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Chairman's Report

I am pleased to present my 8th report to you on the progress of the Wyong Community Bank® Branch during the 2016/17 financial year.

The 2016/17 year has been a year full of challenges, change and growth for the branch. We have moved to the funds transfer pricing model which will benefit our bottom line. We have a new State Manager who brings with her different ideas and a fresh approach to our partnership with Bendigo Bank. Internally our structure has changed with Rhonda moving on and Lucy coming to the end of her traineeship. The biggest change has seen Mark assuming the overall responsibility of the branch whilst maintaining his Business Development Manager role. Jackie has now assumed the role of Branch Administration Manager. The branch has had another profitable year which has allowed us to pay dividends to shareholders for the 5th year running.

We have some new staff additions in Amanda Parvey taking on the CRO position and Miranda Faulks coming on board as our new Branch Trainee. We have appointed three new Board members in James Peacock, Christine Arnaldi and Geoff Hetherington. They have all settled in quite nicely and are making a positive contribution to our team.

There have been some physical changes to the branch this year with a cosmetic makeover taking place. This included new furniture, new carpet, fresh paint, upgraded digital displays and new hi tech CCTV being installed. Our branch now looks fresh, inviting and a nicer place for the staff to work in each day.

I am extremely grateful for all of the efforts and input from my fellow Directors. I am fortunate to have many dedicated and talented people giving freely of their time to serve the Board and the local community.

Thanks to the support of Community Bank branch customers and shareholders, the Australia-wide network has now returned more than \$165 million to support and strengthen local communities.

Our Community Bank company has played a key role in this milestone, returning more than \$351,000 to our local community. These community grants and sponsorships have made a significant difference to a number of local projects and organisations including the Pathway along Wyong River, Soldiers Beach Surf Club, The Iris Foundation and Wyong Neighbourhood Centre. We look forward to continuing to support these groups and others as more people bank with us and we become more successful.

We are looking for a major community project or initiative to lend our support to in the coming year. We request our shareholders to put forward any suggestions of worthwhile initiatives for consideration.

We are now working collaboratively with the other Community Bank® companies on the Coast to promote the brand and to increase our community involvement. We have undertaken initiatives and formed partnerships with the Central Coat Heart Netball and The Sydney Roosters. We have supported Coast Shelter via the Central Coast Cycle Challenge helping to raise over \$17,000 in the process. We are also platinum sponsors of the Relay For Life helping to raise over \$250,000 for the Cancer Council on the Central Coast.

I would urge all of our shareholders to bank with us and be an advocate for the Community Bank® model as these are the best ways to ensure we are not only profitable but are able to contribute significantly to our local community.

I would like to thank our Regional team of Kim Rowley, Sam Irving and John Carvin, as well as our locally based Business Banking team led by Steve Deane for their assistance to the Board, staff and our customers throughout the year.

I look forward to seeing you at the Annual General Meeting, and invite you to feel free to contact me at any time if you have any questions or concerns.

I wish you a safe and Happy Christmas and a prosperous new year.

Ray Davidson

Chairman







Manager's Report

Wyong Community Bank® Branch

It gives me great pleasure to report to you on the 2016/17 financial year.

We have continued to have outstanding achievements not only in our branch but also in the local community.

Some our major achievements included:

- Lending growth: we achieved Loan Book balance of \$54,551,947 which equates to 104% of our Annual Target,
- Being invited onto a Panel Presentation on Small Business at the Community Bank[®] National Conference in Hobart in September 2016,
- Joining with other Central Coast Community Bank[®] branches to be the major sponsor of the 2017 Rotary Century Challenge Bike Ride, raising much needed funds for Coastshelter, in addressing the alarming rate of homelessness and domestic violence on the Central Coast,
- Continued support for the Iris Foundation, in their efforts for the prevention of suicide through providing early intervention programs in local schools,
- Continued sponsorship of Wyong Netball Association and the Central Coast Heart NSW Premier League Netball Team,
- Continued sponsorship of Central Coast Rugby League's Central Coast Roosters Junior Development Program.

