SelfWealth

Trading knowledge, not just shares.

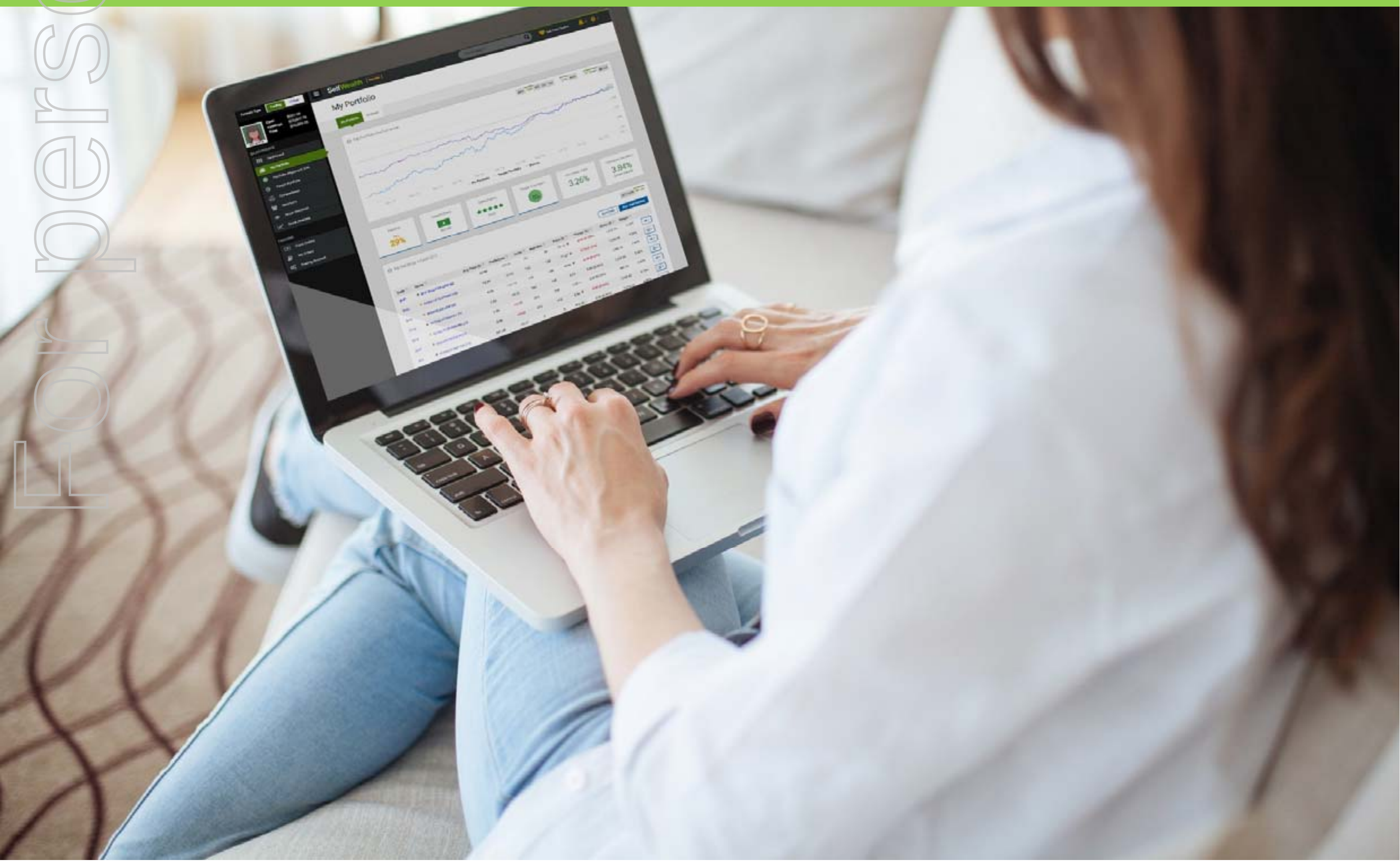
SelfWealth Limited

ABN: 52 154 324 428

Annual Report

For the period to 30 June 2018

SelfWealth is Australia's most exciting and disruptive online share trading fintech company, that leverages the data of the community to generate tradable insights for all investors.



Important Notices

These financial statements are the financial statements of SelfWealth Limited. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

SelfWealth Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Its registered office is:

SelfWealth Limited
Level 2, 613 Canterbury Road
Surrey Hills VIC 3127

Its principal place of business is:

SelfWealth Limited
Level 2, 613 Canterbury Road
Surrey Hills Victoria 3127

A description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on page 9, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 14 September 2018. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Through the use of the internet, we have ensured that our corporate reporting is timely and complete. All press releases, financial reports and other information are available at our Shareholders' Centre on our website: www.selfwealth.com.au

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Chairman's Letter

A heavy focus on innovation and efficiency improvements continues to sharpen our competitive edge.

Dear Shareholder,

It is my pleasure to present you the FY18 Annual Report on behalf of the board of SelfWealth Limited. This was a year of accelerating momentum for our company.

From the start, the intention from the founder and key investors has been clear: to harness fintech to create a disruptive securities brokerage service, by offering real and valuable peer to peer trading insights and functionality, while also lowering the costs to trade for Australian investors. One of the natural steps to achieving this was to float the business and join the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX). After strong investor interest in the initial public offering (IPO), SelfWealth Limited successfully listed in November 2017 and raised $7.3m in the process.

In the last financial year, SelfWealth's solutions and services have achieved traction with both consumers and businesses managing investor accounts. Growth from 30 June 2017 to 30 June 2018 is evident:

- Quarterly trade volumes grew to 21,458 quarterly trades: up 230% from 6,499.
- Value of HIN client holdings grew to $502m in portfolio value: up 451% from $91m.

As well as increasing month-on-month revenues generated from this uplift in activity, SelfWealth are also generating new revenue from the subscription add-on to the trading platform, SelfWealth PREMIUM, which provides users with access to extra features and advanced access to the community. This has increased the revenue base.

SelfWealth's industry-leading $9.50 flat-fee ASX trading provides the incentive for investors to switch to the platform from their incumbent, or for new investors to choose SelfWealth as their trading platform. SelfWealth PREMIUM, a product innovation that enhances everyday trading, provides the features and insights that generates loyalty in users, as well as an increase in reliance on the platform – in turn reducing customer churn. SelfWealth members are part of Australia's first active trading community – members can track and target the performance of thousands of other portfolios in the community to assist their own investing. No other trading-related product does this in Australia -- it is SelfWealth's key competitive advantage and will set the company apart from others in the long-run.

