Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited
And Controlled Entities
ABN 21 109 469 383

Financial Report for the Year Ended
30 June 2011

Contents

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Corporate Governance Statement
For the year ended 30 June 2011

The Board of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited (ASSOB) is committed to maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance. Corporate governance is about having a set of values that underpin the company's everyday activities and values that ensure fair dealing, transparency of actions and protect the interests of stakeholders.

ASSOB has been guided by the principles of corporate governance promoted by the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX). This statement outlines the main corporate governance practices followed by the Company, which take into account the operational and lifecycle requirements of the Company. The Company's corporate governance framework includes a Board Charter, Code of Conduct, Securities Dealing Policy, Continuous Disclosure Policy and various other policies, which are reviewed each year.

Role of the Board

The Board's primary role is the overall governance and stewardship of the Company for the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value.

To fulfil this role, the Board is responsible for setting the overall strategic direction, financial objectives and operational goals of ASSOB and monitoring management's implementation of these. The Board is also responsible for overseeing succession planning for directors and senior management, determining remuneration for senior management and for directors (within shareholder approved limits), identifying and managing risk, monitoring the integrity of internal control and management information systems and approving and monitoring financial and other reporting.

The Board has delegated responsibility for the day to day operations and administration of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer and senior management and these responsibilities are delineated by formal delegated authority. These responsibilities are reviewed against appropriate performance indices and updated at regular intervals including annual salary reviews and setting of the Company's key milestones.

Board size and composition

The Board determines its size and composition, subject to the limits imposed by the Company's Constitution, which requires a minimum of three and a maximum of ten directors. The Directors have determined that for the time being the number of directors shall be a minimum of four. From time to time the Board may review the appropriate number of directors and may resolve to appoint additional directors who possess skills that will add value of the Board. New appointments are to be ratified by the members at the next Annual General Meeting.

Role of Chairman

The Chairman, who is elected by the Board, presides over Board meetings and General Meetings of the Company. The Chairman's responsibilities include providing effective leadership and ensuring effective performance of the Board and any committees and representing the views of the board to governments, the public etc. The Chairman is a non-executive director.

Board meetings

Board meetings are held in accordance with a calendar agreed to by Board members. The Chairman or any Director may convene additional meetings if required. The Chairman establishes meeting agendas to ensure adequate coverage of financial, strategic and major risk areas throughout the year.

Access to information and advice

All Directors have unrestricted access to ASSOB's records and information. The Board collectively, and each Director individually, has the right to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense to help them carry out their responsibilities. While the Chairman's prior approval is required, it may not be unreasonably withheld and, in its absence, Board approval may be sought.

Committees

Due to the small size of the Company and the Board, those functions that are commonly delegated to committees are performed by the full Board.

Risk Management

Approach to risk management

Taking and managing risk are central to business and to building shareholder value. ASSOB's approach is to identify, assess and control the risks which affect its business. The intention is to enable risks to be balanced against appropriate rewards. The risk management approach links the Company's vision and values, objectives and strategies, and procedures and training.

Risk management roles and responsibilities

The Board is responsible for approving and reviewing ASSOB's risk management strategy and policy. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for implementing the Board-approved risk management strategy and developing policies, controls, processes and procedures to identify and manage risks in all of the Company's activities.

Financial reporting

The Board receives regular reports about the financial condition and operational results of ASSOB. The Chief Executive Officer periodically provides formal statements to the Board that in all material respects:

- the Company's financial statements present a true and fair view of ASSOB's financial condition and operational results, and
- the risk management and internal compliance and control systems are sound, appropriate and operating efficiently and effectively.

Internal audit

There is no internal audit department. The assessment of the control system is undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer and the Board.

Conflict of interest

Any Director who has a conflict of interest must notify each other Director of this conflict prior to, or at the latest, at the first Board meeting subsequent to becoming aware of the conflict. Any services provided by Directors or transactions involving entities related to Directors must be on arms length terms and approved by the board.

Code of conduct

ASSOB has in place a Code of Conduct which deals with, amongst other areas, conflict of interest, personal gains and gifts, confidentiality, compliance with the law and policies and the work environment. All Directors and employees are bound by the Code of Conduct.

All Directors, managers and employees are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company.

Trading in Company securities

The Board has adopted a Securities Dealing Policy, which applies to all Directors and employees. The policy specifies the periods during which the purchase and sale of the securities may not occur and sets out a notification procedure concerning transactions.

Communication with shareholders

The Board has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Policy and has implemented a procedure to ensure the prompt release to the NSX of price sensitive information. Shareholder newsletters are sent to shareholders at times deemed appropriate by the Board.

All Board members and the external auditor attend the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and are available to answer questions. Notice of the AGM, and related papers, is sent to all Shareholders at least 28 days before the meeting. Resolutions are proposed on each substantially separate issue, including in relation to the Annual Accounts and the Directors' Remuneration Report.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Director's Report
For the year ended 30 June 2011

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2011.

Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities

The business of the Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited (ASSOB) is a matching service between investors and companies raising capital under the Class Order 02/273 and Section 708 of the Corporations Act, 2001. The Board operates through around 25 active accredited sponsor organizations and ASSOB's internal sponsor, Springboard Equtiy, that act like nominated advisors and clients are not able to "list" on the Board for capital raising without the facilitation of the sponsor.

Fees are charged for the preparation of capital structures and Offer Documents by the sponsors for the clients, which after "listing" become Issuers. The Issuers are taken through an instructional/coaching process by the sponsors, which assists the clients to develop good governance and compliance disciplines while they raise capital and afterwards. This provides transparency, certainty and comfort for both the Issuers and the investors, which results in more likelihood that the necessary capital is raised. A success fee taken as a percentage of the capital raised is split between the Company and the sponsor.

All investor transactions are undertaken by a custodial service operated by Shelf Company Services Pty Ltd and are subject to the regulations of the Shelf Company Services Trust Account.

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were:

1. Operating a matching service between investors and companies raising capital under Class Order 02/273 and Section 708 of the Corporations Act, 2001;

2. Providing that service to affiliated sponsors of the ASSOB network who pass the service on to their clients;

3. Providing a Capital Raising Platform that shepherds organisations wishing to raise capital through the process of raising funds for their business as well as educating them in the area of capital raising and the compliance and governance issues allied to this; and

4. Related marketing and promotional activities.

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

Operating Results and Review of Operations for the Year

Operating Results

The net profit for the consolidated entity for the year after income tax was $19,264 (2010 profit: $120,374). The entity was involved in litigation, resulting in legal expenses of $39,193 being incurred. This significant expense resulted in a reduction of profit after income tax by $35,630.

