordinary	3000
Accountants	French & Last-Harris Limited Level 1 18 New Street Nelson	
Auditors	Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership Invercargill	
Bankers	ANZ Banking Group Limited	

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
Directors report

The Directors present the Company Financial Statements for New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (formerly Kiwi Ling Limited) for the nine months ended 31 December 2018.

Nature of Business
There has been no change in the main activities of the company during the period under review.

Auditors
The Financial Statements have been audited by Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership.

Transactions with the Company

Unless stated in note 18 of the notes to the accounts, for the period under review, there were no reported transactions between the Company and its Directors which require disclosure pursuant to Section 140 of the Companies Act 1993.

Use of Company Information
For the period under review, the Board received no written notices of disclosure from its directors in connection with the release of Company information, nor did it authorise any such disclosure of Company information, as required by Section 145 of the Companies Act 1993.

Share Capital Dealing
For the period under review, the Board reported no acquistion or disposal of a relevant interest in shares of the Company which required disclosure pursuant to Section 148 of the Companies Act 1993.

Remuneration and Other Benefits
Unless noted in note 8 of the notes to the accounts, there was no Directors' remuneration for the nine months ended 31 December 2018

Indemnity and Insurance
For the period under review, the Company gave no indemnities to, or effected insurance for any director or employee of the Company, pursuant to Section 162 of the Companies Act 1993.

Directors responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation in accordance with New Zealand law and generally accepted accounting practice of financial statements which presents fairly the financial position of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited as at 31 December 2018 and the results of its operations and cashflows for the nine months ended on that date.

The Directors consider that the financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimate.

The Directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Group and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

On Behalf of the Directors

Director: Alexander Z. M. Li
Date: 15/4/2019

Director: C Miccio
Date: 15/4/2019
Cataldo Miccio

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

	Note	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Revenue	1	1,538,961	1,180,914
Cost of Sales		(950,025)	(792,076)
Gross Margin		588,936	388,838
Other income		3,069	31
Other operating expenses	2	(433,322)	(338,282)
Operating profit/(loss) before finance costs		**158,683**	**50,587**
Finance income	3	-	-
Finance expenses	3	(1,219)	(227)
Net financing costs		**(1,219)**	**(227)**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**157,464**	**50,360**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	4	(44,024)	(14,641)
Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax		**113,440**	**35,719**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**113,440**	**35,719**
Earnings per share, net of tax attributable to equity holders of the company during the period			
Basic and diluted earnings per share ($ per share)		**37.81**	**11.91**

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

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

	Note	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Balance at start of the period		44,823	9,104
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		113,440	35,719
Balance at end of period	8	**158,263**	**44,823**

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

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2018

	Note	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	54,208	50,788
Total non-current assets		**54,208**	**50,788**
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	6,824	77,751
Trade and other receivables	6, 11	61,466	5,069
Inventories		309,410	60,956
Total current assets		**377,700**	**143,776**
Total assets		**431,908**	**194,564**
EQUITY			
Issued capital		-	-
Retained earnings		158,263	44,823
Total equity	8	**158,263**	**44,823**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	4	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	202,790	87,910
Taxation payable	4	62,205	18,181
Borrowings	9	8,650	43,650
Total current liabilities		**273,645**	**149,741**
Total liabilities		**273,645**	**149,741**
Total equity and liabilities		**431,908**	**194,564**

On Behalf of the Board

Alexander Z M Li
Director

15/4/2019
Date

CMiccio
Director

15/4/2019
Date

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

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Statement of cash flows
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

	Note	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenue from sales		1,432,564	1,225,845
Other income		3,069	31
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,441,767)	(1,168,870)
Interest paid		(1,219)	(227)
Net GST		(19,164)	35,526
Net cash generated from operating activities	12	(26,517)	92,305
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Purchases of PPE		(9,410)	(56,486)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,410)	(56,486)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds / (Repayment) of other loan		(35,000)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		(35,000)	-
Net increase in cash held		(70,927)	35,819
Cash and bank accounts at the beginning of the period		77,751	41,932
Cash and bank accounts at the end of the period	5	6,824	77,751

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

Reporting entity

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (the Company) is a company incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. The company was incorporated on the 10 November 2016.

The Company operates in the fish processing industry. The financial statements of the Company are for the nine months ended 31 December 2018.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on the date stated on page 5.

Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The Company has elected to be a Tier 1 For-profit entity and has elected to report in accordance with Tier 1 For-profit Accounting Standards as issued by the New Zealand External Reporting Board (XRB).