The development of this active and valuable community of traders allows SelfWealth to innovate and create new products that are otherwise not possible. In conjunction with BGL, SelfWealth are able to aggregate and weight a representative SMSF ETF based on the best performing SMSFs from the 50,000+ strong SelfWealth community of traders. We are looking forward to launching this exciting and ground-breaking product in FY19.

These opportunities, combined with the increasing utility of the core SelfWealth trading platform, will drive revenue growth. The key success drivers of SelfWealth continue to be the industry-leading flat-fee brokerage price of $9.50, along with the innovative and sophisticated trading products the business continues to produce. As we continue to innovate and grow, I am excited to see our progress continue.

On behalf of the Board, let me close by thanking the team at SelfWealth for their huge effort in our first year as a listed entity, and by thanking you, our shareholders and our stakeholders for your continued support.

Tony Lally
Chairman, SelfWealth Limited

Corporate Directory

Directors

Tony Lally - Non-Executive Chairman

Andrew Ward - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

John Gaffney - Non-Executive Director

John O'Shaughnessy - Non-Executive Director

Secretary

Mark Lawrence - until 31 July 2018

Phillip Hains - appointed 1 August 2018

Principal registered office in Australia

Level 2, 613 Canterbury Road
Surrey Hills VIC 3127
Australia

Share register

Link Market Services
Level 13, Tower 4
727 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

+61 3 9067 2005

Auditor

Crowe Horwath Melbourne
17/181 William Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Solicitors

K&L Gates
25th Floor South Tower
525 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Bankers

Westpac Banking Corporation
150 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Stock exchange listing

SelfWealth Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: SWF)

Website

www.selfwealth.com.au

Review of Operations

SelfWealth empowers investors to make informed decisions through an industry-disrupting brokerage platform that leverages the knowledge of high-performing traders. All with Australia's lowest-cost flat-fee brokerage price.

- SelfWealth TRADING: A flat-fee of $9.50 per ASX trade, regardless of trade size.
- SelfWealth PREMIUM: A subscription service providing advanced trading features as well access to a large online community of traders and investors. This enables subscribers to track and target high-performing traders from the community, to assist in their investment decisions.

For the first time in Australia, investors can now access a real-time tool comparing their portfolio's performance against other investors, as well as investing as top investors do. This functionality sets SelfWealth apart from other trading platforms.

SelfWealth won Money Magazine's 2018 'Best of the Best Awards for Cheapest Online Broker' and will likely continue to beat other trading platforms and bank platforms, due to the higher operating costs which prevent them from offering low-cost brokerage on small size trades.

This financial year was the first for SelfWealth as a listed entity.

Listing on the Australian Stock Exchange

SelfWealth successfully listed on the ASX on November 23, 2017. SelfWealth raised A$7.3 million with the issue of approximately 36.7 million shares priced at A$0.20 per new share. The Company received strong demand from retail and institutional investors and raised at the upper end of its range.

Results

The SelfWealth business has delivered significant improvements – sales revenue up 745% to $1.05 million with continuing and growing demand for our services as we capture market share from existing players, as well as attracting a larger percentage of new online traders than our market share would suggest. We achieved strong revenue growth across each of the financial year quarters, and our key performance metrics of quarterly trading volumes, value of HIN client holdings, and products in the market have all increased contributing to this growth.

- Quarterly trade volumes grew to 21,458 quarterly trades: up 230% from 6,499.
- Value of HIN client holdings grew to $502m in portfolio value: up 451% from $91m.

Reflecting the emphasis on sales and marketing activities, growth of the existing business and launching new product offerings, the loss for the year is ($5.34) million.

Capital Management

SelfWealth's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The company had $3.3 million cash on hand at 30 June 2018.

The recently appointed financial adviser, The CFO Solution, has completed a detailed review of the company's cost structure and projected cash position resulting in a $500,000 reduction in quarterly outflows.

Continued solid revenue growth and prudent management of our balance sheet enables the company to continue its targeted marketing strategy to onboard new users and increase platform usage.

Converting additional users to the SelfWealth PREMIUM subscription creates more revenue opportunities and adds greater recurring revenues increasing revenue certainty, to place the company in a strong trading position.

"For the first time in Australia, investors can now access a real-time tool comparing their portfolio's performance against other investors while also allowing them to invest as top investors do."

Board, Governance and Management

The Board recognises the importance of governance, and strong management as a positive factor for shareholders, employees and customers. The Board is committed to ensuring that the SelfWealth business is conducted in accordance with high standards of corporate governance.

The relationship between the Board and management is strong. It is an integral part of the strategy to encourage innovation through new products and new compelling business models that provide opportunities to increase revenue, margin and productivity.

FY19 Outlook

The company has a number of significant opportunities on the horizon. Focus will be on:

- Continued increase in strategic marketing to grow brand awareness to bring on new users
- Implement white-label and partnership distribution strategies to accountancy firms and dealer groups to mass onboard larger numbers of active traders
- Increase platform activity through international shares trading product launch and improvements in PREMIUM user functionality
- Launch SelfWealth's new product, the SMSF Leaders ETF, which creates a new revenue stream for the business

SelfWealth is well placed to improve on its KPIs from the last financial year, capture market share away from bank incumbents, generate increased revenues and to move towards cashflow breakeven.

Directors' report

Your directors present their report on SelfWealth Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

Tony Lally - Chairman and Non-Executive Director (Appointed 26 July 2017)

John O'Shaughnessy - Non-Executive Director (Appointed 22 August 2017)

John Gaffney - Non-Executive Director

Andrew Ward - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Ronald Lesh - Non-Executive Director (Resigned 11 August 2017)

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activities of the Company consisted of:

- Online $9.50 flat fee share trading services
- Online investor community portal services

Dividends

No dividends have been paid during the financial year. The directors do not recommend that a dividend be paid in respect of the financial year (2017: $nil).

Review of operations

The loss from ordinary activities after income tax amounted to $5,348,485 (2017 loss: $3,227,922).

Refer to the 'Review of Operations' for further information.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

SelfWealth Ltd (ASX code SWF) raised $7,335,500 from its Initial Public Offering and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange on 23 November 2017.

There have been no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the period.

Event since the end of the financial year

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 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.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

Environmental regulation

The Company is not affected by any significant environmental regulation in respect of its operations.

