Woombye & Districts
Community Enterprises Limited
ABN 44 133 561 289



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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2011

My fellow shareholders

It is always a great pleasure for the Chairman of a public Company to provide a positive result to the shareholders and it is my pleasure and privilege to do so today. In the difficult trading climate that exists in our country and region, our **Community Bank**® branch is marching surely and positively forwards to an improved position based on the wonderful support it receives from you, our shareholders and customers.

In my last report I indicated that we would hopefully achieve profitability in just over two years, and our forward projections indicate we should be close to this milestone by December 2011, 33 months after we commenced trading. I can tell you ladies and gentlemen, this makes me proud to be Chairman of this Company.

I have acknowledged the role our loyal shareholders and customers have played in this wonderful result, but let me assure you all that none of this was possible without the dedication of our Branch Manager, Sally Baker and her enthusiastic staff members Pam Hoens, Lisa Young and Peta Kenesey.

I am sure you will agree that their happy and positive attitude make it a pleasure each visit to do your banking.

On that very subject, a matter close to my heart. If you are a shareholder, why not become a customer? Is there any way that you could assist the profitability of our branch by introducing our staff to your friends and family so they are able to become a part of our journey towards realising the true meaning of a **Community Bank**® branch and all the good it does for all of the community?

You can see the good we are doing, why not join us to be even better!!!!

Community engagement continues to be a key driver for our activities and in October we held our inaugural Community Project Forum. The forum was well patronised generating numerous ideas including the need for our own men's shed, now known as the Sunshine Valley Men's Shed, the McCarthy Park Community Consultation, for improvements to the park, new premises for St Margaret's Op Shop and support for our Woombye Community Library. Other major sponsorships included \$2,500 to Woombye State School's 125 year celebrations and microphones for their music department, \$1,000 to Woombye Bowls Club Annual Men's \$10,000 Fours as part of our loyalty program. We thank the club for their strong support of our **Community Bank**® branch. We also gave \$1,000 to the Cyclone Yasi appeal and will again support the celebrated Christmas Lantern Parade. Our support and sponsorship donations for the year totalled \$11,875.

In my report in April, I referred to borrowings of \$100,000. Our debt has now reached \$120,000,so you can see that in five months of trading at a loss, our debt has not increased significantly. I anticipate that in the coming 12 months this debt will be greatly reduced and we can then consider the next steps in our wonderful journey.

On behalf of our hardworking Board, I thank you for your continued trust and support and look forward to the next time I report to you with news of great achievements.



Les Hadlow

Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2011

Our Woombye & Districts **Community Bank**® Branch has successfully completed another year of trading and it is with great pleasure I am able to report on the achievements and continued strong growth attained during the year to 30 June 2011.

Woombye & Districts **Community Bank**® Branch can proudly report growth of our total business base of 55 per cent and an increase in customer numbers have increased by 29 per cent.

Our growth can be attributed to our loyal shareholders and customers who have supported our branch by making us their bank of choice and enthusiastically referring their family and friends. Our achievements are also very much a reflection of our dedicated and enthusiastic staff; Pam, Lisa and Peta. The ladies have all been with the branch since opening and are well known and highly regarded for their personalised service. We are also very competently supported by our own Financial Planner, Katie Alifrangis and we welcomed to the team this year Corey Stitt as our Senior Business Banking Manager and Ian Williams, our Marketing Consultant.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank offers a full range of personal and business products and services. We can help you with all your financial needs from everyday accounts, investment accounts, credit cards, personal loans for those special purchases and of course we would love to assist you with the purchase of your own home or investment property. We offer a comprehensive range of business banking products, including very competitive equipment finance rates and we can protect all your valuable property and possessions, especially you, with a range of insurance products including travel and health insurance.

This year Bendigo and Adelaide Bank achieved the enviable reputation as Readers Digest's Most Trusted Bank 2011 and our Bendigo Basic Black Credit Card was named as a winner in Your Money Magazine's Best of the Best Awards for 2011. If you are currently with another institution, come in and let us help you bring your business to our **Community Bank**® branch.

To our dedicated Board, I would like to acknowledge the time and effort they unselfishly volunteer as advocates of our **Community Bank**® branch and personally thank them for their support of our Woombye & Districts **Community Bank**® Branch.

