FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:

To provide and maintain lawn bowling facilities, to promote lawn bowling and other sporting and social events and to provide members with facilities normally offered by licensed clubs.

The short term and long term objectives of the Club is to continue to provide bowling facilities and to strengthen the Club's financial position. The strategy for achieving these objectives is to conservatively manage cash flow and monitor the Club's financial position to enable services and facilities provided to members to be maintained. The Club uses accepted industry financial KPI's to monitor performance.

No significant changes in the state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### **Objectives & Strategies**

The short and long term objectives of the company are to provide club facilities to members and guests.

The strategy for achieving these objectives is to conservatively manage and monitor the company's financial position, and ensure that member facilities are kept at the highest of standards.

#### **Performance Measurement**

The company uses industry accepted financial and non-financial KPI's to monitor performance.

#### Membership

The number of members registered in the Register of Members at 30 June 2019 were as follows:

Social & Bowling Members	6,136
Total Members	6,136

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is liable to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2019 the collective liability of members was \$12,272 (30 June 2018: \$11,400).

#### **Directors**

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

#### **Gregory Stephenson**

Chairman

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

8 years President

3 years Director

Existing Qualifications Meet Clubs NSW Director Training Requirements

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Colin Jarrett Vice Chairman

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

2 year Vice Chairman

2 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

lan Davis Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

1 year President

7 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

Alan Robb Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

10 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

William Barden Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

8 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

Wayne Kelly Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Maintenance Supervisor

3 years Vice Chairman

6 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

Suzanne Tyrrell Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired

4 years Director

Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training

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

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### **Summary of Meeting Attendances:**

12 ordinary meetings were held during the year.

	Number of Meetings Eligible To Attend	Number of Meetings Attended
Gregory Stephenson	12	12
Colin Jarrett	12	12
lan Davis	12	11
Alan Robb	12	11
William Barden	12	12
Wayne Kelly	12	11
Suzanne Tyrrell	12	11

#### **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors: Jr. Stephenson

Director:

Dated 16 July 2019

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 38 001 033 889

#### **Audit Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Windang Bowls Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at year, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and 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, except for the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph, the accompanying financial report of Windang Bowls Club Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at the year ended 30 June 2019 and of their performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **Basis of 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 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.

#### 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 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 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 intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 38 001 033 889

#### 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.

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

#### Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial report

The auditor's report relates to the financial report of Windang Bowls Club Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 included on the company's website. The directors are responsible for the integrity of the company's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the company's website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

**WALDIE & CO** 

Michael Waldie, CPA

47 Manning Street, Kiama NSW

**Dated 16 July 2019** 

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 38 001 033 889

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019, there have been no contraventions of:

- i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**WALDIE & CO** 

Michael Waldie, CPA

47 Manning Street, Kiama NSW

Dated 16 July 2019

#### STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
		<u> </u>	
Revenue	2	4,693,665	4,505,952
Other income	2	589,661	561,025
Cost of sales		(870,975)	(814,924)
Depreciation & amortisation expenses		(543,720)	(507,539)
Occupancy expenses		(512,908)	(500,939)
Promotion & entertainment expenses		(590,600)	(550,906)
Wages & wage on costs		(1,465,208)	(1,391,193)
Other expenses	_	(1,011,684)	(1,020,000)
Profit before income tax	3	288,231	281,476
Income tax expense	_		_
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the company	-	288,231	281,476
Other comprehensive income			
Gain on revaluation of land	<u>-</u>		1,752,495
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of	tax _		1,752,495
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the company	io =	288,231	2,033,971

