

THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
ABN 55 000 829 489

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the period were to promote and conduct the game of golf and such other sports, games, amusements, entertainments, entertainers and pastimes and recreation (indoor and outdoor) as the company may deem expedient.

These principal activities assist in achieving the short term and long term objectives of the company by:

- providing sporting facilities for the members and the community; and
- providing entertainment, dining, gaming and social facilities for members and the community; and
- providing turnover, cash flow and profit to meet the financial objectives of the company.

Short and Long Term Objectives of the Company

The company has identified the following short term objectives:

- To meet industry standards for the provision of a smoke free and safe environment for our members, their guests and the staff.
- To restructure current leases to maximise fiscal efficiencies.
- To foster and support local community and sporting organisations to the minimum of our yearly Club Grants requirements, and to provide a "Club House" facility to those organisations that desire it.
- To continue to establish cart paths around the golf course to counter the loss of golf course income experienced in the wet periods.
- To maintain and renew where necessary the company's assets and facilities to a standard expected by its members.
- To explore avenues of increased efficiencies and additional income streams to meet the demands on cash-flow into the future.
- To meet, as a minimum goal, industry benchmarks in our administration of the company, and the provision of services and standards of operation to our members, their guests and our community.
- To continually invest in our environment as finance and technology permits.

The company has identified the following long term objectives:

- To promote the sport of golf in the community and to be recognised for our contribution to the sport.
- To grow the company's operations in accordance with members' interests.
- To remain financially secure.
- To actively search and research other avenues of income that may work with the interests of the members in mind.
- To continually invest in our environment as finance and technology permits.
- To continue to adopt energy efficiency and waste management programs.
- To continue to pursue the opportunities with third parties to improve course infrastructure.
- The establishment of a diversification strategy to provide a sound base for the company to remain financially strong through hard times and to prosper into future ventures, if it so desires.

Strategies

The company has adopted the following strategies in order to achieve these objectives:

- The development and implementation of the company's strategic plan. The Plan is designed as a "living document" so that future Boards understand exactly where expenditure is aimed and can be altered as they see fit at the time, e.g. technology advances, products become more affordable etc.
- The preparation of an annual budget which is regularly reviewed by management and the Directors.
- Money that is in excess of liquidity and working capital needs at the end of the financial year is usually directed as payments against finance facilities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Performance Measurement

The company uses the following key performance indicators to measure performance:

- tournament participation numbers are monitored and prize money set to ensure tournaments generate additional revenue to the company.
- EBITDA for the company was 14.8% (2019: 10.7%) compared to the industry benchmark of 15%.
- Profit, after income tax expense, for the period was \$155,334 compared to the 2019 financial year profit of \$3,475.
- The directors undertake surveys of member and visitor satisfaction including through electronic and hard copy forms, in relation to services provided by the company and actioning survey outcomes.
- The directors regularly compare trading performance and key ratios against historical data and industry benchmarks for all departments within the club.
- Membership for the period was 2,343 compared to a prior financial year membership of 2,830.

Disruption of trade COVID-19

During the year the World Health Organisation declared a global pandemic. As a result the Australian Government imposed strict restrictions on Registered Clubs imposing a forced closure. These restrictions were eased in June 2020.

The Yamba Golf and Country Club Ltd had severely restricted trade between 23 March 2020 and 1 June 2020.

Directors Information

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year and the period that each director has been in office:

Directors Name	Special Responsibilities	Period as Director	Qualifications and Experience
Anthony Moran	President & Chairman Member Greens Committee	Appointed 25 May 2008	Licensed Plumber & Gasfitter
Graham Niland	Senior Vice President Member Greens Committee Member Match Committee	Appointed 27 May 2012	Retired flight steward
Patricia McDermid	Director Member Match Committee	Appointed 25 May 2010	Retired Medical Receptionist
Andrew Kelly	Director Member Greens Committee	Appointed 17 May 2015	Retired Manager
Brian Smith	Director Member Greens Committee	Appointed 15 May 2016	Retired Teacher
Margaret Solomon	Director Member Greens Committee	Appointed 15 May 2016	Retired Business Owner
Wayne Rice	Director Junior Vice President Member Greens Committee Member Match Committee	Appointed 29 October 2017	Retired Teacher

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Directors Name	Special Responsibilities	Period as Director	Qualifications and Experience
Ian Tyler	Director Member Greens Committee	Appointed 20 December 2017	Retired Accountant
Paul Thompson	Director	Appointed May 2020	Business Owner
Alan Syle	Director	Appointed 30 October 2019 Resigned December 2019	Retired Financial Advisor
Michael Shirlow	Director Member Match Committee	Appointed 15 May 2016 Resigned 13 January 2020	Certified Practicing Accountant

All current directors form the Finance Committee.