If these legal expenses had not been incurred, profit after income tax for the year would have been $54,894. Included in this profit figure is a Research & Development income tax refund of $53,679 for the year ended 30 June 2011.

Review of Operations

The net profit after tax for the year of $19,264 was made up of a profit of $83,010 for the first half-year ended 31 December 2010 and a loss of $63,746 for the second half-year ended 30 June 2011. The positive results in the first half of the year reflect the successful cost reduction strategy. There were "one off" expenses during the current year of $39,193 for a legal dispute and $60,303 written off as bad debts. Revenue from operations for the year was $868,801 (2010: 971,774), made up of $493,901 for the first half (2010: 524,346) and $374,900 in the second half (2010: $447,428).

Over the past two years ASSOB has concentrated on building up the number of sponsors trained to manage capital raising matters. The directors consider that a sufficient number of sponsors have been accredited. The ongoing sponsor accreditation is maintained at a level sufficient to cover any natural attrition.

ASSOB staff now provide more hands on assistance to the sponsors to increase the success levels in capital raising, in exchange for a larger proportion of the fees generated. Revenues were reduced in the second half of the year due to the reduction in sponsor training fees.

The Company also created in internal sponsor company, Springboard Equity, which is to handle any matters for which there are no suitable sponsors. The full impact of the increase in capital raising fees to flow through from the transition in revenue model had not been achieved by the end of the financial year.

ASSOB's computerised Capital Raising and Matching platform is the most advanced platform of its type on the world. It is continually developed to keep it in this trading position. During the year the system was upgraded to embrace relevant aspects of social media based communication techniques and issuer management as capital raisings pass through the system.

Financial Position

Liquidity and capital resources
At 30 June 2011 the Company had cash at bank of $41,520 and a current receivables balance of $73,569. $53,679 Research & Development refund was due from the Australian Taxation Office. The total current assets amount to $137,571.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities of $126,747 is 1:0.92. This compares favourably to the prior year current ratio of 1:1.29 when the current assets were $245,353 and current liabilities $303,750. This has been achieved by prudent cash flow management and a systematic use of cash provided by operations to pay down creditors.

Asset and capital structure
The Company's most important asset is the intellectual property of the ASSOB capital raising process, the Company's website, which includes the primary and secondary boards; pages for ASSOB listed Issuer companies, support information and tools for sponsors and its relationship with its sponsors and investor subscribers.

Issued capital of $15,292,480 is comprised of $10,825,200 that relates to the period prior to the merger, when the company traded as Appollo Assets Limited, $4,050,751 that relates to the shares previously issued by the Company's subsidiary, ASSOB Pty Ltd prior to the merger and $414,696 issued since the merger.

The Company also has $454,002 in non-current borrowings provided by a director and major shareholders.

Share issues during the year
No shares were issued during the year ended 30 June 2011.

Profile of debts
The group's debt finance is made up of $454,002 loans from a major shareholder and a director. Both are interest only loans with principal repayable in 2014. ASSOB may elect to repay these loans early if it is considered appropriate.

Capital expenditure
The only capital expenditure for the year was $25,916 invested in upgrading the Company's website, which includes the capital raising platform, and other computer equipment assets.

Treasury policy
Cash received is deposited into and payments are made out of the Company's transaction account. The Company keeps a cash balance of $20,000 to $40,000 to maintain liquidity.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company.

Summary of performance

		2007*	2008*	2009*	2010	2011
Gross revenue	$'000	11	-	1,717	983	902
Net profit before tax	$'000	(404)	(179)	(4,876)	4	(117)
Total assets	$'000	178	1	358	469	339
Total liabilities	$'000	-	1	745	733	584
Shareholders' funds	$'000	178	(1)	(387)	(264)	(245)
Earnings per share	Cents	(0.7)	(0.3)	(4.08)	0.09	0.01
Dividends per share	Cents	-	-	-	-	-
Net tangible assets per share	Cents	0.33	(0.0)	(0.33)	(0.25)	(0.24)
Price earnings ratio		**(4.04)**	**(3.04)**	**(0.25)**	**2.34**	**14.61**

* Prior to the merger completed on 26 August 2008 the Company was operating as Appollo Assets Limited, which is reflected in the first two years of this table.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends were paid or recommended for the period.

Events after the Reporting Period

There were no events after the reporting period.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

The Company has set up an internal sponsor to manage matters that result from companies enquiring directly to ASSOB where either a local sponsor or the required expertise does not exist.

Environmental Issues

The Company's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulation under either Commonwealth or State legislation. However ASSOB's policies encourage staff and directors to consider the environment in carrying out their duties.

Information on Directors

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Name, qualifications and independence status	*Age*	*Special responsibilities, experience and other directorships*
Mr Anthony Puls MAICD, Dip REIA Chairman and Founder Non-independent Non-Executive Director	63	Specialist experience in Class Order 02/273 and Section 708 of the Corporations Act, 2001
Mr Paul Niederer B.Comm. Accounting Chief Executive Officer	58	Experience as CEO of ASX listed company Extensive Business establishment and expansion experience with a passion for assisting business start-ups. Director of Pearl Healthcare (ASX:PHL)
Ms Susan Williams MAICD, CPA, ACIS, BA(Acc), MBA, Grad.Dip.App.Corp.Gov. Non-independent non-executive Director	55	Company Secretary Experience as CFO and Company Secretary of ASX listed company, extensive corporate finance and administration experience across diverse industries
Mr Peter Stirling B.Ec Appointed 28 January 2011 Non-independent non-executive Director	63	Experience in journalism and media. Successful business start-up, growth and sale. Director of Pearl Healthcare (ASX:PHL)

Interests in the shares and options of the company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited were:

	Number of ordinary shares	Number of options over ordinary shares
Mr Anthony Puls	49,642,800	Nil
Mr Paul Niederer	401,333	Nil
Ms Susan Williams	43,333	NIl
Mr Peter Stirling	47,995,110	Nil

Company Secretary

Ms Susan Williams BA (Acc), MBA, Grad.Dip.App.Corp.Gov. was appointed as Company Secretary in September 2008. Ms Williams is a CPA, Chartered Secretary and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. She has previously held the role of Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of another listed public entity and prior to that held executive and management roles with various organisations.

Meetings of Directors

Director	Directors' Meetings	
	No. eligible to attend	No. Attended
Mr Anthony Puls	10	10
Mr Paul Niederer	10	10
Ms Susan Williams	10	10
Mr Peter Stirling	5	5

Due to the small size of the Company and its board, there are no committees of directors.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During the year, Directors and Executive officers of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited were insured as part of an insurance policy undertaken against a liability of a nature that is required to be disclosed under the Corporations Act. In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 further details have not been disclosed due to confidentiality provisions in the insurance contract.