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	428,931	1,023,044
Trade and other receivables	5	14,162	20,167
Inventories	6	96,523	100,493
Other current assets	7	46,179	34,571
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		585,795	1,178,275
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	8,333,801	8,378,911
Intangible assets	9	83,045	81,871
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	8,416,846	8,460,782
TOTAL ASSETS	·	9,002,641	9,639,057
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	302,157	301,681
Borrowings	11	475,740	417,966
Short term provisions	12	154,905	174,967
Other current liabilities	13	34,702	29,502
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		967,504	924,116
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	11	1,598,112	2,567,215
Long term provisions	12	11,094	10,026
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,609,206	2,577,241
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,576,710	3,501,357
NET ASSETS	=	6,425,931	6,137,700
EQUITY			
Reserves	15	1,752,495	1,752,495
Retained earnings		4,673,436	4,385,205
TOTAL EQUITY	<del>-</del>	6,425,931	6,137,700

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Retained Profits	Reserves	Total
Balance at 1 July 2017	4,103,729	~	4,103,729
Profit (loss) for the year	281,476	-	281,476
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,752,495	1,752,495	3,504,990
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	2,033,971	-	2,033,971
Transfers to/from reserves	(1,752,495)	1,752,495	
Balance at 30 June 2018	4,385,205	1,752,495	6,137,700
Balance at 1 July 2018	4,385,205	1,752,495	6,137,700
Profit (loss) for the year	288,231	-	288,231
Other comprehensive income for the year		=	
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	288,231	-	288,231
Balance at 30 June 2019	4,673,436	1,752,495	6,425,931

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		5,364,693	5,131,873
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,418,906)	(4,112,017)
Interest received		3,052	3,197
Borrowing costs paid		(118,426)	(143,668)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		830,413	879,385
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(513,484)	(520,283)
Payments for intangibles		(1,174)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(514,658)	(520,283)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		257,123	290,803
Repayment of borrowings		(1,166,991)	(583,736)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(909,868)	(292,933)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(594,113)	66,169
Cash at beginning of financial year		1,023,044	956,875
Cash at end of year	4	428,931	1,023,044

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in the financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual 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 financial statements of Windang Bowls Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 16 July 2019.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. For this purpose, deferred consideration is not discounted to present values when recognising revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the memberships.

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

Windang Bowls Club Limited receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis.

Stores are valued at cost.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments are recognised when a payment is made for services that the company expects to utilise over a period of time. Prepayments are measured at the unexpended portion of the contractual cost of the services. Expenditure is transferred to profits and losses on a straight line basis over the period to which it relates.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

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

#### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

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

**Class of Fixed Asset** 

Depreciation Rate

Buildings

2.5%

Plant and Equipment

10-40%

Poker Machines

20%

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

#### Intangibles

#### Software

Software is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis and included in the statement of comprehensive income under the heading depreciation and amortisation. Software is assessed annually for impairment.

#### **Poker Machine Licences**

Purchased poker machine licences are initially recognised at cost. They have an infinite life and are carried at cost in accordance with the licence terms. Poker machine licences are assessed annually for impairment.

#### **Financial Instruments**

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, prices quoted in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

#### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets when they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets.

#### (v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

#### **Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written off amounts are charged to the allowance account of the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognised the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other standard.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

#### **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.

#### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Cash flows are presented on a net basis.

#### Income Tax

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

#### **Employee Benefits**

#### Short term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employee's long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

#### Leases

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

#### **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

#### Comparative Figures

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

#### Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key judgments - Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the company expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
2	Revenue		
	Operating activities		
	Trading Revenue	4,687,386	4,500,587
	Interest	3,052	3,197
	Entertainment Income	398,400	367,933
	Member's Subscriptions	43,912	48,062
	Sundry Income	144,297	141,833
	Net Cigarette Income	6,279	5,365
		5,283,326	5,066,977
3	Profit from Ordinary Activities		
	Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:		
	Expenses:		
	Cost of sales	870,975	814,924
	Depreciation of non-current assets	543,720	507,539
	Accountancy Fees	21,900	17,900
	Auditors Fees	19,100	17,900
	Total Auditor's Remuneration	41,000	35,800
4	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Current		
	Cash on Hand	248,085	209,112
	Working Account	151,229	163,588
	Poker Machine Account	7,915	12,775
	TAB Account	8,205	7,257
	Keno Account	3,973	3,786
	Long Service Leave Account	7,711	228,059
	Cash Management Account	955	140,278
	Loan Savings Account	858	258,189
		428,931	1,023,044

