FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

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.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Objectives & Strategies

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 KPI's to monitor performance.

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 2022 were as follows:

Social & Bowling Members	6,971
Total Members	6,971

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 2022 the collective liability of members was \$13,942 (30 June 2021: \$14,510).

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 11 years President 3 years Director Existing Qualifications Meet Clubs NSW Director Training Requirements

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Colin Jarrett	Vice Chairman
Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Retired 5 year Vice Chairman 2 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training	
lan Davis	Director
Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Retired 1 year President 10 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training	
Alan Robb	Director
<i>Qualifications, experience, and special duties:</i> Retired 13 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training	
William Barden	Director
<i>Qualifications, experience, and special duties:</i> Retired 11 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training	
Wayne Kelly	Director
Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Maintenance Supervisor 3 years Vice Chairman 8 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training	
Suzanne Tyrrell	Director
<i>Qualifications, experience, and special duties:</i> Retired 7 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.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Summary of Meeting Attendances:

12 ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting were held during the year.

Meetings Eligible Meeting To Attend Attende	ed
Gregory Stephenson 13 13	
Colin Jarrett 13 13	
Ian Davis1313	
Alan Robb 13 13	
William Barden1313	
Wayne Kelly1313	
Suzanne Tyrrell1312	

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

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

Director:

Gregory Stephenson

Dated 9 August 2021

AUDITORS' 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

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2022 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm:	WALDIE & CO Certified Practising Accountants
Name of Partner:	Michael Waldie, CPA
Address:	Shop 4, 65 Manning Street, Kiama NSW 2533
Dated this	day of

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	3	4,484,182	5,299,946
Other income	3	1,154,508	813,821
Cost of sales		(870,523)	(987,222)
Depreciation & amortisation expenses		(609,036)	(583,681)
Occupancy expenses		(693,189)	(551,638)
Promotion & entertainment expenses		(351,299)	(270,030)
Wages & wage on costs		(1,706,357)	(1,825,141)
Other expenses		(808,115)	(891,202)
Profit before income tax	4	600,171	1,004,853
Income tax expense		<u> </u>	-
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the company		600,171	1,004,853
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the company		600,171	1,004,853

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	665,260	357,182
Trade and other receivables	6	43,029	24,694
Inventories	7	120,854	119,684
Other current assets	8	16,675	11,963
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	845,818	513,523
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	9,965,393	9,883,955
Intangible assets	10	83,045	83,045
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	10,048,438	9,967,000
TOTAL ASSETS	-	10,894,256	10,480,523
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	369,673	287,968
Borrowings	13	392,176	458,044
Provisions	14	245,133	188,861
Other current liabilities	11	27,740	16,428
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,034,722	951,301
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	1,564,102	1,845,808
Provisions	14	33,804	21,957
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,597,906	1,867,765
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,632,628	2,819,066
NET ASSETS	=	8,261,628	7,661,457
EQUITY			
Reserves	15	1,752,495	1,752,495
Retained earnings	16	6,509,133	5,908,962
TOTAL EQUITY	_	8,261,628	7,661,457

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Balance at 1 July 2020	Retained Profits 4,904,109	Reserves 1,752,495	Total 6,656,604
Profit (loss) for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	1,004,853 -	-	1,004,853 -
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	1,004,853	-	1,004,853
Balance at 30 June 2021	5,908,962	1,752,495	7,661,457
Balance at 1 July 2021	5,908,962	1,752,495	7,661,457
Profit (loss) for the year	600,171	-	600,171
Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	- 600,171	-	- 600,171
Balance at 30 June 2022	6,509,133	1,752,495	8,261,628

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	5,678,774	6,401,004
Payments to suppliers and employees	(4,361,890)	(4,584,432)
Interest received	8	3
Borrowing costs paid	(58,154)	(69,717)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,258,738	1,746,858
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(595,316)	(1,209,908)
Net cash used in investing activities	(595,316)	(1,209,908)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	187,862	1,030,402
Repayment of borrowings	(543,206)	(1,564,842)
Net cash used in financing activities	(355,344)	(534,440)
Net increase in cash held	308,078	2,510
Cash at beginning of financial year	357,182	354,672
Cash at end of financial year 5	665,260	357,182

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The financial reports cover Windang Bowls Club Limited as an individual entity. Windang Bowls Club Limited is a not for profit limited by guarantee company incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Windang Bowls Club Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on the date of the Directors Report.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001.

