WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED

ABN: 38001033889

Financial Report For The Year Ended
30 June 2026

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WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors

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

Gregory Stephenson	Chairman Retired 15 years President - 3 years Director 3 years Director Existing Qualifications Meet Clubs NSW Director Training Requirements
Colin Jarrett (Resigned 30/09/25)	Vice Chairman Retired 9 years Vice Chairman - 2 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Ian Davis	Director Retired 1 year President - 14 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Alan Robb	Director Retired 17 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
William Barden (Resigned 30/09/25)	Director Retired 15 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Wayne Kelly	Director Maintenance Supervisor 3 years Vice Chairman - 13 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Suzanne Tyrrell	Director Retired 11 years Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Scott Buckley (Appointed 30/09/25)	Director Retired 1 year Director Completed Clubs NSW Directors Training
Peter Sharp (Appointed 30/09/25 & Resigned 30/06/26)	Director Retired 9 months 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.

Summary of Meeting Attendances

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors were held.
Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Attended	Possible
Gregory Stephenson	11	12
Colin Jarrett (Resigned 30/09/25)	3	3
Ian Davis	11	12
Alan Robb	12	12
William Barden (Resigned 30/09/25)	3	3
Wayne Kelly	12	12
Suzanne Tyrrell	12	12
Scott Buckley (Appointed 30/09/25)	9	9
Peter Sharp (Appointed 30/09/25 & Resigned 30/06/26)	9	9

Review of Operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to $931,565.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

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.

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

Objectives & Strategies

The short and long term objectives of the club are 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.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years other than those occurred in Note 17.

Environmental Regulation

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Membership

The number of members registered in the Register of Members at 30 June 2026 were as follows:

Social & Bowling Members	13,932
Total Members	13,932

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 2026 the collective liability of members was $27,864 (30 June 2025: $23,754)

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 4.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director ______________________________

Gregory Stephenson

Dated this day of 2026

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
AUDITOR’S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Windang Bowls Club Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Windang Bowls Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm	O'Donnell Hennessy Taylor
Name of Partner	Spencer Green
Date	
Address	Coniston

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Sales revenue	2	10,161,862	8,964,456
Other income	2	892,165	655,019
Cost of goods sold		(1,621,336)	(1,679,481)
Employee benefits expense		(3,045,518)	(2,956,874)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(843,854)	(727,039)
Gaming Tax		(964,917)	(711,035)
Occupancy Expenses		(536,528)	(944,297)
Promotion & Entertainment Expenses		(836,141)	(815,633)
Finance costs	3	(450,052)	(110,897)
Other expenses		(1,824,116)	(1,230,753)
Profit before income tax		931,565	443,465
Tax (expense) income	4	-	-
Profit for the year		931,565	443,465
Other comprehensive income:			
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		931,565	443,465

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,785,164	1,451,150
Trade and other receivables	8	64,043	66,905
Inventories	9	162,284	154,133
Other current assets	10	154,585	33,630
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,166,076	1,705,818
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	16,771,218	16,933,880
Intangible assets	12	72,080	72,080
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		16,843,298	17,005,960
TOTAL ASSETS		19,009,374	18,711,778
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	693,250	688,546
Borrowings	14	763,528	120,177
Provisions	15	345,434	292,670
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,802,212	1,101,393
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	5,745,235	7,072,008
Provisions	15	46,706	54,720
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,791,941	7,126,729
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,594,153	8,228,122
NET ASSETS		11,415,221	10,483,656
EQUITY			
Reserves		1,761,463	1,761,463
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		8,722,193	8,278,728
Current year profit/(loss)		931,565	443,465
TOTAL EQUITY		11,415,221	10,483,656

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

		Reserves	
	Retained Earnings (accumulated losses)	Revaluation Surplus	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	8,278,728	1,752,495	10,031,223
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	443,465	8,968	452,433
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	443,465	8,968	452,433
Balance at 30 June 2025	8,722,193	1,761,463	10,483,656
Balance at 1 July 2025	8,722,193	1,761,463	10,483,656
Comprehensive income			
Profit for the year	931,565	-	931,565
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	931,565	-	931,565
Balance at 30 June 2026	9,653,758	1,761,463	11,415,221

