



2018

ANNUAL

REPORT

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

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REGISTERED OFFICE: 647 Mackay Avenue, Yoogali NSW 2680

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Yoogali Club Limited will be held at the club's premises at 647 Mackay Avenue, Yoogali on Wednesday the 21st of November 2018 commencing at 7pm.

In accordance with the Registered Clubs Act, an employee of the Club cannot vote at any meeting of the Club or for the election of the Board or be a Director of the Club.

To be admitted to the above meeting, members must produce their current Membership Card.

AGENDA

1. Apologies.
2. Confirmation of the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting held on Monday the 28th of August 2017.
3. To receive, consider and adopt the financial reports of the company for the year ending 31st May 2018 and the reports by the Directors and Auditors thereon.
4. Confirmation of CAAS as Auditors for 2018.
5. To elect the Board of Directors in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the company.
6. Appointment of Legal Advisor.
7. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the Ordinary Resolutions set out below;

ORDINARY RESOLUTION NO 1:

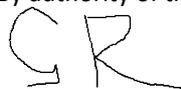
That pursuant to the Registered Clubs Act, the members hereby approve and agree to the Members of the Board during the twelve (12) month period preceding the 2018 Annual General Meeting receiving the following benefits and the members further acknowledge that the benefits outlined in the following sub-paragraphs are not available to the members generally but only to those members who are elected Directors of the Club:

- (i) A reasonable supper and refreshments to be associated with each Board Meeting of the Club;
- (ii) The reasonable cost of Directors attending the Registered Clubs Association Annual General Meeting;
- (iii) The reasonable cost of Directors attending seminars, lectures, trade displays and other similar events as may be determined by the Board from time to time;
- (iv) The reasonable cost of Directors attending functions when representing the Club;
- (v) That prior to Christmas, a reasonable meal and refreshments be provided for all staff members and their partners and Directors and their partners.

8. General Business: To transact any business that may be lawfully brought forward.

Nominations for office bearers will close at the Club's office at 7pm on Wednesday the 7th of November 2018. A special request is made to members who have any enquiries in relation to the financial reports, to provide this in writing and sent to Club's office no later than Wednesday the 14th of November 2018 so that the necessary research can be undertaken to accurately answer all questions.

By authority of the Board,



Giuseppe Romeo
President

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

The directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 May 2018.

DIRECTORS

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

John Sergi

Vincenzo Cartisano

Malcolm Wilmot

Frank Violi

Francesco Sergi

Anthony Trimboli

Chad DeMarco

Agostino Furore

Guiseppe Pangallo

Guiseppe Romeo

Anthony Taliano

Robert Marando

Domenic Sergi

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

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

In accordance with Section 300(10) of the Corporations Act particulars of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of the company's directors are as follows:

DIRECTOR	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES	QUALIFICATIONS	EXPERIENCE
Guiseppe Romeo	President	Sole Trader	Appointed 23.05.2018
Malcolm Wilmot	Vice President	Accountant	Appointed 13.07.2005
Frank Violi	Treasurer	Farmer	Appointed 29.08.2002
Vince Cartisano	Director	Carpenter	Appointed 24.11.2011
Anthony Trimboli	Director	Farmer	Appointed 28.04.2016
Anthony Taliano	Director	Sole Trader	Appointed 23.05.2018
Domenic Sergi	Director	Farmer	Appointed 23.05.2018
Guiseppe Pangallo	Director	Farmer	Appointed 23.05.2018
Robert Marando	Director	Sole Trader	Appointed 23.05.2018
John Sergi	President	Farmer	Retired 23.05.2018
Francesco Sergi	Director	Farmer	Retired 23.05.2018
Chad DeMarco	Director	Builder	Retired 28.03.2018
Agostino Furore	Director	Farmer	Retired 18.04.2018
Robert Marando	Director	Sole Trader	Retired 26.06.2018
Guiseppe Pangallo	Director	Farmer	Retired 31.07.2018

Principal Activities

The principal continuing activities of the club is the encouragement and promotion of sport activities including soccer, touch football, cricket, darts and a range of other sports and the provision of recreational facilities for its members.

Operating Results

The net loss of the company for the 2018 financial year amounted to \$10,021

Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the company during the financial and the results of those operations are as follows:

INCOME	2018	2017
Bar Sales	247,184	291,472
Gross Profit	118,065	167,090
Commission	33,956	31,531
Interest Received	33,392	-
Poker Machine Income	849,402	807,051
Rebates & Recoveries	24,660	20,167
Other Revenue	41,070	55,996
Gross profit on rental operations	44,054	58,710
Total Income	1,144,599	1,140,545
Less: Expenses	1,154,620	1,077,313
Net Profit before income tax	(10,021)	63,232
Income Tax Expenses	-	-
Net Profit after income tax	(10,021)	63,232

Financial Position

The retained profits of the company have decreased by \$10,021 from \$162,064 at 31 May 2017 to \$152,043 at 31 May 2018. This movement is represented by a \$10,021 net loss for the year ended 31 May 2018. The revaluation reserves were unchanged for the financial year, bringing the company's net assets to \$2,331,368.