Options

No Director or Officer holds any option in the Company or any other right to subscribe for equity or debt securities in the Company.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

During the previous year the Company became involved in litigation. Following a successful mediation of the dispute imminent settlement was reached and the matter was finalised.

Non-audit Services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company and/or Group are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Rothsay) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Director's Report
For the year ended 30 June 2011

The board of directors has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001* and that none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

	2011	2010
	$	$
Audit services	13,000	12,000
Non-audit services	-	-

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A *copy* of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 49 following the auditors' report.

ASIC Class Order 98/100 Rounding of Amounts

The Company is not of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1988 so there is no rounding in the directors' report or financial report.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Director's Report
For the year ended 30 June 2011

Remuneration Policy

This report outlines Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited's remuneration policy for Directors and Key Management Personnel in accordance with AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. There were no other transactions with Key Management Personnel during the year.

The objective of the Company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward corporate governance practices:

- Competitiveness and reasonableness
- Acceptability to shareholders
- Transparency
- Capital management

The Company has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy for the organisation.

Performance-based Remuneration

Incentive payments are made for revenue related performance.

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration packages of the executives have been developed in accordance with the strategy of strictly controlling costs while rewarding performance that achieves revenue and profit targets.

Performance Conditions Linked to Remuneration

Performance incentives for sales related activities that relate to revenue targets are calculated on total additional revenue generated by that employee.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel and Other Executives

The following persons were the executives having greatest authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year.

Name	Position	Employer
Mr Paul Niederer	Chief Executive Officer	ASSOB Pty Ltd
Mr Joseph Olenjik	Marketing Manager	ASSOB Pty Ltd

Changes in Directors and Executives Subsequent to Year-end

Since the end of the financial year Mr Joseph Olenjik has resigned.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Directors' report
For the year ended 30 June 2011

Table of Benefits and Payments

2011	**Short-term employee benefits $**	**Post-employment benefits $**	**Other long-term benefits $**	**Share-based payments $**	**Total $**
Non-Executive Directors:					
Mr Anthony Puls	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Susan Williams	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Peter Stirling	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors:					
Mr Paul Niederer	96,923	8,723	-	-	105,646
Other Key Management Personnel:					
Mr Joseph Oleijnik	109,633	9,000	-	-	118,633
	206,556	17,723	-	-	224,279

2010	**Short-term employee benefits $**	**Post-employment benefits $**	**Other long-term benefits $**	**Share-based payments $**	**Total $**
Non-Executive Directors:					
Mr Anthony Puls	-	-	-	-	-
Ms Susan Williams	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Peter Stirling	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors:					
Mr Paul Niederer	36,700	3,303	-	-	40,003
Ms Terrina Planincic	58,037	5,223	-	-	63,260
Other Key Management Personnel:					
Mr Joseph Oleijnik	107,405	9,000	-	-	116,405
	202,142	17,526	-	-	219,668

Options and Rights Granted (Including Description of Options and Rights Issued as Remuneration)

There were no options or rights granted during the year.

This director's report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Anthony Puls
Chairman

Dated at Bundall this 28 September, 2011.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2011

For the year ended 30 June 2011

In AUD	*Note*	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Parent Entity 2011	Parent Entity 2010
Revenue		868,801	971,774	-	-
Other income		33,473	11,527	-	-
Employee benefits expense		(386,435)	(258,067)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(33,947)	(40,989)	-	-
Sales and marketing expenses		(20,039)	(6,354)	-	-
Bad Debts expense		(60,303)	-		
Cost of sales		(4,803)	(27,250)	-	-
Occupancy costs		(33,014)	(46,521)	-	-
Impairment of assets	*11(a)*	-	-	(762,108)	-
Legal expenses	*9*	(35,630)	(183,102)	-	-
Other expenses		(409,534)	(377,883)	(94,382)	16,673
Financial income	*10*	5,982	145	4,795	-
Financial expenses	*10*	(41,810)	(39,689)	-	-
Net financing costs		(35,828)	(39,544)	4,795	(16,673)
Profit before tax		(117,259)	3,591	(851,695)	(16,673)
Income tax expense	*11*	136,523	116,783	147,201	100,909
Profit for the year		19,264	120,374	(704,494)	84,236
Other Comprehensive Income					
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**19,264**	**120,374**	**(704,494)**	**84,236**
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity		19,264	120,374	(704,494)	84,236
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the parent entity		19,264	120,374	(704,494)	84,236
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share (cents)	*24*	0.01	0.09	N/A	0.06
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	*24*	0.01	0.09	N/A	0.06

The income statement are to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 18 to 46

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

As at 30 June 2011

In AUD	*Note*	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Parent Entity 2011	Parent Entity 2010
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	*26(a)*	41,520	45,486	-	-
Trade and other receivables	*12*	74,157	77,408	-	-
Other financial assets	*13*	-	100,909	53,679	100,909
Other assets	*14*	21,893	21,550	-	-
Total current assets		137,570	245,353	53,679	100,909
Non-current assets					
Investments	*15*	-	-	100	762,208
Property, plant and equipment	*17*	62,358	81,102	-	-
Deferred tax assets	*16*	44,749	54,587	3,900	3,600
Intangible assets	*18*	94,445	87,667	-	-
Total non-current assets		201,552	223,356	4,000	765,808
Total assets		339,122	468,709	57,679	866,717
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	*19*	75,637	261,725	-	-
Employee benefits payable	*21*	36,250	8,945	-	-
Borrowings	*20*	-	-	-	-
Provisions	*22*	14,860	46,553	13,000	12,000
Total current liabilities		126,747	317,223	13,000	12,000
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	*19*	-	-	556,809	662,353
Borrowings	*20*	454,002	415,313	-	-
Employee benefit provisions	*21*	3,612	663	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		457,614	415,976	556,809	662,353
Total liabilities		584,361	733,199	568,809	674,353
Net assets		(245,239)	(264,490)	(512,130)	192,364
Equity					
Issued capital	*23*	15,292,480	15,292,480	15,292,480	15,292,480
Reserves		-	-	-	-
Accumulated losses		(15,537,718)	(15,556,970)	(15,804,610)	(15,100,116)
Total equity	*23*	(245,239)	(264,490)	(512,130)	192,364

The statements of balance sheets are to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 18 to 46

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

Consolidated

In AUD	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2009	15,290,647	(15,677,344)	(386,697)
Total recognised income and expense	-	120,374	120,374
Shares issued	1,833	-	1,833
Balance at 30 June 2010	15,292,480	(15,556,970)	(264,490)
Balance at 1 July 2010	15,292,480	(15,556,970)	(264,490)
Total recognised income and expense	-	19,251	19,251
Shares issued	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	15,292,480	(15,537,719)	(245,239)