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		11,056,758	9,615,902
Payments to suppliers and employees		(8,883,753)	(8,112,872)
Interest received		132	291
Finance cost		(450,052)	(110,897)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16(a)	1,723,085	1,392,424
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		25,000	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(730,648)	(6,796,574)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(705,648)	(6,796,574)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings - other		483,944	6,307,382
Repayment of Borrowings		(1,167,367)	(456,477)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(683,423)	5,850,905
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		334,014	446,755
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,451,150	1,004,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	7	1,785,164	1,451,150

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements and notes represent Windang Bowls Club Limited. Windang Bowls Club Limited is a company limited by Guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policy information adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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 are in Australian Dollars and have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(a) Income Tax

The club is exempt from income tax under section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, being a club formed for the promotion of the sport of lawn bowls.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charge to the statement of profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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 are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(i) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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 in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired term of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10-40%
Gaming Machines	25%

The assets' 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 recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Leases (the Company as lessee)

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by a reduction to the carrying amount of any payments made and an increase to reflect any interest on the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is initially measured based on the corresponding lease liability less any incentives received and initial direct costs incurred. Subsequently, the measurement is the cost less accumulated depreciation (and impairment if applicable).

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(f) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a 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 transactions 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 was applied as specified in AASB 15.16.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement
Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or 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: *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

The *effective interest method* is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period. 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.

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).

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.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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 a 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.

Derecognition of financial assets

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 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 Company no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make a unilateral decision 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 at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

Impairment

The Company 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 (eg amounts due from customers under contracts);
- 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.

The Company uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:
- the general approach
- the simplified approach

For a financial asset that is considered credit-impaired (not on acquisition or origination), the Company measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired, and:
there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.
- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
- if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:
- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the general approach is modified such that at the reporting date, an entity shall only recognise the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition as a loss allowance. The expected credit losses for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are discounted using the credit-adjusted effective interest rate determined at initial recognition.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:
- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* that do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). 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 entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(h) 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 before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. 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, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements 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. Other long-term employee benefits 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 corporate 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 as part of employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its 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 provisions.

(i) 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 using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(j) 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 short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Operating grants, donations and requests

When the entity received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, 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 Entity:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies performance
- sale of services – transportation;

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9. AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets 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 profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(m) 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 Taxation 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.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. 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 Estimates

(i) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key Judgements

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits 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 service. 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 following 12-month period, obligations for annual leave entitlements are classified under AASB 119 as 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.

(ii) Poker Machine Licences

The entity holds poker machine licences either acquired through a past business combination or granted at no consideration by the NSW Government. AIFRS requires that licences outside of a pre-AIFRS transaction business combination be recognised initially at its fair value as at the date it was granted with a corresponding adjustment to the profit and loss statement to recognise the grant immediately as income. Prior to new gaming legislation taking effect in April 2002 allowing poker machine licences to be traded for the first time, the entity has determined that fair value at grant date for licences granted pre-April 2002 was zero. Should licences be granted to the entity post April 2002 they will be initially recognised at their fair value. The entity has determined that the market value for poker machine licences does not meet the definition of an active market and consequently licences recognised will not be revalued each year.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

		2026 $	2025 $
(a)	**Sources of revenue**		
	Total interest received	132	291
	Sales revenue	9,851,993	8,712,284
	Other revenue	309,737	251,881
	Total other sources revenue	10,161,862	8,964,456
(b)	**Other income**		
	— Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	5,500
	— Entertainment Income	436,092	497,008
	— Resort Income	400,969	42,243
	— Other income	55,104	110,268
	Total other income	892,165	655,019

Note 3 Profit before Income Tax

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:	2026 $	2025 $
(a) Expenses		
Cost of Sales	1,621,336	1,671,134
Interest expense for financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		
— external entities	450,052	110,897
Total finance costs	450,052	110,897
Employee benefits expense:		
— contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	3,045,518	2,956,874

Note 4 Tax Expense

The club is exempt from income tax under section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, being a club formed for the promotion of the sport of lawn bowls.