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
	Reconciliation of cash  Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	428,931	1,023,044
	·	428,931	1,023,044
5	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Current Sundry Debtors	14,162	20,167
6	Inventories		
	Current		
	Stock on Hand - Bar	49,296	46,804 53,689
	Stock on Hand - Other	47,227 96,523	100,493
7	Other Current Assets	00,020	100,100
	Current		
	Prepayments	46,179	34,571
8	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings Freehold Land at Fair Value - Independent Valuation in		
	2018	2,573,000	2,573,000
		2,573,000	2,573,000
	Buildings at Cost	6,600,543	6,391,460
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,040,435)	(1,879,288)
		4,560,108	4,512,172
	Total Land and Buildings	7,133,108	7,085,172

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Plant and Equipment		
Clubhouse Equipment and Furniture, at Cost	2,143,630	2,086,694
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,610,903)	(1,475,321)
	532,727	611,373
Greens Plant, at Cost	265,834	260,377
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(256,024)	(253,927)
	9,810	6,450
Bowls Greens and Lights, at Cost	508,691	508,691
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(426,705)	(405,024)
	81,986	103,667
Poker Machines, at Cost	1,617,521	1,553,249
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,041,435)	(983,204)
	576,086	570,045
Motor Vehicle, at Cost	51,686	51,686
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(51,655)	(49,574)
	31	2,112
Wedding & Function Plant and Equipment, at Cost	50,349	50,349
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(50,296)	(50,257)
	53	92
Total Plant and Equipment	1,200,693	1,293,739
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	8,333,801	8,378,911

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2019	2018
\$	\$

All of the land which the clubhouse, bowling greens and carpark are located is considered "Core Property". while the residential land located at 3,5,7,9,11,13 and 15 Cedar Avenue, Windang are considered "Non-Core Property" (as defined in the Registered Clubs Act 1976).

#### **Asset Revaluations**

The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets at fair value. The land has been revalued in accordance with the Valuer Generals determined value as at 30 June 2018. An item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations will be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

#### **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year:

	Carrying Value				Carrying Value
	1 Jul 2018	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	30 Jun 2019
Land & Buildings	7,085,172	209,083	_	(161,147)	7,133,108
Plant and Equipment	613,577	57,042	-	(137,808)	532,811
Poker Machines	570,045	227,028	-	(220,987)	576,086
Greens Plant	110,117	5,457		(23,778)	91,796
	8,378,911	498,610	_	(543,720)	8,333,801

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
9	Intangible Assets		
	Poker Machine Entitlements	72,080	72,080
	TV & Radio Production	8,992	7,818
	Website Design	1,973	1,973
	Total	83,045	81,871

The poker machine entitlements, radio jingle production and web site design are considered as intangible assets as per AASB 138 and have been brought to account at cost. The poker machine entitlements are not amortised as they do have a limited market to sell. The market valuation of entitlements as at 30 June 2019 did not materially vary from the reported costs as shown in the Club financial report, therefore no revaluation of the asset was undertaken. The radio jingle production is for a limited period of broadcast, and once a new radio jingle is produced the current intangible asset will be amortised to nil. The web site design is for a limited period of display, and once a new website design is introduced the current intangible asset will be amortised to nil.

#### **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

Movements in carrying amount of each class of intangibles between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Carrying Value				Carrying Value
	1 Jul 2018	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	30 Jun 2019
Poker Machine Entitlements	72,080	-	-	-	72,080
Radio Jingle Production	7,818	3,780	-	(2,606)	8,992
Web Site Design	1,973	<del>-</del>			1,973
•	81,871	3,780	_	(2,606)	83,045