Significant Change in the State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

Events after the Reporting Date

On the 19th of September 2018, a letter of offer was provided to the company by GLT Capital Pty Limited advising the application for finance has been approved, subject to funding being available at the date of settlement, for the \$550,000 to be refinanced at the end of the loan term.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

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. No director has received or become entitled to receive during or since the end of the financial year, a benefit of a contract made by the company or a related body corporate with the director, a firm of which the director is a member or a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest, other than Malcolm Scott Wilmot, who is an employee of Roy Spagnolo and Associates, who have acted as accountants for the company since 2004 as well as Anthony Taliano, who is a director for Real Juice Company which supplies water and juice to the company from time to time and also Domenic Sergi, who is the son of Rosa Sergi, who is the owner of Yoogali Kitchen Pty Ltd which provides contract food catering for the Yoogali Club Ltd.

Key Performance Indicators

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short term and long term objectives are being achieved.

Member Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 May 2018, the total amount that the members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$479.

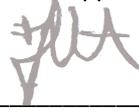
Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 370C of the Corporations Act 2001 is attached to this financial report.

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

President: 

Mr Guiseppe Romeo

Director: 

Mr Francesco Violi

Dated this 31st day of October 2018

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

The directors of the Yoogali Club Limited declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes presents fairly the company's financial position as at 31st May 2018 and are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31st May 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

President: 

Mr Giuseppe Romeo

Director: 

Mr Francesco Violi

Dated this 31st day of October 2018



**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Yoogali Club Limited**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Yoogali Club Ltd ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 May 2018, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 May 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, 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.

Material Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 (a) in the financial report, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$10,021 during the year ended 31 May 2018 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$465,484. As a result of the \$550,000 interest only loan with GLT Capital Pty Limited due to be repaid at the end of the loan term on the 17th of January 2019.

As stated in Note 1 (a), these conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 (a), indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the director's financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 31 May 2018, 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The director's responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

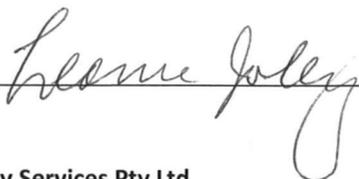
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a 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 obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Signed:



Corporate Audit & Advisory Services Pty Ltd
Registered Audit Company No. 380059
Chartered Accountants

Leonie Jolly – Registered Company Auditor No. 1530
Director

Suite 2 / 6 Kookora Street
Griffith NSW 2680
31st October 2018



**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER
SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001**

**TO THE DIRECTORS OF
YOOGALI CLUB LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 May 2018 there have been:

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

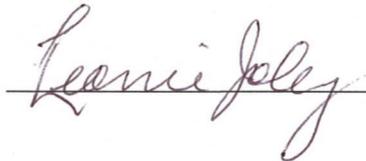
Name of Auditor: Leonie Jolly – Registered Company Auditor No. 1530

Director

Corporate Audit & Advisory Services Pty Ltd - Registered Audit Company No. 380059

Address: Suite 2 / 6 Kookora Street, Griffith NSW 2680

Signed:



Dated this 31st day of October 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

	Note	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Revenue from ordinary activities	2	1,273,718	1,264,927
		1,273,718	1,264,927
Changes in Inventories		(8,871)	27,034
Raw materials and consumables used		(120,248)	(151,416)
Expenditure			
Advertising expenses		(137)	(1,290)
Auditors remuneration	3	(6,700)	(6,700)
Bad and doubtful debt expenses	4	(540)	(4,291)
Direct gaming expenses		(643,454)	(578,423)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4	(61,908)	(60,456)
Employee expenses	4	(184,628)	(145,035)
Finance costs	4	(71,434)	(61,712)
Other expenses		(185,819)	(219,406)
		(10,021)	63,232
Profit for the year		(10,021)	63,232
Total comprehensive income for the year		(10,021)	63,232

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Note	2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	47,601	154,332
Trade and other receivables	6	51,532	80,178
Inventories	7	34,928	43,799
Other current assets	8	35,932	27,584
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>169,993</u>	<u>305,893</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,798,852	2,750,414
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2,798,852</u>	<u>2,750,414</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,968,845</u>	<u>3,056,307</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	51,509	90,880
Borrowings	11	550,000	64,625
Other current liabilities	12	33,968	27,468
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>635,477</u>	<u>182,973</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	11	2,000	531,945
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>2,000</u>	<u>531,945</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>637,477</u>	<u>714,918</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>2,331,368</u>	<u>2,341,389</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	14	2,179,325	2,179,325
Retained earnings	15	152,043	162,064
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>2,331,368</u>	<u>2,341,389</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

AS AT 31 MAY 2018

	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Total \$
Balance at 31 May 2017	162,064	2,179,325	2,341,389
Profit/(Loss) attributed to equity shareholders	-10,021		-10,021
Balance at 31 May 2018	<u>152,043</u>	<u>2,179,325</u>	<u>2,331,368</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