Information on directors

Tony Lally
Non-Executive Chairman

Experience and expertise	Tony is a qualified actuary as well as an experienced Senior Executive, Non-Executive Director and Chair. He has deep and broad experience as a Non-Executive Director and Chair. His experience covers the disciplines of governance, strategy development, risk management and change, both operational and cultural. His extensive investment expertise covers investment governance, investment strategy and management. He has also extensive experience in M&A, and has been deeply involved in and responsible for a number of transformational M&A transactions. Tony is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries in the United Kingdom and Australia and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Other current directorships	Chair of Equity Trustees Superannuation Ltd.
Former directorships in last 3 years	Director and Chair of Audit Committee, BPS Technology Ltd July 2014 - Nov 2016
Special responsibilities	Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares	528,889 ordinary shares
Interests in options	-

Andrew Ward
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Experience and expertise	Andrew joined the financial services industry 22 years ago, initially with Colonial First State, RetireInvest and then AMP in Sydney. In the late 1990's Andrew joined a US based, funds management consulting firm, where he was based in South East Asia helping restructure fund managers' portfolios. Andrew returned to Australia to work with St George Bank in Melbourne, gaining exposure to the administration platform environment before joining the Austock Group as National Sales Manager. Andrew was later appointed as Executive Manager for Commonwealth Private leading a team of private bankers and private wealth managers in the disciplines of financial planning, insurance and stock broking. Andrew has a Bachelor of Economics and a Diploma in Financial Services (Financial Planning).
Other current directorships	None
Former directorships in last 3 years	None
Special responsibilities	None
Interests in shares	17,666,901
Interests in options	1,076,454

John O'Shaughnessy
Non-Executive Director

Experience and expertise	John has over 30 years' experience in senior executive management and consulting roles in the finance sector. He has been responsible for funds management, private wealth, pensions, insurance, banking and securities in the Asia/Pacific region and in the UK and Europe. John has a Master of Business Administration degree from Macquarie University. John has also qualified as a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia and he is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Other current directorships	None
Former directorships in last 3 years	Independent Non-executive Director of Centrepoint Alliance Limited. From May 2015 to November 2017
Special responsibilities	Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares	277,778
Interests in options	-

John Gaffney
Non-Executive Director

Experience and expertise	John is a senior lawyer with a focus on public company board compliance and governance. He is presently a non-executive director of Paradigm Biopharmaceuticals Limited (ASX : PAR) and was previously a director of a US biotechnology company. From 2010 to 2016 John was Legal Counsel and manager at Australian Financial Ombudsman Service. John has a Masters of Law and practised as a Barrister at the Victorian Bar. He is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Other current directorships	Paradigm Biopharmaceuticals Ltd
Former directorships in last 3 years	None
Special responsibilities	Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares	-
Interests in options	-

Company secretary

Mark Lawrence, (Bachelor of Business - Accounting, ICA) held the role of Company Secretary since April 2017 until 31 July 2018.

On 1 August 2018, Phillip Hains was appointed as Company Secretary. Mr Hains is a Chartered Accountant operating a specialist public practice, 'The CFO Solution'. The CFO Solution focuses on providing back office support, financial reporting and compliance systems for listed public companies. A specialist in the public company environment, Mr Hains has served the needs of a number of company boards and their related committees. He has over 20 years' experience in providing businesses with accounting, administration, compliance and general management services. He holds a Master of Business Administration from RMIT and a Public Practice Certificate from the Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2018, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full meetings of directors		Meetings of committees			
			Nomination & Remuneration		Audit & Risk	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Tony Lally	9	9	-	-	1	1
Andrew Ward	9	10	-	-	1	1
John Gaffney	10	10	-	-	1	1
John O'Shaughnessy	8	8	-	-	1	1

A = Number of meetings attended
B = Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year

Remuneration report

The remuneration report details the key management personnel remuneration arrangements for the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

(a) Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ('the Board') ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The performance of the Company depends on the quality of its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high quality personnel.

In consultation with external remuneration consultants (refer to the section 'Use of remuneration consultants' below), the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the Company.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value

- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive director remuneration is separate.

Non-executive directors remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration. Non-executive directors do not receive share options or other incentives.

The aggregate fee cap for Non-Executive Director fees is currently $500,000.

Executive remuneration

The Company aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has four components:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- short-term performance incentives
- share-based payments
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, will be reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee based on individual performance, the overall performance of the Company and comparable market remunerations.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits (for example motor vehicle benefits) where it does not create any additional costs to the Company and provides additional value to the executive.

The short-term incentives ('STI') program is designed to align the targets of the business units with the performance hurdles of executives. STI payments are granted to executives based on specific annual targets and key performance indicators ('KPI's') being achieved. KPI's include revenue, management of overheads, customer growth, development and refinement of new products and leadership contribution.

The long-term incentives ('LTI') include long service leave and share-based payments. Shares are awarded to executives over a period of three years based on long-term incentive measures. These include increase in shareholders value relative to the entire market and the increase compared to the Company's direct competitors. The Board of Directors reviewed the long-term equity-linked performance incentives specifically for executives during the year ended 30 June 2018. Going forward this will be the function of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is of the opinion that the continued improved results can be attributed in part to the adoption of performance based compensation and is satisfied that this improvement will continue to increase shareholder wealth if maintained over the coming years.

Use of remuneration consultants

The Company, through the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, will engage remuneration consultants from time to time, to review its existing remuneration policies and provide recommendations on how to improve both the STI and LTI programs.

(b) Details of remuneration

The following table shows details of the remuneration expense recognised for the company's executive key management personnel for the current and previous financial year measured in accordance with the requirements of the accounting standards.

Amounts of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2018

The remuneration for each Director and each of the other Key Management Personnel of the Company during the year ended 30 June 2018 was as follows:

	Cash salary and fees $	Non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation contribution $	Equity $	Total $
Directors					
Tony Lally	63,890	-	6,070	-	69,960
Andrew Ward	310,556	13,462	21,802	8,486	354,306
John Gaffney (*)	66,026	-	6,272	-	72,298
John O'Shaughnessy	51,849	-	4,926	-	56,775
	492,321	13,462	39,070	8,486	553,339
Other key management personnel					
Andrew Dick	168,333	-	15,992	8,731	193,056
Mark Lawrence	230,278	16,346	19,717	6,681	273,022
	398,611	16,346	35,709	15,412	466,078
Total	890,932	29,808	74,779	23,898	1,019,417

(*) Includes a back payment from the previous financial year for the period 10 May 2017 - 30 June 2017.