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
10	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	117,838	135,699
	Other Creditors	153,791	151,031
	Goods and Services Tax	30,528_	14,951
		302,157	301,681
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
	Trade and other payables:		
	- Total current	302,157	301,681
	- Total non-current	<u> </u>	_
		302,157	301,681
	Less:		
	GST	(30,528)	(14,951)
	Accrued Expenses	(105,014)	(112,904)
	Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	166,615	173,826
11	Borrowings		
	Current		
	Hire Purchase Liability	-	2,358
	ECASH Instalment Loan	-	22,619
	Bank Loan	360,925	288,000
	Poker Machine Supplier's Loans	114,815	104,989
	Total current borrowings	475,740	417,966
	Non-Current		
	Poker Machine Supplier's Loans	130,609	103,570
	Bank Loan	1,467,503	2,463,645
	Total non-current borrowings	1,598,112	2,567,215
	Total borrowings	2,073,852	2,985,181

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
	Total current and non-current secured liabilities: Bank loan	1,828,428	2,751,645
	The carrying amount of assets pledged as security are: Freehold land and buildings	7,133,108	7,085,172
	The bank debt is secured by a first registered mortgage over certain freehold properties owned by the company and a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. No covenants have been imposed by the bank on the secured liabilities.		
	Hire purchase liabilities are secured by the underlying hire purchase assets.		
	Poker machine supplier's loans are secured by the underlying poker machine asset.		
	The ECASH instalment loan is secured by the cash terminal asset.		
12	Provisions		
	Current		
	Provision for Annual Leave	64,495	92,456
	Provision for Long Service Leave	90,410	82,511
		154,905	174,967
	Non-Current		
	Provision for Long Service Leave	11,094	10,026
	Aggregate Employee Benefit Liability	165,999	184,994

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
13	Other Liabilities		
	Current Subscriptions in Advance Income in Advance	14,722 19,980	13,417 16,085
	Income in Advance	34,702	29,502
14	Contingent Liabilities		
	Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:		
15	Reserves		
	Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,752,495	1,752,495
16	Capital and Leasing Commitments		
	Finance Lease Commitments Payable - minimum lease payments		
	Not later than 12 months Minimum lease payments		2,358 2,358
	Present value of minimum lease payments		2,358
	The Aristocrat finance lease facility, which commenced in 2015 is for a 3 year term. The payments are \$795.30 per month, and the fixed interest rate is 7.19%.		
17	Key Management Personnel Compensation		
	Total Compensation	152,642	146,238

The total compensation of \$152,642 for the year ended 30 June 2019, includes gross wages of \$131,658, salary packaged car lease payments of \$8,476 and superannuation contributions of \$12,508.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2019	2018
¢	¢

#### 18 Related Party Transactions

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

#### 19 Financial Risk Management

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

The carrying amounts 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	428,931	1,023,044
Loans and receivables	14,162	20,167
Total Financial Assets	443,093	1,043,211
Financial Liabilities Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
- Trade and other payables	166,615	173,826
- Borrowings	2,073,852_	2,985,181
Total Financial Liabilities	2,240,467	3,159,007

#### **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements;
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 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.

Stephenson

Director:

Dated 16 July 2019

#### DISCLAIMER ON ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The additional information on the following pages is in accordance with the books and records of Windang Bowls Club Limited which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the company for the year ended 30 June 2019. It will be appreciated that the audit did not cover all details of the additional financial information. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial information and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given.

In accordance with our firm policy, we advise that neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any person (other than the company) in respect of such information, including any errors or omissions therein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.

WALDJE/& CO

Michael Waldie CPA

47 Manning Street, Kiama NSW

Dated 16 July 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Bar Trading Account			
Sales		2,088,782	1,971,976
	<del>-</del>	2,088,782	1,971,976
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Opening Stock		46,804	66,467
Closing Stock		(49,296)	(46,804)
Purchases	_	804,009	726,028
	_	801,517	745,691
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	<del>-</del>	1,287,265	1,226,285
INCOME			
Net Cigarette Income		6,279	5,365
•	-	6,279	5,365
EXPENDITURE			
OLGR Licence Fees		5,601	5,522
Repairs and Maintenance		4,137	4,202
Requisites		10,202	5,400
Wages		504,743	473,423
Wastage	<u>-</u>	7,579	4,723
		532,262	493,270
NET PROFIT		761,282	738,380