Note 5 Key Management Personnel Compensation

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

	2026 $	2025 $
Total Remuneration	317,565	301,517
Total KMP Compensation	317,565	301,517

Note 6 Auditor's Remuneration

	2026 $	2025 $
Remuneration of the auditor for:		
— auditing or reviewing the financial statements	15,560	15,200
— taxation services	28,800	41,500
	44,360	56,700

Note 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2026	2025
CURRENT	$	$
Cash on Hand	476,920	440,260
Working Account	1,043,166	907,282
Poker Machine Account	187,301	41,017
TAB Account	16,925	1,827
Keno Account	3,955	3,975
Long Service Leave Account	56,897	56,789
	1,785,164	1,451,150

Note 8 Trade and Other Receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
CURRENT		
Sundry Debtors	64,043	66,905
Total current trade and other receivables	64,043	66,905

Note 9 Inventories

	2026 $	2025 $
CURRENT		
At cost:		
Stock on Hand - Bar	80,714	76,725
Stock on Hand - Other	81,570	77,408
	162,284	154,133

Note 10 Other Assets

	2026	2025
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	154,585	33,630
	154,585	33,630

Note 11 Property, Plant and Equipment

	2026	2025
	$	$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land at:		
— independent valuation 2026	3,270,000	3,270,000
Total land	3,270,000	3,270,000
Carrying amount of all freehold land had it been carried under the cost model		
Buildings at:		
— at cost	15,744,092	15,721,431
Accumulated depreciation	(3,667,940)	(3,253,166)
Total buildings	12,076,152	12,468,265
Total land and buildings	15,346,152	15,738,265
Carrying amount of all buildings had they been carried under the cost model		
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
Clubhouse Equipment and Furniture		
At cost	2,219,808	2,017,769
(Accumulated depreciation)	(1,602,114)	(1,451,604)
	617,694	566,164
Resort Plant and Equipment		
At cost	333,981	210,418
(Accumulated depreciation)	(58,520)	(7,523)
	275,461	202,895
Greens Plant		
At cost	58,514	58,514
(Accumulated depreciation)	(52,479)	(50,789)
	6,035	7,725
Bowls Greens and Lights		
At cost	577,436	577,436
(Accumulated depreciation)	(494,471)	(481,942)
	82,965	95,494
Gaming Machines		
At cost	1,887,942	1,877,095
(Accumulated depreciation)	(1,465,607)	(1,577,925)
	422,335	299,170
Motor Vehicle		
At cost	75,001	75,001
(Accumulated depreciation)	(54,425)	(50,834)
	20,576	24,167
Total plant and equipment	1,425,066	1,195,615
Total property, plant and equipment	16,771,218	16,933,880

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Land & Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Gaming Machines	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2024	9,538,261	799,226	513,063	10,850,550
Additions	6,458,509	307,099	36,466	6,802,074
Disposals - written down value	-	-	(673)	(673)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	8,968	-	-	8,968
Depreciation expense	(267,473)	(209,880)	(249,686)	(727,039)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	15,738,265	896,445	299,170	16,933,880
Balance at 1 July 2025	15,738,265	896,445	299,170	16,933,880
Additions	22,661	367,161	340,827	730,649
Disposals - written down value	-	(25,958)	(23,498)	(49,456)
Depreciation expense	(414,774)	(234,917)	(194,164)	(843,855)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2026	15,346,152	1,002,731	422,335	16,771,218

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

(b) Asset revaluations

Buildings

Land and buildings are carried in the balance sheet at fair value less accumulated impairments and applicable depreciation.

The land has been revalued in accordance with the Valuer Generals determined value as at 1 July 2024. 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.

Note 12 Intangible Assets

	2026	2025
	$	$
Gaming Machine Entitlements	72,080	72,080
	72,080	72,080

The poker machine entitlements are with indefinite useful lives and therefore, will be tested for impairment annually at the cash-generating unit level. The entitlements are not amortised.

Note 13 Trade and Other Payables

	2026	2025
	$	$
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	339,487	305,285
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	290,566	333,400
— GST Payable	63,197	49,860
	693,250	688,546

Note 14 Borrowings

	2026	2025
	$	$
CURRENT		
Bank loan secured	583,314	97,999
Gaming Machine Supplier's Loans	180,214	22,178
Total current borrowings	763,528	120,177
NON-CURRENT		
Bank loan secured	5,475,226	7,072,008
Gaming machine Supplier's Loan	270,009	-
Total non-current borrowings	5,745,235	7,072,008
Total borrowings	6,508,763	7,192,185

Note 15 Provisions

	2026	2025
CURRENT	$	$
Provision for Annual Leave	208,229	161,230
Provision for Long Service Leave	137,205	131,440
Total current provisions	345,434	292,670
NON-CURRENT		
Provision for Long Service Leave	46,706	54,720
Total non-current provisions	46,706	54,720

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 Company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the Company 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.

