DMX
CAPITAL PARTNERS
ACN 603 568 494

DMX Capital Partners Limited

ACN: 603 568 494

2017 Annual Report

DMX Capital Partners is an investment company managed by DMX Asset Management

dmxam.com.au

Dear fellow shareholders,

DMX Capital Partners Limited (DMXCP) is a public investment company which invests in emerging ASX listed companies. DMXCP is managed by DMX Asset Management Limited (DMXAM), pursuant to an asset management agreement.

The 12 months to 30 June 2017 was a successful one for DMXCP, generating a net profit after tax for the year of $219k (FY16: $113k).

PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Highlights for the year were:

- **Recording a 12.8% (19c) increase in its net asset value, versus the All Ordinaries Index that increased 8.2% for the 12 months**
- **Paying a 5c fully franked dividend on 16 October 2016**
- **Together, this generated a gross return to shareholders of 17.68% for the year (including franking credits)**
- **Generating positive returns in 9 of the 12 months of FY17**
- **Increasing gross assets by approximately 150% - $2.2m (from $1.5m to approximately $3.7m). Gross assets at 30 August 2017 was $4.1m.**
- **Ending the year with a portfolio of 18 under-valued small and micro-cap companies**
- **Successfully lodging a Prospectus with ASIC dated 30 November 2016 to enable retail investors to subscribe for shares in the company**

The focus of the Manager, DMXAM, over the past year has been on constructing and maintaining a portfolio of small undervalued companies that represent 'compelling' investments. 'Compelling' investments, in the view of the Manager, are well managed undervalued companies that have strong growth profiles and are trading on attractive multiples, or companies trading at discounts to their realisable net assets.

DMXCP finished the year holding 18 stocks (FY16: 15 stocks) with 5 positions exited during the year.

As discussed in our monthly newsletters, core holdings of the fund as at 30 June 2017 included Fiducian Group Limited (ASX:FID), Elanor Investors Limited (ASX:ENN), Paragon Care Limited (ASX:PGC), Joyce Corporation Limited (ASX:JYC), Konekt Limited (ASX:KKT), Pioneer Credit Limited (ASX:PNC) and Zenitas Healthcare Limited (ASX:ZNT). Please refer to our monthly newsletters for commentary on these holdings over the last year.

In constructing the DMXCP portfolio, our broad aim is to provide meaningful exposure to investments that have significant potential to increase in value, without taking on excessive stock specific risk. While the fund in exceptional circumstance may hold up to 20% in one position, our view is that a holding of approximately 5% to 10% is the appropriate position size to balance the rewards that investing in a small under-valued company can offer, versus the risks of holding a position in a small company.

We are ultimately trying to own a concentrated portfolio of under-valued small and micro-cap stocks where the downside is minimised, but where the upside is meaningful.

The fund also has several positions of 5% or less. These are undervalued companies which offer large potential upside, but where additional risks have been identified, or which are particularly illiquid.

In current market conditions we aim to hold cash of approximately 15% to 25% in order to take advantage of new opportunities and to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to the fund.

Given the illiquid and somewhat volatile nature of many of our holdings, a degree of flexibility is required in adhering to the position sizing. However, as share prices rise and fall, as new information comes to light and as new funds are committed to DMXCP, we are constantly monitoring position sizes and actively managing positions so that the risk / reward trade-off for each position remains appropriate.

We are happy with this approach and are confident that the portfolio's current composition appropriately balances risk (downside) and return (upside).

During the year the New Zealand laws for investment companies changed. One of the effects of the change was to make an unlisted investment company unable to raise capital from New Zealand investors. The New Zealand Financial Market's Authority agreed to allow DMXCP to continue to distribute into New Zealand. Providing DMXCP and DMXAM agreed to a change in the governing Management Agreement to eliminate the exclusive period of management of five years to nil. Three years had already expired at the time of the change. We think there is little practical change, but if shareholders voted to change managers they now could.

PERFORMANCE

The total return for DMXCP (after fees) for the financial year ending 30 June 2017 was 17.68% as set out below.

DMXCP (includes dividends & after payment/accrual of all fees and costs)	**+17.68%**
All Ordinaries Accumulation Index (includes dividends)	**+13.21%**
All Ordinaries Index (XAO) (excludes dividends)	**+8.20%**
Small Ordinaries Index (XSO) (excludes dividends)	**+2.21%**
Emerging Companies Index (micro-cap companies - XEC) (excludes dividends)	**-6.36%**