Sally Baker

Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd report

For year ending 30 June 2011

As **Community Bank®** shareholders you are part of something special, a unique banking movement which has evolved into a whole new way of thinking about organising and strengthening community.

Together, we have reached new heights and achieved many great successes, all of which has been underpinned by our commitment and dedication to the communities we're a part of.

Together we're making extraordinary progress, with more than \$58.25 million returned to support community groups and endeavours since the network was established in 1998.

The returns grow exponentially each year, with \$469 thousand returned within the first five years, \$8.15 million within the first eight and \$22.58 million by the end of the first decade of operation. Based on this, we can predict the community returns should top \$100 million within the next three years, which equates to new community facilities, better health care, increased transport services and generally speaking, more prosperous communities.

Together, we haven't just returned \$58.25 million; there is also the flow on economic impact to consider. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank is in the process of establishing an evidential basis that captures the complete picture and the economic outcomes these initiatives generate. However, the tangible outcomes are obvious. We see it in tenanted shops, increased consumer traffic, retained local capital and new jobs but we know that there are broader elements of community strength beyond the economic indicators, which demonstrate the power of our community models.

It is now evident that branches go through a clear maturity phase, building customer support, generating surpluses and establishing a sustainable income stream. This enables Boards to focus less on generating business and more on the community's aspirations. Bendigo is facilitating this through Director engagement and education, community consultations and other community solutions (Community Enterprise Foundation™, Community Sector Banking, Community Telco, Generation Green™ and Community Enterprises) that will provide Boards with further development options.

In Bendigo, your **Community Bank®** Board has a committed and successful partner. Our past efforts and continued commitment to be Australia's leading customer-connected bank, that is relevant, connected and valued, is starting to attract attention and reap rewards.

In January, a Roy Morgan survey into customer satisfaction saw Bendigo Bank achieve an industry leading score among Australian retail banks. This was the first time Bendigo Bank has led the overall results since August 2009.

In May, Fitch Ratings upgraded Bendigo and Adelaide Banks Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to A- from BBB+. This announcement saw us become the first Australian bank – and one of the very few banks globally – to receive an upgrade since the Global Financial Crisis.

Standard & Poor's revised credit rating soon followed seeing Bendigo and Adelaide Bank shift from BBB+ stable, to BBB+ positive. These announcements reflect the hard and diligent work by all our staff, our sound risk management practices, low-risk funding and balance sheet structure, sound capital ratios and a sustained improvement in profitability.

The strength of our business model – based on our commitment to our customers and the communities that we operate in – is being recognised by all three ratings agencies.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd report continued

Over the past year the bank has also added more than 700 additional ATMs through a network sharing agreement with Suncorp Bank, which further enhances our customers' convenience and expands our footprint across the country. In addition to this a further 16 **Community Bank**® branches were opened.

The bank has also had a renewed focus on business banking and re-launched our wealth management services through Bendigo Wealth, which oversees the Adelaide Bank, Leveraged Equities, Sandhurst Trustees and financial planning offering.

The **Community Bank®** model is unique and successful, it's one of our major points of difference and it enables us to connect with more than 550,000 customers, in excess of 270 communities and make a difference in the lives of countless people.

We are very proud of the model we have developed and we're very thankful for the opportunity to partner with communities to help build their balance sheets.

We thank you all for the part you play in driving this success.

Russell Jenkins

Executive Customer and Community

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Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2011

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

Directors

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

Lester Russell Hadlow

Chairman

Age: 63

Occupation: Business Owner (Real Estate)

Les has been a successful businessman and community organiser for more than 30 years. Born in Queensland, Les has been a resident of the Sunshine Coast since 1986 where he has created a high profile through his involvement as Chair on Nambour's Chamber of Commerce, Chair of the Sunshine Coast Society, active member of Sunshine Coast Health Society and an advisor to Nambour TAFE from 2001 to 2003. Les has acted as advisor to several community organisations assisting them to successful completion of their projects, and is former Chairman of the Woombye Community Bank® steering committee and Woombye Community & Business association and was chairman.

Alison Rosann Kruger

Secretary

Age: 54

Occupation: Business Owner (Interior

Decorator)

Alison was born in Dalby where she began her career as an Interior Decorator. From 1973 to 1985 she managed a soft furnishings/curtain department before moving to Woombye in 1985 where she continued her retail design career. In early 1994 Alison established her own business in Woombye and now brings business skills and experience that she has acquired over the past 35 years to the Board of directors. Alison resides in Woombye with her son and has strong community involvement and interests in the future success of our town.