Amounts of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017

The remuneration for each Director and each of the other Key Management Personnel of the Company during the year ended 30 June 2017 was as follows:

	Cash salary and fees $	Non-monetary benefits $	Superannuation contribution $	Equity $	Total $
Directors					
Andrew Ward	250,000	29,615	23,750	3,298	306,663
Ron Lesh	-	-	-	3,298	3,298
	250,000	29,615	23,750	6,596	309,961
Other key management personnel					
Andrew Dick	148,333	5,692	14,092	3,873	171,990
Mark Lawrence	44,872	6,472	4,263	-	55,607
	193,205	12,164	18,355	3,873	227,597
Total	443,205	41,779	42,105	10,469	537,558

(c) Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name:	Andrew Ward
Title:	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Agreement commenced:	15 May 2017
Term of agreement:	3 years
Details:	Base salary of $350,000 plus superannuation, to be reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. 6 month termination notice by either party, non-cash STI bonus of up to-30% and LTI incentive of up to 30% of base remuneration as per Nomination and Remuneration Committee approval and KPI achievement, non-solicitation and non-compete clauses.

Name:	Mark Lawrence
Title:	Chief Operating & Financial Officer, Company Secretary
Agreement commenced - terminated:	10 April 2017 - 31 July 2018
Details:	Base salary of $250,000 plus superannuation, to be reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. 3 month termination notice by either party, non-cash STI bonus of up to-30% and LTI incentive of up to 30% of base remuneration as per Nomination and Remuneration Committee approval and KPI achievement, non-solicitation and non-compete clauses.

Name:	Andrew Dick
Title:	Chief Technology Officer
Agreement commenced:	14 October 2013
Details:	Base salary of $185,000 plus superannuation, to be reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. 3 weeks termination notice by either party, LTI incentive plan participation as per Nomination and Remuneration Committee approval and KPI achievement, non-solicitation and non-compete clauses.

(d) Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

No shares were issued to directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2018 and year ended 30 June 2017.

Options

The terms and conditions of each grant of options over ordinary shares affecting remuneration of directors and other key management personnel in this financial year or future reporting years are as follows:

Name	No. of options granted	Grant date	Vesting date & exercisable date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date
Andrew Ward	1,076,454	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	14/08/2020	$0.25	$0.03
Mark Lawrence	847,525	14/08/2017	14/08/2017	14/08/2020	$0.25	$0.03
Andrew Dick	69,954	01/07/2017	01/07/2017	01/07/2019	$0.17	$0.04
Andrew Dick	69,954	01/07/2017	01/07/2017	01/07/2020	$0.17	$0.05

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights.

All options were granted over unissued fully paid ordinary shares in the company. The number of options granted was determined having regard to the satisfaction of performance measures and weightings and/or based on management responsibilities. Options vest based on the provision of service over the vesting period whereby the executive becomes beneficially entitled to the option on vesting date. Options are exercisable by the holder as from the vesting date. There has not been any alteration to the terms or conditions of the grant since the grant date. There are no amounts paid or payable by the recipient in relation to the granting of such options other than on their potential exercise.

(e) Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other members of key management personnel of the Company, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

2018	Balance at the start of the period[1]	Granted as remuneration	Additions	Other Changes[2]	Balance at the end of the period[3]
Ordinary shares					
Tony Lally	-	-	528,889	-	528,889
John Gaffney	-	-	-	-	-
John O'Shaughnessy	-	-	277,778	-	277,778
Andrew Ward	17,666,901	-	-	-	17,666,901
Mark Lawrence	-	-	238,889	-	238,889
Andrew Dick	251,880	-	-	(251,880)	-
	17,918,781	-	1,045,556	(251,880)	18,712,457

1. Balance may include shares held prior to individuals becoming KMP. For individuals who became KMP during the period, the balance is as at the date they became KMP.

2. Other changes incorporates changes resulting from the sale of shares.

3. For former KMP, the balance is as at the date they cease being KMP.

Option holdings

The number of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial years ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 by each director and other members of key management personnel of the company, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

2018	Balance at start of the period[1]	Granted as remuneration	Exercised	Other changes[2]	Balance at end of the period[3]
Options					
Mark Lawrence	-	847,525	-	-	847,525
Andrew Ward	261,880	1,076,454	-	(261,880)	1,076,454
Andrew Dick	458,291	139,908	-	(163,676)	434,523
	720,171	2,063,887	-	(425,556)	2,358,502

1. Balance may include shares held prior to individuals becoming KMP. For individuals who became KMP during the period, the balance is as at the date they became KMP.

2. Other changes incorporates changes resulting from the expiration/forfeiture of options.

3. For former KMP, the balance is as at the date they cease being KMP.

Shares under option

(a) Unissued ordinary shares

Unissued ordinary shares of SelfWealth Ltd under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price ($)	Number under option
August 2015	August 2018	0.27	40,919
November 2015	November 2018	0.27	98,205
February 2016	February 2019	0.27	49,103
June 2016	June 2019	0.27	21,278
December 2016	December 2018	0.17	49,103
December 2016	December 2019	0.17	49,103
February 2017	February 2019	0.17	147,308
February 2017	February 2020	0.17	147,308
March 2017	March 2019	0.17	31,917
March 2017	March 2020	0.17	31,917
July 2017	July 2019	0.17	141,926
July 2017	July 2020	0.17	141,926
August 2017	August 2020	0.25	1,923,979
November 2017	November 2022	0.25	6,732,837
Total			9,606,829

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the company or of any other body corporate.

(b) Shares issued on the exercise of options

No ordinary shares of SelfWealth Ltd were issued during the year ended 30 June 2018 and up to the date of this report on the exercise of options granted.

Insurance of officers and indemnities

(a) Insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the directors and executives of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director or executive, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the directors and executives of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

(b) Indemnity of auditors

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Crowe Horwath Melbourne) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are outlined in note 16 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Officers of the company who are former partners of Crowe Horwath

There are no officers of the company who are former partners of Crowe Horwath.