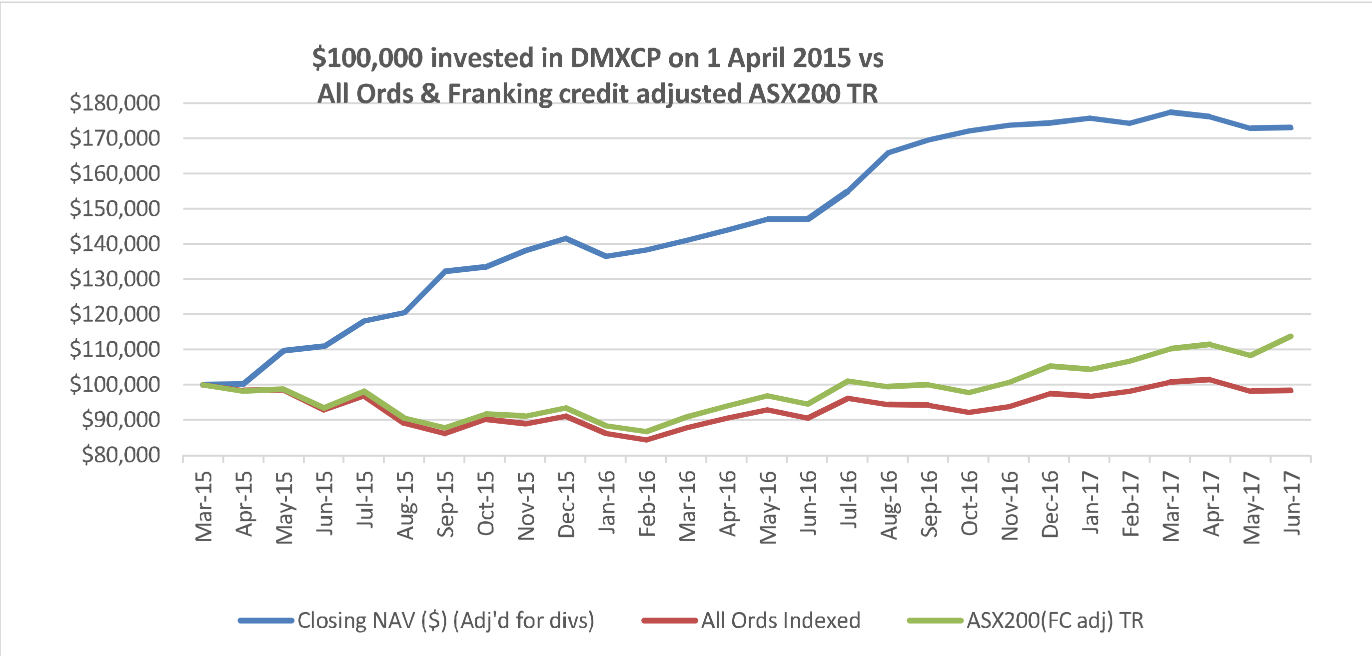
The monthly performance of the fund over the past 12 months is tabled below.

Monthly DMXCP Net asset value (share-price) returns (after fees) since inception (%):

Month	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	FY	All Ords
2014/5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	+0.201	+9.448	+1.104	**+10.879**	**-7.01**
2015/6	+6.524	+1.971	+9.711	+0.958	+3.568	+2.470	-3.590	+1.323	+2.049	+2.045	+2.143	+0.020	**+32.698**	**-2.06**
2016/7	+5.389	+7.056	+2.156	+1.058	+1.520	+0.321	+0.885	-0.816	+1.790	-0.741	-1.990	**+0.210**	**+17.68**	**+8.20**
2017/8	+1.071	+1.208											**+2.292**	**+0.26**

After a strong first half performance in FY17, it was a challenging last six months of the financial year for the fund. Limited portfolio news-flow, difficult market conditions for small and micro caps, and financial year end tax loss selling contributed to a weaker second half performance. Please refer to our monthly newsletters where we discuss in detail the portfolio performance and key events for each month.

The DMXCP fund has returned +73.21% after fees (including dividends) in the 27 months since inception (April 2015).



OPERATIONS

DMXCP is managed by DMX Asset Management Limited. During the year, DMXCP incurred a liability to DMXAM for management fees of $24k and performance fees of $47k (excluding GST). DMXAM receives shares in DMXCP in lieu of a cash payment for the performance fees. On 1 July 2017, DMXAM was issued 28,417 shares in DMXCP as consideration for this liability.

In addition to managing the DMXCP portfolio, DMXAM is actively involved in developing the profile of DMXCP. In order to establish profile and credibility in the market place, DMXAM has undertaken a number of initiatives to show case its product offering and intellectual property, including having articles published on Livewire and Canstar and generating positive press commentary in The Australian newspaper

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for DMXCP are presented on the following pages. As per the Auditor's Report, an unqualified independent audit opinion was issued by Nexia Sydney Partnership.

Each month DMXAM calculates a share price for DMXCP. The share price is calculated using a consistent methodology as *Share portfolio value + cash – fees payable – tax payable + franking credits*. The DMXCP share price as at 30 June 2017 was **$1.66.**

A reconciliation of the share price at 30 June 2017 to the audited accounts is set out below.