(b) Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated and the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

All numbers are rounded to the nearest dollar, except when otherwise stated.

(d) Comparatives
The current period is for nine months ended 31 December 2018. The comparatives are for twelve months ended 31 March 2018.

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the Company have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarised below:

(a) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
The Company financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZD), which is also the functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company, using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (i.e. the spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognised in the reported profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are not re-translated at each year-end, instead they are only translated once using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the period-end fair value was determined.

The net balance of foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to monetary items (such as borrowings, cash and cash equivalents) are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within "finance income" or "finance costs". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within "Other gains/(losses)".

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in fair value movements disclosed within other comprehensive income.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies that are settled in the accounting period are translated at the settlement rate. Transactions in foreign currency that are not settled in the accounting period, resulting in monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to NZD at the foreign exchange rate ruling on the reporting date (i.e. balance date). Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit or loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(c) Trade debtors and other receivables

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade debtors and other receivables are measured initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for any impairment.

An allowance for impairment is established where there is objective evidence the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable.

(d) Trade creditors and other payables

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(d) Trade creditors and other payables (continued)
Trade creditors and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade creditors and other payables are stated at cost.

(e) Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Cost comprises all the costs of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(f) Property, plant and equipment
Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Additions and subsequent costs
Subsequent costs and the cost replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

All repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to profit or loss in the period in which the expense is incurred.

Disposals
When an item of property, plant or equipment is disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss is calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged on a diminishing value (DL) basis on all property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss and disclosed within Administrative expenses. The following depreciation rates have been applied at each class of property, plant and equipment:

Building - fit out	10%
Plant & equipment	10-40%
Motor vehicles	20%
Furniture and equipment	50%

The residual value and useful life of property, plant and equipment is reassessed annually.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets
At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of tangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists for an asset, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the reported profit or loss.

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(h) Financial instruments

A financial instruments is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

Financial instruments are comprised of trade debtors and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade creditors and other payables, borrowings, and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, at the following categories:

a) Amortised costs
b) Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - Debt investments
c) Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - Equity investments
d) Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case such reclassification will be applied prospectively from the reclassification date.

Financial assets at amortised costs

Unless designated at FVPL, financial assets are measured at amortised costs if:

- it is held within a business model with an objective to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flow; and
- its contractual Cash flows comprise of solely principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

These assets, mainly trade and other receivables including amount due from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method, which is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange differences, and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

Unless designated at FVPL, a debt investment is measured at FVOCI if:

- it is held within a business model with objectives of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial asset; and
- its contractual Cash flows comprise of solely principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated on effective interest rate method, foreign exchange differences and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses (including changes in fair value) are recognised in OCI. The cumulative amounts in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss upon derecognition. As at 31 December 2018, the Company has no debt investments at FVOCI.

Equity investments at FVOCI

Unless held-for-trading, the Company may irrevocably elect on initial recognition, on an investment-by-investment basis, to present subsequent changes of fair value of the equity investments in OCI.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses (including changes in fair value) are recognised in OCI which will never be reclassified to profit or loss. As at 31 December 2018, the Company has no equity investments at FVOCI.

Financial assets at FVPL

All financial assets not at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designated a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI to be measured at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduce accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis would be mandatorily measured at FVPL.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest income or dividend income are recognised in profit or loss. As at 31 December 2018, the Company has no financial asset at FVPL.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and tax.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods supplied. Significant risks and rewards are generally considered to be transferred to the buyer when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

(j) Finance costs

Finance costs recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprise the interest expenses charged on borrowings.

(k) Income tax

The income tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax movements and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income taxes

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current period, plus any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of prior periods. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses (if any). Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of asset and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the consumption of taxable surpluses.

Deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability, unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects the tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surpluses will be available in future periods, against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of income tax in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

(l) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
All amounts in these financial statements are shown exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables that are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

(m) Share capital
Share capital represents the consideration received for shares that have been issued. All transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are recognised as a reduction in equity, net of any related income tax benefits.

Changes to accounting policies and disclosures

Changes to previous accounting policies
The Company has adopted NZ IFRS 9 and 15 for the period ended 31 December 2018. The company has changed its accounting policies for revenue from contracts with customers and financial instruments. The new policies are described in section (h) and (i). Comparatives for the 31 March 2018 financial year have not been restated as it was prepared in accordance with NZ IFRS 9 and 15.

New NZ IFRS standards and interpretations issued but not yet adopted

A number of new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective for the current period-end. The reported results and financial position of the Company is not expected to change on adoption of these pronouncements as they do not result in any changes to the Company's existing accounting policies. Adoption will, however, result in changes to information currently disclosed in the financial statements.