Parent Entity

In AUD	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2009	15,290,647	(15,184,352)	106,295
Total recognised income and expense	-	84,236	84,236
Shares issued	1,833	-	1,833
Balance at 30 June 2010	15,292,480	(15,100,116)	192,364
Balance at 1 July 2010	15,292,480	(15,100,116)	192,364
Total recognised income and expense	-	(704,494)	(704,494)
Shares issued	-	-	
Balance at 30 June 2011	15,292,480	(15,804,610)	(512,130)

The statements of balance sheets are to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 18 to 46

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

For the year ended 30 June 2011

		Consolidated		Parent Entity	
In AUD	***Note***	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash receipts from customers		871,708	935,078	-	-
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(1,006,634)	(861,983)	(93,382)	(16,673)
Cash used in operations		(134,926)	73,095	(93,382)	(16,673)
Interest received		5,982	145	4,795	-
Interest paid		(41,810)	(39,689)	-	-
Income tax refund		88,587	-	194,131	-
Net cash from operating activities	*26(b)*	(82,166)	33,551	105,544	(16,673)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	*17*	(3,957)	-	-	-
Capitalised website	*18*	(23,383)	(17,666)	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired and acquisition of businesses	*8*	-	-	-	-
Net cash from investing activities		(27,339)	(17,666)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from the issue of share capital		-	-	-	1,833
Repayment of borrowings		-	(4,198)	-	-
Loans from/(to) related parties		105,544	-	(105,544)	14,840
Net cash from financing activities		105,544	(4,198)	(105,544)	16,673
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,962)	11,687	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		45,481	33,794	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	*26(a)*	41,520	45,481	-	-

The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the Notes to the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 18 to 46

1. Reporting entity

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in Australia.

The address of the Company's registered office is:

Suite 1401 Level 14 The Rocket

203 Robina Town Centre Drive

Robina QLD 4226

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2011 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group'). The Group is primarily involved in the operation of a matching service between investors and companies raising capital under Class Order 02/273 and Section 708 of the Corporations Act, 2001.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ('AASBs') (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial report of the Group and the financial report of the Company also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2011.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial report is prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Trade and other receivables are measured at the amount receivable less any provisions for doubtful debts. Inter-entity receivables are carried at cost less impairment charges.
- Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at fair value.
- Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at fair value based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows.

The methods used to measure fair value are discussed further in Note 4.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency and the functional currency of the Group.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty remain the same as those applied in the 2010 financial report.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- note 8 – acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses.
- note 17 – intangible assets including impairment tests for cash generating units containing goodwill.
- note 21 – provisions.
- note 22 – issued capital.
- note 26 – contingencies.

(e) Going concern

As at 30 June 2011 the Group had a net assets deficit of $245,239 (2010: $264,490. The financial report has been prepared on the basis that the Group is a going concern, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

In determining this basis, the Directors have had regard to the following:

- newly implemented education and training program to increase number of issuers
- employment of an in-house case manager to improve processing efficiencies
- positive cash flow projections for the Group
- a director being a major shareholder of the company who provides funds as and when required
- the raising of funds through issuing ordinary shares to supplement funding of working capital

Based on the above, the Directors are of the opinion that the Group will continue to be able to meet its obligations as they become due and payable over the next twelve months.

3. Summary of Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align with the policies adopted by the Group.

In the Parent Entity's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost.

(ii) Jointly controlled entities (proportionately consolidated investees)

Jointly controlled entities are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions. Jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method .The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs, except as detailed in the following paragraphs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Group's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Share capital

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related tax effects.

Repurchase of share capital
When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity.

Dividends
Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in profit or loss.

(ii) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis or diminishing value basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative periods are:

- plant and equipment : 3-10 years

The residual value, the useful lives and the depreciation method are reassessed at the reporting date.

(d) Intangible assets

The intangible assets of the Group and the Company comprise the following:

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill and goodwill on consolidation are initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business combination exceeds the fair value attributed to the interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Computer Software

Developed

Expenditure on software development activities whereby development is applied to plan or design improved products and processes, is capitalised if the product is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development. Costs directly attributable to the development of software are capitalised including salaries of programmers in creating new enhancements to the software.

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of enhancing software is recognised in profit or loss as an expense as incurred.

Maintenance costs of internally developed software are expensed in profit or loss.

Purchased

The cost of software purchased from third parties and licensed to customers for use is capitalised.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprising customer relationships, brand names, and non-compete agreements that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the profit or loss when incurred.

(v) Statements of cash flows disclosure

Capitalised cost of data and software are disclosed in the statements of cash flows as investing activities, whereas costs which are expensed as incurred are disclosed as operating activities.

(e) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognised on the Group's balance sheet.

(f) Impairment of Assets

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is measured at amortised cost and is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any cumulative losses in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity are transferred to the profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in the profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to cash-generating units (group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(g) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave represent present obligations resulting from the employee's services provided to reporting date. The amounts are undiscounted and based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Group expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and superannuation. Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as cars, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Group as the benefits are taken by the employees.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, plus related on-costs, discounted to present value less the fair value of any related assets. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on national government bonds that have maturity rates approximating the terms of the Group's obligation. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except for those that fail to vest due to market conditions not being met.

When the Company grants options over its shares to employees of subsidiaries, the fair value at grant date is recognised as an increase in the investments in subsidiaries, with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period of the grant.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognised, if as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(i) Revenue

Services rendered

Revenue from memberships and listing fees are recognised when services relating to same are performed.

Revenue from transaction based services is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and receivable, net of returns and allowances.

(j) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense and spread over the lease term.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(k) Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gains and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest on borrowings. All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

(l) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction which is not a business combination that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(i) Tax consolidation

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax-consolidated group.

(m) Goods and services tax

Revenue, 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 ATO is included as a current asset or liability 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 ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(n) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise warrants and share options granted to employees.

(o) Segment reporting

The identification and measurement of segments is subject to the 'management approach'. The 'management approach' requires that operating segments be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly loans and borrowings and related expenses, corporate assets and head office expenses, and income tax assets and liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

(p) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

During the current year the group 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 Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd.

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 Group'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 group's financial statements now contain a 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. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Group follows:

- *AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)*

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments. The Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives ;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss

- *AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)*

This standard removes the requirement for government related entities to disclose details of all transaction with the government and other government related entities and clarifies the definition of a related party to remove inconsistencies and simplify the structure of the standard. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.

- *AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013)*

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:

Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards;
Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

- *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)*

This standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

- *AASB 2009-14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)*

This standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

- *AASB 2010-4: "Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 2 and AASB 138 and AASB Interpretations 9 & 16]" (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2010) and AASB 2009-5 "Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2010).*

These standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.