Company Secretary

Luke Stephenson was appointed as the company secretary on 18 March 2013. Luke has worked in the Registered Clubs industry for 21 years.

Meetings of Directors

During the period, 12 meetings of directors were held and the attendances by each director during the period were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Eligible to attend	Number attended
Anthony Moran	12	12
Graham Niland	12	12
Patricia McDermid	12	9
Andrew Kelly	12	10
Michael Shirlow	3	-
Brian Smith	12	12
Margaret Solomon	12	10
Wayne Rice	12	11
Ian Tyler	12	9
Alan Syle	3	2
Paul Thompson	2	2

Membership Details

The Yamba Golf & Country Club Ltd is a public company limited by guarantee and no shares or options are issued. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company.

Membership Class	Number of Members	Individual Members Contribution on winding up of Company	Total Members Contribution on winding up of Company
Ordinary	464	\$ 1	\$ 464
Social	1,871	\$ 1	\$ 1,871
Life	4	\$ 1	\$ 4
Junior	4	\$ 1	\$ 4
Total	2,343		\$ 2,343

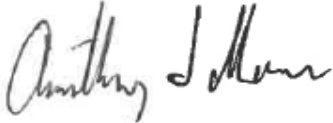
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is attached to these financial statements.

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



Anthony Moran
President



Graham Niland
Senior Vice President

Dated: 30 September 2020

**AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD**

ABN 55 000 829 489

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period to 30 June 2020 there has 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.

CROWE CENTRAL NORTH



Kylie Ellis
Partner

Registered Company Auditor (ASIC RAN 483424)
Suite 5, 30 Coldstream Street
YAMBA NSW 2464

Dated: 30 September 2020

The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division, and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is the Crowe Australasia external audit division. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

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THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
ABN 55 000 829 489

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenues	2	4,267,759	5,165,051
Other income	3	358,478	97,672
Advertising and promotional expenses		(50,928)	(85,429)
Cost of goods sold	4	(937,647)	(1,199,660)
Depreciation expense		(488,568)	(506,349)
Employee benefits expense		(1,818,550)	(2,048,210)
Finance costs		(40,319)	(53,262)
Members amenities and entertainment		(168,299)	(218,670)
Occupancy costs		(493,222)	(539,493)
Poker machine tax		(30,046)	(115,346)
Other expenses		(443,324)	(492,829)
Profit before income tax expense		155,334	3,475
Income tax expense	1(b)	-	-
Profit after income tax expense		155,334	3,475
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		155,334	3,475

THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
ABN 55 000 829 489

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	169,658	125,326
Trade and other receivables	6	28,901	57,807
Inventories	7	56,655	79,663
Investments and other financial assets	8	750	750
Other current assets	9	154,815	49,346
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		410,779	312,892
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,527,272	3,799,227
Right-of-use assets	11	335,963	-
Intangible assets	12	588,000	588,000
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		4,451,235	4,387,227
TOTAL ASSETS		4,862,014	4,700,119
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	337,246	459,370
Lease liabilities	14	83,514	-
Borrowings	15	50,171	169,674
Provisions	16	159,837	280,211
Other liabilities	17	-	172,863
Contract liabilities	18	206,937	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		837,705	1,082,118
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	21,053	-
Borrowings	15	420,968	445,133
Lease liabilities	14	243,233	-
Provisions	16	39,935	28,859
Other liabilities	17	-	15,169
Contract liabilities	18	14,946	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		740,135	489,161
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,577,840	1,571,279
NET ASSETS		3,284,174	3,128,840
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		3,284,174	3,128,840
TOTAL EQUITY		3,284,174	3,128,840

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	3,125,365	3,125,365
Profit after income tax expense	3,475	3,475
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u>3,128,840</u>	<u>3,128,840</u>
Profit after income tax expense	155,334	155,334
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>3,284,174</u>	<u>3,284,174</u>

THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		4,442,447	5,058,635
Interest received		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,122,378)	(4,610,786)
Finance costs		(40,319)	(53,262)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>279,750</u>	<u>394,587</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	61,478
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(434,787)	(404,308)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(434,787)</u>	<u>(342,830)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		2,479,056	1,443,899
Repayment of borrowings		(2,154,000)	(1,571,675)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(125,687)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		<u>199,369</u>	<u>(127,776)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		44,332	(76,019)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		<u>125,326</u>	<u>201,345</u>
Cash at the end of the financial year	5(a)	<u>169,658</u>	<u>125,326</u>

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements cover The Yamba Golf and Country Club Limited as a not for profit individual entity. The Yamba Golf and Country Club Ltd is a public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, 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. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 1 (p).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 September 2020.

Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Revenue

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Volunteer services

The company has elected to recognise volunteer services for construction of cart paths as contributions received. As such, any related consumption or capitalisation of such resources are also recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(b) Income Tax

The directors consider that the company is exempt from income tax under section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(c) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchange or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled with 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings and Improvements	2.5 - 10%
Plant and equipment	7.5 - 22.5%
Poker machine equipment	36%
Course improvements, greens and irrigation systems	4-20%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

(f) Right-of-use Assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

(g) Intangibles

Poker Machine Entitlements

The poker machine entitlements shown in the accounts represent licences purchased by the club. The company holds other poker machine entitlements that have a market value. If the company were to be wound up or the number of entitlements were in excess of requirements then the poker machine entitlements would be able to be sold at the prevailing market price. Poker machine entitlements are intangible assets classified with an indefinite life. The intangible asset is subject to annual impairment testing to the higher of fair value less related costs to sell and value in use.

(h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value of its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the receivable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(i) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period, which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

(j) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the goods or services to the customer.

(k) Lease Liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option or extension option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of an extension or purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

(l) Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(m) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(n) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(o) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will be able to continue their trading activities. The company has recognised a profit after income tax of \$155,334 and positive net operating cash flows of \$279,750 for the period ended 30 June 2020 and as at that date, current liabilities exceed current assets by \$426,926.

The company is in a net current liability position partly due to the level of current employee benefits owing and memberships received in advance at 30 June 2020. The company does not expect that the full amount of employee benefits would be required to be repaid within a 12 month period, unless the company was to wind up operations of which the directors currently have no intention. In addition, memberships received in advance do not represent an amount owing by the Club, but instead revenue to be recognised over time.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors including the ability of the company to perform in line with budgets and cash flow projections. The Company is currently reviewing their operations to determine any possible cost efficiencies and alternative trading operations.

In addition, the company has a pre-approved unused bank facilities at 30 June 2020 totalling \$440,000, allowing for ready access to short terms funds if considered necessary by the directors and management. This facility expires in 2024.

In the unlikely event that the above results in a negative outcome, then the going concern basis may not be appropriate. No allowance for such circumstances has been made in the financial report.

(p) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Key Judgement - Revenue from contracts with customers

When recognising revenue in relation to the sale of goods to customers, the key performance obligation of the consolidated company is considered to be the point of delivery of the goods to the customer, as this is deemed to be the time that the customer obtains control of the promised goods and therefore the benefits of unimpeded access.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Key Judgement - Determination of variable consideration

Judgement is exercised in estimating variable consideration which is determined having regard to past experience with respect to the goods returned to the consolidated company where the customer maintains a right of return pursuant to the customer contract or where goods or services have a variable component. Revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised under the contract will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Key Judgement - Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Lease Term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental Borrowing Rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Employee Benefits Provision

As discussed in note 1 (m), the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

(q) Changes in accounting policy, disclosures, standards and interpretations

New and amended standards and interpretations

The company has applied AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of the adoption of AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 are described below. AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 has been applied using the modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of adoption as at 1 July 2019 being recognised as a single adjustment to retained earnings. Accordingly, the company is not required to present a third statement of financial position as at that date.

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the company.