With the departure of Rhonda Hall in May 2017, our Leadership Team has now evolved with Jacqueline Martin promoted to the position of Branch Operations Manager, with myself continuing as Business Development Manager.

This created an opportunity to recruit a new Customer Relationship Officer, and we welcome Amanda Parvey to the role. After attending high school locally in Tuggerah and working for a number of banks in Australia, Amanda has recently returned from living in Washington State for the past 16 years, where she gained a wealth of experience working for the U.S. Bank.

We also recently farewelled Lucinda Kinghorne, who successfully completed a twoyear Traineeship as a Customer Service Officer. During this time not only did Lucy successfully complete a Certificate III in Financial Services, she became engaged, got married, and purchased their first home. We wish Lucy and Zac every success in the future for their growing family. We have now offered another two-year Traineeship opportunity to Miranda Faulks. Miranda recently completed High School at MacKillop College, Warnervale and was excelling as a Trainee Customer Service Officer at Centrelink, which was suddenly cut short due to Government funding cuts.

Recognition must also go to Julie Wing and Kylie Klaic, our other hard working team members in the Wyong **Community Bank**[®] Branch. Our team's method of operation is to continue to place the customer as the centre of importance for everything we do.







Manager's Report Continued

All of this hard work and dedication has helped us achieve another year's profit, which means we are able to again pay you, our shareholders a dividend.

Our sincere thanks to our shareholders and customers for supporting the branch through banking with us. The more you utilise our products and services the more we can give back to your community, and of course you the shareholder, through dividends.

Lastly again thank you to our Board of Directors for your time, commitment and support. We are all committed to working collaboratively for the continued success of our **Community Bank**® branch and running a profitable enterprise for shareholder and most importantly our community.

Mark Cooper Business Development Manager







Annual Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

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Director's Report

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Mrs Elizabeth Ada North

Mr Ray Davidson

Mr David Brine

Mr David Harris

Mr David Evans

Mr Steven Brine (Resigned 22 March 2017)

Mr Garry Whitaker

Mr James Peacock (Appointed 30 January 2017)

Principal activities

The principal activities in the course of the year were to operate the Wyong Community Bank. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$94,992 (2016 profit: \$78,329). During the financial year the company operated the Wyong Community Bank.

Dividende

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the year are as follows:

An unfranked dividend of \$32,500 was paid during the year (5c per share)(2016: \$19,500, 3 cents per share).

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the year.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Indemnification of officers

The Company has indemnified each of the Directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of Director of the Company, other than involving willful breach to the Company. Insurance premiums were paid during or since the end of the year for the Directors of the Company.

No indemnities or insurance premiums were paid during or since the end of the year for the auditor of the Company.







Director's Report Continued

Information on directors

Name: Title:

Mrs Elizabeth Ada North

Qualifications: Experience and expertise: **Business Proprietor**

Liz became a director in May 2006 and is one of the proprietors of Add-Vantage Systems Pty Ltd (AVS Windows and Doors) located in Tuggerah. She is a long term resident of the Wyong Shire and business leader. Liz has been in business in the Wyong area for 36 years and has employed many local people during that time. Liz is actively involved in the business community and is currently the Assistant Governor for Rotary Central Coast. Liz is married and has a 24 year old daughter.

Liz attended 10 of the 12 meetings held.

Name: Title:

Mr Ray Davidson

Qualifications:

Business Proprietor

Experience and expertise:

Ray became a director in February 2008 and is the Managing Director and founder of Ausiports Pty Ltd Home Improvements and has been a resident of the Wyong Shire for many years. He has been President of The Entrance Junior Cricket Club, Wyong District Netball association, Central Coast Junior Cricket association Bateau Bay Dolphins Netball Club & Mingara Killamey Netball Club. He is a life member of The Entrance Junior Cricket Club and Bateau Bay Dolphins Netball Club. Ray brings to the board experience in marketing and general business management gained through running his own business for over 28 years. Ray is married with two adult children.

Ray attended 11 of the 12 meetings held.