NZ IFRS 16: Leases - this standard is expected to be adopted by the Company in the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2020 (effective date 1 January 2019).

NZ IFRS 16 abolishes the concept of the operating lease and effectively requires all leases to be treated as finance leases. The standard requires lease agreements (for leasees) to be recognised on balance sheet as a right-to-use asset, with a corresponding liability.

The standard may have a material impact on the financial statements dependent on any leases that the Company enters/renews during the next year. Any leases will be required to be recognsed on the balance sheet as a right-to-use asset (with a corresponding liability) which may be material. However there is no expectation that there will be a material movement in the statement of comprehensive income.

No other standards, amendments or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective are expected to materially impact the Company's financial statements.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Where material, information on significant judgements, estimates and assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy or provided in the relevant note disclosure.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates are subject to ongoing review and actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in future years affected.

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Notes to the financial statements
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

1. Revenue

	31-Dec-18 9 months	31-Mar-18 12 months
Product line	$	$
Dried Ling	1,465,293	980,876
Other Fish Product	73,668	200,038
Total	1,538,961	1,180,914
Location of customers		
New Zealand based customers/exporters	1,166,575	959,599
Foreign based direct customers	372,386	221,315
Total	1,538,961	1,180,914

2. Other operating expenses

Specific items included in Other operating expenses:

Depreciation	5,990	5,697
Employee benefits	152,104	98,628

3. Net financing costs

Interest income	-	-
	-	-
Interest expense	(1,219)	(227)
	(1,219)	(227)
Net finance expense	(1,219)	(227)

4. Income tax

Components of tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax expense / (benefit) in respect of current period	(44,024)	(14,641)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit) in respect of current period	-	-
	(44,024)	(14,641)
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/(loss) before income tax	157,464	50,360
Tax at 28%	44,090	14,101
Plus/(less)tax effect of:		
Expenditure not deductible for tax purposes	489	541
Non-assessable income	(555)	-
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	44,024	14,641
Tax payable		
Opening balance	18,181	3,540
Tax expense	44,024	14,641
Refunds received	-	-
Resident withholding tax paid	-	-
Tax payable	62,205	18,181

Deferred income tax

There are no deferred tax assets or liabilities as at 31 December 2018 (31 March 2018: nil).

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New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Notes to the financial statements
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

4. Income tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax on unused tax losses is recognised as a deferred tax asset when management consider it probable that future tax profits will be available against which tax losses will be utilised.

	31-Dec-18 9 months	31-Mar-18 12 months
Imputation Credit Account	**$**	**$**
Opening Balance	-	-
Credits for tax paid and tax deducted from income received	-	-
	-	-
Less Debits for imputation credits on dividends paid & tax refunded	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

The closing balance represents imputation credits available to be attached to any future dividend distributions from the company's reserves, subject to certain shareholder continuity provisions. This account is not reflected in the financial statements.

5. Cash and Cash equivalents	31-Dec-18 9 months	31-Mar-18 12 months
	$	$
Cash at bank	6,824	77,751
	6,824	77,751

6. Trade and other receivables	31-Dec-18 9 months	31-Mar-18 12 months
Current	$	$
Trade receivables	37,684	5,069
Trade and other receivables due from related parties	23,782	-
	61,466	5,069

The fair values of trade and other receivables are equivalent to the carrying values.

Impairment assessment - expected credit losses

The Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by NZ IFRS9, which permits the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The allowance for doubtful debts on trade receivables that are individually significant are determined by an evaluation of the exposures on a line by line basis. For trade receivables which are not significant on an individual basis, collective impairment is assessed on a portfolio basis based on number of days overdue, and taking into account the historical loss experience in portfolios with a similar number of days overdue. The expected credit losses incorporate forward looking information and relevant macroeconomic factors.