ITEM	***30 JUNE 2017 - $***	***30 JUNE 2016 - $***	***DESCRIPTION***
Cash	*1,340,717*	*434,901*	*As per audited accounts – cash balance*
Investments (ASX shares)	*2,404,205*	*1,054,739*	*As per audited accounts – market value*
Dividends accrued and other receivables	*3,537*	*4,292*	*As per audited accounts*
Gross Assets (before tax)	***3,748,459***	***1,493,932***	*As per audited accounts*
Fees payable	*(70,692)*	*(36,838)*	*As per audited accounts – accrued fees*
Other payables	*(40,848)*	*(25,558)*	*As per audited accounts*
Less: cash subscriptions received in June in advance of 1 July 2017 share issue	*(178,500)*	*(195,000)*	*As per audited accounts – see note 1*
Net Assets (before tax)	***3,458,419***	***1,236,536***	
Adjustments for tax			
Less: Income tax payable	*(201)*	*(16,078)*	*As per audited accounts*
Add: Franking credits	*23,133*	*21,586*	*Off balance sheet item – see note 2 below*
Net Assets (after tax adjustments)	***3,481,351***	***1,242,044***	
Shares on issue – 30 June 2017/2016	*2,099,210*	*843,880*	*Excludes shares issued on 1 July 2017/2016*
Share price (after fees & tax)	**$1.66**	**$1.47**	***Represents a 12.8% increase***

1. DMXCP issues shares on a monthly basis on the first business day of the month following the receipt of funds. During June 2017, $178.5k in new subscriptions were received for shares issued on 1 July 2017 (FY16: $127,500). The cash contributed and the shares to be issued have been excluded from the net assets and the calculation of the share price at 30 June 2017.

2. DMXCP is an investment company that intends to distribute fully franked distributions to its shareholders. While franking credits are an off-balance sheet item in the financial statements, they are included in the calculation of the month-end share price. New shares are issued monthly at the month-end share price. If franking credits were in fact excluded from the month-end share price, then existing shareholders would have their proportionate 'value' of DMXCP's accumulated franking credits diluted when new shares are issued. The DMXCP franking credit balance includes franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 27.5%, and franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date. The franking credit is calculated by DMXCP and is unaudited.

A reconciliation of the net assets used to calculate the share price (as calculated above) to the audited net asset position per the audited accounts as at 30 June 2017 is set out below:

Net Assets (audited accounts)	***3,410,988***	*Audited net assets per Statement of Financial Position*
Add back: deferred tax liability	*47,230*	*Balance as per audited accounts – Under current Accounting Standards, the Company is required to provide for tax that may arise should the entire portfolio be (theoretically) disposed of on the reporting date.* *The deferred tax liability is added back as DMXCP is a long term investor and the tax is not currently payable (and there is no certainty as to when it will become payable*).*
Add: Franking credits	*23,133*	*Off balance sheet item added to net assets – see note 2 above*
Net Assets (after tax adjustments)	***3,481,351***	*Net assets used to calculate the share price at 30 June 2017*

*In the event that the deferred tax liability does become payable, then the franking credit balance will increase by an amount equivalent to the tax payable.

We consider the two tax-related adjustments to the audited accounts (adding back the deferred tax liability and including franking credits - as described above) to be appropriate in order to best reflect the 'asset value' of a DMXCP share at any point in time.

DIVIDEND

DMXCP's dividend policy is to distribute to shareholders an annual dividend that is 100% franked, such that all franking credits accumulated through the financial year are paid out. Accordingly, the size of the dividend declared is a function of the franking credits accrued. DMXCP's franking credits are derived from income tax paid and from franking credits passed through from dividends received. In FY17, companies with an aggregated turnover of less than $10 million had their income tax rate reduced to 27.5% and the maximum franking credit to be allocated also decreased to 27.5% (previously 30%).

Based on the reduced income tax payable for FY17 relative to FY16 (and therefore reduced franking credits available at 30 June 2017), the Directors of DMXCP's declared dividend of 3.70c per share, fully franked, was declared on 6 September 2017.

AFTER YEAR END

After year end Scott Riedel resigned as a director and Dean Morel was appointed as a director filling a temporary vacancy. Shareholders will be asked to confirm Dean's appointment at the Annual General Meeting.

OUTLOOK

We believe our high conviction micro-cap portfolio, concentrated in well-managed, under-researched, growing companies, purchased well on low multiples and with sound balance sheets, is very well placed to out-perform over time. Throughout the portfolio, upside continues to exist from earnings growth and multiple expansion (from low bases). We believe the underlying fundamentals and investment thesis of our portfolio holdings remain strong, the valuation metrics are compelling and multiples undemanding, and we are excited about the potential of our core positions. All our portfolio holdings are profitable and are forecast to remain profitable, while 15 of the 18 holdings will pay dividends this year.

We thank all shareholders for their support, and we are looking forward to another successful year.

Sincerely

Roger Collison
Chairman
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Director's Report

The directors present their report on DMX Capital Partners Limited (DMXCP) for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were directors of DMXCP during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Roger Collison	Executive Chairman	Appointed 6 January 2015	
Steven McCarthy	Executive Director	Appointed 6 January 2015	
Scott Riedel	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 19 November 2015	Resigned 31 August 2017
Dean Morel	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 25 August 2017	

Principal activities

The principal activity of DMXCP during the financial year was undertaking investments in small sized ASX listed companies.

Dividends

A dividend of 3.70c fully franked was declared on 6 September 2017 and will be paid on 10 November 2017.A dividend of 5.0 c fully franked was declared on 2 September 2016 and was paid on 18 October 2016

Review and results of operations

Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement dated 1 April 2015, DMX Asset Management Limited (DMXAM) has managed the investments and operations of DMXCP during the year.

