ABN: 80 001 072 073

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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Directors' Report

30 June 2023

Your Directors present their report on Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Qualifications, experience and special responsibilities	Appointed/resigned
T Johnson	Chair	Company Director	
A Mangles	Treasurer	Retired	
M Appleton	Director	Retired	
T Faricy	Director	Training Manager	
S Connor	Director	Retired	Appointed 26 April 2023
M Cocks	Director	Hospital Security	Appointed 26 April 2023
D Tully	Director	Retired	Resigned 13 April 2023
K Haines	Director	Retired	Resigned 2 February 2023

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Review of operations

The result of the Company amounted to a surplus of \$385,787 (2022: deficit of \$61,606).

Principal activities

The principal activities of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited during the financial year were to maintain and conduct a Bowling Club for the accommodation of the members of the Club, to promote the game of Bowls and to encourage social activities between the members of the Club.

No significant changes in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short term objectives

The Company's short term objectives are to provide a venue where members and visitors can enjoy the game of bowls in a relaxed and friendly environment.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2023

Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are not only to promote and encourage further development in the game of bowls, but as well remain a viable and profitable establishment for years to come so the venue can provide members with new services and amenities.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

- implement cost cutting measures to areas that are deemed non-value added; and
- member drives to increase the Company's membership base.

Performance measures

The Company assesses its performance in terms of its achievement of strategic and financial objectives with reference to:

- the quality of the service and facilities provided to members;
- the ability to generate strong cash flows from its operating activities;
- the trading and overall financial result; and
- the stability of the balance sheet with respect to the Company's liquidity and the totals levels of debt.

Members guarantee

The Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited is a Company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the Company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$ 2 for members, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

At 30 June 2023 the collective liability of members was \$ 3,680 (2022: \$ 2,934).

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Directors' Report

30 June 2023

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 13 meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
T Johnson	13	12
A Mangles	13	11
M Appleton	13	13
T Faricy	13	12
S Connor	3	3
M Cocks	3	2
D Tully	10	8
K Haines	8	6
K Hailles	0	Ü

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

T Johnson

Chair

Dated: 6 October 2023



Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023, 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.

Doly Andt Daley Audit

Stephen Milgate

Partner

Wollongong

Dated: 6 October 2023

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Wollongong

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	1,815,964	959,077
Other income	4	36,877	110,678
Gain on revaluation of investment property	9	300,000	-
		2,152,841	1,069,755
Employee benefits expense		(595,962)	(322,188)
Cost of sales		(563,477)	(307,093)
Clubhouse operation expense		(368,291)	(278,849)
Depreciation expense	8	(90,005)	(72,711)
Member expenses		(79,250)	(58,390)
Finance expenses		(27,479)	(15,686)
Lease expenses	10	(2,077)	(13,586)
Sponsorship and donations		(14,544)	(6,745)
Other operating expenses		(25,969)	(56,113)
	_	(1,767,054)	(1,131,361)
Result for the year	_	385,787	(61,606)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Revaluation of land	_	1,950,000	
Other comprehensive income for the year	_	1,950,000	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,335,787	(61,606)

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As at 30 June 2023

		2023	2022
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	224,498	264,589
Trade and other receivables	7	14,477	17,403
Prepayments		50,860	44,512
Inventories	_	45,736	45,458
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		335,571	371,962
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	6,405,844	4,363,807
Investment properties	9	1,100,000	800,000
Right-of-use assets	10		2,077
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		7,505,844	5,165,884
TOTAL ASSETS		7,841,415	5,537,846
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	100,389	130,891
Borrowings	12	60,353	70,014
Lease liabilities			6,480
Employee benefits	13	75,171	56,160
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		235,913	263,545
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	290,513	300,768
Employee benefits	13	7,707	2,038
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	298,220	302,806
TOTAL LIABILITIES		534,133	566,351
NET ASSETS	_	7,307,282	4,971,495
	-		

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As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
EQUITY			
Reserves	18	5,403,581	3,453,581
Retained earnings		1,903,701	1,517,914
TOTAL EQUITY	n control and on the last	7,307,282	4,971,495