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 page 19.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Andrew Ward
Director

Melbourne
14 September 2018

Auditor Independence Declaration Under S307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of SelfWealth Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been:

1) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

2) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Crowe Horwath Melbourne

CROWE HORWATH MELBOURNE

David Munday

DAVID MUNDAY
Partner

Melbourne Victoria
14 September 2018

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2018 $	Year ended 30 June 2017 $
Revenue from continuing operations			
Sales Revenue	2	**1,052,828**	124,531
Other income	2	**560,216**	1,582,010
Expenses			
Cost of sales		**(780,444)**	(503,795)
Employee benefits expense	3(a)	**(2,325,853)**	(1,946,159)
Marketing expenses	3(b)	**(2,642,823)**	(611,839)
Administrative expenses	3(c)	**(849,608)**	(478,066)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		**(29,035)**	(1,246,967)
IPO costs		**(297,725)**	(107,279)
Finance costs		**(36,041)**	(40,358)
Loss for the period		**(5,348,485)**	(3,227,922)
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(5,348,485)**	(3,227,922)
Loss is attributable to:			
Owners of SelfWealth Limited		**(5,348,485)**	(3,227,922)
		Cents	Cents
Loss per share for loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company:			
Basic loss per share	17	**(4.7)**	(3.0)
Diluted loss per share		**(4.7)**	(3.0)

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 2018

	Notes	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5(a)	**3,286,232**	1,743,286
Trade and other receivables	5(b)	**776,909**	893,413
Prepayments		**210,011**	49,145
Total current assets		**4,273,152**	2,685,844
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		**45,568**	39,428
Total non-current assets		**45,568**	39,428
Total assets		**4,318,720**	2,725,272
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	5(c)	**715,437**	412,160
Receivable finance facility		**-**	569,790
Employee benefit obligations	6(a)(i)	**132,249**	91,897
Total current liabilities		**847,686**	1,073,847
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	6(a)(i)	**61,112**	44,450
Total non-current liabilities		**61,112**	44,450
Total liabilities		**908,798**	1,118,297
Net assets		**3,409,922**	1,606,975
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	7(a)	**18,087,117**	11,339,211
Other reserves	7(b)	**523,643**	120,117
Accumulated losses		**(15,200,838)**	(9,852,353)
Total equity		**3,409,922**	1,606,975

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 2018

	Attributable to owners of SelfWealth Limited			
	Contributed equity	Other reserves	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2016	8,119,555	113,818	(6,624,431)	1,608,942
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(3,227,922)	(3,227,922)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(3,227,922)**	**(3,227,922)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital raised during the year	3,329,601	-	-	3,329,601
Less: Equity raising costs	(109,945)	-	-	(109,945)
Share based payments	-	6,299	-	6,299
	3,219,656	6,299	-	3,225,955
Balance at 30 June 2017	**11,339,211**	**120,117**	**(9,852,353)**	**1,606,975**
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(5,348,485)	(5,348,485)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**(5,348,485)**	**(5,348,485)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Capital raised during the year	7,835,500	-	-	7,835,500
Less: Equity raising costs	(1,087,594)	-	-	(1,087,594)
Share based payments	-	403,526	-	403,526
	6,747,906	403,526	-	7,151,432
Balance at 30 June 2018	**18,087,117**	**523,643**	**(15,200,838)**	**3,409,922**

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 2018

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**948,508**	118,636
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**(6,707,570)**	(3,457,958)
Interest paid		**(36,041)**	-
Research and development tax credit received		**725,933**	858,125
Interest received		**46,521**	50,383
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	8(a)	**(5,022,649)**	(2,430,814)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(35,175)**	(1,829)
Net payments for intangible assets		**-**	(12,310)
Cashflow from loans to other entities		**8,585**	-
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(26,590)**	(14,139)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares and other equity securities	7(a)	**7,835,500**	3,329,601
Transaction costs related to issue of shares		**(673,525)**	(109,945)
(Repayments of)/proceeds from borrowings		**(569,790)**	569,790
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**6,592,185**	3,789,446
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,542,946**	1,344,493
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**1,743,286**	398,793
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	5(a)	**3,286,232**	1,743,286

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

Notes to the financial statements

1 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer of SelfWealth Limited. For the current and previous reporting periods, the Company's main activity is to provide a flat fee brokerage service in Australia. Accordingly, the Company has identified one reportable segment.

2 Revenue

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Operating Revenue		
Membership fees	**30,004**	6,970
Interest Revenue	**430,060**	38,736
Trading Income	**592,764**	78,825
	1,052,828	124,531
Other revenue		
Interest Income	**46,521**	11,647
R&D Tax Incentive Income	**513,695**	1,570,363
	560,216	1,582,010

3 Expenses

(a) Employee benefits expenses

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Salaries and fees	**1,922,954**	1,630,121
Annual leave and superannuation	**225,811**	199,831
Share Based Payments	**(10,543)**	6,299
Other	**187,631**	109,908
	2,325,853	1,946,159

(b) Marketing expenses

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Advertising and promotion	**2,478,237**	600,176
Public relations	**74,451**	-
Conference attendance	**87,343**	10,318
Other	**2,792**	1,345
	2,642,823	611,839

(c) Administrative expenses

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	**30 June 2017**
	$	**$**
External consultancy	**258,670**	189,932
Rent and utilities	**123,345**	128,299
Insurances	**164,976**	34,481
Travel expenses	**114,705**	64,000
ETF Costs	**87,100**	-
Share registry and listing	**33,942**	5,874
Other	**66,870**	55,480
	849,608	478,066

4 Income tax expense

(a) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	**30 June 2017**
	$	**$**
Losses from continuing operations before income tax expense	**(5,348,485)**	(3,227,922)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 27.5% (2017 - 30.0%)	**(1,470,833)**	(968,377)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable)		
in calculating taxable income:		
Entertainment	**768**	404
Research and development incentive income	**(141,266)**	(471,109)
Legal expenses	**236,468**	53,233
Expenditure subject to R&D refund	**378,048**	491,198
Others	**122,791**	367,261
Section 40-880 deduction	**(75,450)**	(31,823)
Subtotal	**(949,474)**	(559,213)
Current year deferred taxes not recognised	**949,474**	559,213
Income tax expense	**-**	-

5 Financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Cash at bank and on hand	**3,286,232**	1,743,286

(b) Trade and other receivables

	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
GST receivables	**205,054**	84,825
Research & Development incentive receivables	**500,000**	712,238
Other receivables	**71,855**	87,765
Related party receivables	**-**	8,585
	776,909	893,413

(i) Classification as trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 to 60 days and therefore are classified as current.

(ii) Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of trade and other receivables, their credit quality and the company's exposure to credit risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk can be found in note 9(a) and 9(b).

(c) Trade and other payables

	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	**517,712**	213,572
Accrued expenses	**138,625**	135,777
Other payables	**59,100**	62,811
	715,437	412,160

6 Non-financial assets and liabilities

(a) Employee benefit obligations

	30 June 2018			30 June 2017		
	Current $	Non-current $	Total $	Current $	Non-current $	Total $
Provision for Annual Leave	**132,249**	**-**	**132,249**	91,897	-	91,897
Provision for Long Service Leave	**-**	**61,112**	**61,112**	-	44,450	44,450
Total employee benefit obligations	**132,249**	**61,112**	**193,361**	91,897	44,450	136,347

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for long service leave and annual leave.