The net profit for DMXCP after providing for income tax amounted to $218,892 (2016: $112,945).

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Nil.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matters or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations in future financial years, the results and cash flows of those operations in future financial years, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Further information on likely developments in the operations of DMXCP and the expected results of operations have not been included in this annual report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to DMXCP.

Information on directors

Name: Roger Collison

Title: Executive Chairman (appointed 6 January 2015)

Qualifications: BEc (Hons), MBA, CFA, GradDipAppFin, GradDipACG, SFFin, FCIS, FCSA, FAICD

Experience and expertise: Investment banking, funds management, strategy consulting, not-for-profit.

Other current directorships: Chairman – DMX Corporation Limited; Executive Chairman – DMX Asset Management Limited; Chairman – Nina's Chocolates; Non-Executive Director - Waterford Retirement Village

Trustee - Anglican Church Property Trust; Anglican National Super

Hon. Treasurer - Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore)

Former directorships (in the last 3 years): St Catherine's School, Waverley

Interests in shares: 271,581 (indirect)

Director's Report

Name: Steven McCarthy

Title: Executive Director (appointed 6 January 2015)

Qualifications: BCom (Finance); BA (Economics); CPA

Experience and expertise: Steven is a qualified accountant and has over 15 years' experience in corporate finance, business valuation and advisory services, with extensive analytical, valuation, due diligence and corporate advisory skills. He has had experience across a variety of industries with particular expertise in assessing the performance, future prospects and valuations of small to medium sized, listed and unlisted companies.

Other current directorships: Executive Director – DMX Asset Management Limited

Former directorships (in the last 3 years): None

Interests in shares: 277,906 (direct) and 112,599 (indirect)

Name: Scott Riedel

Title: Non Executive Director (appointed 19 November 2015) (resigned 31 August 2017)

Qualifications: BSc, Dip Applied Finance: GAICD

Experience and expertise: Scott has more than 20 years' experience in leading a number of financial services companies across the areas of wealth management and private banking, funds and risk management, and financial markets. He is currently a Partner at Allen Partners, a funds placement and capital advisory firm, which advises leading asset managers seeking to raise capital from the Australian market and also undertakes capital advisory and private investment mandates leveraging corporate, private equity and investment banking relationships.

Other current directorships: Non-Executive Director – Quantum Funds Management

Former directorships (in the last 3 years): None

Interests in shares: 8,608 (direct)

Name: Dean Morel

Qualifications: BAppSci, MappFin

Dean has 30 years investment experience in Australian and international equity and derivative markets. As Chief Investment Officer of an investment trust for the last 13 years he has developed considerable security analysis, asset allocation and portfolio management skills.

Dean has extensive understanding of business processes, integration and solutions across a broad range of industries. While working for SAP Australia and UK he designed and implemented medium to large scale business enterprise systems and provided strategic consulting and systems auditing services to diverse companies, ranging from Fortune 500 to medium size enterprises.

Other current directorships: None
Former directorships (in the last 3 years): None
Interests in shares: 142,339 (indirect)

Company secretary

Roger Collison, appointed 6 January 2015, resigned 15 January 2016.

Steven McCarthy, appointed 15 January 2016.

Board meetings

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors held during the period ended 30 June 2017, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Attended	Held
Roger Collison	3	3
Steven McCarthy	3	3
Scott Riedel	3	3
Dean Morel	-	-

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Non-audit services

Auditor's remuneration is borne by DMX Asset Management Limited. Therefore auditors remuneration is $nil in the Company.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on the following page.

Director's Report

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, on behalf of the directors.

Roger Collison
Executive Chairman

Dated: 6 September 2017
Sydney

To the Board of Directors of DMX Capital Partners Limited

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

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of DMX Capital Partners Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2017, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

Nexia

Nexia Sydney Partnership

Andrew Hoffmann
Partner

Date: 6 September 2017

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Investment income			
Interest income		10,032	3,055
Dividend income		62,565	16,372
Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	8	241,177	169,641
Total net investment income		313,774	189,068
Expenses			
Brokers fee expense		(3,143)	(1,403)
Management fee expense		(23,706)	(7,351)
Performance fee expense		(47,191)	(26,121)
Total operating expenses		(74,040)	(34,875)
Total operating profit		239,734	154,193
Income tax expense	2	(20,842)	(41,248)
Profit after income tax		218,892	112,945
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**218,892**	**112,945**

Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share (note 14)	14.88	21.84
Diluted earnings per share (note 14)	14.88	21.84

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,340,717	434,901
Receivables		3,537	4,292
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	9	2,404,205	1,054,739
Total assets		3,748,459	1,493,932
Liabilities			
Payables	4	290,040	257,396
Deferred tax liability	2(c)	47,230	28,727
Current tax payable		201	16,078
Total liabilities		337,471	302,201
Net assets		3,410,988	1,191,731
Equity			
Issued capital	5	3,124,122	1,070,355
Accumulated profits		286,866	121,376
Total equity		3,410,988	1,191,731

The statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Issued capital	Accumulated profits	Total Equity
	$	$	$
Balance 1 July 2015	200,002	8,431	208,433
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	112,945	112,945
Shares issued	870,353	-	870,353
Balance 30 June 2016	1,070,355	121,376	1,191,731