- *AASB 2010-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023, 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).*

This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. However, the editorial amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the respective amended pronouncements.

- *AASB 2010-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfer of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).*

This Standard adds and amends disclosure requirements about transfers of financial assets, especially with those in respect of the nature of the financial assets involved and the risks associated with them. Accordingly, this Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishing additional disclosure requirements in relation to transfers of financial assets.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

- *AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).*

This Standard makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9: Financial Instruments in December 2010. Accordingly, these amendments will only apply when the entity adopts AASB 9.

As noted above, the Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements from adopting AASB 9.

- *AASB 2010-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [AASB 112] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010).*

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 112: Income Taxes

The amendments brought in by this Standard introduce a more practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model under AASB 140: Investment Property. The amendments brought in by this Standard also incorporate Interpretation 121 into AASB 112.

The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

- *AASB 2010-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 1] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).*

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.

The amendments brought in by this Standard also provide relief for first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to Australian Accounting

Standards.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

- *AASB 2010-10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009-11 & AASB 2010-7] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).*

This Standard makes amendments to ASSB 2009-11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9, and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

The amendments brought in by this Standard ultimately affect AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and provide relief for first-time adopters from having to reconstruct transactions before their transaction.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

The Group does not anticipate early adoption of any of the above Australian Accounting Standards.

4. Determination of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which the property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgably, prudently and without compulsion, The market value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

(ii) Intangible assets

The fair values of assets acquired in business combinations are based on the following for each category of intangible asset:

- Goodwill – discounted cash flows expected to be derived from their use.

(iii) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at the amount receivable less any provisions for doubtful debts. Receivables between entities within the Group are carried at cost less any impairment charges.

(iv) Investments in equity securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. The fair value of held-to-maturity investments is determined for disclosure purposes only.

(v) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of employee share options is measured using a trinomial lattice model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

(vi) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Fair value is calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows.

5. Financial risk management

Overview

The Company and Group have exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's and Group's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, polices and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's and Group's activities. The Company and Group, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.
The Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's and Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Company and Group.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers. For the Company it arises from receivables due from subsidiaries.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's and Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the characteristics of each customer and the industry in which the customers operate.

Geographically credit risk is concentrated in Australia.

The Company and Group have established an allowance for impairment that represents their estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group monitors cash flow requirements from its businesses to optimise its return on cash. Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses including the servicing of financial obligations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Group is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The Group does not adopt a policy of hedging its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

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

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6. Operating segments

The group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive management team (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The internal reports that are reviewed by the executive management team show that the business operates in one segment, being the business of providing a matching service between investors and companies to raise capital under the Class Order 02/273 and Section 708 of the Corporations Act, 2001. Fees are charged for the preparation of capital structures and Offer Documents for the clients which after "listing" become Issuers.

Since internal reports do not differ from the consolidated financial statements, and due to the fact that only one operating segment can be identified, no further information is available in addition to the information that has already been included in the financial statements.

7. Personnel expenses

		Consolidated		Parent	
In AUD	Note	2011	2010	2011	2010
Wages and salaries		386,435	221,304	-	-
Other associated personnel expenses		-	19,713	-	-
Contributions to defined contribution plans		26,419	19,046	-	-
Increase in liability for annual leave		23,251	(1,302)	-	-
Increase in liability for long-service leave		2,949	(694)	-	-

8. Acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses

There were no acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses during the year or the preceding year.

9. Legal Expenses

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Legal expenses to solicitors & barristers	35,630	93,102	-	-
Settlement of legal dispute	-	90,000	-	-
Total legal expense	35,630	183,102	-	-

10. Finance income and expense

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Interest income	5,982	145	4,795	-
Financial income	5,982	145	4,795	-
Interest expense	41,810	39,689	-	-
Financial expenses	41,810	39,689	-	-
Net financing costs/(income)	35,828	39,544	-	-

11. Income tax expense

Recognised in the profit or loss

In AUD	*Note*	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Current tax expense					
Current year		(53,679)	-	(53,679)	-
Adjustments for prior periods	*b)*	(93,222)	(100,909)	(93,222)	(100,909)
		(146,901)	(100,909)	(146,901)	(100,909)
Deferred tax expense					
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		10,378	(15,874)	(300)	-
Total income tax expense/ (benefit)		(136,523)	(116,783)	(147,201)	(100,909)

Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax net profit

In AUD	*Note*	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(117,259)	3,591	(89,587)	(16,673)
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2010: 30%)		(35,178)	1,077	(255,508)	(5,002)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax expense due to:					
Non-deductible impairment	*a)*	-	-	228,632	-
Non taxable income/deductible expenses		(10,378)	(5,618)	(300)	-
R & D Income Tax Refund	*b)*	(146,901)	(100,909)	(146,901)	(100,909)
Tax losses not brought to account		35,178	5,002	26,876	5,002
Recoupment of prior year tax losses not previously brought to account		-	(16,335)	-	-
Income tax expense / (benefit) on pre-tax profit		(136,523)	(116,783)	(147,201)	(100,909)

a) Non-deductible impairment expense relates to the impairment of the investment in the subsidiary of $762,108.

b) Adjustment relates to Research & Development claim made in the financial year ended 30 June 2011 on the 2010 income tax return.

12. Trade and other receivables

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Current				
Trade receivables	74,157	77,408	-	-
	74,157	77,408	-	-

The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks related to other investments is disclosed in Note 23.

13. Other financial assets

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Loans and receivables	-	100,909	-	-
	-	100,909	-	-

14. Other assets

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Deposits	21,893	21,550	-	-
	21,893	21,550	-	-

15. Investments

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Non Current				
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	3,964,656	3,964,656
Impairment loss	-	-	(3,964,556)	(3,202,448)
	-	-	100	762,208

The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks related to other investments is disclosed in Note 24.