The current portion of this liability includes all of the accrued annual leave, the unconditional entitlements to long service leave where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payments in certain circumstances.

7 Contributed equity

(a) Issued capital

	30 June 2018 Shares	30 June 2017 Shares	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**129,455,280**	137,467,341	**18,087,117**	11,339,211

(i) Movements in ordinary share:

Details	Number of shares	$
Opening balance 1 July 2016	107,198,245	8,119,555
Share issue at 11 cents per share	30,269,096	3,329,601
	137,467,341	11,449,156
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issue	-	(109,945)
Balance 30 June 2017	**137,467,341**	**11,339,211**
Opening balance 1 July 2017	137,467,341	11,339,211
Share Consolidation adjustment	(47,467,341)	-
Share issue at 18 cents per share pre-IPO	2,777,780	500,000
Share issue at 20 cents per share at IPO	36,677,500	7,335,500
	129,455,280	19,174,711
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issue	-	(1,087,594)
Balance 30 June 2018	**129,455,280**	**18,087,117**

(b) Other reserves

	30 June 2018 Options	30 June 2017 Options	30 June 2018 $	30 June 2017 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**9,606,829**	4,262,000	**523,643**	120,117

(i) Movements in options:

Details	Number of shares (thousands)	$
Opening balance 1 July 2017	4,262,500	120,117
Consolidated	(647,433)	-
Options issued during the year	9,172,054	438,567
Share based payments	-	47,338
Options lapsed / forfeited	(3,180,292)	(82,379)
Balance 30 June 2018	9,606,829	523,643

Other reserves are used to recognise share based payments reserves.

8 Cash flow information

(a) Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Loss for the period	**(5,348,485)**	(3,227,922)
Adjustment for		
Depreciation and amortisation	**29,035**	22,846
Impairment loss	**-**	1,224,204
Non-cash employee benefits expense - share-based payments	**(10,543)**	6,299
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables	**107,919**	(766,660)
Increase in prepayments	**(160,866)**	(1,581)
Increase in trade and other payables	**327,538**	234,121
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred revenue	**(24,261)**	24,261
Increase in other provisions	**57,014**	53,618
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**(5,022,649)**	(2,430,814)

9 Financial risk management

This note explains the company's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the company's future financial performance. Current year profit and loss information has been included where relevant to add further context.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Majority of the company's operations are denominated in the Australian dollars, with the few exceptions on services acquired from oversea suppliers but at marginally insignificant amount and frequency. Therefore, management concludes the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation to be minimal.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The company's main interest rate risk arises from the trust fund deposits held on behalf of its customers as well as from the guaranteed return rates offered to its customers. The company's policy is to maintain approximately 1.5% to 2.0% per annum of the net interest margin (interest income from deposits less interest guaranteed and payable to customers). In order to meet this objective, management closely works with reputable financial institutions to obtain the highest return rates, as well as managing the guaranteed rates offered to customers. Managements considers the risk in interest rate to be low as any fluctuation on the market rates which affect the company's gross returns will be subsequently passed onto its customers.

Majority of the company's financial instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in AASB 7, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(b) 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 to the Company.

The Company manages credit risk and the losses which could arise from default by ensuring that financial assets such as cash at bank are held with reputable organisations.

(i) Risk management

For banks and financial institutions, only reputable financial institutions are used.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk. Given all trades sold to customers are prepaid, management determines credit risk to be low.

(ii) Past due but not impaired

As at year end, there are no receivables which are considered past due.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and repayments of its payables. It is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due. To achieve this aim, it seeks to maintain sufficient cash balances (or agreed facilities) to meet all current obligations which are due within the next 12 months.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities	<30 days	30 - 180 days	180 - 360 days	> 1 year	Total contractual cash flows
	$	$	$	$	$
At 30 June 2018					
Trade payables	**(456,951)**	**(60,954)**	**-**	**-**	**(517,905)**
At 30 June 2017					
Trade payables	(209,752)	(3,821)	-	-	(213,572)

10 Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are 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 optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may consider the issue of new shares or acquire debt facility to obtain the required capital to meet the objectives as stated above. As at 30 June 2018, the company's capital profile is 100% equity with no external debt outstanding.

11 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The company had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2018 (2017: nil).

12 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

Lease commitments - operating	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Within one year	91,314	96,582
Later than one year but not later than five years	38,667	40,898

13 Events occurring after the reporting period

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2018 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.

14 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	**920,740**	484,984
Post-employment benefits	**74,779**	42,105
Share-based payments	**23,898**	10,469
	1,019,417	537,558

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 5 to 11.

15 Share-based payments

(a) Employee Option Plan

During the year, the company granted options to its employees and consultants in exchange for services delivered by these parties. The company considers these options, along with the associated terms to be reasonable for the services received, as well as to motivate and incentivise the recipients to perform in alignment with the company's overall objectives.

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence at balance date:

	2018		2017	
	Average exercise price per share option	**Number of options**	Average exercise price per share option	Number of options
As at 1 July	**0.15**	**4,262,500**	0.17	4,290,000
Consolidated	**-**	**(647,433)**	-	-
Granted during the year	**0.25**	**9,172,054**	0.11	1,447,500
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	**0.15**	**(3,180,292)**	0.15	(1,475,000)
As at 30 June	**0.24**	**9,606,829**	0.15	4,262,500

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices.