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,517,914	3,453,581	4,971,495
Result for the year	385,787		385,787
Revaluation of land	<u>-</u>	1,950,000	1,950,000
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,903,701	5,403,581	7,307,282
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,579,520	3,453,581	5,033,101
Result for the year	(61,606)	-	(61,606)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,517,914	3,453,581	4,971,495

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		2,047,246	1,148,378
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,860,578)	(1,124,773)
Interest received		13	102
Interest expense		(18,334)	(7,914)
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities		168,347	15,793
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	_	(182,042)	(128,792)
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	-	(182,042)	(128,792)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (repayment of)/proceeds from borrowings		(19,916)	152,740
Repayment of lease liability	_	(6,480)	(8,404)
Net cash (used)/provided by used by financing activities	<u> </u>	(26,396)	144,336
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(40,091)	31,337
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		264,589	233,252
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	224,498	264,589

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

The financial report covers Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited as an individual entity. Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer,
- 2. Identify the performance obligations,
- 3. Determine the transaction price,
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations, and
- 5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Bar sales and poker machine income

Revenue is recognised at the point the customer purchases the goods and services at the venue. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the time of purchase.

Commissions

Commissions income is recognised over the period in which the related services are rendered.

Membership subscriptions

Membership services requires the annual subscription payment to be made upfront. A contract liability is recognised on receipt of the payment and recognised on a straight-line basis as revenue as the services are provided.

Government COVID-19 stimulus income

Income is recognised in the period it is earned. This is generally consistent with when payment is received for the cash flow boost and small business grant. For JobKeeper payments this is based on when amounts are receivable.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue and other income

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Rental income

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over a period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

(b) Goods and services tax (GST)

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 Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(c) Income tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(d) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

(g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Net gains or losses, including any interest income are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse to the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables has been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Where the Company renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, lease liabilities, bank and other loans.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

(i) Investment property

Investment property is held to generate long term rental yields and capital growth.

Investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as other income/expenses.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Each other class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Under the cost model, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Under the revaluation model, assets are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Land

Land is measured using the revaluation model.

A valuation was performed on the Company's land at 30 June 2023 by an independent valuer. At the end of each reporting period, the Directors update their assessment of the fair value of each instrument, taking into account the most recent valuation.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on either a straight-line or diminishing value basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5 - 5%
Plant & equipment	9 - 50%
Poker machines	13 - 40%

(k) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates incorporating bonds rated AAA or AA by credit agencies, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(I) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has adopted all applicable standards which became effective for the first time during 30 June 2023. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below:

Key judgments - investment property

The Directors have assessed the non-core land and buildings owned by the Company to be an investment property as it is being held to generate long term rental yields and capital growth.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers.

Key estimates - useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain property, plant and equipment.

Key estimates - employee entitlements

As described in the accounting policies, provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. These estimates are made taking into account a range of possible outcomes and will vary as further information is obtained.

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Notes to the infancial statement	Notes	to	the	Financial	Statements
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For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

4 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue and Other Income	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
- Bar sales	1,189,377	617,074
- Poker machine revenue	501,506	252,836
- Bowls income	54,026	32,736
- Member subscriptions	23,771	30,136
- Poker machine GST rebate	17,180	12,885
- Commissions income	3,414	1,815
- Keno commissions	20,860	8,249
- TAB commission (net)	5,830	3,346
	1,815,964	959,077
Other revenue		
- Government COVID-19 stimulus income	· · · · · · · ·	64,107
- Rental income	25,753	25,642
- Apprentice rebate incentives	-	13,220
- Interest received	13	102
- Sundry income	11,111	7,607
	36,877	110,678

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers has been disaggregated, the following table shows this breakdown:

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers	1,813,904	333,077
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,815,964	959,077
- Over time	23,771	30,136
- At a point in time	1,792,193	928,941

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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2023 \$	2022 \$
\$	\$
62,969	30,703
25,006	25,562
199,492	239,027
224,498	264,589
	25,006 199,492