7. Property, plant and equipment

31 December 2018	**Buildings**	**Plant and Equipment**	**Motor Vehicles**	**Furniture and Equipment**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of year	19,391	35,478	-	1,616	**56,485**
Additions	992	13,744	3,477	-	**18,213**
Disposals	-	(9,784)	-	-	**(9,784)**
Balance at the end of the period	20,383	39,438	3,477	1,616	**64,914**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of year	(1,777)	(3,396)	-	(524)	**(5,697)**
Depreciation	(1,346)	(3,829)	(406)	(409)	**(5,990)**
Disposals	-	981	-	-	**981**
Balance at the end of the period	(3,123)	(6,244)	(406)	(933)	**(10,706)**
Net book value at 31 December 2018	**17,260**	**33,194**	**3,071**	**683**	**54,208**

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

31 March 2018	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	19,391	35,478	-	1,616	**56,485**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	19,391	35,478	-	1,616	**56,485**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(1,777)	(3,396)	-	(524)	**(5,697)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(1,777)	(3,396)	-	(524)	**(5,697)**
Net book value at 31 March 2018	**17,614**	**32,082**	**-**	**1,092**	**50,788**

8. Capital and reserves

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

31 December 2018	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance	-	44,823	44,823
Total comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax	-	113,440	113,440
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	158,263	158,263

31 March 2018	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Opening Balance	-	9,104	9,104
Total comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax	-	35,719	35,719
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	44,823	44,823

Share capital

At 31 December 2018 share capital comprised 3,000 ordinary fully paid shares (31-Mar 2018: 3,000).
The holders of ordinary shares have equal voting rights and share equally in dividends and any surplus on winding up.

9. Loans and borrowings

	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Current		
Non bank loan	-	35,000
Shareholders loans and advances	8,650	8,650
	8,650	43,650

Terms and debt repayment schedule

The terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

	Security	Currency	Interest rate	Year of maturity	31-Dec-18 Face value	31-Dec-18 Carrying amount
Loan from shareholder	Unsecured	NZ$	0%	On demand	8,650	8,650
Total financial liabilities					8,650	8,650

	Security	Currency	Interest rate	Year of maturity	31-Mar-18 Face value	31-Mar-18 Carrying amount
Other loan	Unsecured	NZ$	0%	On demand	35,000	35,000
Loan from shareholder	Unsecured	NZ$	0%	On demand	8,650	8,650
Total financial liabilities					43,650	43,650

The loan from the shareholder is unsecured.

10. Trade and other payables

	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Trade payables	185,852	9,563
Trade and other payables due to related parties	-	-
Employee entitlements	7,755	-
Income in advance	-	50,000
GST payable	9,183	28,347
	202,790	87,910

11. Financial Instruments

Financial Instrument Categories

All the company's financial assets and liabilities are categorised as financial assets/liabilities at amortised cost. There has been no change to the financial instrument categories from the prior period.

Credit Risk

To the extent that the Company has a receivable from another party, there is a credit risk in the event of non-performance by that counter party. Financial Instruments which potentially subject the Company to credit risk principally consist of bank balances and receivables.

The Company manages its exposure to credit risk to minimise losses from bad debts. The Company performs credit evaluations on all customers requiring credit and generally does not require collateral. Payment is generally required to be made before delivery of the goods.

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Notes to the financial statements (cont'd)
for the 9 months ended 31 December 2018

Credit Risk (continued)

	Gross receivables 31-Mar-18	Allowance for doubtful debts 31-Mar-18	Gross receivables 31-Dec-18	Allowance for doubtful debts 31-Dec-18
Not past due	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	29,383	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	27,189	-
Past due 61-90 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 90+ days	5,069	-	4,894	-
	5,069	-	61,466	-

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk represents the Company's ability to meet contractual obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by managing cash flows on a daily basis ensuring that adequate credit lines are in place to cover any potential shortfalls.

All significant payables and current liabilities as at 31 December 2018 totalling $273,645 are due within 6 months or less.
(All significant payables and current liabilities as at 31 March 2018 totalling $149,741 are due within 6 months or less.

Facilities
The company has no bank loan facilities in place as at 31 December 2018.

Shareholder advances totalling $8,650 are outstanding as at 31 December 2018. The funds are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Market Risk

Currency Risk Exposures
The Company has no significant exposure to currency risk, all stock is purchased and sold in New Zealand Dollars including export sales.

Interest Rate Risk Exposures
The Company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk, other than lower interest rates, reducing the investment returns in the Company's On Call bank account.

Capital Management
The company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of cash and equity, comprising issued capital and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 8.

The company's Directors reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior period.

12. Reconciliation of profit for the period with the net cash from operating activities	**31-Dec-18 9 months $**	**31-Mar-18 12 months $**
Profit for the period	113,440	35,719
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	5,990	5,697
Changes in working capital		
(Decrease)/Increase in Sundry Creditors	184,044	(44,850)
Decrease/(Increase) in Sundry Debtors	(56,397)	(5,069)
Decrease/(Increase) in Provision for Tax	44,024	14,641
Decrease/(Increase) in Income in advance	(50,000)	50,000
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventory	(248,454)	641
(Increase)/Decrease in GST Refund	(19,164)	35,526
Cash generated from operations	(26,517)	92,305

CROWE HORWATH NEW ZEALAND

15. Capital commitments

There were no material capital commitments at balance date (31 Mar 2018: nil).

16. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at balance date (31 Mar 2018: nil).

17. Operating Leases

Non cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
Less than one year	13,750	33,000
Between one and five years	-	5,500
More than five years	-	-
	13,750	38,500

18. Related parties

Key management personnel hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities. A number of these entities transacted with the company during the period engaging in consultancy services. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might be reasonably expected to be available in similar transactions with non key management personnel related companies on an arms length basis.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:	31-Dec-18 9 months $	31-Mar-18 12 months $
i) Sales (Purchases) of goods and services		
Pete Win (Director) - Consultancy fees	(42,824)	(39,993)
April Trust (Cataldo Miccio - Director, is a Trustee of the April Trust) - Consultancy fees	(43,971)	(39,993)
Alex Li (Director) Consultancy fees	(55,661)	(47,706)
Alexander Trading Company Limited (Alex Li - Director) - Manufacturing services	-	(9,528)
Export Logistics Alliance Limited (Pete Win - Director) - Sales	25,930	

ii) Key management compensation

Other than above, during the period the Company undertook no transactions with directors and key management personnel.

iv) Period-end balances arising from sales/purchases of goods/services

Payable (note 10)	-	-
Receivable (note 6) - Export Logistics Alliance Limited	23,782	-

v) Loans and advances to/from related parties

Loans and advances from Shareholders (note 9)	8,650	8,650

19. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the period ended 31 December 2018, the Company and its shareholders agreed conditional terms for an acquisition of the Company by Australian listed company, xTV Networks Limited. On completion of the acquisition, the Company will become a wholly owned subsidiary of xTV Networks Limited.

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Crowe Horwath.
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Crowe Horwath
New Zealand Audit Partnership
Member Crowe Horwath International

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (the Company) on pages 3 to 19, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the nine months then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the nine months then ended in accordance with *New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* (NZ IFRS).

Basis for Qualified Opinion - Opening Inventory as at 31 March 2018

We were appointed as auditors of the entity on 22 February 2019 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at 31 March 2018. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning inventory quantities held at 31 March 2018, which is stated in the balance sheet as $60,958. We were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded opening inventories. Opening inventories enter into the determination of the profit for the nine months reported in the statements of comprehensive income.

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

Our firm has carried out an assignment for the Company in regards to financial statement disclosure. The firm has no other interests in the Company.

Information Other Than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. At the time of our audit, there was no other information available to us.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, if other information is included in the annual report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of our auditors' report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained

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up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Crowe Horwath

Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated at Invercargill this 15th day of April 2019

FRENCH & LAST-HARRIS LTD

Annual Report - Audit

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

Prepared by French & Last-Harris Limited

Contents

Directory

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (formerly Kiwi Ling Limited)
For the year ended 31 March 2018

Nature of Business

Ling Sales

Registered Office

140 Quinns Road
Shirley
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

6159969

IRD Number

121259346

Directors

Alexander Zu Ming Li
Cataldo Miccio

Shareholders

Cataldo Miccio	1900
Alexander Trading Corporation Limited	950
Chang Yuan Chen	150

Chartered Accountant

French & Last-Harris Limited
Level 1
18 New Street
Nelson

Bankers

ANZ

Approval of Financial Report

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

The Directors are pleased to present the approved financial report including the historical financial statements of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited for year ended 31 March 2018.

APPROVED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Alexander Z M Li

Alexander Zu Ming Li

Date 15/4/2019

CMiccio

Cataldo Miccio

Date 15/4/2019

Statement of Profit or Loss

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	NOTES	2018	2017
Income			
Trading Income		1,180,914	90,606
Total Income		**1,180,914**	**90,606**
Cost of Sales			
Cost of Sales		792,076	69,992
Total Cost of Sales		**792,076**	**69,992**
Gross Profit		**388,839**	**20,614**
Other Income			
Other Revenue		31	-
Total Other Income		**31**	**-**
Administration Expenses			
Expenses		336,580	7,971
Total Administration Expenses		**336,580**	**7,971**
Net Profit (Loss) Before Taxation		**52,289**	**12,644**
Taxation and Adjustments			
Non Deductible Expenses		1,929	-
Income Tax Expense	5	14,641	3,540
Total Taxation and Adjustments		**16,570**	**3,540**
Net Profit (Loss) for the Year		**35,719**	**9,104**