Note 16 Cash Flow Information

	2026	2025
	$	$
(a) Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with profit after income tax		
Profit after income tax	931,565	443,465
Non-cash flows in profit		
— depreciation	843,854	727,039
— net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	24,456	(4,827)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
— (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	2,862	2,217
— (increase)/decrease in inventories	(8,151)	(9,142)
— (increase)/decrease in other assets	(120,954)	(10,784)
— increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,704	254,515
— increase/(decrease) in provisions	44,749	(10,059)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,723,085	1,392,424

Note 17 Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

Note 18 Related Party Transactions

The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Key Management Personnel:

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.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 5: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

Note 19 Financial Risk Management

The company’s financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bills, borrowings and leases.

The total amount for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
— Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,785,164	1,451,150
— Trade and other receivables	8	64,043	66,905
Total Financial Assets		1,849,207	1,518,055
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
— Trade and other payables	13	693,250	688,546
— Borrowings	14	6,508,763	7,192,185
Total Financial Liabilities		7,202,013	7,880,731

Financial Risk Management Policies

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

— preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
— using derivatives that are only traded in highly liquid markets;
— monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
— obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
— maintaining a reputable credit profile;
— managing credit risk related to financial assets;
— only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
— comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

(c) Market Risk

i. *Interest rate risk*

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The company is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments. The financial instruments that expose the company to interest rate risk are limited to borrowings, listed shares, cash and cash equivalents.

ii. *Other price risk*

Other price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) of securities held.

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 20 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Differences between fair values and carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company. Most of these instruments, which are carried at amortised cost (ie trade receivables, loan liabilities), are to be held until maturity and therefore the fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the company.

	Note	2026 Carrying Amount $	2026 Fair Value $	2025 Carrying Amount $	2025 Fair Value $
Financial assets: amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	7	1,785,164	1,785,164	1,451,150	1,451,150
Trade and other receivables (i)	8	64,043	64,043	66,905	66,905
		1,849,207	1,849,207	1,518,055	1,518,055
Total financial assets		1,849,207	1,849,207	1,518,055	1,518,055
Financial liabilities: amortised cost					
Trade and other payables (i)	13	693,250	693,250	688,546	688,546
Borrowings (i)	14	6,508,763	6,508,763	7,192,185	7,192,185
Total financial liabilities		7,202,013	7,202,013	7,880,731	7,880,731

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

Note 21 Reserves

Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets. Under certain circumstances, dividends can be declared from this reserve.

Note 22 Company Details

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in Australia. The registered office of the company is:

Windang Bowls Club Limited
2-6 Judbooley Parade
Windang NSW 2528

The principal place of business is:

Windang Bowls Club Limited
2-6 Judbooley Parade
Windang NSW 2528

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 38001033889
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Windang Bowls Club Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 20, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director ____

Gregory Stephenson

Dated this day of 2026

WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED ABN: 38001033889
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE OWNERS OF
WINDANG BOWLS CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Windang Bowls Club Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

a. the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (including Independence Standards)* (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 Windang Bowls Club Limited, 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.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards 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.

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: https://auasb.gov.au/media/apzlwn0y/ar3_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Auditor's name and signature:	Spencer Green
Name of firm:	O'Donnell Hennessy Taylor
Address:	