	Issued capital	Accumulated profits	Total Equity
	$	$	$
Balance 1 July 2016	1,070,355	121,376	1,191,731
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	218,892	218,892
Dividends paid		(53,402)	(53,402)
Shares issued	2,053,767	-	2,053,767
Balance 30 June 2017	3,124,122	286,866	3,410,988

The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through the profit and loss		(1,871,525)	(826,034)
Sale of financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss		778,526	133,838
Payments to suppliers		(40,186)	(2,054)
Interest received		10,032	3,055
Dividend received		61,510	15,041
Income tax paid		(18,216)	-
GST received/(payment)		1,810	(1,991)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	10	(1,078,049)	(678,145)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loans from related parties		-	50,000
Loans from non-related parties		-	145,000
Dividends paid		(3,941)	-
Proceeds from issue of shares		1,987,806	770,353
Net cash flow from financing activities		1,983,865	965,353
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**905,816**	**287,208**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		434,901	147,693
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	3	1,340,717	434,901

The statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statement

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note1. Significant accounting policies

The financial report covers DMX Capital Partners Limited (the Company) as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The Company is an unlisted public company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Level 4, 92 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Director's report, which is not part of the financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 5 September 2016. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the period, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

Basis of accounting

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001 in Australia. The Company is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements of DMX Capital Partners Ltd also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The balance sheet is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and equity.

The Company manages financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the portfolio will be realised within 12 months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined as at balance date.

Financial instruments

Classification

The Company's investments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. They comprise:

- Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy. The Company's policy is for the senior finance executive team to evaluate the information about these financial instruments on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

Recognition/derecognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please see note 9 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investment income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for all financial instruments that are not held at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest income on assets held at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gains/(losses) on financial instruments. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described above.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded as an expense.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings on the statement of financial position.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Company's main income generating activity.

Payables

Payables include liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Company which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, 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 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.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Company by third parties such as custodial services and investment management fees have been passed onto the Company. The Company qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC); hence investment management fees, custodial fees and other expenses have been recognised in profit or loss net of the amount of GST recoverable from the

Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

Use of estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

For all of the Company's financial instruments, quoted market prices are readily available. For more information on how fair value is calculated please see note 7 to the financial statements.

New and amended standards adopted by the company

There are no new or revised accounting standards effective for the annual reporting period commencing on or after 1 July 2016 that have a material impact on the Company.

New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Company. The directors' assessment of the impact of these new standards (to the extent relevant to the Company) and interpretations is set out below:

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments (and applicable amendments), (effective from 1 January 2018)

AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It has now also introduced revised rules around hedge accounting and impairment. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2018 but is available for early adoption.

The directors do not expect this to have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of the Company's financial instruments as they are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The derecognition rules have not been changed from the previous requirements, and the Company does not apply hedge accounting. AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model. However, as the Company's investments are all held at fair value through profit or loss, the change in impairment rules will not impact the Company.

The Company has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9.

- AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, (effective from 1 January 2018)

The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers contracts for goods and services and AASB 111 which covers construction contracts.

The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.

The Company's main sources of income are interest, dividends and gains on financial instruments held at fair value. All of these are outside the scope of the new revenue standard. As consequence, the directors do not expect the adoption of the new revenue recognition rules to have a significant impact on the Company's accounting policies or the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Note 2. Income tax expense

	2017 $	2016 $
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	2,339	16,078
Deferred tax – origination of temporary differences (note 2(c))	18,503	25,170
Income tax expense	20,842	41,248

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax payable

	2017	2016
Profit before income tax	239,734	154,193
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 27.5% (2016: 30%)	65,926	46,258
Franking tax credits	(19,205)	(5,010)
Change in tax rates affecting future periods	(2,394)	-
Adjustment for tax relating to prior periods:	2,138	-
Movement in unrealised gains	(25,623)	-
Income tax expense	20,842	41,248

(c) Movement in deferred tax balances

	1 July 2016	Recognised in Profit	30 June 2017
Accrued dividends	684	316	1,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,043	18,187	46,230
Change in tax rates affecting future periods	-	(2,394)	(2,394)
Net deferred tax liability	28,727	18,503	47,230

Note 3. Current assets – cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank	1,340,715	434,899
Cash on hand	2	2
Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,340,717	434,901

Note 4. Payables

	2017 $	2016 $
Amounts due to related parties (note 11)	-	50,000
Purchase of financial assets	40,848	25,558
Performance fee payable	55,140	28,733
Management fee payable	15,552	8,105
Other creditors	178,500	145,000
Total payables	290,040	257,396

Note 5. Equity – issued capital	2017 No. of Shares	2016 No. of Shares	2017 $	2016 $
Opening balance	843,880	191,155	1,070,355	200,002
Shares issued	1,255,240	652,725	2,053,767	870,353
Closing balance	2,099,120	843,880	3,124,122	1,070,355

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Note 6.Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. It also seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Company is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures. During the period ended 30 June 2017, the company did not use any derivative financial instruments.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on long equity and debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The management of these risks is carried out by senior finance executives under the review of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods are explained below and include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, other price risks, and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Company for which prices in the future are uncertain. The Company mitigates price risk through diversification and a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Board. All of the Company's equity investments are publicly traded and are included in the ASX.