CROWE HORWATH NEW ZEALAND

FRENCH & LAST-HARRIS LTD

Balance Sheet

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
As at 31 March 2018

	NOTES	31 MAR 2018	31 MAR 2017
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank			
ANZ Business Account		77,751	41,932
Total Cash and Bank		**77,751**	**41,932**
Trade and Other Receivables		5,068	-
GST Receivable		-	7,179
Inventories			
Inventories		60,958	61,596
Total Inventories		**60,958**	**61,596**
Total Current Assets		**143,778**	**110,707**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	50,786	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**50,786**	**-**
Total Assets		**194,564**	**110,707**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Bank			
Visa Business		4,065	-
Total Bank		**4,065**	**-**
Trade and Other Payables		5,498	54,413
GST Payable		28,347	-
Income Tax Payable	5	18,181	3,540
Shareholder Current Accounts		8,650	8,650
Loans		35,000	35,000
Income in Advance		50,000	-
Total Current Liabilities		**149,741**	**101,603**
Total Liabilities		**149,741**	**101,603**
Net Assets		**44,823**	**9,104**
Equity			
Retained Earnings		44,823	9,104
Total Equity		**44,823**	**9,104**

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FRENCH & LAST-HARRIS LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	2018	2017
Equity		
Opening Balance	9,104	-
Increases		
Profit for the Period	35,719	9,104
Total Increases	**35,719**	**9,104**
Total Equity	**44,823**	**9,104**

CROWE HORWATH NEW ZEALAND

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

1. Reporting Entity

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Ltd is a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1993.

This special purpose financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors dated 31 October 2018.

2. Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Special Purpose Framework for use by For-Profit Entities (SPFR for FPEs) published by Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

The financial statements have been prepared for taxation purposes.

Historical Cost

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZ$).

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies. Polices have been applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous reporting period.

Revenue Policy

The company's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of goods has transferred to the customer. This is when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Inventories Policy

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Income Tax

Income tax is accounted for using the taxes payable method. The income tax expense in profit or loss represents the estimated current obligation payable to Inland Revenue in respect of each reporting period after adjusting for any variances between estimated and actual income tax payable in the prior reporting period.

Goods and Services Tax

All amounts are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for accounts payable and accounts receivable which are stated inclusive of GST.

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	2018	2017

3. Related Parties

	2018	2017
Cataldo Miccio		
Shareholders Advance to Company	8,650	8,650
Total Cataldo Miccio	**8,650**	**8,650**
April Trust		
Consulting Fees	39,993	2,000
Total April Trust	**39,993**	**2,000**
Peter Win		
Consulting Fees	39,993	2,000
Total Peter Win	**39,993**	**2,000**
Alexander Zu Ming Lu		
Consulting Fees	47,706	2,000
Total Alexander Zu Ming Lu	**47,706**	**2,000**
Alexander Trading Company Limited		
Manufacturing Services	9,528	17,201
Total Alexander Trading Company Limited	**9,528**	**17,201**

Transactions with Associates

Key management personnel hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities. A number of these entities transacted with the company during the year engaging in consultancy services. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might be reasonably expected to be available in similar transactions with non key management personnel related companies on an arms length basis.

During the 2017 period the company was provided with Manufacturing Services by Alexander Trading Company Limited a company that is controlled by Alexander Zu Ming Li. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such supplies and were due and payable under normal payment terms.

During the 2017 financial year Cataldo Miccio advanced $8,650 to the company. This advance is unsecured.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2018	2017
Buildings		
Buildings owned	19,391	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings owned	(1,777)	-
Total Buildings	**17,613**	-
Plant & Equipment		
Plant & Equipment owned	35,478	-
Accumulated Depreciation - Plant & Equipment owned	(3,396)	-
Total Plant & Equipment	**32,081**	-
Office Equipment		
Office Equipment owned	1,616	-

CROWE HORWATH NEW ZEALAND

Accumulated Depreciation - Office Equipment owned	(523)	-
Total Office Equipment	**1,092**	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**50,786**	-

	2018	2017
5. Income Tax Expense		
Net Profit (Loss) per Financial Statements	35,719	9,104
Additions to Taxable Profit		
Entertainment - Non deductible	1,551	-
Income Tax Expense	14,641	3,540
IRD - Penalties	378	-
Total Additions to Taxable Profit	**16,570**	**3,540**
Deductions from Taxable Profit		
Losses Brought Forward	-	-
Total Deductions from Taxable Profit	-	-
Taxable Profit (Loss)	52,289	12,644
Tax Payable at 28%	14,641	3,540
Deductions from Tax Payable		
Dividend Imputation Credits	-	-
Resident Withholding Tax Paid	-	-
Provisional Tax Paid	-	-
Total Deductions from Tax Payable	-	-
Income Tax Payable (Refund Due)	14,641	3,540