Dated this day of 2026

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

	2026 $	2025 $
Bar Trading		
Sales	2,832,444	2,915,749
Net Cigarette Income	4,105	23,046
	2,836,549	2,938,795
Cost of Sales	926,415	1,012,487
Gross Profit	1,910,134	1,926,309
Liquor and Gaming Licence Fees	1,578	-
Repairs & Replacements	3,658	4,050
Requisites	17,198	14,587
Wages & Entitlements	395,230	441,630
Wastage	12,178	10,377
	429,843	470,643
NET PROFIT FROM BAR TRADING	1,480,291	1,455,665
BAR 2-Six Trading		
Sales	1,649,737	1,541,113
Cost of Sales	692,162	658,647
Gross Profit	957,576	882,466
Requisites	34,181	39,122
Wages & Entitlements	791,305	698,342
Wastage	2,000	1,064
	827,486	738,528
NET PROFIT FROM BAR 2-Six TRADING	130,090	143,938
Gaming Machine Trading Account		
Duty Assistance Rebate	17,180	17,180
Net Clearances	5,240,620	4,097,738
	5,257,800	4,114,918
Club Grants	132,753	130,222
Data Monitoring Service	39,007	38,304
Depreciation	194,164	249,686
E Cards	2,745	3,255
Promotions	95,360	57,604
Quickchange	5,749	4,503
Poker Machine Duty	964,917	711,035
Repairs & Maintenance	67,075	64,558
Wages & Entitlements	235,155	223,478
	1,736,924	1,482,645
NET PROFIT FROM GAMING MACHINES	3,520,876	2,632,273

Resort Trading Account

Resort Income	400,969	42,243
Advertising and Marketing	6,035	1,953
Cleaning	89,296	15,185
Consumables	4,127	2,710
Commissions Paid	1,094	2,064
Council Rates	5,772	4,474
Depreciation	251,600	50,633
Electricity	17,707	4,712
Insurance	35,883	5,537
Interest Paid	442,889	-
Nayax Charges	368	289
Repairs and Maintenance	13,762	6,073
Resort Software Subscription	6,785	-
Wages	92,505	16,488
Waste Disposal	4,873	2,520
Water rates	3,442	10,524
	976,139	123,161
NET LOSS FROM RESORT TRADING	(575,170)	(80,918)

Functions Trading Account

Rent	67,600	54,218
Sales	119,899	130,958
	187,499	185,176
Catering	46,451	55,365
Function Expenses	11,916	15,378
Gas	32,391	32,448
Wages & Entitlements	18,912	13,468
	109,670	116,659
NET PROFIT FROM FUNCTIONS TRADING	77,829	68,517

Bowls Trading Account

Sales	5,188	3,680
Entry Fees	11,946	10,118
Green Fees	83,121	81,760
Raffles	-	710
Sponsorship	8,932	5,607
	109,186	101,876
Cost of Sales	2,760	8,347
Gross Profit	106,426	93,528
Administration	50,731	46,588
Affiliation Fees	29,722	29,750
Bowls Organiser	728	339
Bowls Points	30,000	30,000
Catering	1,887	6,576
Entry Fees	4,971	3,777
Incentive Payments	1,982	6,973
Prizemoney	13,536	26,155
Repairs and Maintenance	41,332	45,491
Transport and Accommodation	353	5,326
Trophies and Vouchers	4,942	-
Wages	170,579	154,789
	350,763	355,763
NET LOSS FROM BOWLS TRADING ACCOUNT	(244,337)	(262,235)

To be read in conjunction with Accountant's Compilation Report

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

STATEMENT OF OPERATING PROFIT

	2026 $	2025 $
INCOME		
Profit / (Loss) Transferred from:		
- Bar Trading Account	1,480,291	1,455,665
- Bar 2-Six Trading Account	130,090	143,938
- Gaming Machine Trading Account	3,520,876	2,632,273
- Resort Trading Account	(575,170)	(80,918)
- Functions Trading Account	77,829	68,517
- Bowls Trading Account	(244,337)	(262,235)
Total Income from trading	4,389,578	3,957,239
Entertainment Income	436,092	497,008
Interest received	132	291
Members' Subscriptions	120,959	82,288
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	-	5,500
Other Income	55,104	110,268
Total Other Income	612,287	695,355
TOTAL INCOME	5,001,865	4,652,594
EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy Fees	28,800	41,500
Administration Expenses	205	26,463
Administration Wages	394,889	397,616
Advertising & promotion	79,902	43,562
Auditors Fees	15,560	15,200
Bank Charges	28,768	27,342
Computer Software & expenses	14,362	14,505
Consultant Fees	21,600	-
Courtesy Bus	42,630	35,498
Depreciation - Buildings	213,786	224,363
Depreciation - Furniture , Fittings and Equipment	166,494	186,152
Depreciation - Greens, Plant and Motor Vehicles	17,811	16,206
Directors out of Pocket Expenses	54,112	53,794
Doorman Wages	85,436	80,208
Electricity & Gas	154,671	139,932
Entertainment and Promotion Expenses	836,141	815,633
Equipment Rental	36,937	25,536
Firewood	385	440
Floral Decorations	221	3,274
Annual leave	209,358	205,259
Insurance	163,034	166,789
Interest Paid	7,163	110,897
Sub-total carried forward	2,572,265	2,630,169