Damien Charles King

Treasurer (appointed 14 September 2010) Age: 43

Occupation: Business Owner (Pharmacist)

Damien was born in Nambour and raised on the Sunshine Coast. He has been a pharmacist for over 20 years and in that time worked around Brisbane, in the UK and Ireland. He moved back to the Sunshine coast when he purchased a pharmacy in Woombye in 2004. Damien has been heavily involved in the Woombye community including being the former treasurer of the Woombye Community Business Association until recently. He holds a Masters of Business Administration from the University of Queensland and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Neal Joseph Axelby

Director Age: 61

Occupation: Company Director

Neal Started his working career in the banking industry before moving into the pharmacy field, firstly as an Accountant/Secretary and later as CEO for Ipswich and West Moreton United Friendly Society Dispensary. Neal has a wealth of experience in the corporate world being on the board of many other financial institutions and within Bendigo & Adelaide Bank. Neal was on the board of directors for the Bendigo Bank Corporation from 1999 to 2007 before joining the Community Bank® Strategic Advisory Board of which he is Co-Chairman. The Advisory Board is responsible for developing strategies for a sustainable future for the Community Bank® model. Neal has lived with his family in Kiels Mountain for the past 7 years. He has participated in local community activities and initiatives for most of his adult life. Past involvements include the Ipswich Region Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Ipswich & Regional Area Consultative Committee, Ipswich Events Corporation Ltd and Ipswich & West Moreton

Jennifer Marian McKay

Director Age: 54

Occupation: Councillor

Jenny was elected as our divisional council representative for eight years with the previous Maroochy Shire Council, re-elected and returned as Division 5 Councillor for the newly amalgamated Sunshine Coast Regional Council. Jenny holds the portfolio posting of Community Policy and Programs, is a Justice of the Peace (Qual) and is currently undertaking a Company Directors course. Jenny has 22 years service in administration with the Queensland Police Service and five years with Education Queensland. Born in Nambour Jenny has lived locally for most of her life where she has strong ties to many community organisations holding the positions of Chairperson or Patron of several 'not for profit' boards and is also an executive member on steering committees throughout the community.

Ian Malcolm Kerr

Director Age: 61

Occupation: Teacher

lan has been a Woombye resident for 25 years. He is a teacher at Woombye State School and been on staff for 30 years. Ian's wife Liz, is also a teacher at Woombye State School and their children attended Woombye and Burnside High. Ian has taught as a classroom teacher and as a music teacher, he has also been the principal of a small school and deputy principal of Woombye in an acting position. Ian has successfully promoted links between the school and the local community over many years. Ian and his family have been actively involved in the Woombye Uniting Church Fellowship for all of those years. Ian was a member of the **Community Bank**® Steering committee from the very beginning.

Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd.

Raymond Stanley Grace

Director Age: 73

Occupation: Retired

Ray was born in Boonah where he studied to become a motor mechanic before moving to Nambour in 1959. Ray commenced his career buying into a service station, and progressed into the motor vehicle industry purchasing a substantial new and used car dealership from where he managed the day to day running of his successful business. Ray owned his business until 1995, at which time Ray moved into semi-retirement due to ill health. Ray's community involvement became as important as his business life. His community activities include Apex for 17 years, achieving Life Membership, Rotary, Sunshine Coast Show Society for 32 years and Maroochy Aero Club for 25 years also achieving Life membership. Ray is currently Chairman and Founder of 'Power of the Hour', a 'not for profit' foundation which is totally and everlastingly committed to raising essential funding for the Energex Helicopter Rescue Services operating in the South East region of Queensland.

Ronald Jackson

Treasurer (Resigned 14 September 2010)

Age: 61

Occupation: Accountant

After completing tertiary studies in Melbourne, Ron commenced his career in a public accounting practice in 1970. Ron has continued to work in public practice and relocated to the Sunshine coast in 1989. In 1996 he established his own accounting practice in Woombye. Ron is involved with several other community groups and was formerly the treasurer of the Rotary Club of Nambour.