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 July 2019. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an company shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an company's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 16 Leases

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

When adopting AASB 16 from 1 July 2019, the company has applied the following practical expedients:

- accounting for leases with a remaining lease term of 12 months as at 1 July 2019 as short-term leases;
- excluding any initial direct costs from the measurement of right-of-use assets;
- using hindsight in determining the lease term when the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease; and
- not apply AASB 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Impact of Adoption

AASB 15, AASB 16 and AASB 1058 have all been adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated. The impact of adoption on opening retained profits as at 1 July 2019 was as follows:

	Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	Reclassification	Remeasurement	AASB 16 Carrying amount at 1 July 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment	3,799,227	(233,488)	-	3,565,739
Right-of-use assets	-	233,488	-	233,488
Contract liabilities	-	(234,721)	-	(234,721)
Provisions	(309,070)	46,689	-	(262,381)
Other current liabilities	(188,032)	188,032	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	(119,807)	-	(119,807)
Financial liabilities	(614,807)	119,807	-	(495,000)
Total	2,687,318	-	-	2,687,318

The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 30 June 2019 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 30 June 2019) to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019:

	\$	\$
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 30 June 2019		187,686
Recognition exemptions:		
Leases of low value assets	-	
Lease with remaining lease terms of less than 12 months	187,686	
Variable lease payments not recognised	-	
Other minor adjustments relating to commitment disclosures	-	
		187,686
Operating lease liabilities before discounting		-
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate		-
Operating lease liabilities		-
Reasonably certain extension options		-
Finance lease obligations		119,807
Total lease liabilities recognised under AASB 16 at 1 July 2019		119,807

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 2: Revenue		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods		
Bar	1,083,832	1,373,469
Catering	837,294	1,097,439
Bingo/raffles	70,545	101,086
Events	20,465	6,940
Hiring charges	102,495	108,355
Members subscriptions	267,172	265,006
Poker machine revenue	997,617	1,288,176
Gaming tax rebate	17,180	17,180
Commissions	62,572	74,773
Sporting	620,484	664,134
Sponsorship Income	27,231	37,209
Other	2,500	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>4,109,387</u>	<u>5,033,767</u>
Other revenue		
Contributions - cart path	144,215	84,929
Donations	-	4,508
Sundry income	14,157	41,847
Total other revenue	<u>158,372</u>	<u>131,284</u>
Total revenue	<u>4,267,759</u>	<u>5,165,051</u>
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:		
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	3,630,237	-
Service transferred over time	479,150	-
	<u>4,109,387</u>	<u>-</u>
AASB 15 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such comparatives have not been provided for disaggregation of revenue.		
Note 3: Other Income		
Profit/(Loss) on sale of fixed assets	(10,136)	66,401
Insurance recoveries	-	31,271
Cash flow boost	62,500	-
Jobkeeper	306,114	-
Total other income	<u>358,478</u>	<u>97,672</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$

Note 4: Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Cost of goods sold	937,724	1,199,660
Depreciation		
Property plant & equipment	416,307	506,349
Right-of-use assets	72,261	-
Entertainment	62,533	68,286
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on borrowings		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities		
Members amenities	105,766	150,384
Poker machine duty	30,046	115,346
Provision for employee entitlements	(62,608)	32,366
Operating lease charges		
Short-term lease payments	96,803	103,709
Repairs and maintenance	170,129	207,748
Salaries and wages	1,634,850	1,691,514
Superannuation	132,467	167,569

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash on hand	63,432	91,752
Cash at bank	106,226	33,574
	<u>169,658</u>	<u>125,326</u>

A floating charge over cash and cash equivalents has been provided for certain debt. Refer to Note 15 for further detail.

Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year

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

Balances as above	<u>169,658</u>	<u>125,326</u>
Balance as per statement of cash flows	<u>169,658</u>	<u>125,326</u>

Note 6: Trade and Other Receivables

CURRENT

Trade receivables	24,996	56,022
Less: Expected credit loss	-	(2,188)
	<u>24,996</u>	<u>53,834</u>
Other receivables	3,905	3,973
	<u>28,901</u>	<u>57,807</u>

Note 7: Inventories

Stock on Hand, at cost:

Bar	14,372	30,062
Restaurant	9,919	15,562
Greens shed & workshop stores	30,312	31,990
Other	2,052	2,049
	<u>56,655</u>	<u>79,663</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 8: Investments and other financial assets		
CURRENT		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- shares in other corporations, at cost	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Financial assets through profit or loss comprise investments in the ordinary issued capital of various entities. There are no fixed returns from fixed maturity dates attached to these assets.		
Note 9: Other Assets		
Accrued income	122,674	10,206
Prepayments	<u>32,141</u>	<u>39,140</u>
	<u>154,815</u>	<u>49,346</u>
Note 10: Property, Plant & Equipment		
Land and Buildings (at cost)		
Freehold land	<u>143,438</u>	143,438
Buildings	3,367,232	3,367,232
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,585,521)</u>	<u>(1,485,982)</u>
	<u>1,781,711</u>	1,881,250
Course improvements, greens and irrigation system	1,879,714	1,711,632
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,181,635)</u>	<u>(1,125,624)</u>
	<u>698,079</u>	586,008
Total Land and Buildings	<u>2,623,228</u>	2,610,696
Plant and Equipment (at cost)		
Motor vehicles	120,822	120,822
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(87,092)</u>	<u>(77,299)</u>
	<u>33,730</u>	43,523
Plant and equipment	1,969,476	2,098,342
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,627,312)</u>	<u>(1,625,308)</u>
	<u>342,164</u>	473,034
Gaming machines	2,451,137	2,418,887
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,038,439)</u>	<u>(1,830,974)</u>
	<u>412,698</u>	587,913
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>788,592</u>	1,104,470
Assets Under Construction	<u>115,452</u>	84,061
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>3,527,272</u>	3,799,227

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
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(a) Movements in carrying amounts

	Land and Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$
Balance at the beginning of the period	2,610,696	1,104,470
Transfer on implementation of AASB 16	-	(233,488)
Additions	168,082	45,643
Disposals	-	(26,500)
Transfers	-	159,224
Depreciation expense	(155,550)	(260,757)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>2,623,228</u>	<u>788,592</u>

	Assets Under Construction \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the period	84,061	3,799,227
Transfer on implementation of AASB 16	-	233,488
Additions	211,587	425,312
Disposals	-	(26,500)
Transfers	(180,196)	(20,972)
Depreciation expense	-	(416,307)
Carrying amount at the end of the period	<u>115,452</u>	<u>3,527,272</u>

(b) There is a registered mortgage over all properties owned by the company as well as a registered equitable mortgage over the assets of the club including working capital.

(c) No impairment has been recognised in respect of plant and equipment.

Note 11: Right-of-Use Assets

Land and Buildings

Buildings	180,196	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total Land and Buildings	<u>180,196</u>	<u>-</u>

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment	207,173	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(51,406)	-

Total Plant and Equipment 155,767

Assets Under Construction -

Total Right-of-Use Assets 335,963

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Adjustment on adoption of AASB 16	-	233,488	233,488
Additions	180,196	153,764	333,960
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(72,261)	(72,261)
Transfer to PPE	-	(159,224)	(159,224)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>180,196</u>	<u>155,767</u>	<u>335,963</u>

(b) The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life

(c) The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. No impairment has been recognised in respect of right-of-use assets.

Note 12: Intangible Assets

Poker machine entitlements (at cost)	<u>588,000</u>	<u>588,000</u>
	<u>588,000</u>	<u>588,000</u>

Poker Machine Entitlements

Poker machine entitlements are assessed as having an indefinite useful life. The measurement and recognition criteria is outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Poker machine entitlements have been impairment tested using calculations of the higher of fair value, less costs to realise, and value in use. The directors believe that the carrying amount of poker machine entitlements are not impaired and annual impairment testing will be conducted at 30 June 2021.

Note 13: Trade and Other Payables

CURRENT

Unsecured liabilities:

Trade payables	74,396	278,754
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	<u>262,850</u>	<u>180,616</u>
	<u>337,246</u>	<u>459,370</u>

NON CURRENT

Unsecured liabilities:

Trade payables	<u>21,053</u>	-
	<u>21,053</u>	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 14: Lease liabilities		
CURRENT		
Lease liability	<u>83,514</u>	-
Total Current Lease liability	<u>83,514</u>	-
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liability	<u>243,233</u>	-
Total Non-Current Lease liability	<u>243,233</u>	-
Total Lease liability	<u>326,747</u>	-
<p>The company has several leases for various equipment for terms of 3 to 5 years, the club retains ownership of these assets at the end of the lease term. These leases do not contain options for renewal.</p> <p>The company also has certain leases of equipment with lease terms of 12 months or less. The company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.</p>		
Note 15: Borrowings		
CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Bills payable	50,171	71,500
Hire purchase	-	98,174
Total Current Borrowings	<u>50,171</u>	169,674
NON-CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Bills payable	420,968	423,500
Hire purchase	-	21,633
Total Non-Current Borrowings	<u>420,968</u>	445,133
Total Borrowings	<u>471,139</u>	614,807
(a) Total current and non-current liabilities:		
Bills payable	471,139	495,000
Hire purchase	-	119,807
	<u>471,139</u>	614,807
(b) The unused portion of approved finance facilities are:		
Credit card	3,961	5,000
Bills payable	440,000	165,000
Hire purchase	463,972	510,841
	<u>907,933</u>	680,841
(c) The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:		
First mortgage over freehold land and buildings	2,623,228	2,610,696
Mortgage debenture as a fixed and floating charge over company assets	<u>255,964</u>	263,546
	<u>2,879,192</u>	2,874,242