Name: Title:

Mr David Brine

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise:

Accountant

David became a director in February 2011 and is a Director, Senior Accountant. Business Advisor and Financial Planner of Better Business Advice, a family owned business in Wyong. David was born and raised in Noraville and attended Toukley Primary and Gorokan High School. He has completed his Bachelor of Accounting and Diploma of Financial Services and is a Member of CPA Australia, thus allowing him to bring practical financial and business knowledge to the David attended 11 of the 12 meetings held.

Name:

Title:

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise:

Mr David Harris

MACE Dip Management, Dip Teach Grad Cert Ed Studies David joined the board in November 2011. He has lived in Wyong Shire for more than

20 years is married with two school age children. He is currently a Member of the NSW Legislative Assembly for the seat of Wyong; He holds the positions of Shadow Minister for the Central Coast, Regional Development, Skills and Small Business. Previously he was the Principal at Point Clare Public School and has over 20 years' experience in teaching and school executive roles in very small to large Primary Schools. David was a Member of the NSW Parliament representing the seat of Wyong from 2007 - 2011 and was Parliamentary Secretary for Education and Training and Central Coast. David currently holds the positions of President of Central Coast Men of Football and President of Soldiers Beach SLSC. He is dedicated to working with charity including Wyong Lions, Iris Foundation (Youth Suicide) and the Pink Butterflies Cancer Charity, David is Patron of Toukley RSL Pipes and Drums, Wyong Hospital Auxiliary, Wyong Family History Association, Wyong Historical Society and Coast National Serviceman's Association

David attended 2 of the 12 meetings held.



Director's Report Continued

Name:

Title:

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise:

Mr David Evans

Sales & Marketing - Business Development

David joined the board in October 2012. David has been working with a local business on the Central Coast since 2007 and has had over 30 years of business exposure on the coast in previous roles. David's past positions include Board Level Executive Management - Sales & Marketing as well as Sales based roles. David offers the board his experience in business development through marketing, sales, management and negotiation. David has 2 teenage daughters. Interests outside of work revolve around family, cars, bikes and boats.

David attended 10 of the 12 meetings held.

Mr Steven Brine (Resigned 22 March 2017)

Name:

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise:

BSc, Dip. Teaching

Steven became a Director in April 2015 and is a retired school teacher. Steven and his wife Jenny moved to the coast from Sydney in 1984 and have lived in Noraville ever since, raising their three children and now enjoying their retirement. Steven taught at Hornsby Girl's High School when he first arrived on the coast and commuted to Hornsby until he was transferred to Northlakes High School. He spent the last 21 years as Head Teacher Administration at Belmont High School. Apart from teaching duties at Belmont High School Steven was also responsible for the school imetable, administrative and educational computers, the school servers and network and staff and student computer support and training. As a member of the school executive Steven was involved in the day to day organisation of the school, financial budgets and staff supervision. Steven brings to the board technology skills, people management skills and team experience gained over his forty years of teaching. Steven attended all 9 meetings held while he was a director.

Mr Garry Whitaker

Name: Title:

Qualifications:

Experience and expertise:

Business Proprietor

Garry joined the Board in June 2015 and has over thirty years' experience in training, organisation development and change. He has extensive management experience in executive roles and twenty two years running his own consulting business. Garry's community service appointments include:

- · Currently Chairman of the Board Wyong Race Club.
- Director of the Newcastle Anglican Church Corporation;
- President Yarramalong School Community Centre Reserve Trust;
- Represents WTFS on the Central Coast Cluster Collaborative Marketing Group;
- Life Member with fourteen years' as a Director, Vice President, and President of Berowra RSL Bowling & Community Club Ltd;
- 2004 to 2008 Hornsby Shire Council Deputy Mayor (2005/06), "A Ward" Councillor;
- 2004 to 2011 Migrantlink Australia Non-Executive Director;
- NSW State Emergency Service 45 years volunteering including four years as Local Controller (Wyong); and
- NSW Rural Fire Service 11 years volunteering, currently with Yarramalong Brigade.
- · Garry attended 9 of the 12 meetings held.