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 inaugural company secretary is Alison Rosann Kruger. Alison was appointed to the position of secretary upon Incorporation on 4 October 2008. Alison is a successful Queensland business woman, operating her business from Woombye over the past sixteen years.

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 loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2011	30 June 2010
\$	\$
(119,491)	(184,974)

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.

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. 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:

	Board N	leetings	Com	mittee Mee	tings Atte	ended
	Atte	nded	Au	dit	Mark	eting
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Lester Russell Hadlow	11	10	-	-	-	-
Alison Rosann Kruger	11	10	-	-	3	1
Damien Charles King	11	10	8	8	-	-
lan Malcolm Kerr	11	8	-	-	3	3
Jennifer Marian McKay	11	10	-	-	3	1
Neal Joseph Axelby	11	10	8	8	-	-
Raymond Stanley Grace	11	10	-	-	3	2
Ronald Jackson (Resigned 14 September 2010)	3	-	-	-	-	-

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 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Woombye, Queensland on 7 September 2011.

Lester Russell Hadlow

Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of Woombye & District Community Enterprises Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2011 there have been:

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

DAVID HUTCHINGS

ANDREW FREWIN & STEWART 61-65 Bull Street Bendigo 3550

7 September 2011



Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$	
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	326,482	190,622	
Employee benefits expense		(243,377)	(232,747)	
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	1	(15,117)	(9,116)	
Occupancy and associated costs		(52,128)	(49,194)	
Systems costs		(28,003)	(28,078)	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(43,599)	(43,404)	
Finance costs	5	(1,433)	(6)	
General administration expenses		(106,882)	(86,094)	
Loss before income tax credit		(164,057)	(258,017)	
Income tax credit	6	44,566	73,043	
Loss after income tax credit		(119,491)	(184,974)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		(119,491)	(184,974)	
Earnings per share (cents per share)		¢	¢	
- basic for profit for the year	20	(17.09)	(26.80)	

Financial statements continued

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	7,983
Trade and other receivables	8	11,888	9,856
Total Current Assets		11,888	17,839
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	164,697	186,296
Intangible assets	11	60,500	82,500
Deferred tax assets	12	172,982	128,415
Total Non-Current Assets		398,179	397,211
Total Assets		410,067	415,050
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	17,363	13,948
Borrowings	14	111,093	-
Total Current Liabilities		128,456	13,948
Total Liabilities		128,456	13,948
Net Assets		281,611	401,102
Equity			
Issued capital	15	666,842	666,842
Accumulated losses	16	(385,231)	(265,740)
Total Equity		281,611	401,102

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements continued

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2009	618,637	(80,766)	537,871
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(184,974)	(184,974)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as own	ers:		
Shares issued during period	57,900	-	57,900
Costs of issuing shares	(9,695)	-	(9,695)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	666,842	(265,740)	401,102
Balance at 1 July 2010	666,842	(265,740)	401,102
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(119,491)	(119,491)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as own	ers:		
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	666,842	(385,231)	281,611

Financial statements continued

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

	Note	2011 \$	201 0 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		328,117	176,430
Payments to suppliers and employees		(445,768)	(371,969)
Interest received	8	5,320	
Interest paid		(1,433)	(6)
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(119,076)	(190,225)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(1,934)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(1,934)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		-	57,900
Payment for share issue costs		-	(9,695)
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	48,205
Net decrease in cash held		(119,076)	(143,954)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial years	ear	7,983	151,937
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	(111,093)	7,983

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2011

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, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Boards and the Corporations Act 2001.

Compliance with IFRS

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

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.

Financial statement presentation

The company has applied revised AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements which became effective on 1 January 2009. The company has elected to present all items of income and expense recognised in the period in a single statement of comprehensive income.

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

During the current year the entity has adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions. The following is an explanation of the impact the adoption of these standards and interpretations has had on the financial statements of the company.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements

In September 2007 the Australian Accounting Standards Board revised AASB 101, and as a result there have been changes to the presentation and disclosure of certain information within the financial statements. Below is an overview of the key changes and the impact on the company's financial statements.

· Disclosure impact

Terminology changes – The revised version of AASB 101 contains a number of terminology changes, including the amendment of the names of the primary financial statements.