16. Tax assets and liabilities
Non-Current tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities
Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

Consolidated *In AUD*	Assets 2011	Assets 2010	Liabilities 2011	Liabilities 2010	Net 2011	Net 2010
Property, plant and equipment	(1,593)	(2,071)	10,576	11,887	8,983	9,816
Tax bases without an asset carrying amount	(40,252)	(47,554)	-	-	(40,252)	(3,610)
Provisions and employee benefits	(13,480)	(16,849)	-	-	(13,480)	(6,482)
Tax losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax (assets) / liabilities	(55,325)	(66,474)	10,576	11,887	(44,749)	(276)
Set off of tax	10,576	11,887	(10,576)	(11,887)	-	-
Net tax (assets) / liabilities	(44,749)	(54,587)	-	-	(44,749)	(276)

16. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Company *In AUD*	**Assets** 2011	**Assets** 2010	**Liabilities** 2011	**Liabilities** 2010	**Net** 2011	**Net** 2010
Tax (assets) / liabilities	(3,900)	(3,600)	-	-	(3,900)	(3,600)
Set off of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net tax (assets) / liabilities	(3,900)	(3,600)	-	-	(3,900)	(3,600)

Movement in temporary differences during the year

Consolidated In AUD	Balance 1 July 09	Balance 30 June 10	Recognised in profit or loss	Acquired in business combinations	Balance 30 June 11
Trade and other receivables	(28,106)	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	4,866	9,816	(833)	-	8,983
Tax bases without an asset carrying amount	(7,872)	(47,554)	7,302	-	(40,252)
Provisions and employee benefits	(7,601)	(16,849)	3,369	-	(13,480)
	(38,713)	(54,587)	9,838	-	(44,749)

Company In AUD					
Provisions and employee benefits	(3,600)	(3,600)	(300)	-	(3,900)
	(3,600)	(3,600)	(300)	-	(3,900)

17. Property, plant and equipment

In AUD	Consolidated	Company
Cost		
Balance at 1 July 2009	152,809	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	142,924	-
Balance at 1 July 2010	142,924	-
Additions	2,533	-
Disposals	(6,806)	-
Subsidiary/business acquisitions	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	138,651	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July 2009	(32,438)	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	(58,950)	-
Balance at 1 July 2010	(58,950)	-
Depreciation for the year	(14,470)	-
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(2,873)	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	(76,293)	-
Carrying amounts		
At 1 July 2009	120,371	-
At 30 June 2010	81,102	-
At 1 July 2010	81,102	-
At 30 June 2011	62,358	-

18. Intangible assets

In AUD	Website	Consolidated Goodwill	Total	Website	Company Goodwill	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 July 2009	89,880	3,202,448	3,292,328	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	118,780	3,202,448	3,321,228	-	-	-
Balance at 1 July 2010	118,780	3,202,448	3,321,228	-	-	-
Additions and costs capitalised	23,383	-	23,382	-	-	-
Subsidiary/business acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	142,163	3,202,448	3,344,610	-	-	-
Amortisation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2009	(7,848)	(3,202,448)	(3,210,296)	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	(31,114)	(3,202,448)	(3,233,562)	-	-	-
Balance at 1 July 2010	(31,114)	-	(31,114)	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	(16,604)	-	(16,604)	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	(47,718)	-	(47,718)	-	-	-
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2009	82,032	-	82,032	-	-	-
At 30 June 2010	87,667	-	87,667	-	-	-
At 1 July 2010	87,667	-	87,667	-	-	-
At 30 June 2011	94,445	-	94,445	-	-	-

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation and impairment charge is recognised in the following line items in the profit or loss:

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Amortisation	(16,604)	(12,030)	-	-
Impairment of assets	-	-	(762,108)	-
	(16,604)	(12,030)	(762,108)	-

19. Trade and other payables

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Current				
Trade payables	57,734	143,192	-	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	17,903	118,533	-	-
	75,637	261,725	-	-

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Non-current				
Loans from controlled entities	-	-	556,809	662,353
	-	-	556,809	662,353

20. Loans and borrowings

In AUD	*Note*	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Non-current					
Loans from Directors	*a)*	304,699	261,009		
Other non-current loans		149,303	154,303	-	-
		454,002	415,312	-	-

a) The loans from directors have been secured by a charge over the company's assets, attract interest at 10% p.a. and are repayable in 2014.

21. Employee benefits

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Current				
Salaries and wages payable	5,076	1,021	-	-
Annual leave payable	31,175	7,924	-	-
	36,251	8,945	-	-
Non Current				
Provision for long service leave	3,612	663	-	-
	3,612	663	-	-
Total employee benefits	39,863	9,608	-	-

22. Provisions

In AUD

Consolidated	Auditor's Remuneration	Other	Total
Balance at 1 July 2009	12,000	-	12,000
Provisions made during the year	12,000	34,553	46,553
Provisions reversed during the year	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
Provisions utilised during the year	(9,000)	-	(9,000)
Balance at 30 June 2010	12,000	34,553	46,553
Balance at 1 July 2010	12,000	34,553	46,553
Provisions made during the year	13,000	1,860	14,860
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-	-
Provisions utilised during the year	(12,000)	(34,553)	(43,553)
Balance at 30 June 2011	13,000	1,860	14,860

In AUD

Company	Auditor's Remuneration	Other	Total
Balance at 1 July 2009	12,000	-	12,000
Provisions made during the year	12,000	-	12,000
Provisions reversed during the year	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
Provisions utilised during the year	(9,000)	-	(9,000)
Balance at 30 June 2010	12,000	-	12,000
Balance at 1 July 2010	12,000	-	12,000
Provisions made during the year	13,000	-	13,000
Provisions reversed during the year	-	-	-
Provisions utilised during the year	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
Balance at 30 June 2011	13,000	-	13,000

23. Issued Capital

Consolidated

In AUD	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2009	15,290,647	(15,677,344)	(386,697)
Total recognised income and expense	-	120,374	120,374
Shares issued	1,833	-	1,833
Balance at 30 June 2010	15,292,480	(15,556,970)	(264,490)
Balance at 1 July 2010	15,292,480	(15,556,970)	(264,490)
Total recognised income and expense	-	19,251	19,251
Shares issued	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	(15,537,719)	(245,239)

Parent Entity

In AUD	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2009	15,290,647	(15,184,352)	106,295
Total recognised income and expense	-	84,236	84,236
Shares issued	1,833	-	1,833
Balance at 30 June 2010	15,292,480	(15,100,116)	192,364
Balance at 1 July 2010	15,292,480	(15,100,116)	192,364
Total recognised income and expense	-	(704,494)	(704,494)
Shares issued	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	15,292,480	(15,804,610)	(512,130)

(a) Share capital transactions

Ordinary shares	*Note*	2011 *shares*	2010 *shares*	2011 *AUD*	2010 *AUD*
On issue at 1 July		140,678,948	140,660,615	15,292,480	15,290,647
Share Consolidation					
- every 10 shares consolidated to 1 share		-	-	-	-
ASSOB Pty Ltd Acquisition	*(i)*				
- Issued of shares		-	-	-	-
- Share conversion		-	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary				-	-
Share Issues					
- in lieu of consultancy fee		-	18,333	-	1,833
- Share purchase plan		-	-	-	-
- under prospectus		-	-	-	-
On issue at 30 June – fully paid		140,678,948	140,678,948	15,292,480	15,292,480

23. Issued Capital (continued)

(b) Options

	2011	2010	2011	2010
	Number	*Number*	*AUD*	*AUD*
Balance at 1 July	-	5,305,600	-	-
- Options cancelled (net of tax)	-	(5,305,600)	-	-
- Options consolidation (every 10 options consolidated to 1 option)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June	-	-	-	-

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. In respect of any of the Company's shares that may be held by the group from time to time, all rights are suspended until those shares are reissued.

24. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2011 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of $19,264 (2010: $120,374) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2011 of 140,676,898 (2010: 140,678,898), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

		Consolidated	
In AUD	**Note**	2011	2010
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders		19,264	120,374

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

In number of shares		2011	2010
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	*23*	140,678,898	140,660,615
Effect of shares issued	*23*	-	18,333
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June		140,678,898	140,678,898

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2011 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of $19,264 (2010: $120,374) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2011 of 140,6,78,898 (2010: 140,6,78,898), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)

	2011	2010
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)	19,264	120,374

Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)

	Note	2011	2010
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June		140,678,898	140,678,898
Effect of share options and warrants on issue	*23*	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 30 June		140,678,898	140,678,898

Basic earnings per share

In cents	2011	2010
From continuing operations	0.01	0.09

Diluted earnings per share

In cents	2011	2010
From continuing operations	0.01	0.09

25. Financial instruments

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

		Consolidated carrying amount		Company carrying amount	
In AUD	***Note***	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Trade and other receivables	*12*	20,478	77,407	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	*26*	41,520	45,486	-	-
Loans and receivables	*13*	53,679	100,909	53,679	-
		115,677	223,802	53,679	-

Impairment losses

The aging of the Group's trade receivables at the reporting date was:

Consolidated

In AUD	**Gross 2011**	**Impairment 2011**	**Gross 2010**	**Impairment 2010**
Not past due	-	-	-	-
Past due 0-30 days	3,812	-	4,510	-
Past due 31-120 days	16,078	-	36,368	-
More than one year	-	-	36,529	-
	19,890	-	77,407	-

Company

In AUD	**Gross 2011**	**Impairment 2011**	**Gross 2010**	**Impairment 2010**
Not past due	-	-	-	-
Past due 0-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-120 days	-	-	-	-
More than one year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

Consolidated

In AUD	**2011**	**2010**
Balance at 1 July	77,407	77,407
Impairment loss recognised	-	-
Balance at 30 June	77,407	77,407

Company

No intangibles or impairment losses exist for the company.

Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

Consolidated

30 June 2011 *In AUD*	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	75,637	-	-	34,491
	75,637	-	-	34,491

30 June 2010 *In AUD*	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	129,719	-	83,469	46,250
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
	129,719	-	83,469	46,250

Company

30 June 2011 *In AUD*	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

30 June 2010 *In AUD*	Carrying amount	Contract-ual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 mnths
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Secured bank loans	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

Consolidated *In thousands of AUD*	30 June 2011		30 June 2010	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	41,520	41,520	45,486	45,486
Trade and other receivables	74,157	74,157	77,407	77,407
Trade and other payables	(126,747)	(126,747)	(248,252)	(248,252)
	(11,070)	(11,070)	(125,359)	(125,359)

Company *In thousands of AUD*	30 June 2011		30 June 2010	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	100	100	762,208	762,208
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-
	100	100	762,208	762,208

The basis for determining the fair values is disclosed in Note 4.

26a. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		Company	
In AUD	2011	2010	2011	2010
Bank balances	41,520	45,481	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	41,520	45,481	-	-

The Group's exposure to credit risks related to other investments is disclosed in Note 24.

26b. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

		Consolidated		Company	
In AUD	***Note***	**2011**	**2010**	**2011**	**2010**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year		19,264	120,374	(704,494)	84,236
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation	*17*	39,061	28,959	-	-
Amortisation	*18*	-	12,030	762,108	-
Impairment of goodwill		-	-	-	-
Equity-settled share based payments expense		-	1,833	-	-
Share issue		-	-	-	-
Inter entity loan brought in when merging		-	-	-	-
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions		58,325	163,196	57,614	84,236
Change in trade and other receivables		57,517	(15,419)	47,230	-
Change in other financial assets	*a)*	(58,313)	(100,909)	-	(100,909)
Change in other assets		-	-	-	-
Change in non-current receivables		-	-	-	-
Change in deferred tax asset		9,838	(15,874)	(300)	-
Change in prepayments		-	-	-	-
Change in trade and other payables		(53,428)	(28,267)	-	-
Change in deferred income		-	-	-	-
Change in provisions and employee benefits		(96,105)	30,824	1,000	-
Net cash from operating activities		(82,166)	33,551	105,544	(16,673)

a) Receivable relates to Research & Development claim made in the financial year ended 30 June 2011 on the income tax return for the 2010 income tax return.

27. Contingencies

Tenancy Dispute
There is a current dispute with a former landlord regarding a tenancy lease over previous office space. As per the lease contract, the lease expired on 30 April 2010. The landlord is disputing that the lease has expired and the consolidated entity is defending its position that no lease exists.

No liability is recognised in the financial statements on the basis that there is no certainty the liability has been incurred. In the event that the Company is unsuccessful a potential liability of approximately $228,795exists.

28. Related parties

The following were key management personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Non-executive directors
Anthony Puls
Susan Williams
Peter Stirling (appointed 28 January 2011)

Executive director
Paul Niederer

Executives
Joseph John Olejnik

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Short-term employee benefits	206,556	202,142	-	-
Other long term benefits	17,723	17,526	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-
	224,279	219,668	-	-

Individual Directors and executives compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual Directors and executives' compensation and some equity instruments disclosures as permitted by Corporations Regulation are provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' report on pages 5 to 13.

Apart from the details disclosed in this Note, no Director has entered into a material contract with the Company or the Group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interests existing at year-end.

Transactions with key management personnel and their related parties

The following material transactions have occurred with related parties during the year ended 30 June 2011:

Mr Anthony Puls has provided a loan to the Company under a loan agreement by which interest at 10% per annum is payable. For the year ended 30 June 2011 an amount of $16,733.87 interest was paid or payable by the Company to Mr Puls. Mr Puls further agreed to finance legal fees in relation to a dispute with a stakeholder. The payment of these legal fees has increased Mr Puls' loan by $43,689.07 to $304,698.40

Mr Adam Hudson, whose associate is a major shareholder, has provided a loan to the Company through Hudson Capital Pty Ltd under a loan agreement by which interest at 10% per annum is payable. For the year ended 30 June 2011 an amount of $15,946.96 interest was paid or payable by the Company to Mr Adam Hudson's company. The Company made a repayment of principle of $5,000. This repayment has decreased Mr Hudson's loan to $149,303.17

During the year Infomedia Publishing, of which Mr Niederer is a director and shareholder, received $17,247.24 for the provision of consulting fees.

