



annual report **2012**

Dancoor Community
Finances Limited
ABN 32 121 053 129

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

Welcome to the sixth Annual Report of Dancoor Community Financial Services Ltd.

The past twelve months has seen a continuation of the very tight monetary conditions throughout the world, and our branch has not been immune to those influences.

The housing industry has continued on its downward trend and competition throughout the financial sector is as fierce as ever, with margins being squeezed on a monthly basis.

Despite the tough conditions however, our branch has performed remarkably well in this financial year. As can be seen from Bank Manager Jim Watson's report, our business is gaining momentum month by month, with Jim's knowledge and expertise playing a major role in boosting our total book to \$46 million, an increase of \$9 million in the past year.

The outlook for the Dandaragan/ Coorow region is positive, with the injection of capital into the region via the Supertowns and Royalties for Regions giving the Board a good degree of confidence for the upcoming year with the expectation that our total book could approach \$55 million by Christmas 2012.

As shareholders, the continued support for your branch is very much appreciated and as Directors we are conscious of our failure to pay a dividend after five years of trading however, we are rapidly approaching profitability and ask that you continue your support into the future. We also ask that any shareholders that do not bank with us seriously consider doing so as under the recent changes to banking legislation, changing banks is a "one stop shop" and a phone call to Jim is just about all that is required.

The Board has had another busy year supporting local community groups and sporting clubs within the Dandaragan and Coorow Shires with over \$50,000 being provided over the past five years from the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank's Marketing and Development Fund.

This year, with assistance from the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, we initiated a series of public forums in the main towns of the two Shires and from those forums, we have selected some promising projects for further consideration. As an example, the community of Dandaragan requested access to banking services and our **Community Bank**[®] branch is investigating the establishment of an agency in their recently completed Community Resource Centre along similar lines to our successful agency in the town of Coorow.

This past year has been our first full year as agent for the Department of Transport and this has provided a steady income stream while at the same time giving our staff, Kathy, Melanie and Jenny valuable experience and I thank them all for their dedication and support.

Finally, I would like to thank all the Directors for their work during the past year, it can be very frustrating for all of them when circumstances beyond their control impact on their efforts however, I know that during the coming year they will all work towards making our bank a success.



John Stacy
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

This financial year has been one of good growth for our **Community Bank**[®] branch and I am pleased to provide this summary of our results.

Overall our footings grew by 20%, which is most pleasing given the recent economic sentiment and the general decline in lending across most Australian banks. Our expansion has seen a further increase of 13% in customer numbers and increasing business support from our local communities.

While our deposits have remained steady, it is our loan book that has given us our greatest lift with an increase of 66% this year. This is particularly pleasing given that we had growth of 60% last year as well. We have also seen continuing development of our Agribusiness services with that sector recording a balance sheet boost of 20% this financial year.

The business growth has had a corresponding impact on our bottom line. Our income over this period has grown by 24% excluding the Department of Transport Agency (DOT) earnings. DOT income provided a further 8% increase to our revenue line. On an operating basis (excludes depreciation, amortisation & interest costs) our expenses were held to 8% which was most pleasing.

Debbie, our long term Supervisor, retired early this year and Sue moved to Perth with her family, so we have had quite a change in staff. Our two front line Customer Service Officers, Melanie and Jenny have now been with us for nearly a year and our Supervisor, Kathy, has been on board for over seven months. They have all settled in well and I thank them for their ongoing support, both to myself and to the way they embrace our **Community Bank**[®] focus.

I also acknowledge the continued support I have received from our Board and from the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank business partners and administrative areas. They are always there to assist us with our various needs and demands.

I am confident that our **Community Bank**[®] branch will continue to grow and I look forward to leading further expansion this year. We have some good prospects and projects to work with and they should deliver ever improving results and long term sustainable profitability.



Jim Watson
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

Directors

The names and details of the company's directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year:

John Malcolm Stacy OAM

Chairman

Age: 66

Occupation: Farmer

John is currently the Chairman of the Coorow Land Conservation District Council and was the past Chairman and Secretary of the Coorow Community Land Inc., past Councillor of the Coorow Shire and past Deputy President of the Coorow Shire. He has also held office in various local sporting committees.

Special responsibilities:

Interest in shares: 17,000

Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur

Treasurer

Age: 56

Occupation: Accountant

Experience in retail trade being owner/manager of rural general store prior to re-locating to Jurien Bay in 2000. I am a Certified Practising Accountant and have been Principal of my own Public Practice business since 2003.