17,403 14,477 Other receivabes

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

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N	otes to the Financial Statements		
Fo	r the Year Ended 30 June 2023		
8	Property, plant and equipment	2023 \$	2022 \$
	LAND AND BUILDINGS		
	Land - Clubhouse At fair value	5,550,000	3,600,000
	Buildings At cost Accumulated depreciation	1,414,083 (850,290)	1,384,751 (804,209)
		563,793	580,542
	Total land and buildings	6,113,793	4,180,542
	Plant and equipment At cost Accumulated depreciation	927,547 (639,750)	774,837 (606,764)
		287,797	168,073
	Poker machines		
	At cost	408,662	408,662
	Accumulated depreciation	(404,408)	(393,470)
		4,254	15,192
	Total property, plant and equipment	6,405,844	4,363,807

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

8 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Land and buildings \$	Plant and equipment	Poker machines \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2023				
Balance at the beginning of year	4,180,542	168,073	15,192	4,363,807
Additions	29,332	152,710	-	182,042
Revaluation	1,950,000		_	1,950,000
Depreciation expense	(46,081)	(32,986)	(10,938)	(90,005)
Balance at the end of the year	6,113,793	287,797	4,254	6,405,844

(b) Core and Non-Core Property

As required under section 41J of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, the Company is required to specify the core property and non-core properties owned as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, the Directors considers as core property the licensed premises from which the Club operates at Greta Street, Woonona, including all freehold land referred to in the title deed of the main licenses premises site.

The investment property at note 9 is not considered to be a core property of the Company given that it is not the defined premises of the Company, nor any facility provided by the Company for the use of its members and their guests, nor any other property declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the Company, to be core property of the Company.

(c) Revaluation of land

A valuation of land was performed by an independent valuer for financial reporting purposes as at 30 June 2023.

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

9 Investment Property

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	800,000	800,000
Fair value adjustments	300,000	
Balance at end of year	1,100,000	800,000

The Company's investment property is carried at fair value.

10 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over gaming equipment.

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

The Company has a lease over gaming equipment for 36 months, with no option to extend, that expired during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Right-of-use assets

	Plant and Equipment
	\$
Year ended 30 June 2023	
Balance at beginning of year	2,077
Depreciation charge	(2,077)
Balance at end of year	

ABN: 80 001 072 073

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

10 Leases

11

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Company is a lessee are shown below:

leases where the Company is a lessee are shown below:		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest expense	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,123
Depreciation expense	2,077	12,463
	2,077	13,586
Future Lease Payments		
Future lease payments in relation to lease liabilities as at period		
end are as follows:		
Within one year		6,480
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years		_
		6,480
Statement of Cash Flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	6,480	8,404
Total cash outflow for leases		8,404
Trade and Other Payables		
Trade payables	15,821	62,546
Contract liabilities - subscriptions in advance	25,601	20,837
Other payables	58,967	47,508
	100,389	130,891

ABN: 80 001 072 073

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

12 Borrowings

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Bank loans	15,841	25,502
Other unsecured loans	44,512	44,512
	60,353	70,014
NON-CURRENT		
Bank loans	290,513	300,768

Securities pledged

Bank loans are secured by:

- a registered mortgage over the investment property at note 9; and
- a general security agreement over all present and after acquired property.

13 Employee Benefits

Long service leave	7,707	2,038
NON-CURRENT		
	75,171	56,160
Long service leave	13,478	9,796
Annual leave	61,693	46,364
CURRENT		

14 Interests of Key Management Personnel

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$93,076 (2022: \$25,988).

15 Auditors' Remuneration

Remuneration of the auditor Daley Audit, for:

- auditing of financial statements

13		

12,600

ABN: 80 001 072 073

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

16 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022: None).

17 Related Party Transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

There have been no transactions with any related parties.

18 Reserves

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records realised gains on revaluation of property, plant and equipment recorded at fair value.

19 Events after the end of the Reporting Period

The financial report was authorised for issue on 6 October 2023 by the Board of Directors.

Other than the above, there has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial periods.

20 Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

5-9 Greta Street

Woonona NSW 2517

ABN: 80 001 072 073

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of the Company declare that:

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- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 27, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure Standard; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. 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.

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

T Johnson

Chair

Dated: 6 October 2023



Independent Audit Report to the members of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *Corporatoins Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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Independent Audit Report to the members of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information is the Directors report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon accompanying the financial report.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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



Independent Audit Report to the members of Woonona Bowling & Recreation Club Limited

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Delay Audit

Daley Audit

Partner

Wollongong

Dated: 6 October 2023

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