At 30 June 2017, the fair values of equities exposed to price risk were as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Equity securities designated at fair value through profit and loss	2,404,205	1,054,739

Interest rate risk

The Company has direct exposure to interest rate changes on the valuation and cash flows of its interest bearing assets and liabilities. However, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of interest rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Company invests and impact on the valuation of certain assets that use interest rates as an input in their valuation model. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis on page 19 may not fully indicate the total effect on the Company's net assets attributable to shareholders of future movements in interest rates.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk:

30 June 2017	Floating interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
	$	$	$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,340,715	-	1,340,715
Receivables	-	3,537	3,537
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	-	2,404,205	2,404,205
Financial liabilities			
Payables	-	(290,040)	(290,040)
Net exposure	1,340,715	2,117,702	3,458,417

The table below summarises the impact of an increase/decrease of interest rates on the Company's operating profit and net assets attributable to shareholders through changes in fair value or changes in future cash flows. The analysis is based on the assumption that interest rates changed by +/- 100 basis points from the year end rates with all other variables held constant.

Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Company's operating profit and net assets to interest rate risk and price risk. The reasonably possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, historical correlation of the Company's investments with the relevant benchmark and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market movements resulting from changes in the performance of and/or correlation between the performances of the economies, markets and securities in which the Company invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables should not be used to predict future variations in the risk variables.

	Price risk		Interest rate risk	
	-10%	+10%	-100bps	+100bps
Impact on operating profit/net assets	$	$	$	$
30 June 2017	(240,421)	240,421	(10,033)	10,033

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due, causing a financial loss to the Company.

The main concentration of credit risk, to which the Company is exposed, arises from the Company's cash and cash equivalents.

In accordance with the Company's policy, the senior finance executives monitor the Company's credit position on a daily basis and the Board of Directors reviews it at each meeting of the Board of Directors.

Settlement of securities transactions

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made once purchase on the securities have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a rating of AA (as determined by Standard and Poor's) or higher.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Company's listed securities are considered readily realisable, as they are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The Company may periodically invest in derivative contracts traded over the counter and unlisted equity investments that are not traded in an active market. As a result, the Company may not be able to quickly liquidate its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer or counterparty. No over-the-counter derivative contracts were held at year end.

The investment manager monitors liquidity on a daily basis.

Compliance with the Company's policy is reported to the Board at each meeting of the Board of Directors.

Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	1year or less	Total
	$	$
Payables	290,040	290,040
Total non-derivatives	290,040	290,040

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total 'payables' less 'cash and cash equivalents' as shown in the statement of financial position. Total capital is calculated as 'total equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio at year-end was as follows:

	Note	2017	2016
		$	$
Payables	4	290,040	257,396
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,340,715	434,901
Net debt/(cash)		(1,050,675)	(177,505)
Total equity		3,410,988	1,191,731
Total capital		2,360,313	1,014,226

Note7. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets / liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) (see note 8 and 9)

The Company has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3)

Fair value in an active market (level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market price at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Company values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements. For all of its investments, the Company relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of its investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the closing price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date. The fair value of an option contract is determined by applying the Black Scholes option valuation model.

Investments in other unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such funds. The Company may make adjustments to the value based on considerations such as; liquidity of the Investee Fund or its underlying investments, the value date of the net asset value provided, or any restrictions on redemptions and the basis of accounting.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions. The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Company holds.

Recognised fair value measurements

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2017.

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Financial assets				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Australian equity securities	2,404,205	-	-	2,404,205
Total	2,404,205	-	-	2,404,205
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There have been no transfers between levels for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

The carrying value of payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Note 8. Net gain on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2017 $	2016 $
Financial Assets		
Net gain on financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	241,177	169,641
Total net gain on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	241,177	169,641

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Note 9. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	2017	2016
	$	$
Designated as fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities – Australian equity securities	2,404,205	1,054,739
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	2,404,205	1,054,739

An overview of the risk exposures and fair value measurements relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in note 6 and note 7 to the financial statements.

Note 10. Reconciliation of profit to net cash inflow from operating activities	2017	2016
	$	$
Profit for the year	218,892	112,945
Net purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(1,181,356)	(808,582)
Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(168,110)	(78,813)
Net change in receivables	755	(3,322)
Net change in payables, current tax liability and deferred tax	51,770	99,627
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(1,078,049)	(678,145)

Note 11. Related party transactions

Directors

Key management personnel includes persons who were directors of DMX Capital Partners Limited at any time during the financial year as follows:

Roger Collison	Executive Chairman	Appointed 6 January 2015
Steven McCarthy	Executive Director	Appointed 6 January 2015
Scott Riedel	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 19 November 2015

Other key management personnel

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel services are provided by DMX Asset Management Limited and included in the performance and management fees disclosed below. There is no separate charge for these services. There was no compensation paid directly by the Company to any of the key management personnel.