Director's Report Continued

Name: Mr James Peacock

Title: Qualifications: Accountant

Experience and expertise: James became a director in January 2017 and is a Senior Accountant at a BRW Top

100 accounting firm in Newcastle.

James has lived his whole life on the Central Coast and attended St Mary's Catholic

Primary School and St Edward's College Gosford.

He has completed his Bachelor of Accounting and is studying to be a Member of CPA

Australia

James brings to the board team experience, business and financial knowledge. James attended 4 of the 5 meetings held since his appointment as a director.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2017, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Boa	ard
	Attended	Held
Mrs Elizabeth Ada North	10	12
Mr Ray Davidson	11	12
Mr David Brine	11	12
Mr David Harris	2	12
Mr David Evans	10	12
Mr Steven Brine	9	9
Mr Garry Whitaker	9	12
Mr James Peacock	4	5

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting year

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Environmental regulation

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

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 immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Mr Ray Davidson Director

29 September 2017

Mr David Brine Director



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Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Wyong Town Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

TR Davidson Partner

Dated: 29/9/2017







Independent Auditors Report

Report on the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Wyong Town Financial Services Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2017, the statement of profit and loss & other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Wyong Town Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- 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 of 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 company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Wyong Town Financial Services Limited, 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine as 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 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.





(lacktriangle)



Independent Auditors Report Continued

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

T R Davidson Partner

155 The Entrance Road ERINA NSW 2250

Dated: 29/9/17





Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

Expenses (13,269) (12,532) Accountancy expenses (13,269) (12,532) ATM fees and maintenance (16,034) (9,478) Advertising expenses (1,113) (1,496) Auditors remuneration (3,200) (3,200) Bad and doubtful debts expenses (821) (301) Delivery and courier expenses (16,336) (21,778) Depreciation and amortisation expenses (4,619) (5,004) Employee benefits expenses (351,073) (366,779) Finance costs (798) (1,287) Freight and cartage expenses (11,530) (11,582) Insurance expenses (11,530) (11,582) Insurance expenses (24,334) (25,171) Marketing expenses (24,334) (25,171) Marketing expenses (24,334) (25,171) Motor vehicle expenses (12,000) (11,170) Rent expenses (12,000) (11,710) Share registry fees (5,846) (4,870) Sponsorship expenses (5,846)		Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
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Sponsorship expenses (19,650) (35,742) (69,360) (58,509) Profit before income tax expense 130,599 113,467 Income tax expense 7 (35,607) (35,138) Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			(68,209)	(46,957)
Other expenses (69,360) (58,509) Profit before income tax expense 130,599 113,467 Income tax expense 7 (35,607) (35,138) Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			(5,846)	(4,870)
Profit before income tax expense 130,599 113,467 Income tax expense 7 (35,607) (35,138) Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14,61 12.05			(19,650)	(35,742)
Income tax expense 7 (35,607) (35,138) Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14,61 12.05	Other expenses		(69,360)	(58,509)
Profit after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14,61 12.05	Profit before income tax expense		130,599	113,467
Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 23 94,992 78,329 Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14.61 12.05	Income tax expense	7 .	(35,607)	(35,138)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14.61 12.05		23	94,992	78,329
Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd 94,992 78,329 Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14.61 12.05	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Cents Cents Basic earnings per share 5 14.61 12.05			94,992	78.329
Basic earnings per share 5 14.61 12.05				. 5,020
			Cents	Cents
	Basic earnings per share	5	14.61	12.05
	Diluted earnings per share		14.61	

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









Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2017

Asutov	ounc zon		
	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	292,700	216,244
Trade and other receivables	9	71,527	71,597
Inventories	10	491	3,945
Financial assets	11	105,440	101,795
Other current assets	12	15,896	26,536
Total current assets		486,054	420,117
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	15,384	18,933
Tax assets	14	12,296	17,956
Total non-current assets		27,680	36,889
Total assets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	513,734	457,006
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	25,339	26,482
Financial liabilities	16	4,833	13,862
Income tax	17	22,638	14
Employee benefits	18	23,992	38,189
Provisions	19		5,515
Total current liabilities		76,802	84,062
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	21	21,816	20,320
Total non-current liabilities		21,816	20,320
Total liabilities		98,618	104,382
Net assets		415,116	352,624
Foulty			
Equity Issued capital	22	650.010	650.010
Accumulated losses	22		650,010
Accommuted tosses	23	(234,894)	(297,386)
Total equity		415,116	352,624