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Share Options 30 June 2018
27 November 2015	27 November 2018	0.27	98,205
24 February 2017	24 February 2019	0.17	98,205
24 February 2017	24 February 2020	0.17	98,205
3 February 2016	3 February 2019	0.27	49,103
23 February 2017	23 February 2019	0.17	49,103
23 February 2017	23 February 2020	0.17	49,103
24 August 2015	24 August 2018	0.27	40,919
7 December 2016	7 December 2018	0.17	49,103
7 December 2016	7 December 2019	0.17	49,103
28 June 2016	28 June 2019	0.27	21,278
2 March 2017	2 March 2019	0.17	31,917
2 March 2017	2 March 2020	0.17	31,917
1 July 2017	1 July 2019	0.17	141,926
1 July 2017	1 July 2020	0.17	141,926
14 August 2017	14 August 2020	0.25	1,923,979
17 November 2017	17 November 2022	0.25	6,732,837
Total			9,606,829

(i) Fair value of options granted

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using an adjusted form of the Black Scholes Model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution (where material), the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield, the risk free interest rate for the term of the option and the correlations and volatilities of the peer group companies.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended 30 June 2018 are summarised in the table below:

Grant date	Exercise price AUD	No. of options granted	Expected share price volatility	Years to expiry	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date per option $
1 July 2017	$0.17	257,619	40%	2	Nil	1.78%	0.040
1 July 2017	$0.17	257,619	40%	3	Nil	1.94%	0.049
14 August 2017	$0.25	1,923,979	40%	3	Nil	1.91%	0.027
23 November 2017	$0.25	6,732,837		5	Nil		0.0615
		9,172,054					

16 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(a) Crowe Horwath Melbourne

(i) Audit and other assurance services

	Year ended	
	2018	2017
	$	$
Other assurance services		
Audit of the financial statements	**29,000**	18,000
Half year review procedures	**22,500**	6,000
Investigating accountants report	**27,200**	2,500
Taxation services	**5,000**	-
	83,700	26,500

17 Loss per share

(a) Reconciliation of loss used in calculating loss per share

	Year ended	
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	$	$
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share:	(5,348,485)	(3,227,922)

The Company is currently in a loss-making position and thus the impact of any potential shares is concluded as anti-dilutive.

(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	Year ended	
	2018	2017
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	114,281,996	107,463,999

18 Summary of significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of all significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for SelfWealth Limited.

(a) 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 and the Corporations Act 2001. SelfWealth Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of SelfWealth Limited also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis and accrual basis.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The company also elected to adopt the following two standards early:

- AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle, and
- AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.

As these amendments merely clarify the existing requirements, they do not affect the company's accounting policies or any of the disclosures.

(iv) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2018 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the company. The company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by company
AASB 9 Financial Instruments	AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139.	Management has considered the measurement requirements of AASB 9 in conjunction with the existing financial instruments. Management have determined that there will be no material impact to the accounts.	Accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date/ Date of adoption by company
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers revenue arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of 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. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.	Management has performed a preliminary assessment of the impact of AASB 15 on the recognition of revenue and concluded that there would be an unearned revenue balance recognised in relation to unused trade. While there will be impact on transitioning to the new standard, it is estimated that there will be no impact going forward due to anticipated changes to product offering. The Company is yet to decide whether it will apply the new standard retrospectively or opt for a modified retrospective approach which does not require the restatement of prior year comparatives.	Accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018
AASB 16 Leases	AASB 16 was issued in February 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short term and low-value leases. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change	Management has considered the recognition and measurement requirements of AASB16 in conjunction with the existing operating lease agreements between the company and its suppliers. Based on this assessment management have concluded that there will be a material impact to the financial statements when AASB 16 is adopted and applied, which is likely to be the value of operating commitment in Note 12 being included in the statement of financial position.	Mandatory for financial years commencing on or after 1 July 2019. At this stage, the company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

(v) Critical accounting estimates

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 following key estimates and judgements were made in these financial statements:

- Valuation of share-based payment expense: the value attributed to share options issued is an estimate calculated using an appropriate mathematical formula based on an option pricing model. The choice of models and the resultant option value require assumptions to be made in relation to the likelihood and timing of the conversion of the options to share and the value of volatility of the price of the underlying shares. Refer to note 15 for more details.

(b) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the entity will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

During the financial year the entity recorded a loss of $5,348,485 (2017: $3,227,922) and net cash outflow of $5,022,649 (2017: $2,430,814) from operating activities.

In assessing the entity as a going concern, the Directors have considered the financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2018, the net current asset position of $4,273,152 including a cash balance of $3,286,232 as at 30 June 2018, strength of the sales and the investment in capability with a particular focus on sales and marketing to accelerate new opportunities. Additionally, the Directors are confident based on past record that they will be able to complete an equity raising, if required.

The Directors acknowledge that this assessment incorporates a number of assumptions and judgement, and have concluded that the range of possible outcomes considered in arriving at this assessment do not give rise to a material uncertainty casting significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

(c) Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The specific accounting policies for the company's main types of revenue are explained in note 2.

(i) Revenue from trading service rendered

Timing of recognition: Revenue from trading services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(d) Government grants

The research and development ("R&D") tax offset ("R&D tax offset"), also known as the R&D Tax Incentive, replaced the R&D Tax Concession for research and development expenditure incurred in income years commencing on or after 1 July 2011. It provides for a 43.5% refundable tax offset for eligible R&D entities with an aggregate turnover of less than $20 million per annum that are not controlled by exempt entities ("refundable R&D credit") or a non-refundable 38.5% tax offset for all other eligible companies.

For financial reporting purposes, the R&D tax offset can be analogised as a government grant or an income tax item. General practice is that refundable R&D credits are accounted for as government grants.

The Directors have considered AASB 112 Income Taxes ("AASB 112") and AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance ("AASB 120"). Given the above the Directors have determined to recognise the R&D amount in accordance with AASB 120.

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

The R&D Tax Incentive is recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(e) Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operates and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, 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.

(g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. See note 5(b) for further information about the Company's accounting for trade receivables.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and commissioning of property plant and equipment. This can include purchase of machinery, labour costs, inventory used for testing and any other applicable expenses determined by management.

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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is company policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

Where property, plant and equipment is still in construction and considered capital works-in-progress, the asset will be carried on the balance sheet and will begin depreciation once it’s useful life begins.

(i) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 to 90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(k) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees’ services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits may be provided through the issue of fully paid ordinary shares under the Employee Share and Option Plan. Options are also granted to employees and consultants in accordance with the terms of their respective employment and consultancy agreements. Any options granted are made in accordance with the terms of the Company's Employee Share and Option Plan (ESOP).

The fair value of options granted under employment and consultancy agreements are recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting and performance criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradeable nature of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

(l) Contributed equity

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.

(m) Loss per share

(i) Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing:

- the loss attributable to owners 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 and excluding treasury shares.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of 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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 20 to 37 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

(ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 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.