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Poker Machine Trading Account			
Duty Assistance Rebate		17,180	17,180
Net Clearances		2,244,946	2,148,109
	_	2,262,126	2,165,289
EXPENDITURE			
Club Grants		16,101	14,510
Data Monitoring Service		30,287	29,681
Depreciation		220,986	192,392
Gaming Promotions		27,796	22,989
Quickchange		2,484	1,620
Repairs and Maintenance		50,442	51,460
Turnover Tax		346,949	329,760
Wages		134,205	83,496
		829,250	725,908
NET PROFIT	-	1,432,876	1,439,381

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Functions Trading Account			
Rent		27,200	24,200
Sales	_	77,981	101,205
	_	105,181	125,405
EXPENDITURE			
Catering		50,526	71,319
Depreciation		39	39
Function Expenses		583	649
Gas		21,034	17,975
Repairs and Maintenance		9,549	12,783
Requisites		2,046	(1,362)
Wages	_	33,029	36,045
		116,806	137,448
NET LOSS		(11,625)	(12,043)

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Bowls Trading Account			
Sales	_	5,599_	14,827
	-	5,599	14,827
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Purchases		5,048	7,474
	-	5,048	7,474
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	<del>-</del> -	551	7,353
Entry Fees		245	562
Green Fees		59,540	57,018
Raffles		15,000	15,052
Sponsorship	_	8,250	12,605
	-	83,035	85,237
EXPENDITURE			
Administration		30,405	30,873
Affiliation Fees		11,255	14,926
Badges & Accessories		685	5,541
Bowls Organiser		2,593	3,157
Catering		4,307	7,682
Entry Fees		2,977	8,337
Free Issue		1,490	2,802
Greens Raffles		10,564	11,596
Incentive Payments		4,582	1,064
Repairs and Maintenance		30,157	35,960
Staff Incentives		103	384
Training		2,955	-
Transport		3,001	997
Trophies & Vouchers		8,736	11,935
Wages	-	98,005	100,627
NET LOSS	-	211,815	235,881
NET LOSS	=	(128,229)	(143,291)

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Coffee Shop Trading Account			
Sales		142,663	137,853
	<del></del>	142,663	137,853
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Purchases		64,410	61,759
	_	64,410	61,759
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	<del></del> -	78,253	76,094
EXPENDITURE			
Free Issue		6,005	5,818
Repairs and Maintenance		2,105	239
Requisites		3,137	3,556
Wages		71,371	77,180
Wastage	_	1,168	2,624
		83,786	89,417
NET LOSS	_	(5,533)	(13,323)

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
INCOME			
Bar Trading Account		761,282	738,380
Poker Machine Trading Account		1,432,876	1,439,381
Functions Trading Account		(11,625)	(12,043)
Bowls Trading Account Coffee Shop Trading Account		(128,229) (5,533)	(143,291) (13,323)
Entertainment Income	20	398,400	367,933
Interest	20	3,052	3,197
Member's Subscriptions		43,912	48,062
Sundry Income	21	144,297	141,833
Sundry modifie	21	2,638,432	2,570,129
LESS : EXPENDITURE		2,000,102	2,070,120_
Accountancy Fees		21,900	17,900
Administration Expenses		21,538	17,816
Administration Wages		209,415	211,369
Amortisation		2,606	-
Advertising		49,887	57,804
Auditors Fees		19,100	17,900
Bank Charges		6,711	4,791
Computer Services		5,126	6,860
Courtesy Bus Expenses		68,647	63,877
Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equipm	ent	135,688	128,109
Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehicles	5	25,860	29,989
Depreciation - Buildings		161,147	157,010
Directors Out of Pocket Expenses		32,889	26,040
Doorman Wages		55,535	54,024
Electricity & Gas		92,736	79,651
Entertainment and Promotion Expenses	22	607,943	565,123
Floral Decorations		1,439	٠
Holiday Pay		82,903	56,627
Insurance		99,894	83,503