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







Statement of Changes in Equity For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2015	650,010	(356,215)	293,795
Profit after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	:	78,329	78,329
Total comprehensive income for the year		78,329	78,329
Transactions with members in their capacity as members: Dividends paid		(19,500)	(19,500)
Balance at 30 June 2016	650,010	(297,386)	352,624
	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2016	Capital	Losses	
Balance at 1 July 2016 Profit after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	Capital \$	Losses \$	\$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	Capital \$ 650,010	Losses \$ (297,386) 94,992	\$ 352,624
Profit after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	Capital \$ 650,010	Losses \$ (297,386) 94,992	\$ 352,624 94,992

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.







Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 of the real Effect of 0	and zon		
	Note	2017	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		759.287	801,013
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(646,689)	(723,822)
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		((
		112,598	77,191
Dividends received		10,888	6,225
Interest received		3,169	3,555
Interest and other finance costs paid		(798)	(1,287)
Income taxes paid		(7,323)	
Net cash from operating activities	29 _	118,534	85,684
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(3,645)	(101,795)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	13	(1,070)	
Loan to related party		4.405	(1,022)
Repayments of loan	_	4,165	3,909
Net cash used in investing activities		(550)	(98,908)
iver cash used in investing activities	-	(550)	(80,800)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings			1.033
Dividends paid		(32,500)	(19,500)
Repayment of borrowings		(9,028)	(9,572)
	-	(0,020)	(0,0,2)
Net cash used in financing activities		(41,528)	(28,039)
	-	, , , , , , ,	(==)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		76,456	(41,263)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		216,244	257,507
	_		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8 _	292,700	216,244

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

1. General information

The financial statements cover Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 29 September 2017. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Rendering of service

Rendering of services revenue from computer maintenance fees is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contracts.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relates to current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense (being the movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities and unused tax losses during the year).

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences which are determined by comparing the carrying amounts of tax bases of assets and liabilities to the carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is not provided for the following:

- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Deferred tax consequences relating to a non-monetary asset carried at fair value are determined using the assumption that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered through sale.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and losses can be utilised.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legal right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period except where the tax arises from a transaction which is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.





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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable may be impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition, where they are managed on a fair value basis or to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch. Except for effective hedging instruments, derivatives are also categorised as fair value through profit or loss. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

The amount of the impairment allowance for financial assets carried at cost is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for similar financial assets.

Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Office furniture and equipment 4 years Leasehold improvements 5 years Motor vehicle 5-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date





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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment under lease are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

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The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A distinction is made between finance leases, which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of leased assets, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and liability are established at the fair value of the leased assets, or if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the finance costs, so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leased assets acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date, the loans or borrowings are classified as non-current.

Finance costs

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

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

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

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows,

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions,

Income tax

The company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.





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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	2017 \$	2016
Sales revenue		
Rendering of services	748,648	738,728
Sponsorship	5,838 7,396	6,680
Insurance recoveries Grants	1,500	
Old III 8	763,382	745,408
Other revenue		
Interest received	3,169	3,555
Dividends recieved	10,888	6,225
	14,057	9,780
Revenue	777,439	755,188
5. Earnings per share		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Profit after income tax attributable to the members of Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd	94,992	78,329
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	14.61	12.05
Diluted earnings per share	14.61	12.05
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	650,010	650,010
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	650,010	650,010
S. Remuneration of auditors		
During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by , the	auditor of the o	ompany:
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Audit services -		
Audit of the financial statements	3,200	3,200