Note 18(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

Andrew Ward
Director

Melbourne
14 September 2018

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of SelfWealth Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of SelfWealth Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the 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:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

Key Audit Matters

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

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Key Audit Matter	How we addressed the Key Audit Matter
Going Concern *- Note 18 (b)*	
The Company has incurred losses of $5,348,485 (2017: loss $3,227,922) and net cash outflows of $5,022,649 (2017: outflow $2,430,814) from operating activities for the year ended 30 June 2018. Notwithstanding the continued losses and negative operating cash flows, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates that the Company will continue operating as outlined in Note 18(b) to the financial report. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern was supported by cash flow forecasts prepared by management. These forecasts included assumptions regarding the timing of future cash flows, operating results and capital raising activities which are by their nature uncertain. We have focused on this area because of the level of judgement and assumptions required in determining future cash flows and capital raising efforts.	Our procedures included, amongst other things, the following: ▪ Reviewing the appropriateness of the key assumptions adopted by management in the preparation of the cash flow forecasts based on our knowledge of the business, industry and historical data; ▪ Considering the impact of reasonably possible downside effects in the assumptions underlying the cashflow forecasts and assessing the possible mitigating actions identified by management; ▪ Reconciling input data used in the cashflow forecasts to supporting evidence; and ▪ Assessing the adequacy of the entity's disclosures within the financial report.
Revenue recognition of R&D Tax Incentive *- Notes 2 and 18(d)*	
The Company recognised a R&D Tax Incentive rebate of $513,695 at 30 June 2018. The amount of the rebate was an estimate based on eligible research and development expenditure incurred by the Company during the year. The R&D Tax Incentive was a key audit matter due to the size of the balance and because judgement and interpretation of the R&D tax legislation was required by the Company to assess the eligibility of expenditure under the R&D Tax Incentive scheme.	Our procedures included, amongst other things, the following: ▪ Assessing the process and controls in place in respect of the R&D claim process; ▪ Performing analytical procedures to gain comfort over correct recognition of R&D revenue for the year; ▪ For the R&D rebate recognised as revenue in prior year, tracing the amount to cash receipts during the year; ▪ Reviewing the R&D calculations to ensure such calculations have been performed on a reasonable basis; ▪ Obtaining a confirmation from management's expert in relation to R&D calculations and reviewing the basis of calculations using our own tax expert; ▪ Obtaining supporting documentation to confirm the appropriateness of recognition of the R&D as income in accordance with the requirements of AASB 120 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial 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

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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 any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in the auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 12 to 16 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of SelfWealth Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2018, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Crowe Horwath Melbourne

CROWE HORWATH MELBOURNE

David Munday

DAVID MUNDAY
Partner

14 September 2018
Melbourne

Shareholder information

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 31 August 2018.

A. Distribution of equity securities

Ordinary Shares

109,479,305 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 808 individual shareholders. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share.

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

Holding	No. of holders
1 - 1000	13
1,001 - 5,000	72
5,001 - 10,000	181
10,001 - 100,000	414
100,001 and over	128
	808

Including 96 Unmarketable Parcels holders.

Options

- 98,205 unlisted options exercisable at $0.27 on or before 27 November 2018, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 49,103 unlisted options exercisable at $0.27 on or before 3 February 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 21,278 unlisted options exercisable at $0.27 on or before 28 June 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 49,103 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 7 December 2018, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 49,103 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 7 December 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 49,103 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 23 February 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 49,103 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 23 February 2020, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 98,205 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 24 February 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 98,205 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 24 February 2020, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 31,917 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 2 March 2019, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 31,917 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 2 March 2020, are held by 1 individual shareholder.
- 141,926 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 1 July 2019, are held by 3 individual shareholder.
- 141,926 unlisted options exercisable at $0.17 on or before 1 July 2020, are held by 3 individual shareholder.
- 1,923,979 unlisted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 14 August 2020, are held by 2 individual shareholder.
- 6,732,837 unlisted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 17 November 2022, are held by 2 individual shareholder.

All options do not carry a right to vote. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued shares when the options have been exercised.

B. Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
Name	Number held	Percentage of issued shares
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	7,641,214	6.98%
SANDHURST TRUSTEES LTD	7,372,919	6.73%
WASHINGTON H SOUL PATTINSON & COMPANY LIMITED	7,071,282	6.46%
FTM NOMINEES PTY LTD	5,517,862	5.04%
GE EQUITY INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	4,465,000	4.08%
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	3,423,505	3.13%
FIRST COLBYCO LTY LTD	3,304,457	3.02%
SMITHLEY SUPER PTY LTD	2,650,000	2.42%
MS VICTORIA DANDY BEVAN	2,644,992	2.42%
LINWIERIK SUPER PTY LTD	2,618,804	2.39%
RETZOS EXECUTIVE PTY LTD	2,178,462	1.99%
MS VICTORIA DENDY BEVAN	1,549,459	1.42%
EMANCIPAYTE PTY LTD	1,440,342	1.32%
MR MARTIN MCKINNON & MS BARBARA COSSON	1,403,970	1.28%
MORGAN STANLEY AUSTRALIA SECURITIES (NOMINEE) PTY LIMITED	1,100,438	1.01%
ME ANDREW BRUCE WARD	1,062,494	0.97%
ESC PTY LTD	1,010,741	0.92%
ONE MANAGED INVT FUNDS LTD	1,000,000	0.91%
GJP INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	835,762	0.76%
CAMERON RICHARD PTY LTD	758,353	0.69%
	59,050,056	**53.94%**

C. Substantial holders

Substantial holders in the company are set out below:

	Number held	Percentage
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	7,641,214	6.98%
SANDHURST TRUSTEES LTD	7,372,919	6.73%
WASHINGTON H SOUL PATTINSON & COMPANY LIMITED	7,071,282	6.46%
FTM NOMINEES PTY LTD	5,517,862	5.04%
	27,603,277	**25.21%**

D. Shareholder enquiries

Shareholders with enquiries about their shareholdings should contact the Share Registry:

Link Market Services
Level 13, Tower 4
727 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

+61 3 9067 2005

E. Change of address, change of name and consolidation of shareholdings

Shareholders should contact the Share Registry to obtain details of the procedure required for any of these changes.

F. Annual report mailing

Shareholders who wish to receive a hard copy of the Annual Financial Report should advise the Share Registry or the Company in writing. Alternatively, an electronic copy of the Annual Financial Report is available from www.asx.com.au. All shareholders will continue to receive all other shareholder information.

G. Tax file numbers

It is important that Australia resident shareholders, including children, have their tax file number or exemption details noted by the Share Registry.

H. CHESS (Clearing House Electronic Sub-register System)

Shareholders wishing to move to uncertified holdings under the Australian Securities Exchange CHESS system should contact their stockbroker.

I. Uncertified share register

Shareholding statements are issued at the end of each month that there is a transaction that alerts the balance of your holding.

J. Website

Shareholders wishing to access specific information about their holding can visit the Share Registry's website at www.linkmarketservices.com.au

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