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

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Inventories

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

Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leasehold assets and improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired lease period or their estimated useful life.

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

Fixed Asset Class	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and Equipment	10-40%
Gaming Machines	20%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a lease exists i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Lessee accounting

The non lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

At the lease commencement, the company recognises a right of use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right of use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right of use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right of use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right of use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lessee accounting

The company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low value assets. The company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Lessor accounting

When the company is a lessor, the lease is classified as either an operating or finance lease at inception date based on whether substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset have been transferred to the lessee. If the risks and rewards have been transferred then the lease is classified as a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

If the lease contains lease and non lease components then the non lease components are accounted for in accordance with AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The lease income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Finance income under a finance lease is recorded on a basis to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company net investment in the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Financial Instruments

Initial Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) 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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient has been applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

On the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of an entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the entity no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve in not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

Where this indicator exists the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

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

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

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

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

Intangibles

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Patents and trademarks

Patents and trademarks are valued in the accounts at cost of acquisition and are amortised over their estimated useful life.

Software

Software is initially recognised at cost. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. 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. Poker machine licences are assessed annually for impairment.

Employee Benefits

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

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

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 are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Revenue

The company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Contracts are identified along with the separate performance obligations they contain. The company determines the total transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; and allocates it to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied.

There are a number of different revenue streams at the company, most of which are recognised at a point of time.

Point of sale

The majority of the company's revenue is from point of sale activities such as bar sales, poker machine clearances, raffle ticket sales and various other simple point in time transactions. These items are recognised as revenue to the company at the point of the transactions as this represents the depiction of transfer of promised goods or services to customers.

Rental income

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

Capital Grant

When the company receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

Operating Grant

When the company receives an operational grant it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15. When both these conditions are satisfied the company identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant, recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement, and recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the company recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16 and AASB 138), and recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Subscriptions

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the membership term.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the company is entitled to it.

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 (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

Comparative Amounts

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

Where a change in comparatives has also affected the opening retained earnings previously presented in a comparative period, an opening statement of financial position at the earliest date of the comparative period has been presented.

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 2022

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 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
3	Revenue and Other Income		
	Revenue		
	Sales revenue:		
	Sale of goods	4,484,182	5,299,946
	Other revenue:		
	Interest received	8	3
	Other revenue	1,154,500	813,818
		1,154,508	813,821
	Total revenue	5,638,690	6,113,767
		-	
	Interest Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair	8	
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	<u> </u>	
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from:	8	3
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income	348,747	273,668
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income Member's Subscriptions	8 348,747 43,303	3 273,668 44,858
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income Member's Subscriptions JobKeeper/JobSaver Payments	348,747	3 273,668 44,858 244,500
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income Member's Subscriptions JobKeeper/JobSaver Payments Cash Flow Boost	8 348,747 43,303 194,052	3 273,668 44,858
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income Member's Subscriptions JobKeeper/JobSaver Payments Cash Flow Boost NSW Small Business Grant	8 348,747 43,303 194,052 - 15,000	44,858 244,500 37,773 -
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss Other revenue from: Entertainment Income Member's Subscriptions JobKeeper/JobSaver Payments Cash Flow Boost	8 348,747 43,303 194,052	3 273,668 44,858 244,500

4 Profit for the year

The result for the year was derived after charging / (crediting) the following items:

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

Expenses

Cost of sales	870,523	987,222
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	609,036	583,681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accountancy Fees	14,500	18,000
Auditors Fees	15,250	19,100
	29,750	37,100
5 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	256,316	34,581
Working Account	302,696	276,909
Poker Machine Account	3,731	1,031
TAB Account	22,587	9,579
Keno Account	7,323	1,198
Long Service Leave Account	72,607	33,884
	665,260	357,182
Reconciliation of cash Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	665,260	357,182
	665,260	357,182
6 Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Sundry Debtors	43,029	24,694
7 Inventories		
Current		
Stock on Hand - Bar	71,506	65,755
Stock on Hand - Other	49,348	53,929
	120,854	119,684
8 Other Assets		
Current		
Prepayments	16,675	11,963

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
9	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	8,646,316	8,574,448
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,628,288)	(2,407,766)
	-	6,018,028	6,166,682
	Total Land and Buildings	8,591,028	8,739,682
	Plant and Equipment		
	Clubhouse Equipment and Furniture, at Cost	1,674,357	1,548,559
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(996,084)	(917,447)
	-	678,273	631,112
	Greens Plant, at Cost	276,651	260,986
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(263,791)	(256,024)
	-	12,860	4,962
	Bowls Greens and Lights, at Cost	580,581	507,855
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(452,711)	(442,714)
		127,870	65,141
	Gaming Machines, at Cost	2,012,951	1,815,079
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,460,910)	(1,372,038)
	-	552,041	443,041
	Motor Vehicle, at Cost	55,186	51,686
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(51,865)	(51,669)
	-	3,321	17
	Wedding & Function Plant and Equipment, at Cost	50,349	50,349
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(50,349)	(50,349)
	Total Plant and Equipment	1,374,365	1,144,273
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	9,965,393	9,883,955

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2022	2021
\$	\$

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 2021	Revaluations	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	30 Jun 2022
Land & Buildings Plant and	8,739,682	-	71,868	-	(220,522)	8,591,028
Equipment	631,129	-	205,441	-	(154,976)	681,594
Gaming Machines	443,041	-	329,622	-	(220,622)	552,041
Greens Plant	70,103	-	83,543	-	(12,916)	140,730
	9,883,955	-	690,474	-	(609,036)	9,965,393

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
10	Intangible Assets		
	Gaming Machine Entitlements	72,080	72,080
	TV & Radio Production	8,992	8,992
	Website Design	1,973	1,973
	Total	83,045	83,045
	production and web site design are considered as intangible assets as per AASB 138 and have been brought to account at cost. The gaming machine entitlements are not amortised as they do have a limited market to sell. The market valuation of entitlements as at 30 June 2022 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 2021	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	30 Jun 2022
Gaming Machine					
Entitlements	72,080	-	-	-	72,080
TV & Radio Production	8,992	-	-	-	8,992
Web Site Design	1,973	-	-	-	1,973
	83,045	-	-	-	83,045

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
11	Other Liabilities		
	Current		
	Subscriptions in Advance	19,980	13,028
	Income in Advance	7,760	3,400
	=	27,740	16,428
12	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	183,807	82,745
	Other Creditors	150,280	169,837
	Goods and Services Tax	35,586	35,386
	=	369,673	287,968
13	carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short term nature of the balances. Borrowings		
	Current		
	Current Photocopier Loan	2,363	2.363
	Current Photocopier Loan Bank Loan	2,363 283,837	2,363 372,046
	Photocopier Loan		
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan	283,837	372,046
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans	283,837 105,976	372,046 83,635
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings	283,837 105,976	372,046 83,635
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings Non-Current Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Bank Loan	283,837 105,976 392,176	372,046 83,635 458,044 59,811 1,777,136
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings = Non-Current Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans	283,837 105,976 392,176 143,506 1,414,098 6,498	372,046 83,635 458,044 59,811 1,777,136 8,861
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings Non-Current Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Bank Loan	283,837 105,976 392,176 143,506 1,414,098	372,046 83,635 458,044 59,811 1,777,136
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings = Non-Current Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Bank Loan Photocopier Loan	283,837 105,976 392,176 143,506 1,414,098 6,498	372,046 83,635 458,044 59,811 1,777,136 8,861
	Photocopier Loan Bank Loan Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Total current borrowings Non-Current Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans Bank Loan Photocopier Loan Total non-current borrowings	283,837 105,976 392,176 143,506 1,414,098 6,498 1,564,102	372,046 83,635 458,044 59,811 1,777,136 8,861 1,845,808