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	2017 \$	2016
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate Profit before income tax expense	400.000	
Profit before income tax expense	130,599	113,467
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	35,915	32,338
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Entertainment expenses Employee entitlement provisions	99 (3,493)	342 2.651
Other provisions and accruals	(1,133)	(5,176
Fines and penalties	(7)	12
Sundry items	(889)	(497
Adjustment to deferred tax balances as a result of change in statutory tax rate	30,492	29,670
Adjustment to deterred tax balances as a result of change in statutory tax rate. Timing differences	(18) 5,628	2,654 3,14
Franking credits	(384)	(33)
Foreign tax credits	(111)	,
Income tax expense	35,607	35,138
8. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash on hand	100	100
Cash at bank	292,600	216,144
	292,700	216,24
9. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Trade receivables	62.628	67,515
Other debtors	8.899	07,51
Loan- Related Party		4,082
	71,527	71,597
10. Current assets - inventories		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Stock on hand - Security tokens	491	3,945
11. Current assets - financial assets		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Sandhurst trustees - managed fund investment	105.440	101,795









Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

		2017 \$	2016
Prepayments		15,896	26,536
13. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment			
		2017	2016 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	_	225,479 (225,479)	
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	-	31,246	30,176
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(29,810) 1,436	(28,749 1,427
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		23,715 (9,767)	23,715
Edda. Produttalanda doprediditori		13,948	17,506
	-	13,840	
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and	end of the current and previo	15,384	18,933
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and		15,384 us financial yea	18,93
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015	Furniture & equipment	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle	18,933 or are set ou Total \$
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016	Furniture & equipment \$	15,384 us financial year Motor vehicle \$ 21,065	18,933 or are set or Total \$ 23,93 (5,003
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016 Additions	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871	Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559)	18,93: r are set ou Total \$ 23,93 (5,00: 18,93:
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871 (1,444) 1,427 1,069	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559) 17,506	Total \$ 23,934 (5,000 18,933 1,066 (4,61)
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016 Additions Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2017	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559) 17,506 (3,558)	Total \$ 23,934 (5,000 18,933 1,066 (4,61)
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016 Additions Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2017	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559) 17,506 (3,558)	Total \$ 23,934 (5,000 18,933 1,066 (4,61)
	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871 (1,444) 1,427 1,069 (1,060) 1,436	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559) 17,506 (3,558) 13,948	18,93: r are set ou Total \$ 23,934 (5,00: 18,93: 1,08: (4,61: 15,38:
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and below: Balance at 1 July 2015 Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2016 Additions Depreciation expense Balance at 30 June 2017 14. Non-current assets - Tax assets	Furniture & equipment \$ 2,871 (1,444) 1,427 1,069 (1,060) 1,436	15,384 us financial yea Motor vehicle \$ 21,065 (3,559) 17,506 (3,558) 13,948	18,93: r are set ou Total \$ 23,934 (5,00: 18,93: 1,08: (4,61: 15,38:







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

15. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Trade Payables	7,162	2,775
Other Creditors	1,424	2,905
Accrued Charges	2,551	1,156
GST Payable PAYG Amounts Withheld	10,456	13,920
PATG Amounts Withheld	3,746	5,726
	25,339	26,482
Refer to note 24 for further information on financial instruments.		
16. Current liabilities - Financial liabilities		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Hire purchase	9,076	18,648
Less: unexpired interest charges	(4,243)	(4,786)
	4,833	13,862

Refer to note 20 for further information on assets pledged as security and financing arrangements.

Refer to note 24 for further information on financial instruments.

17. Current liabilities - income tax

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Provision for income tax	22,638	14
18. Current liabilities - employee benefits		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Annual leave	23,992	38,189
19. Current liabilities - Provisions		
	2017 \$	2016 \$
Provisions for community Project		5,515