To be read in conjunction with Accountant's Compilation Report

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

STATEMENT OF OPERATING PROFIT (Continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
EXPENDITURE (Continued)		
Sub-total brought forward	2,572,265	2,630,169
Legal Costs	4,215	8,437
Long Service Leave	(1,788)	28,571
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	24,456	673
Members Mortality Fund	600	173
Maintenance Wages	60,809	56,154
Marketing	3,879	3,580
Payroll Tax	96,194	94,155
Postage	121	136
Printing & Stationery	14,790	12,913
Rates and Taxes	47,153	44,736
Club House Expenses	536,528	584,773
RDO Flexi Leave	12,993	7,924
Salary Package - CEO Car	7,538	13,874
Sick Leave Wages	41,210	35,096
Staff Incentives	26,304	17,623
Staff Training	39,032	43,640
Staff Meals and Drinks	7,222	12,417
Staff training Wages	6,837	9,908
Subscriptions	7,578	9,824
Sundry Expenses	857	822
Supervisor Wages	207,597	249,357
Superannuation Contributions	329,945	324,710
Telephone	6,000	4,018
Till shortages	3,152	2,825
Travelling Expenses	8,169	7,691
Uniforms	6,645	4,881
Volunteer Payments	-	51
Total Expenditure	4,070,301	4,209,128
Operating Profit	**931,565**	**443,465**

To be read in conjunction with Accountant's Compilation Report

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION - NOTES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2026

21 Entertainment Income

	2026 $	2025 $
Meat market - Friday	-	26,700
Club Raffles	38,546	46,836
Shellharbour Suns Raffle	4,364	9,050
FC Shellharbour Raffle	24,693	20,365
Windang Sharks Raffle	88,547	53,357
Darts Income	10,155	7,923
Skill Tester Income	13,141	8,165
ATM Commissions	102,720	98,071
TAB Commissions	38,587	66,455
Keno Commissions	109,591	150,794
Show Tickets	4,056	9,292
Club Promotions	1,692	-
	436,092	497,008

22 Sundry Income

	2026 $	2025 $
Auditorium Hire	-	545
Insurance Recovery	-	68,048
Sundry Income	2,116	861
Merchandise Sales	761	3,255
Gift Voucher Sales	38	694
Government Training Subsidy	13,692	-
EFTPOS Surcharge Income	38,498	36,865
	55,104	110,268

23 Entertainment and Promotion Expenses

	2026 $	2025 $
APRA Licence	3,803	3,733
FC Shellharbour Raffle	38,646	39,524
Bands and Discos	120,150	128,670
Windang Sharks Raffle	107,525	75,899
Meat Market - Friday	-	20,499
Special Promotions	23,288	-
Darts Expense	6,862	-
Gas	10,615	11,243
Club Promotions	23,212	20,818
Gift Vouchers	17,310	7,753
Sky Channel	16,879	16,876
Foxtel	87,574	85,438
Market & Design Wages	53,351	61,102
Points Redeemed	28,016	57,247
Special Raffles	6,126	2,782
Christmas Promotion	30,176	34,112
Free Drinks	113,468	135,885
Merchandise Purchases	-	1,248
Poker Nights	127,933	93,446
Trivia Prizes	12,882	12,618
Trivia Wages	8,325	6,740
	836,141	815,633

24 Clubhouse Expenses

Cleaning Materials	33,425	42,861
Contract Cleaners	86,930	81,371
Waste Disposal	62,644	58,779
Repairs and Maintenance - Equipment	43,809	34,541
Repairs and Maintenance - Club	74,708	158,944
Repairs and Maintenance - Grounds	-	730
Repairs and Maintenance - Club Car	2,054	5,274
Security	232,958	202,273
	536,528	584,773

To be read in conjunction with Accountant's Compilation Report