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Note 16: Provisions		
CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits	159,837	233,522
Provision for poker machine jackpots	-	46,689
	<u>159,837</u>	<u>280,211</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for employee benefits	39,935	28,859
	<u>39,935</u>	<u>28,859</u>
(a) Aggregate employee benefits liability	<u>199,772</u>	<u>262,381</u>
Provision for employee benefits		
A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to annual and long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits has been included in Note 1 to this report.		
Provision for poker machine jackpots		
Provision has been made for poker machine jackpots representing the liability accrued as a result of turnover on poker machines in excess of the minimum jackpot amount. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to provisions has been included in Note 1 to this report.		
Note 17: Other Liabilities		
CURRENT		
Income received in advance	-	172,863
	<u>-</u>	<u>172,863</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Income received in advance	-	15,169
	<u>-</u>	<u>15,169</u>
Note 18: Contract Liabilities		
CURRENT		
Income received in advance	161,821	-
Provision for poker machine jackpots	45,116	-
	<u>206,937</u>	<u>-</u>
NON-CURRENT		
Income received in advance	14,946	-
	<u>14,946</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$

Note 19: Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Operating Lease Commitments

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

Payable - minimum lease payments:

- not later than 12 months	37,683	36,794
- between 12 months and five years	<u>154,538</u>	<u>150,892</u>
	<u>192,221</u>	<u>187,686</u>

Operating lease commitments relate to the Department of Lands lease. The lease is perpetual and therefore does not fall within AASB 16.

(b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

As at 30 June 2020, the company had not engaged in any capital commitments.

Note 20: Events After the End of the Reporting Period

The impact of the Coronavirus (COVID19) pandemic is ongoing. It is not practicable to estimate the potential impact, positive or negative, after the reporting date. The situation is rapidly developing and is dependent on measures imposed by the Australian Government and other countries, such as maintaining social distancing requirements, quarantine, travel restrictions and any economic stimulus that may be provided.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Note 21: Financial Risk Management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	5	169,658	125,326
Trade and other receivables	6	28,901	57,807
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
		<u>199,309</u>	<u>183,883</u>

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
Trade and other payables	13	337,246	459,370
Borrowings	15	<u>471,139</u>	<u>614,807</u>
		<u>808,385</u>	<u>1,074,177</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
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Note 22: Related Party Transactions

Key Management Personnel

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) during the period are as follows:

Key management personnel compensation	<u>382,058</u>	<u>382,164</u>
Number of persons	4	4

Other Related Parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available

Transactions with related parties were:

Anthony Moran	<u>6,729</u>	<u>2,632</u>
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Note 23: Company Details

The club is incorporated and domiciled in Australia as a company limited by guarantee.

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Yamba Golf and Country Club Limited
River Street
Yamba NSW 2464

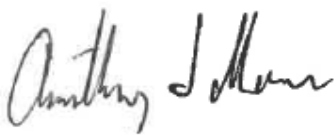
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
ABN 55 000 829 489

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
2. the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
3. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors by:



Anthony Moran
President



Graham Niland
Senior Vice President

Dated: 30 September 2020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD**Main +61 02 6640 9200
Fax +61 02 6642 7993
www.crowe.com.au**ABN 55 000 829 489****Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of The Yamba Golf & Country Club Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the period then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial report of The Yamba Golf & Country Club Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as described in Note 1 and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Due to the nature of some transactions it was not practicable for the company to establish effective accounting controls over all cash transactions prior to their receipt by the financial administrator. Accordingly, it was not possible in our examination to include audit procedures which would allow us to conclude that all revenue transactions in respect of green fees and other transactions via the pro shop have been received and recorded in the accounting records of the company.