	2018	2017
6. Imputation Credit Account		
Prior year custom row adjustment	-	-
Increases		
IRD Interest	-	-
Imputation credits converted to losses	-	-
Income Tax Paid	-	-
Resident Withholding Tax Paid	-	-
Imputation credits on dividends received	-	-
Total Increases	-	-
Decreases		
Imputation Credits Attached to Dividends	-	-
Income Tax Refund	-	-
Total Decreases	-	-
Total Imputation Credit Account	-	-

CROWE HORWATH NEW ZEALAND

FRENCH & LAST-HARRIS LTD

Shareholder Current Accounts

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2018

	2018	2017
Shareholder Current Accounts		
Cataldo Miccio		
Opening Balance	8,650	-
Increases		
C Miccio Funds Introduced	-	8,650
Total Increases	-	8,650
Total Cataldo Miccio	8,650	8,650
Total Shareholder Current Accounts	8,650	8,650

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the special purpose financial statements of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (the Company) on pages 5 to 11, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018 and the statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying special purpose financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in the statement of accounting policies of the special purpose financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We were appointed as auditors of the entity on 22 February 2019 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at opening and closing balance date. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning inventory quantities held at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018, which is stated in the balance sheet as $61,596 and $60,958 respectively. We were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded opening and closing inventories. Opening and closing inventories enter into the determination of the profit for the year reported in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the statement of accounting policies to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting, compiled under New Zealand taxation law. Our audit report has been prepared for the Company and its shareholders. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Crowe Horwath.
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Information Other Than the Special Purpose Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the special purpose financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. At the time of our audit, there was no other information available to us.

In connection with our audit of the special purpose financial statements, if other information is included in the annual report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the special purpose financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of our auditors' report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the entity for the preparation and fair presentation of the special purpose financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in the statement of accounting policies of the special purpose financial and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the special purpose financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Crowe Horwath

Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated at Invercargill this 15th day of April 2019

Annual Report - Audit

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Prepared by French & Last-Harris Limited

Contents

Directory

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (formerly Kiwi Ling Limited)
For the year ended 31 March 2017

Nature of Business

Ling Sales

Registered Office

140 Quinns Road
Shirley
Christchurch

Incorporation Number

6159969

IRD Number

121259346

Directors

Alexander Zu Ming Li
Cataldo Miccio

Shareholders

Cataldo Miccio	2000
Alexander Trading Corporation Limited	1000

Chartered Accountant

French & Last-Harris Limited
Level 1
18 New Street
Nelson

Bankers

ANZ

Approval of Financial Report

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

The Directors are pleased to present the approved financial report including the historical financial statements of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited for year ended 31 March 2017.

APPROVED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Alexander Z.M. Li

Alexander Zu Ming Li

Date 15/4/2019

CMiccio

Cataldo Miccio

Date 15/4/2019

Statement of Profit or Loss

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	NOTES	2017
Income		
Trading Income		90,606
Total Income		**90,606**
Cost Of Sales		
Cost of Sales		69,992
Total Cost Of Sales		**69,992**
Gross Profit		**20,614**
Administration Expenses		
Expenses		7,971
Total Administration Expenses		**7,971**
Net Profit (Loss) Before Taxation		**12,644**
Taxation and Adjustments		
Income Tax Expense	5	3,540
Total Taxation and Adjustments		**3,540**
Net Profit (Loss) for the Year		**9,104**

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Balance Sheet

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
As at 31 March 2017

	NOTES	31 MAR 2017
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Bank		
ANZ Business Account		41,932
Total Cash and Bank		**41,932**
GST Receivable		7,179
Inventories		
Inventories		61,596
Total Inventories		**61,596**
Total Current Assets		**110,707**
Total Assets		**110,707**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables		54,413
Income Tax Payable		3,540
Shareholder Current Accounts		8,650
Loans		35,000
Total Current Liabilities		**101,603**
Total Liabilities		**101,603**
Net Assets		**9,104**
Equity		
Retained Earnings		9,104
Total Equity		**9,104**

Statement of Changes in Equity

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	2017
Equity	
Opening Balance	-
Increases	
Profit for the Period	9,104
Total Increases	**9,104**
Total Equity	**9,104**

Notes to the Financial Statements

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Reporting Entity

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Ltd is a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1993.