Reporting changes in equity – The revised AASB 101 requires all changes in equity arising from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners to be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. Owner changes in equity are to be presented in the statement of changes in equity, with non-owner changes in equity presented in the statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 required that owner changes in equity and other comprehensive income be presented in the statement of changes in equity.

Statement of comprehensive income – The revised AASB 101 requires all income and expenses to be presented in either one statement, the statement of comprehensive income, or two statements, a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 required only the presentation of a single income statement.

The company's financial statements contain a single statement of comprehensive income.

Other comprehensive income – The revised version of AASB 101 introduces the concept of "other comprehensive income" which comprises of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss as required by other Australian Accounting Standards. Items of other comprehensive income are to be disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income. Entities are required to disclose the income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 did not contain an equivalent concept.

New Accounting Standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, as follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)
- AASB 2009-12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)

These standards are applicable retrospectively and amend the classification and measurement of financial assets. The company has determined these amendments will have no impact on the preparation of the financial statements and therefore they have not been applied.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

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 Woombye, Queensland.

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 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.

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).

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 (ie '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 (ie '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 be 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Tax (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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
 plant and equipment
 furniture and fittings
 40 years
 furniture and fittings

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.

i) Payment Terms

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

I) 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.

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 of 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

(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.

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(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 averagleve 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 2011 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 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.

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Impairment of assets (continued)

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.

2011 \$	2010 \$
326,474	185,302
326,474	185,302
8	5,320
8	5,320
326,482	190,622
	326,474 326,474 8

	2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	9,168	8,973
- leasehold improvements	12,431	12,431
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,000	2,000
- establishment fee	20,000	20,000
	43,599	43,404
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	1,433	6
Bad debts	516	99
Note 6. Income Tax Credit		
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	-	-
- Future income tax benefit attributed to losses	(44,620)	(74,776)
- Movement in deferred tax	54	1,733
- Recoup of prior year tax loss	-	-
	(44,566)	(73,043)
The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Operating loss	(164,057)	(258,017)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	(49,218)	(77,405)
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	6,600	6,600
- timing difference expenses	(54)	(1,733)
- other deductible expenses	(1,948)	(2,238)
	(44,620)	(74,776)
Movement in deferred tax	54	1,733
	(44,566)	(73,043)

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand		-	7,983
		-	7,983
The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:	ows:		
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at bank and on hand		-	7,983
Bank overdraft	14	(111,093)	-
		(111,093)	7,983
Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables			
Trade receivables		5,956	5,776
Other receivables and accruals		5,932	4,080
		11,888	9,856
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment			
Plant and equipment			
- At cost		57,413	57,413
Less accumulated depreciation		(22,520)	(13,352)
		34,893	44,061
Leasehold improvements			
At cost		158,787	158,787
Less accumulated depreciation		(28,983)	(16,552)
		129,804	142,235
Total written down amount		164,697	186,296

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 10. Property, Plant and Equipr	nent		
Movements in carrying amounts:			
Plant and equipment			
Carrying amount at beginning		44,061	51,100
Additions		-	1,934
Disposals		-	-
Less: depreciation expense		(9,168)	(8,973)
Carrying amount at end		34,893	44,061
Leasehold improvements			
Carrying amount at beginning		142,235	154,666
Additions		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Less: depreciation expense		(12,431)	(12,431)
Carrying amount at end		129,804	142,235
Total written down amount		164,697	186,296
Note 11. Intangible Assets			
Franchise fee			
At cost		10,000	10,000
Less: accumulated amortisation		(4,500)	(2,500)
		5,500	7,500
Establishment/Renewal processing fee			
At cost		100,000	100,000
Less: accumulated amortisation		(45,000)	(25,000)
		55,000	75,000
Total written down amount		60,500	82,500