During the year Biz-Point solutions of which Ms Williams is a director of the trustee invoiced $30,000 for the provision of company secretarial services.

Non-current payables (Note 20) includes related party loans of $304,698.40 from Tony Puls and Hudson Capital Pty Ltd for $149,303.17.

28. Related parties (continued)

Options and rights over equity instruments

The movement during the reporting period in the number of options over ordinary shares in ASSOB Ltd held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

Directors	Held at 1 July 2010	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Expired	Held at 30 June 2010	Vested during the year	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2011
Mr A Puls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P Niederer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms S Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives							
Mr J Oleijnik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Movements in shares

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

Directors	Held at 1 July 2010	Purchases	Received on exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2011
Mr A Puls	49,642,800	-	-	-	49,642,800
Mr P Niederer	401,333	-	-	-	401,333
Ms S Williams	43,333	-	-	-	43,333
Mr P Stirling	-	47,995,110	-	-	47,995,110
Executives					
Mr J Oleijnik	-	-	-	-	-

Subsidiaries

Unsecured loans are made by entities within the wholly owned group (refer to Note 28) which are at call, and are non-interest bearing.

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Directors' declaration

29. Group entities

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest 2011	Ownership interest 2010
Parent entity			
Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd			
Subsidiaries			
ASSOB Pty Ltd	Australia	-	100%
ASSOB Private Pty Ltd (deregistered 23 September 2010)	Australia	-	100%
ASSOB Media Services Pty Ltd (deregistered 6 October 2010)	Australia	-	100%
Executive Equity Pty Ltd	Australia	-	100%
Springboard Equity Pty Ltd (formerly ASSOB Sponsor Pty Ltd)	Australia	-	100%

30. Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events.

31. Auditor's remuneration

In AUD	Consolidated 2011	Consolidated 2010	Company 2011	Company 2010
Audit services				
Auditors of the Company				
Rothsay Chartered Accountants:				
Audit and review of financial reports	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
	13,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
Other services				
Auditors of the Company	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and its controlled entities
Directors' declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 14 to 46 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and consolidated group;

2) the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Finance Officer have each declared that:

   (a) the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with s286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;

   (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

   (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view;

3) in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act from the Chief Executive Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

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

For and on behalf of the Board.

Anthony Puls
Chairman

Dated at Bundall on this 28 September 2011

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities

Rothsay
Chartered Accountants

AUSTRALIAN SMALL SCALE OFFERINGS BOARD LTD ABN: 21 109 469 383
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN SMALL SCALE OFFERINGS BOARD LTD

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd (the company) and Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and controlled entities (the consolidated entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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. Those 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 the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair 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.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

Chartered Accountants
NUMBER ONE IN NUMBERS

Level 1, 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney NSW 2000
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Phone: (02) 8815 5400 Fax: (02) 8815 5401

ABN: 59 087 479 410

COVER OF EXCELLENCE
Liability Limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

AUSTRALIAN SMALL SCALE OFFERINGS BOARD LTD ABN: 21 109 469 383
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN SMALL SCALE OFFERINGS BOARD LTD

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd and Controlled Entities is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the company and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

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 Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2011, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Material Uncertainty Regarding Continuation as a Going Concern

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 2(e) to the financial statements, which discloses that the consolidated entity, as at 30 June 2011 had a net assets deficit of $245,239 (2010 - $264,490).This condition, along with the contingent liability set out in Note 26, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and therefore whether the consolidated entity may realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business and in amounts different from those stated in the financial statements.

Name of Firm: Rothsay Chartered Accountants

Name of Partner: Frank Vrachas

Address: Level 1 , 12 O'Connell Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dated this 28 day of September 2011

Lead Auditor’s Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

Rothsay
Chartered Accountants

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF AUSTRALIAN SMALL SCALE OFFERINGS BOARD LTD AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2011 there have been:

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

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm	Rothsay Chartered Accountants
Name of Partner	Frank Vrachas
Date	28/09/2011
Address	Level 1 , 12 O'Connell Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

NSX Additional information

Additional information required by the National Stock Exchange of Australia Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere.

Shareholdings (as at 15 September 2011)

Substantial shareholders

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Number
Mr Anthony Franz Lucien Puls & Ms Paulette Susan Kulak	49,642,800
Mr Peter Stirling & Mrs Rosalind Stirling	47,995,110
Lion Bridge Investments Pty Ltd	16,322,665

Voting rights

Ordinary shares

Refer to Note 23 in the financial statements.

Options

There are no options.

Warrants

There are no warrants.

	NUMBER OF EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS		
Category	**Ordinary shares**	**Options**	**Warrants**
1 – 1,000	12	-	-
1,001 – 5,000	26	-	-
5,001 – 10,000	6	-	-
10,001 – 100,000	56	-	-
100,000 and over	74	-	-
	174	-	-

Holders of less than marketable parcels

At 15 September 2011 there were 55 holders holding less than a marketable parcel.

Restricted securities

There are no restricted securities on issue.

Unquoted securities

There are no unquoted securities on issue.

Securities Exchange

The Company is listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia. The home exchange is Newcastle.

Other information

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Ltd, incorporated and domiciled on Australia, is a publicly listed Company limited by shares.

NSX Additional information (continued)

Ten largest shareholders

Name	Number of ordinary shares held	Percentage of capital held
Mr Anthony Franz Lucien Puls & Ms Paulette Susan Kulak	49,642,800	35.288
Mr Peter Stirling & Mrs Rosalind Stirling	47,995,110	34.117
Lion Bridge Investments Pty Ltd	16,322,665	11.603
Red Water Dragon Pty Ltd	2,562,493	1.822
Mrs Geraldine Mary Golding	2,129,245	1.514
Mariapillai Pathmanaban	1,261,290	0.897
Mr David William Spain	1,200,000	0.853
Ryhat Establishment	875,000	0.622
Xiao Bo Zhou	874,000	0.621
Four Brothers Developments Pty Ltd	861,632	0.612
	123,724,235	87.949

Offices and officers

Company Secretary

Ms Susan Williams

Registered Office

Australian Small Scale Offerings Board Limited
Corporate Centre One Level 15
2 Corporate Court
Bundall Qld 4217
Telephone: 1300 722 954
Facsimile: 1300 722 593
Email: info@assob.com.au
Web: www.assob.com.au

Location of Share Registry

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 7, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: 1300 737 760, International: +61 2 9290 9600
Facsimile: 1300 653 459, International: +61 2 9279 0664
Email: enquiries@boardroomlimited.com.au
Web: www.boardroomlimited.com.au