Special responsibilities: Finance, Budget committee

Interest in shares: 12,001

Graeme John Maley

Secretary

Age: 48

Occupation: Farmer

Graeme is the part owner and Director of a seed cleaning business in Coorow. He has also had experience as the Chairman of the Coorow Telecentre from 2000 to 2003 and continues as Treasurer.

Special responsibilities:

Interest in shares: 5,001

Ian Lawrence Kelly

Director

Age: 59

Occupation: Licenced Real Estate Agent

I am a business Proprietor with an advanced certificate of business for Real Estate. I commenced my own business in 1997 and I am now the Principal and Director of Professionals Jurien Bayview Realty.

Special responsibilities: Finance, HR committee

Interest in shares: 30,001

Robin Adele Randall

Director

Age: 73

Occupation: Retired

Background Information: As a trained stenographer I worked for 4 years at a wool buying firm and then the Perth Chamber of Commerce. I worked 2 years with J Walter Thompson in London. In South Africa I was a Market Research Manager for Coca Cola for 2 years. On returning to Australia I worked with Mt Newman Mining. Married and farmed for 15 years. Retiring to Jurien Bay 16 years ago, I am, on the CWA Committee and I have been with the **Community Bank**[®] Steering Committee since it's inception in August 2004.

Special responsibilities: Marketing committee

Interest in shares: 10,001

Michael Sheppard

Director

Age: 67

Occupation: Retired

Geologist, Municipal Engineering Surveying, Self employed landscape contractor, Shire Councillor, President Jurien Bay Progress Association, President Coastcare Group.

Special responsibilities: Marketing committee

Interest in shares: 17,001

Directors' report (continued)

Hadley Vivian Shearn

Director

Age: 46

Occupation: Licenced Real Estate Agent

Sold real estate in the Jurien Bay and surrounding area since 2007 and since 2011 have owned and operated a Real Estate Agency as the Licensee.

Special responsibilities: Marketing committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

No directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Graeme John Maley. Graeme was appointed to the position of secretary on 3 August 2006. Graeme is the part owner and Director of a seed cleaning business in Coorow. He has also had experience as the Chairman of the Coorow Telecentre from 2000 to 2003 and continues as Treasurer.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in facilitating **Community Bank®** services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

There has been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Operating Results

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations. The profit/(loss) of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

	Year ended 30 June 2012 \$	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$
	(138,278)	(232,075)

Remuneration Report

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid for the previous year and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid for the current year.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

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

Likely Developments

The company will continue its policy of facilitating banking services to the community.

Environmental Regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation,

Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the manager in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or manager of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings attended by each of the directors of the company during the year were:

Director	Board Meetings Attended	
	Eligible	Attended
John Malcolm Stacy OAM	12	10
Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur	12	11
Graeme John Maley	12	9
Ian Lawrence Kelly	12	10
Robin Adele Randall	12	11
Michael Sheppard	12	12
Hadley Vivian Shearn	12	8

Directors' report (continued)

Non Audit Services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin & Stewart) for audit and non audit services provided during the year are set out in the notes to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the audit committee and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out in the notes did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

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

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Dandaragan, Western Australia on 7 September 2012.



John Malcolm Stacy OAM, Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Dancoor Community Finances Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Hutchings', is written over the text of the declaration.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 7 September 2012

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 51 061 795 337.

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Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	393,305	298,788
Employee benefits expense		(278,212)	(257,194)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(9,437)	(16,911)
Occupancy and associated costs		(60,569)	(54,204)
Systems costs		(30,278)	(31,629)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(28,472)	(46,808)
Finance costs	5	(42,841)	(36,900)
General administration expenses		(81,774)	(87,217)
Loss before income tax		(138,278)	(232,075)
Income tax	6	-	-
Loss after income tax		(138,278)	(232,075)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(138,278)	(232,075)
Earnings per share (cents per share)		c	c
- basic for profit for the year	22	(17.99)	(30.19)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	17
Trade and other receivables	8	28,366	31,507
Total Current Assets		28,366	31,524
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	882	24,803
Intangible assets	10	65,856	1,085
Total Non-Current Assets		66,738	25,888
Total Assets		95,104	57,412
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	26,607	34,453
Borrowings	13	723,830	588,249
Provisions	14	15,769	14,257
Total Current Liabilities		766,206	636,959
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	46,236	-
Provisions	14	487	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		46,723	-
Total Liabilities		812,929	636,959
Net Assets		(717,825)	(579,547)
Equity			
Issued capital	15	768,820	768,820
Accumulated losses	16	(1,486,645)	(1,348,367)
Total Equity		(717,825)	(579,547)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2010	768,820	(1,116,292)	(347,472)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(232,075)	(232,075)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	768,820	(1,348,367)	(579,547)
Balance at 1 July 2011	768,820	(1,348,367)	(579,547)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(138,278)	(138,278)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	768,820	(1,486,645)	(717,825)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		428,819	290,877
Payments to suppliers and employees		(452,254)	(433,692)
Interest paid		(42,841)	(36,900)
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(66,276)	(179,715)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for intangible assets		(69,322)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(69,322)	-
Net decrease in cash held		(135,598)	(179,715)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(588,232)	(408,517)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	(723,830)	(588,232)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 Standard Boards and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Comparative figures