	Note 2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 12. Tax		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	-	-
- employee provisions	-	-
- tax losses carried forward	174,769	130,149
	174,769	130,149
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	-	780
- deductible prepayments	1,787	954
	1,787	1,734
Net deferred tax asset	172,982	128,415
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compr	ehensive income(44,567)	(73,043)
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compressions. Note 13. Trade and Other Payables Trade creditors	6,218	11,748
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compressions. Note 13. Trade and Other Payables Trade creditors		
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compression of the statement of the statement of compression of the statement of th	6,218 11,145	11,748 2,200
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compression of the statement o	6,218 11,145 17,363	11,748 2,200
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compression of the statement of	6,218 11,145 17,363 111,093 111,093 Increase 2010 for \$220,000 from currently at 7.010%p.a, varying	11,748 2,200 13,948 - m BABL. Interest is from time to time and
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compression of the payables Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals Note 14. Borrowings Current: Bank overdrafts The bank has an approved Overdraft facility as of the 26th Orecognised as a variable rate, 90 day RBA bill rate, which is debited monthly. The Overdraft is secured by a fixed and floated to the payables.	6,218 11,145 17,363 111,093 111,093 Increase 2010 for \$220,000 from currently at 7.010%p.a, varying	11,748 2,200 13,948 - m BABL. Interest is from time to time and
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compressions. Note 13. Trade and Other Payables Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals Note 14. Borrowings Current: Bank overdrafts The bank has an approved Overdraft facility as of the 26th Orecognised as a variable rate, 90 day RBA bill rate, which is of the compression of the compression of the compression of the 26th Orecognised as a variable rate, 90 day RBA bill rate, which is of the compression o	6,218 11,145 17,363 111,093 111,093 Increase 2010 for \$220,000 from currently at 7.010%p.a, varying	11,748 2,200 13,948 - m BABL. Interest is from time to time and
Movement in deferred tax credited to statement of compression of the statement of the stateme	6,218 11,145 17,363 111,093 111,093 ctober 2010 for \$220,000 from currently at 7.010%p.a, varying thing charge over the company's	11,748 2,200 13,948 - m BABL. Interest is from time to time and a sassets.

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

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® have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

(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.

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

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 178. As at the date of this report, the company had 208 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.

	Note	2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 16. Accumulated Losses			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		(265,740)	(80,766)
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax		(119,491)	(184,974)
Balance at the end of the financial year		(385,231)	(265,740)

	2011 \$	2010 \$
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	(119,491)	(184,974)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	21,599	21,404
- amortisation	22,000	22,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(2,032)	36,970
- increase in other assets	(44,567)	(73,043)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	3,415	(12,582)
Net cashflows used in operating activities	(119,076)	(190,225)
Note 18. Auditors' Remuneration Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	3,400	3,000
- share registry services	604	-
- non audit services	1,350	6,611
	5,354	9,611

Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Lester Russell Hadlow

Alison Rosann Kruger

Damien Charles King

Ian Malcolm Kerr

Jennifer Marian McKay

Neal Joseph Axelby

Raymond Stanley Grace

Ronald Jackson (Resigned 14 September 2010)

No 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.

Directors Shareholdings	2011	2010
Lester Russell Hadlow	5,001	5,001
Alison Rosann Kruger	5,001	5,001
Damien Charles King	10,001	10,001
lan Malcolm Kerr	6,001	6,001
Jennifer Marian McKay	7,501	7,501
Neal Joseph Axelby	30,000	30,000
Raymond Stanley Grace	20,001	20,001
Ronald Jackson (Resigned 14 September 2010)	-	-

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

	2011 \$	2010 \$
Note 20. Earnings Per Share		
(a) Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders		
of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(119,491)	(184,974)
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as		
the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	699,310	690,199

Note 21. 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 22. Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 23. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates community banking services in Woombye, Queensland pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 24. Registered Office/Principal Place of Business

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office Principal Place of Business

1A/33 Blackall Street 1A/33 Blackall Street

Woombye QLD 4559 Woombye QLD 4559

Note 25. 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			Fixed interest rate maturing in								Weighted	
	Floating interest rate		1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		average effective interest rate	
	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2010 \$	2011 %	2010 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	4.91
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,888	9,856	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest												
bearing liabilities	-111,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.16	0.00
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,363	13,948	N/A	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Woombye & Districts Community Enterprises 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 2011 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.

Lester Russell Hadlow, Chairman

Signed 7 September 2011.

Independent audit report



Independent Auditor's Report To The Members Of Woombye & Districts Community Enterprises Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Woombye & Districts Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2011, 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.

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TAXATION

AUDIT

BUSINESS SERVICES

FINANCIAL PLANNING

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:

- The financial report of Woombye & Districts Community Enterprises 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 2011 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.
- The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2011. 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 Woombye & Districts Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

DAVID HUTCHINGS

ANDREW FREWIN & STEWART

61-65 Bull Street Bendigo 3550

7 September 2011



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