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

20. Financial Liabilities

Total secured liabilities

The total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

The total secured habitites (current and non-current) are as rom	UWO.			
			2017 \$	2016 \$
Hire purchase Lease liability			9,076 (4,243)	18,648 (4,786)
			4,833	13,862
Assets pledged as security The lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to tr position, revert to the lessor in the event of default.	he leased assets	s, recognised	in the statement	of financial
Financing arrangements Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the fo	ollowing lines of o	redit:		
			2017 \$	2016 \$
Total facilities Bank overdraft			250,000	250,000
Used at the reporting date Bank overdraft				
Unused at the reporting date Bank overdraft			250,000	250,000
21. Non-current liabilities - Employee benefits				
			2017 \$	2016 \$
Employee benefits			21,816	20,320
22. Equity - issued capital				
	2017 Shares	2016 Shares	2017 \$	2016 \$
10 Fully paid ordinary shares of \$1 650,000 Fully paid ordinary shares of \$1	10 650,000	10 650,000	10 650,000	10 650,000
	650,010	650,010	650,010	650,010
23. Equity - accumulated losses				
			2017 \$	2016 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year Profit after income tax expense for the year Dividends paid			(297,386) 94,992 (32,500)	(356,215) 78,329 (19,500)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year			(234,894)	(297,386)









Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

24. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate risk and ageing analysis for credit risk.

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries, bills and leases.

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These included the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	292,700	216,244
Trade receivables	184,257	173,392
Total financial assets	476,957	389,636
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	(25,339)	(26,482)
Interest bearing liabilities	(4,833)	(13,862)
Total financial liabilities	(30,172)	(40,344)

Interest rate risk

The exposure to interest rate risk on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

All interest bearing liabilities are held at fixed rates.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Floating rate instruments Cash and cash equivalents	292,700	216,244

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rates

The company has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rates risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

At 30 June 2017, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rates, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

24. Financial instruments (continued)

	Bas	is points incre Effect on	ase	Bas	is points decrea	ase
2017	Basis points change	profit before tax	Effect on equity	Basis points change	profit before tax	Effect on equity
Cash and cash equivalents	1	2,927	2,927	1	(2,927)	(2,927)
Basis points increase Basis points decrease Effect on Effect on			ase			
		Effect on			Effect on	
2016	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	Basis points change	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such procedures include the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Credit risk arises from credit exposure on outstanding receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets summarised above.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the risk that the company may encounter difficulty in settling its debt or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through prudent liquidity risk management policies which imply maintaining sufficient cash and available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Financing arrangements

Unused borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Bank overdraft	250,000	250,000

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

25. Contingent liabilities

The company had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016.







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

26. Commitments

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Lease commitments - operating Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Within one year	45,937	45,937
One to five years	128,625	34,359
	174,562	80,296

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a 3 year term to 31 March 2018 and an option exists to renew the lease for an additional term after the 3 year period. The board of directors will assess their options and requirements prior to the expiry date. Rent is payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement provide for a CPI increase in April each year, the amounts disclosed above do not include any potential future CPI increases.

27. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

Loans to related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Loan - Kim Rowley - Branch Manager

Commercial based loan agreement provided for the personal acquisition of her company motor vehicle.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

28. Events after the reporting period

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







Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

29. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	94,992	78,329
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	4,619	5,003
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,095)	(19,061)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	3,454	(1,963)
Decrease in deferred tax assets	5,659	35,124
Decrease in prepayments	10,640	14,502
Decrease in creditors and accruals	(1,143)	(18,050)
Increase in provision for income tax	22,624	14
Decrease in employee benefits	(12,701)	-
Decrease in other provisions	(5,515)	(8,214)
Net cash from operating activities	118,534	85,684

30. Segment reporting

The company operates predominantly in one industry, that being the operation of a Community Bank. The Company operates predominantly in one geographical location, being Wyong, NSW.

31. Company details

Wyong Town Financial Services Limited

The registered office and principal place of business is: 88 Pacific Highway WYONG NSW 2259







Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with the
 accounting standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due
 and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Mr Ray Davidson Director

29 September 2017

Mr David Brine

Director







Notes











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Wyong Community Bank

Franchisee: Wyong Town Financial Services Ltd ABN 59 100 313 120 88 Pacific Highway Wyong NSW 2259 (PO Box 688 Wyong) Ph: 02 4353 8800 Fx: 02 4353 8899

Franchisor: Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited ACN 068 049 178 Fountain Court (PO Box 480) Bendigo Victoria 3552 Ph: 1300 366 666