The following transactions occurred with key management personnel during the reporting period:

	2017	2016	2017	2016
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	$	$
Purchase of share capital – Steven McCarthy	8,295	78,458	13,481	100,000
Purchase of share capital – Zaolla Investments Pty Limited as trustee of McCarthy Chew Family Trust. Associated with Steven McCarthy	10,677	101,922	17,596	100,000
Loan payable to Zaolla Investments Pty Limited as trustee of McCarthy Chew Family Trust at 30 June 2016. To be converted to shares on 1 July 2017	33,970	-	-	50,000
Purchase of share capital – Collison Superannuation Fund – Roger Collison acting as trustee to the fund	32,308	33,976	53,953	50,000
Purchase of share capital – Scott Riedel	4,868	3,740	4,147	4,148
Purchase of share capital – Roger Collison and S Parker	30,172	-	50,000	-
Purchase of share capital – DMX Asset Management Limited	18,692	-	30,790	-

Purchase of share capital – Scott's Blower Super Funds	30,172		50,644	
Purchase of share capital – Alistair Donald Collison	1,509		2,532	
Purchase of share capital – James Collison	4,827		8,102	
Purchase of share capital – DMX Corporation Limited	1,383	44,959	2,248	49,867
Loan payable in 2015 to Collison Superannuation Fund converted to shares in 2016 – Roger Collison acting as a trustee to the fund	-	45,078	-	-

Other related party transactions

Under the terms of the Management Agreement between DMX Capital Partners Limited and DMX Asset Management Limited, DMX Asset Management Limited is entitled to receive a performance fee of 15% of any gain in the gross asset value per share of the Company (after provision for tax, but excluding any provision for performance fee for that period and ignoring any buy/sell spread) in excess of the period end 90-day BBSW for the period. The performance fee is also payable on any Shares redeemed throughout the financial year. DMX Asset Management is also entitled to receive a management fee which is charged at 1% per annum on the value of gross assets. The management fee is payable monthly – 0.033% per month of the value of the gross assets under management on the last business day of each month. During the year DMX Asset Management has charged a performance fee of $47,191 (2016: $26,121) and a management fee of $23,706 (2016: $7,351) to DMX Capital Partners Limited. As at 30 June 2017 the performance fee payable is $55,140 (2016: $28,733) and a management fee payable is $15,552 (2016: $8,105).

All expenses in connection with the preparation of accounting records and the audit of the Company's financial statements are paid by DMX Asset Management Limited.

Option holding

There were no options on issue for the year to 30 June 2017.

Note 12.Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2017.

Note 13.Commitments for expenditure

There are no commitments for expenditure as at reporting date.

Note 14. Earnings per share

	2017	2016
	$	$
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	*218,892*	*112,945*
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	*1,471,500*	*517,256*
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	*14.88*	*21.84*
Diluted earnings per share	*14.88*	*21.84*

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of DMX Capital Partners Limited under option at the date of this report are nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Note15. Events occurring after balance date

No matters or circumstance have arisen since 30 June 2017 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations in future financial years, the results and cash flows of those operations in future financial years, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Director's Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 9 to 23

are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) The notes to the financial statements include a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

Roger Collison
Executive Chairman

Dated 6 September 2017

Sydney

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of DMX Capital Partners Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of DMX Capital Partners Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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 Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 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 entity in accordance with 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in DMX Capital Partners Limited's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Directors' responsibility 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 entity'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 entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

Our 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 Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Nexia

Nexia Sydney Partnership

Andrew Hoffmann
Partner

Dated: 6 September 2017
Sydney

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 31 August 2017. The names of the twenty largest shareholders are as follows:

	Name of Shareholder	**Number of units**	**%**
1	Steven John McCarthy	277,906	11.9%
2	Dean Geoffrey Morel & Janet Marie Wilson ATF Dog Bowl Super Fund	142,339	6.1%
3	Niveza Pty Limited ATF Peter Thomson Superannuation Fund	128,729	5.5%
4	Eastern Porphry Pty Ltd ATF The Stubbs Family Trust	119,502	5.1%
5	Zaolla Investments Pty Limited ATF McCarthy Chew Family Trust	112,599	4.8%
6	Roger Collison and Elizabeth Collison ATF the Collison Super Fund	111,362	4.8%
7	Scott Alexander Milson and Jacqueline Milson ATF Milson Superfund	95,730	4.1%
8	Mr Andrew Tyler	90,514	3.9%
9	LVN Investments P/L ATF LVN Superannuation Fund	90,325	3.9%
10	David Eyles	84,972	3.6%
11	Kathy Brincat	60,934	2.6%
12	Baroga Pty Ltd ATF Baroga Superannuation Fund	59,579	2.5%
13	Caitlin Michelle Petkovic	53,737	2.3%
14	Ms Arwen Cerise Birch	50,659	2.2%
15	DMX Asset Management Limited	47,199	2.0%
16	DMX Corporation Limited	46,344	2.0%
17	Richard Goncalves and Carmen Smith	44,970	1.9%
18	Analytika Pty Limited ATF Tsiplakis Family Trust	41,090	1.8%
19	A&L Costanzo Superfund Pty Limited ATF A&L Costanzo Superfund	37,252	1.6%
20	Este Pty Ltd ATF the Gelsomino Family Trust	33,638	1.4%
	Total	**1,729,380**	**73.9%**
	All other shareholders	611,804	26.1%
	Total all shareholders	**2,341,184**	**100.0%**

Corporate Governance Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2017

The Board of Directors of DMX Capital Partners Limited are responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of DMX Capital Partners Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The following formalises the main corporate governance practices established and in force throughout the financial period to ensure the Board is well equipped to discharge its responsibilities.