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
	The carrying amount of assets pledged as security are: Freehold land and buildings	8,591,028	8,739,682
	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.		
	Gaming machine supplier's loans are secured by the underlying gaming machine asset.		
	The BOQ Finance instalment loan is secured by the underlying plant and equipment asset.		
14	Provisions		
	Provision for Annual Leave	139,333	94,512
	Provision for Long Service Leave	105,800	94,349
		245,133	188,861
	Provision for Long Service Leave	33,804	21,957
	Total provisions	278,937	210,818

Ana Cur Nor

nalysis of Total Provisions		
urrent	245,133	188,861
on-current	33,804	21,957
	278,937	210,818

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2022	2021
\$	\$

Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the entity does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within in the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probably of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1.

15 Reserves

	Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,752,495	1,752,495
16	Retained Earnings		
	Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial vear	5,908,962	4,904,109
	Net profit attributable to members of the company Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	6,509,133	1,004,853 5,908,962

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
17	Key Management Personnel		
	Total compensation	139,913	152,960
	Key Management Personnel Compensation		

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, is considered key management personnel (KMP).

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 liabilities.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as details in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:

Cash and cash equivalents	665,260	357,182
Loans and receivables	43,029	24,694
Total Financial Assets	708,289	381,876
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
- Trade and other payables	369,673	287,968
- Borrowings	1,956,278	2,303,852
Total Financial Liabilities	2,325,951	2,591,820

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2022	2021
\$	\$

20 Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:

Windang Bowls Club Limited

2/6 Judbooley Parade Windang NSW 2528

The principal place of business is:

2/6 Judbooley Parade Windang NSW 2528

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The director of the company declares that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2022 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in basis of preparation Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes explicit and unreserved compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.
- 2. In the director's 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 director.

Director:

Gregory Stephenson

Dated

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 ended 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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 2022 and of their performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards .

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 AUDITOR'S 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.

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

- 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, 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.
- 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 representation.

We communicate with the Directors, 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 our audit.

WALDIE & CO

Michael Waldie, CPA Shop 4, 65 Manning Street, Kiama NSW 2533 Dated

DISCLAIMER ON ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFOMATION

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 2022. 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.

WALDIE & CO

Michael Waldie CPA

Shop 4, 65 Manning Street, Kiama NSW 2533

Dated

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Bar Trading Account			
Sales		1,391,942	1,826,820
	-	1,391,942	1,826,820
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Opening Stock		65,755	42,317
Closing Stock		(71,506)	(65,755)
Purchases		525,121	680,799
	-	519,370	657,361
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	-	872,572	1,169,459
Net Cigarette Income		21,871	5,295
	-	21,871	5,295
EXPENDITURE			
Liquor & Gaming Licence Fees		5,099	1,112
Repairs and Maintenance		2,297	1,468
Requisites		9,336	6,077
Wages		385,256	305,899
Wastage		25,553	5,036
	-	427,541	319,592
NET PROFIT	-	466,902	855,162

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Gaming Machine Trading Account		*	•
Duty Assistance Rebate		17,180	17,180
Net Clearances		2,121,053	2,493,619
	-	2,138,233	2,510,799
EXPENDITURE			
Club Grants		25,161	35,190
Data Monitoring Service		19,733	24,718
Depreciation		220,622	215,722
Gaming Promotions		16,974	15,865
Quickchange		1,430	2,411
Repairs and Maintenance		51,035	47,868
Turnover Tax		305,731	388,473
Wages		89,089	99,305
	_	729,775	829,552
NET PROFIT	_	1,408,458	1,681,247