Where required by Australian Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2011 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods. The adoption of the revised AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures has not resulted in the disclosure of any additional related party transactions in the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods. The adoption of AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures and AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project have not affected the disclosure of any items in the financial statements.

The company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their mandatory operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2011.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

"The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank**[®] branch at Dandaragan, Western Australia.

The branch operates as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name "Bendigo Bank" and the logo and system of operations of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company manages the **Community Bank**[®] branch on behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, however all transactions with customers conducted through

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

the **Community Bank**[®] branches are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, with the company facilitating the provision of those products. All loans, leases or hire purchase transactions, issues of new credit or debit cards, temporary or bridging finance and any other transaction that involves creating a new debt, or increasing or changing the terms of an existing debt owed to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, must be approved by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all credit products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank**[®] branch franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support, and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice in relation to:

- advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**[®] branch;
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- security and cash logistic controls;
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

Going concern

The net assets of the company as at 30 June 2012 were \$717,825 and the loss made for the year was \$138,278, bringing accumulated losses to \$1,486,645.

In addition:	\$
Total assets	95,104
Total liabilities	812,929
Operating cash flows	(66,276)

There was a 40% decrease in the loss recorded for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 when compared to the prior year.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility. A temporary increase of the overdraft limit to \$800,000 is in the process of being formalised. The overdraft was drawn to \$723,830 as at 30 June 2012.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report on pages 1 to 4. The financial position of the company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in the financial statements.

The current economic environment is difficult and while revenue continues to increase the company has again reported an operating loss for the year. The directors' consider that the outlook presents significant challenges in

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Going concern (continued)

terms of banking business volume and pricing as well as for operating costs. Whilst the directors have instituted measures to preserve cash and secure additional finance, these circumstances create material uncertainties over future trading results and cash flows.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current overdraft facility.

The company has held discussions with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited about its future borrowing needs and no matters have been drawn to its attention to suggest that continued support may not be forthcoming on acceptable terms. The company has also obtained an undertaking of support from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that it will continue to support the company and its operations for the 2012/13 financial year. This support is provided on the basis that the company continues to fulfill its obligations under the franchise agreement and continues to work closely with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to further develop its business.

The directors have concluded that the combination of the circumstances above represents a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that, therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

The franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides for three types of revenue earned by the company. First, the company is entitled to 50% of the monthly gross margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on products and services provided through the company that are regarded as "day to day" banking business (i.e. 'margin business'). This arrangement also means that if the gross margin reflects a loss (that is, the gross margin is a negative amount), the company effectively incurs, and must bear, 50% of that loss.

The second source of revenue is commission paid by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on the other products and services provided through the company (i.e. 'commission business'). The commission is currently payable on various specified products and services, including insurance, financial planning, common fund, Sandhurst Select, superannuation, commercial loan referrals, products referred by Rural Bank, leasing referrals, fixed loans and certain term deposits (>90 days). The amount of commission payable can be varied in accordance with the Franchise Agreement (which, in some cases, permits commissions to be varied at the discretion of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited). This discretion has been exercised on several occasions previously. For example in February 2011 Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited reduced commissions on two core banking products to ensure a more even distribution of income between Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its **Community Bank**[®] partners. The revenue share model is subject to regular review to ensure that the interests of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and **Community Bank**[®] companies remain balanced.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

The third source of revenue is a proportion of the fees and charges (ie, what are commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges') charged to customers. This proportion, determined by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, may vary between products and services and may be amended by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited from time to time.

c) Income Tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as incurred.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

f) Trade Receivables and Payables

Receivables are carried at their amounts due. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost that is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at the rate equivalent to the available building allowance using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

- leasehold improvements 40 years
- plant and equipment 2.5 - 40 years
- furniture and fittings 4 - 40 years

h) Intangibles

The franchise fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

The renewal processing fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited when renewing the franchise agreement has also been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

i) Payment Terms

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j) Borrowings

All loans are initially measured at the principal amount. Interest is recognised as an expense as it accrues.

k) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

l) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

n) Contributed Equity

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

o) Earnings Per Share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Note 2. Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to a limited variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity does not use derivative instruments.