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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division, and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is the Crowe Australasia external audit division. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD****ABN 55 000 829 489****Emphasis of Matter**

We draw attention to Note 20 of the financial statements, which describes the effects of the World Health Organisation's declaration of a global health emergency relating to the spread of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information contained in the Company's Directors Report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

The title 'Partner' conveys that the person is a senior member within their respective division, and is among the group of persons who hold an equity interest (shareholder) in its parent entity, Findex Group Limited. The only professional service offering which is conducted by a partnership is the Crowe Australasia external audit division. All other professional services offered by Findex Group Limited are conducted by a privately owned organisation and/or its subsidiaries.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD**

ABN 55 000 829 489

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

CROWE CENTRAL NORTH



Kylie Ellis
Partner
Registered Company Auditor (ASIC RAN 483424)
Suite 5, 30 Coldstream Street
YAMBA NSW 2464

Dated: 1 October 2020

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Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd, trading as Crowe Australasia is a member of Crowe Global, a Swiss Verein. Each member firm of Crowe Global is a separate and independent legal entity. Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd and its affiliates are not responsible or liable for any acts or omissions of Crowe Global or any other member of Crowe Global. Crowe Global does not render any professional services and does not have an ownership or partnership interest in Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd. Services are provided by Crowe Central North, an affiliate of Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd. Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. Liability limited other than for acts or omissions of financial services licensees. © 2019 Findex (Aust) Pty Ltd

**DISCLAIMER
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD**

ABN 55 000 829 489

The additional financial data presented on pages 31 - 34 is in accordance with the books and records of the company which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our statutory audit of the company for the period ended 30 June 2020. It will be appreciated that our statutory audit did not cover all details of the additional financial data. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial data and we give no warranty of accuracy or reliability in respect of the data provided. Neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility in any way whatsoever to any person (other than The Yamba Golf & Country Club Ltd) in respect of such data, including any errors of omissions therein however caused.

CROWE CENTRAL NORTH



Kylie Ellis
Partner
Registered Company Auditor (ASIC RAN 483424)
Suite 5, 30 Coldstream Street
YAMBA NSW 2464

Dated: 1 October 2020

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DETAILED TRADING STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Bar		
Sales	1,083,832	1,373,469
Opening stock	30,062	42,750
Purchases	<u>480,888</u>	<u>607,236</u>
	510,950	649,986
Less: Closing stock	<u>(14,372)</u>	<u>(30,062)</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>496,578</u>	<u>619,924</u>
Gross Profit	<u>587,254</u>	<u>753,545</u>
Less: Direct expenses		
Cash discrepancies	(1,898)	(1,177)
Consumables	4,464	(11,563)
Gas	4,418	5,557
Promotions	5,077	9,626
Provision for employee entitlements	(22,235)	3,084
Salaries and wages	387,823	390,961
Superannuation	<u>40,558</u>	<u>56,756</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>418,207</u>	<u>453,244</u>
Net surplus from bar trading	<u>169,047</u>	<u>300,301</u>
Restaurant		
Sales	826,243	1,070,872
Opening stock	15,562	18,079
Purchases	<u>348,657</u>	<u>467,298</u>
	364,219	485,377
Less: Closing stock	<u>(9,919)</u>	<u>(15,562)</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>354,300</u>	<u>469,815</u>
Gross Profit	<u>471,943</u>	<u>601,057</u>
Less: Direct expenses		
Advertising and promotions	1,127	3,906
Consumables	11,854	16,658
Gas	14,595	16,881
Laundry and cleaning	3,882	5,225
Provision for employee benefits	(10,868)	12,126
Salaries and wages	464,373	495,164
Superannuation	<u>40,086</u>	<u>48,823</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>525,049</u>	<u>598,783</u>
Net (deficit)/surplus from restaurant trading	<u>(53,106)</u>	<u>2,274</u>

DETAILED TRADING STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Poker Machines		
Net poker machine receipts	997,617	1,288,175
GST rebate	<u>17,180</u>	<u>17,180</u>
Total poker machine income	<u>1,014,797</u>	<u>1,305,355</u>
Less: Direct expenses		
Advertising and promotions	15,750	23,511
Data monitoring fees	25,767	31,389
Depreciation	134,939	222,948
Poker machine duty	30,046	115,346
Repairs and maintenance	37,476	44,881
Salaries and wages	<u>43,231</u>	<u>52,449</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>287,209</u>	<u>490,524</u>
Net surplus from poker machines	<u>727,588</u>	<u>814,831</u>
TAB and Keno		
Keno commission	33,593	40,266
TAB commission	<u>14,355</u>	<u>23,077</u>
Total commissions received	<u>47,948</u>	<u>63,343</u>
Less: Direct expenses		
Depreciation	265	331
Rent - Sky Channel Commission	13,757	18,413
Repairs and maintenance	1,744	2,023
Salaries and wages	<u>33,256</u>	<u>41,148</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>49,022</u>	<u>61,915</u>
Net (deficit)/surplus from TAB and Keno	<u>(1,074)</u>	<u>1,428</u>