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Functions Trading Account			
Rent		22,200	31,200
Sales		60,146	37,749
	-	82,346	68,949
EXPENDITURE			
Catering		26,527	17,917
Depreciation		-	14
Function Expenses		1,695	818
Gas		16,478	27,286
Repairs and Maintenance		17,430	11,909
Requisites		1,676	102
Wages		619	15,425
		64,425	73,471
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	-	17,921	(4,522)

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Bowls Trading Account			
Sales	_	4,595	4,916
	-	4,595	4,916
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Purchases		2,912	1,900
	-	2,912	1,900
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	-	1,683	3,016
Entry Fees		736	23
Green Fees		34,507	55,140
Raffles		3,962	5,356
Sponsorship	_	16,766	15,300
	-	55,971	75,819
EXPENDITURE			
Administration		33,565	37,765
Advertising		350	-
Affiliation Fees		14,924	16,503
Badges & Accessories		2,077	7,289
Bowls Organiser		2,867	2,550
Catering		1,932	3,693
Entry Fees		245	2,386
Free Issue		198	-
Greens Raffles		1,569	2,355
Incentive Payments		5,166	614
Repairs and Maintenance		24,072	25,799
Transport		4,278	-
Trophies & Vouchers		7,041	7,522
Wages	-	80,855	83,594
	-	179,139	190,070
NET LOSS	=	(121,485)	(111,235)

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Bar 2-Six Trading Account			
Sales		789,224	807,34
	-	789,224	807,348
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Purchases		348,241	327,96
	-	348,241	327,96
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	-	440,983	479,38
EXPENDITURE			
Consultant Fees		727	22
Free Issue		17	13
Repairs and Maintenance		-	3
Requisites		19,687	15,27
Wages		401,186	396,12
Wastage		2,722	1,72
	_	424,339	413,52
NET PROFIT	-	16,644	65,860

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
		Ψ	Ψ
NCOME			
Bar Trading Account		466,902	855,162
Gaming Machine Trading Account		1,408,458	1,681,24
Functions Trading Account		17,921	(4,522
Bowls Trading Account		(121,485)	(111,23
Bar 2-Six Trading Account		16,644	65,86
Entertainment Income	21	348,747	273,668
nterest		8	
Member's Subscriptions		43,303	44,858
JobKeeper/JobSaver Payments		194,052	244,500
Cash Flow Boost		-	37,773
NSW Small Business Grant		15,000	
Sundry Income	22	553,398	213,01
		2,942,948	3,300,33
LESS : EXPENDITURE			
Accountancy Fees		14,500	18,00
•		14,500 21,736	
Administration Expenses			18,80
Administration Expenses Administration Wages		21,736	18,803 219,702
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising		21,736 265,007	18,80 219,70 3,13
Accountancy Fees Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges		21,736 265,007 6,688	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services	oment	21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13 146,84
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehic		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167 154,976 12,916	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13 146,84 8,02
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehic Depreciation - Buildings		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167 154,976	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13 146,84 8,02 213,07
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehic Depreciation - Buildings Directors Out of Pocket Expenses		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167 154,976 12,916 220,522 33,099	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13 146,84 8,02 213,07 35,36
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehic Depreciation - Buildings Directors Out of Pocket Expenses Doorman Wages		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167 154,976 12,916 220,522 33,099 73,321	18,80 219,70 3,13 19,10 11,74 5,40 3,13 146,84 8,02 213,07 35,36 115,97
Administration Expenses Administration Wages Advertising Auditors Fees Bank Charges Computer Services Courtesy Bus Expenses Depreciation- Furniture, Fittings and Equip Depreciation- Greens Plant & Motor Vehic Depreciation - Buildings		21,736 265,007 6,688 15,250 12,566 7,935 6,167 154,976 12,916 220,522 33,099	18,000 18,800 219,702 3,134 19,100 11,743 5,406 3,133 146,843 8,020 213,078 35,365 115,975 90,388 273,898