Risk management is carried out directly by the board of directors.

(i) Market risk

The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

(ii) Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding from credit facilities. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

(vi) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board of directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the balance sheet.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the distribution limit.

(i) the distribution limit is the greater of:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2012 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the year.

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Taxation

Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-recouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation.

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in corresponding credit or charge to the statement of comprehensive income.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and the condition of the asset is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities		
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	368,613	293,809
- other revenue	24,692	4,979
Total revenue from operating activities	393,305	298,788
Total revenues from ordinary activities	393,305	298,788

Note 5. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:

- plant and equipment	5,542	9,052
- leasehold improvements	18,379	33,756

Amortisation of non-current assets:

- franchise agreement	1,663	4,000
- franchise renewal fee	2,888	-
	28,472	46,808

Finance costs:

- interest paid	42,841	36,900
Bad debts	4	44

Note 6. Income Tax Expense

The components of tax expense comprise:

- Current tax	-	-
- Future income tax benefit attributed to losses	(43,940)	(69,023)
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,167)	-
- Recoup of prior year tax loss	-	-
- Tax losses not brought to account	50,107	69,023
	-	-

The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

Operating loss	(138,278)	(232,075)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	(41,483)	(69,623)
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	326	600
- timing difference expenses	(2,783)	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 6. Income Tax Expense (continued)			
- other deductible expenses		-	-
		(43,940)	(69,023)
Movement in deferred tax	11	(6,167)	-
Tax losses not brought to account		50,107	69,023
		-	-
Income tax losses carried forward:			
Future income tax benefits arising from tax losses are not recognised at reporting date as realisation of the benefit is not regarded as virtually certain.			
Future income tax benefit not brought to account is:		423,272	373,164

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand		-	17
		-	17

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

Note 7.(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash at bank and on hand		-	17
Bank overdraft	13	(723,830)	(588,249)
		(723,830)	(588,232)

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables		25,308	21,427
Other receivables and accruals		2,400	2,400
Prepayments		658	7,680
		28,366	31,507

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	28,836	28,836
Less accumulated depreciation	(28,004)	(24,242)
	832	4,594
Computer equipment		
At cost	16,441	16,441
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,441)	(14,661)
	-	1,780
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	168,779	168,779
Less accumulated depreciation	(168,729)	(150,350)
	50	18,429
Total written down amount	882	24,803
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	4,594	10,358
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(3,762)	(5,764)
Carrying amount at end	832	4,594
Computer equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	1,780	5,069
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,780)	(3,289)
Carrying amount at end	-	1,780
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	18,429	52,185
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(18,379)	(33,756)
Carrying amount at end	50	18,429
Total written down amount	882	24,803

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 10. Intangible Assets		
Franchise fee		
At cost	21,554	10,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(10,578)	(8,915)
	10,976	1,085
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	57,768	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,888)	-
	54,880	-
Total written down amount	65,856	1,085

Note 11. Tax

Non-Current:

Deferred tax assets

- accruals	1,290	-
- employee provisions	4,877	-
- tax losses carried forward	417,105	373,164
	423,272	373,164
Tax losses not brought to account	(423,272)	(373,164)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	-	-

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

Current:

Trade creditors	3,367	9,150
Other creditors and accruals	23,240	25,303
	26,607	34,453

Non-Current:

Other creditors and accruals	46,236	-
------------------------------	--------	---

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Note 13. Borrowings

Current:

Bank overdrafts	723,830	588,249
	723,830	588,249

A temporary increase of the overdraft limit to \$800,000 is in the process of being formalised. Interest is charged at the commercial interest rate as per agreement with franchisor (currently 6.45%).

The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 14. Provisions

Current:

Provision for annual leave	15,769	14,257
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Non-Current:

Provision for long service leave	487	-
Number of employees at year end	4	4

Note 15. Contributed Equity

768,820 Ordinary shares fully paid (2011: 768,820)	768,820	768,820
Less: equity raising expenses	-	-
	768,820	768,820

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the **Community Bank**[®] branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(b) Dividends

Generally, dividends are payable to members in proportion to the amount of the share capital paid up on the shares held by them, subject to any special rights and restrictions for the time being attaching to shares. The franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited contains a limit on the level of profits or funds that may be distributed to shareholders. There is also a restriction on the payment of dividends to certain shareholders if they have a prohibited shareholding interest (see below).