This special purpose financial report was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors dated 29 September 2017.

2. Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Special Purpose Framework for use by For-Profit Entities (SPFR for FPEs) published by Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

The financial statements have been prepared for taxation purposes.

Historical Cost

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZ$).

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies. Polices have been applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous reporting period.

Revenue Policy

The company's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of goods has transferred to the customer. This is when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Inventories Policy

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Income Tax

Income tax is accounted for using the taxes payable method. The income tax expense in profit or loss represents the estimated current obligation payable to Inland Revenue in respect of each reporting period after adjusting for any variances between estimated and actual income tax payable in the prior reporting period.

Goods and Services Tax

All amounts are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for accounts payable and accounts receivable which are stated inclusive of GST.

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	2017

3. Related Parties

Cataldo Miccio	
Shareholders Advance to the Company	8,650
Total Cataldo Miccio	**8,650**
April Trust	
Consulting Fees	2,000
Total April Trust	**2,000**
Peter Win	
Consulting Fees	2,000
Total Peter Win	**2,000**
Alexander Zu Ming Li	
Consulting Fees	2,000
Total Alexander Zu Ming Li	**2,000**
Alexander Trading Company Limited	
Manufacturing Services	17,201
Total Alexander Trading Company Limited	**17,201**

Transactions with Associates

Key management personnel hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over these entities. A number of these entities transacted with the company during the year engaging in consultancy services. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might be reasonably expected to be available in similar transactions with non key management personnel related companies on an arms length basis.

During the period the company was provided with Manufacturing Services by Alexander Trading Company Limited a company that is controlled by Alexander Zu Ming Li. Amounts were billed based on normal market rates for such supplies and were due and payable under normal payment terms. Balance payable as at 31 March 2017 totalled $9,294.

During the 2017 financial year Cataldo Miccio advanced $8,650 to the company. This advance is unsecured.

	2017

4. Imputation Credit Account

Prior year custom row adjustment	-
Increases	
IRD Interest	-
Imputation credits converted to losses	-
Income Tax Paid	-
Resident Withholding Tax Paid	-
Imputation credits on dividends received	-
Total Increases	-
Decreases	
Imputation Credits Attached to Dividends	-
Income Tax Refund	-
Total Decreases	-
Total Imputation Credit Account	-

	2017
5. Income Tax Expense	
Net Profit (Loss) per Financial Statements	
Current Year Earnings	9,104
Total Net Profit (Loss) per Financial Statements	**9,104**
Additions to Taxable Profit	
Income Tax Expense	3,540
Total Additions to Taxable Profit	**3,540**
Deductions from Taxable Profit	
Losses Brought Forward	-
Total Deductions from Taxable Profit	**-**
Taxable Profit (Loss)	12,644
Tax Payable at 28%	3,540
Deductions from Tax Payable	
Dividend Imputation Credits	-
Resident Withholding Tax Paid	-
Provisional Tax Paid	-
Total Deductions from Tax Payable	**-**
Income Tax Payable (Refund Due)	3,540

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Shareholder Current Accounts

New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited
For the year ended 31 March 2017

	2017
Shareholder Current Accounts	
Cataldo Miccio	
Increases	
C Miccio Funds Introduced	8,650
Total Increases	**8,650**
Total Cataldo Miccio	**8,650**
Total Shareholder Current Accounts	**8,650**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the special purpose financial statements of New Zealand Coastal Seafoods Limited (the Company) on pages 5 to 11, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017 and the statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, the accompanying special purpose financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in the statement of accounting policies of the special purpose financial statements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

We were appointed as auditors of the entity on 22 February 2019 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at 31 March 2017. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning inventory quantities held at 31 March 2017, which is stated in the balance sheet as $61,596. We were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded closing inventories. Closing inventories enter into the determination of the profit for the year reported in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the statement of accounting policies to the special purpose financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting, compiled under New Zealand taxation law. Our audit report has been prepared for the Company and its shareholders. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Crowe Horwath.
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Information Other Than the Special Purpose Financial Statements and Auditor's Report

The Directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the special purpose financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information. At the time of our audit, there was no other information available to us.

In connection with our audit of the special purpose financial statements, if other information is included in the annual report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the special purpose financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of our auditors' report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the entity for the preparation and fair presentation of the special purpose financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as disclosed in the statement of accounting policies of the special purpose financial and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of special purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Directors and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the special purpose financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Crowe Horwath

Crowe Horwath New Zealand Audit Partnership
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated at Invercargill this 15th day of April 2019