DETAILED TRADING STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Raffles and Bingo		
Raffle income	53,282	77,339
Bingo income	<u>17,263</u>	<u>23,747</u>
Total income received	<u>70,545</u>	101,086
Opening stock	118	110
Purchases	<u>86,849</u>	<u>109,929</u>
	<u>86,967</u>	110,039
Less: Closing stock	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(118)</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>86,846</u>	109,921
Gross Profit	<u>(16,301)</u>	<u>(8,835)</u>
Less: Direct expenses		
Salaries and wages	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deficit from raffles and bingo	<u>(16,301)</u>	<u>(8,835)</u>
Golfing Operations		
Buggy shed hire	22,311	24,843
Cart hire	73,115	75,397
Competition fees	60,284	61,280
Green fees	560,200	602,854
Locker Hire	7,069	8,115
Membership subscriptions	250,349	246,096
Sponsorship	27,231	37,209
Sundry income	<u>1,274</u>	<u>(1,596)</u>
Total Income	<u>1,001,833</u>	1,054,198
Affiliation fees	19,145	24,350
Depreciation	135,951	127,450
Electricity	5,966	7,757
Golf professional	28,364	27,566
Provision for employee entitlements	1,129	8,168
Rent	96,803	103,709
Repairs and maintenance	99,139	127,266
Salaries and wages	353,939	364,437
Sundry expenses	20,158	13,873
Superannuation	25,187	31,895
Tournaments	5,813	2,714
Trophies	<u>87,496</u>	<u>99,997</u>
Total direct expenses	<u>879,090</u>	<u>939,182</u>
Net surplus from golf club operations	<u>122,743</u>	<u>115,016</u>

THE YAMBA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB LTD
ABN 55 000 829 489

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Income		
Net surplus/(deficit) from trading:		
Bar	169,047	300,301
Restaurant	(53,106)	2,274
Poker Machines	727,588	814,831
TAB & Keno	(1,074)	1,428
Raffles and Bingo	(16,301)	(8,835)
Golf Club	122,743	115,016
Commissions received	14,624	11,430
Contributions - Cart Path	144,215	84,929
Donations received	-	4,508
Events and shows	20,465	6,940
Functions	11,050	26,566
Insurance recoveries	-	26,931
Membership subscriptions	16,823	18,910
Profit/(loss) on sale of fixed asset	(10,136)	66,401
Sundry income	12,884	47,782
Wages and traineeship subsidies	308,614	-
Government subsidies	62,500	-
Total Income	1,529,936	1,519,412
Expenditure		
Advertising	28,974	48,386
Bad and doubtful debts	3,397	4,245
Bank charges	19,780	20,107
Board expenses	7,704	8,252
Cleaning and waste removal	90,595	97,949
Computer expenses	19,999	16,199
Depreciation	145,152	155,620
Depreciation - ROU	72,261	-
Donations	32,946	47,655
Electricity	88,171	99,340
Entertainment	62,533	68,286
Fees and licences	12,329	15,436
Insurance	71,191	58,787
Interest paid	37,660	53,262
Laundry and cleaning	9,388	11,040
Members amenities	105,766	150,384
Payroll tax	32,465	54,515
Postage, printing and stationery	25,862	31,728
Professional fees	25,342	27,736
Provision for employee entitlements	(30,634)	8,988
Repairs and maintenance	31,770	33,578
Salaries and wages	352,228	347,355
Security	10,837	13,434
Sponsorship	-	1,200
Staff training and amenities	44,488	67,943
Sundry expenses	912	(1,033)
Superannuation	26,636	30,095
Telephone	9,586	11,108
Travel & accommodation	374	40
Uniforms	458	872
Workers compensation insurance	36,432	33,430
Total Expenditure	1,374,602	1,515,937
Profit before Income Tax Expense	155,334	3,475

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the attached disclaimer.