Composition of the Board

The composition of the Board shall be determined in accordance with the following principles and guidelines:

(a) The Board should consist of at least 3 Directors, increasing where additional expertise is considered desirable in certain areas;

(b) Directors should bring characteristics, which allow a mix of qualifications, skills and experience;

(c) All available information in connection with items to be discussed at a meeting of the Board shall be provided to each Director prior to that meeting; and

(d) The Board will review its composition on an annual basis to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience. When a vacancy exists, for whatever reason, or where it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new Director with particular skills, the Board will select appropriate candidates with relevant qualifications, skills and experience. External advisers may be used to assist in such a process. The Board will then appoint the most suitable candidate, who must stand for election at the next general meeting of shareholders.

The primary responsibilities of the Board include:

(a) The establishment of the long-term goals of the Company and strategic plans to achieve those goals;

(b) The review and adoption of annual budgets for the financial performance of the Company and monitoring of results on a monthly basis. The establishment and monitoring of key performance indicators (both financial and non-financial) for all significant business processes;

(c) Ensuring the Company has implemented adequate systems of internal control together with appropriate monitoring of compliance activities; and

(d) The approval of the annual financial reports.

The terms and conditions of the appointment and retirement of Directors will be set out in a letter of appointment, which covers remuneration, expectations, terms, the procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest, and the availability of independent professional advice.

The Chairman will review the performance of all Directors each year.

Independent professional advice

Each Director will have the right to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The prior approval of the Chairman will be required, which will not be unreasonably withheld.

Remuneration

The Board will review the remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Directors and Senior Executives on an annual basis. Remuneration levels will be competitively set to attract the most qualified and experienced Directors and Senior Executives. The Board may obtain independent professional advice on the appropriateness of remuneration packages.

Audit Committee

The Board shall maintain an Audit Committee of at least two Directors. Audit Committee meetings may also be attended, by invitation, by the external auditors. The role of the Audit Committee will be to provide a direct link between the Board and the external auditors.

The Audit Committee will also give the Board additional assurance regarding the quality and reliability of financial information prepared for use by the Board in determining the matters for inclusion in the financial statements.

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include the following:

- Monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements;
- Improving the quality of the accounting function;
- Reviewing external audit reports to ensure that where major deficiencies or breakdowns in controls or procedures have been identified appropriate and prompt remedial action is taken by management; and

- Liaising with the external auditors and ensuring that the annual audit is conducted in an effective manner.

The Audit Committee will review the performance of the external auditors on an annual basis. Nomination of auditors will be at the instigation of the Audit Committee.

Business risk

The Board will monitor and receive advice on areas of operational and financial risk, and consider strategies for appropriate risk management.

Specific areas of risk identified initially and regularly considered at Board meetings include risks associated with business and investment, new and rapidly evolving markets, technological change, competition and business and strategic alliances, the environment, and continuous disclosure obligations.

Ethical standards

The Board's policy is for the Directors and Senior Executives to conduct themselves with the highest ethical standards. All Directors and employees will be expected to act with integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

Trading in DMX Capital Partners Limited Securities

The Board's policy with regard to trading in the Company's securities is available for viewing on the Company website.

Authority limits

The Board shall annually review the level of authority limits for the Managing Director and Senior Executives. That review shall coincide with the approval of the annual budgets.

Confidentiality

The Board members are required to ensure that all Company business is kept confidential by each Director and employee and members of staff subject to their supervision.

Dealing with conflicts of interest

If a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, full disclosure should be made to the Board as soon as the Director becomes aware of the conflict or potential conflict. The Board shall manage the conflict in such a way that the interests of the Company as a whole are safeguarded.

A conflict will arise when the private or other business interests of Directors and officers conflict directly or indirectly with their obligations to the Company or when benefits (including gifts or entertainment) are received from a person doing business that could be seen by others as creating an obligation to someone other than the Company.

Directors and officers shall not act in a way which may cause others to question their loyalty to the Company.

Company Directory

30 June2017

Directors:	Roger Collison (Executive Chairman) Steven McCarthy (Executive Director) Dean Morel (Non-executive Director)
Secretary:	Steven McCarthy
Notice of annual general meeting:	The annual general meeting of DMX Capital Partners Limited will be held at: Stature Financial Group Level 4 92 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000 Time: 11:30am Date: 11 October 2017
Principal registered office in Australia:	Level 7 9 Castlereagh Street Sydney NSW 2000
Auditor:	Nexia Sydney Partnership Level 16 1 Market Street Sydney NSW 2000
Solicitors:	Addisons Level12 60 Carrington Street Sydney NSW 2000
Bankers:	Commonwealth Bank 363 George Street Sydney NSW 2000
Website address:	www.dmxam.com.au