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

		2019 \$	2018 \$
Interest Paid		118,426	143,668
Land Tax		14,322	13,069
Legal Costs		1,844	3,578
Long Service Leave		8,967	(5,481)
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		6,236	4,495
Members Mortality Fund		300	300
Maintenance Wages		39,341	43,040
Marketing		5,746	10,545
Maitre D Wages		15,676	14,311
Payroll Tax		37,693	33,263
Postage		4,249	4,660
Printing & Stationery		14,856	7,505
Rates & Taxes		45,027	41,256
Rental Property Expenses		1,993	1,921
Club House Expenses	23	132,706	147,477
Salary Package - CEO Car		9,177	5,604
Sick Leave Wages		-	14,103
Staff Incentives		3,077	2,308
Staff Training		9,546	17,897
Staff Meals and Drinks		8,272	11,677
Staff Functions		1,697	-
Staff Training Wages		18,036	24,757
Subscriptions		9,072	7,835
Sundry Expenses		1,278	229
Superannuation Contributions		126,692	152,298
Telephone		7,778	6,743
Till Shortages		(1,072)	(1,249)
Travelling Expenses		3,075	4,451
Volunteer Payments		5,227	
		2,350,201	2,288,653
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		288,231	281,476

### NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
20	Entertainment Income		
	Meat Market - Friday	64,859	61,200
	Meat Market - Sunday	35,096	35,182
	Club Raffles	23,194	513
	Bingo	21,443	6,036
	ATM Commissions	66,638	63,073
	TAB Commissions	26,047	22,427
	Keno Commissions	113,414	113,008
	Meat Market - Thursday	41,641	57,399
	Show Tickets	6,068	9,095
		398,400	367,933
21	Sundry Income		
	Sundry Income	410	258
	Sundry Commissions	-	45
	Loan Shirt Income	-	9
	Rental Property Income	108,976	107,595
	Courtesy Bus Hire Income	-	473
	Gift Card Sales	473	-
	Bistro Staff Hire Income	15,570	13,928
	Government Training Subsidy	18,423	19,525
	EFTPOS Surcharge Income	445_	_
	· ·	144,297	141,833
22	Entertainment and Promotion Expenses		
	APRA Licence	4,257	5,045
	Bands and Discos	121,377	115,333
	Meat Market - Friday	51,958	50,225

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached disclaimer of Waldie & Co.

### NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		2019 \$	2018 \$
	Day on the Green	847	376
	Bingo	33,276	7,129
	Meat Market - Thursday	23,248	35,794
	Catering - Members & Guests	6,259	11,882
	Complimentary Drinks	-	954
	Club Promotions	58,602	82,963
	Keno Operations	-	18
	Gift Cards	2,938	2,814
	Sky Channel	24,409	24,409
	Foxtel	48,513	48,000
	Market & Design Wages	12,990	1,307
	Raffles	14,661	-
	Bonus Bucks	76,296	64,552
	Bingo Wages	7,300	3,881
	Christmas Promotion	257	-
	Free Drinks	76,363	63,585
	Trivia Prizes	4,293	4,609
	Trivia Wages	4,187	3,909
	Promotion Wages	5,856	6,409
		607,943	565,123
23	Club House Expenses		
	Cleaning Materials	17,297	11,567
	Contract Cleaners	49,118	50,180
	Waste Disposal	18,839	30,875
	Repairs and Maintenance - Equipment	11,375	20,537
	Repairs and Maintenance - Club	20,351	16,825
	Repairs and Maintenance - Grounds	2,282	3,845
	Repairs and Maintenance - Houses	1,728	3,102
	Security	10,176	7,443
	Generator Fuel & Repairs	102	-
	Repairs and Maintenance - Club Car	1,438	3,103

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached disclaimer of Waldie & Co.

### NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

2019	2018
\$	\$
132,706	147,477