(c) Transfer

Generally, ordinary shares are freely transferable. However, the directors have a discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares.

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the Corporations Act.

Prohibited shareholding interest

A person must not have a prohibited shareholding interest in the company.

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 223. As at the date of this report, the company had 248 shareholders.

As with voting rights, the purpose of this prohibited shareholding provision is to reflect the community-based nature of the company.

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and his or her associates) have a prohibited shareholding interest, are suspended.

The board has the power to request information from a person who has (or is suspected by the board of having) a legal or beneficial interest in any shares in the company or any voting power in the company, for the purpose of determining whether a person has a prohibited shareholding interest. If the board becomes aware that a member has a prohibited shareholding interest, it must serve a notice requiring the member (or the member's associate) to dispose of the number of shares the board considers necessary to remedy the breach. If a person fails to comply with such a notice within a specified period (that must be between three and six months), the board is authorised to sell the specified shares on behalf of that person. The holder will be entitled to the consideration from the sale of the shares, less any expenses incurred by the board in selling or otherwise dealing with those shares.

In the constitution, members acknowledge and recognise that the exercise of the powers given to the board may cause considerable disadvantage to individual members, but that such a result may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 16. Accumulated Losses		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(1,348,367)	(1,116,292)
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(138,278)	(232,075)
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	(1,486,645)	(1,348,367)

Note 17. Statement of Cashflows

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities

Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(138,278)	(232,075)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	23,921	40,808
- amortisation	4,551	4,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	3,141	(7,911)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	-	(2,260)
- increase in payables	38,390	18,582
-increase/(decrease) in provisions	1,999	(859)
Net cashflows used in operating activities	(66,276)	(179,715)

Note 18. Leases

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	35,040	24,300
- between 12 months and 5 years	131,398	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	166,438	24,300

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The lease extension commenced on the 2 April 2012 and terminates on the 1 April 2017.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 19. Auditor's Remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services (RSM Bird)	-	7,450
- audit and review services (AFS)	3,400	-
- non audit services (RSM Bird)	-	5,150
- non audit services (AFS)	350	-
	3,750	12,600

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are:

John Malcolm Stacy OAM
 Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur
 Graeme John Maley
 Ian Lawrence Kelly
 Robin Adele Randall
 Michael Sheppard
 Hadley Vivian Shearn

Except for Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur, no other director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur provided bookkeeping services to Dancoor Community Finances Limited during the financial year. The total benefit received was \$3,295 (2011: \$3,229).

Directors' Shareholdings	2012	2011
John Malcolm Stacy OAM	17,000	18,001
Barbara Therese Coyne de Meur	12,001	15,501
Graeme John Maley	5,001	5,001
Ian Lawrence Kelly	30,001	30,001
Robin Adele Randall	10,001	10,001
Michael Sheppard	17,000	17,001
Hadley Vivian Shearn	5,000	5,000

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 22. Earnings Per Share		
(a) Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(138,278)	(232,075)
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	768,820	768,820

Note 23. Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

There have been no events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

Note 24. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the date of this report to affect the financial statements.

Note 25. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank**[®] services in Dandaragan, Western Australia pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 26. Registered Office/Principal Place of Business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office

11 Sandpiper Street
Jurien Bay WA 6516

Principal Place of Business

11 Sandpiper Street
Jurien Bay WA 6516

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. Financial Instruments

Net Fair Values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the balance sheet. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at the year end.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

There are no material credit risk exposures to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the economic entity.

Interest Rate Risk

Financial instrument	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average effective interest rate	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 %	2011 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	N/A	N/A
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,309	21,427	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	723,830	588,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.52	6.93
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,800	34,453	N/A	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dancoor Community Finances Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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



John Malcolm Stacy OAM, Chairman

Signed on the 7th of September 2012.

Independent audit report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Dancoor Community Finances Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Dancoor Community Finances Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2012, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making fair accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In note 1, the directors also state in accordance with the Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

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

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 51 061 795 337.

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Independent audit report (continued)

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report. In addition to our audit of the financial report and the remuneration disclosures, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

- 1) The financial report of Dancoor Community Finances Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- 2) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the company incurred a net loss of \$138,278 during the year ended 30 June 2012 and, as of that date, the company's liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$812,929. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. 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.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Dancoor Community Finances Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 7 September 2012

Dandaragan Coorow **Community Bank**[®] Branch
11 Sandpiper Street, Jurien Bay WA 6516
Phone: (08) 9652 2590

Franchisee: Dancoor Community Finances Limited
34 Bashford Street, Jurien Bay WA 6516
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(KKWAR12005) (09/12)