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
Floral Decorations		2,887	1,195
Holiday Pay		140,959	105,619
Insurance		126,946	106,330
Interest Paid		58,288	74,731
JobKeeper Wages		-	217,274
Land Tax		18,002	23,425
Legal Costs		2,065	663
Long Service Leave		23,298	11,512
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		-	13,907
Members Mortality Fund		300	-
Maintenance Wages		19,405	38,048
Marketing		2,086	1,955
Payroll Tax		(6,028)	28,839
Postage		139	4,495
Printing & Stationery		8,885	8,190
Rates & Taxes		47,038	44,567
Rental Property Expenses		1,289	2,119
Club House Expenses	24	273,430	160,444
Salary Package - CEO Car		13,875	16,561
Sick Leave Wages		27,024	6,871
Staff Incentives		15,974	3,002
Staff Training		46,846	43,489
Staff Meals and Drinks		12,068	14,425
Staff Functions		1,385	-
Staff Training Wages		27,825	4,667
Subscriptions		12,813	10,676
Sundry Expenses		1,564	1,730
Superannuation Contributions		145,946	152,852
Telephone		7,779	6,711
Till Shortages		1,989	771
Travelling Expenses		4,573	3,300
Volunteer Payments		4,303	4,131
		2,342,777	2,295,480

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	600,171	1,004,853

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. $Page \ 42$

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

21Entertainment IncomeMeat Market - Friday34,733Meat Market - Sunday-Club Online Raffles144,279ATM Commissions43,646TAB Commissions14,636Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,09422Sundry Income	
Meat Market - Sunday-Club Online Raffles144,279ATM Commissions43,646TAB Commissions14,636Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,094348,747	
Club Online Raffles144,279ATM Commissions43,646TAB Commissions14,636Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,094348,747	36,271
ATM Commissions43,646TAB Commissions14,636Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,094348,747	1,114
TAB Commissions14,636Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,094348,747	-
Keno Commissions65,289Meat Market - Thursday33,070Show Tickets13,094348,747348,747	58,150
Meat Market - Thursday 33,070 Show Tickets 13,094 348,747	23,067
Show Tickets 13,094 348,747	96,378
348.747	51,483
	7,205
22 Sundry Income	273,668
Insurance Recovery -	338
Sundry Income 8,518	338
Rental Property Income 110,453	106,862
Gift Card Sales 473	491
Government Training Subsidy 417,337	89,299
EFTPOS Surcharge Income 16,617	14,718
Gift Card Discount Received	973
553,398	213,019
23 Entertainment and Promotion Expenses	
APRA Licence 2,520	3,026
Bands and Discos 75,243	31,725
Meat Market - Friday 27,546	23,255
Meat Market - Sunday -	2,600
Day on the Green 278	-
Meat Market - Thursday 24,122	
Catering - Members & Guests	28,167

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 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$
	Club Promotions	20,617	12,006
	Gift Cards	4,872	7,693
	Club Online Raffles	82,313	
	Sky Channel	13,327	18,283
	Foxtel	37,232	48,288
	Market & Design Wages	3,091	22,871
	Bonus Bucks	24,506	37,480
	Christmas Promotion	-	623
	Free Drinks	24,734	28,710
	Trivia Prizes	10,898	5,088
	Trivia Wages	2,746	3,868
	Titvia Wayes	354,045	273,898
24	Club House Expenses		
	Cleaning Materials	15,545	20,002
	Contract Cleaners	46,832	60,735
	Waste Disposal	17,721	20,920
	Repairs and Maintenance - Equipment	20,403	15,029
	Repairs and Maintenance - Club	35,197	23,114
	Repairs and Maintenance - Grounds	5,801	3,143
	Repairs and Maintenance - Houses	1,398	1,772
	Security	127,383	14,207
	Repairs and Maintenance - Club Car	3,150	1,522
		273,430	160,444