	2018	2017
	(\$)	(\$)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from Customers	1,253,698	780,874
Payment to Suppliers & Employees	(1,218,802)	(694,087)
Interest & Other Cost of Finance Paid	(64,645)	(56,587)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(29,749)	30,200
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	33,392	-
Payment for Property, Plant & Equipment	(110,374)	(84,550)
Proceeds from Sale of Plant & Equipment	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) Investing Activities	(76,982)	(84,550)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayments of Borrowings	-	123,675
Net cash provided by (used in) Financing Activities	-	123,675
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(106,731)	69,325
Cash at Beginning of Financial Year	154,333	85,008
Cash at end of year	47,602	154,333

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2018

The financial statements are for the Yoogali Club Ltd as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Yoogali Club Ltd is a company limited by guarantee.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporation Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in 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, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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

Accounting Policies

(a) Going Concern

The financial report has been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Company incurred a net loss of \$10,021 during the year ended 31 May 2018 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$465,484. As a result of the \$550,000 interest only loan with GLT Capital Pty Limited due to be repaid at the end of the loan term on the 17th of January 2019.

In the opinion of the directors, the ability of the company and to continue as a going concern and pay their debts as and when they become due and payable is dependent upon:

- The ability to refinance the \$550,000 interest only loan with GLT Capital Pty Limited at the end of the loan term (on the 19th of September 2018, a letter of offer was provided to the company by GLT Capital Pty Limited advising the application for finance has been approved, subject to funding being available at the date of settlement, for the \$550,000 to be refinanced at the end of the loan term); and
- The future trading prospects of the group.

If the company is unable to achieve successful outcomes in relation to the above matters, significant uncertainty would exist as to the ability of the company to continue as a going concern and therefore, they may be required to realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those stated in the financial report.

No adjustments have been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the company and consolidated entity not continue as going concerns.

(b) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers, interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised upon delivery of the service to the customers.

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

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and the current replacement cost. Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

(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 any impairment loss.

Core Property

Core property of the company refers to any real property owned or occupied by the club that comprises:

- (i) the premises of the club, or
- (ii) any facility provided by the club for the use of its members and their guests, or
- (iii) any other property declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, to be core property of the club,

but does not include any property referred to in paragraphs (i)–(iii) that is declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, not to be core property of the club.

Freehold land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent values, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings and are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

It is the policy of the board to have an independent valuation of the land and buildings every three years, with annual appraisals by the directors. The land and buildings were valued by Shuter & Co, valuers and property consultants on 16th March 2005. The revaluation is effective as of 31st May 2006. The directors are currently engaging an independent valuer to value the premises in order to comply with the policy of the board.

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 loss. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on straight line basis over their estimated useful lives to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Properties held for investment purposes are not subject to a depreciation charge.

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

<u>Class of Fixed Asset</u>	<u>Depreciation Rate</u>
Building	2.5% to 7.5%
Plant & Equipment	3% to 40%

(e) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the economic entity will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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

(f) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Classification and Subsequent Management

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any

cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any re-measurements other than impairment losses and foreign income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

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

(v) Financial Liabilities

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

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a 'loss event'), which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

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

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include indications that the debtors, or a group of debtors, are experiencing financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, indications that they will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses.

After having undertaken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the writing off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts. When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

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

De-recognition

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

(g) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period the entity reviews the carrying value of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. Where this indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. 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.

(h) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with benefits arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled plus related on-costs. Other employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Contributions are made by the company to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises 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.

(j) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(k) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

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

(l) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. To be eligible for the exemption, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) has been satisfied that the main or dominant purpose of the company is to promote or encourage the relevant games and sports with which it is associated.

(m) Provisions

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

(n) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year. When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

(o) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

(p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments 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.

(q) Not-For-Profit Status

The Club has analysed its purposes and operating philosophy and determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently where appropriate the Club has elected to apply options and exemptions that are applicable to not-for-profit entities.

2. REVENUE	2018	2017
	(\$)	(\$)
Operating Activities of Company		
Sale of Goods	247,184	291,472
Gaming Revenue	883,358	838,582
Rental & Hire Income	44,054	58,710
Rebates & Recoveries	24,660	20,167
Interest Revenue	33,392	-
Other Revenue	41,070	55,996
	<u>1,273,718</u>	<u>1,264,927</u>
Non-operating Activities		
Capital Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Non-current Assets	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Non-current Assets	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenue	<u>1,273,718</u>	<u>1,264,927</u>
3. AUDITORS REMUNERATION		
Auditors & Accountants Remuneration		
Auditors Remuneration	3,000	3,000
Accountant Fees	3,700	3,700
	<u>6,700</u>	<u>6,700</u>
4. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Expenses		
Cost of sales	129,119	124,382
Borrowing costs amortised (a)	6,789	5,125
Interest paid	64,645	56,587
Total Finance Costs	<u>71,434</u>	<u>61,712</u>
Salaries & Wages	178,653	170,385
Contributions to superannuation Funds	5,975	7,650
Total Employee Expenses	<u>184,628</u>	<u>178,035</u>
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	61,908	60,456
Bad Debts Written Off	540	4,291
Revenue and Other Income		
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Non-current Assets	-	-
Capital Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Non-current Assets	-	-

(a) All borrowing costs are payable to other corporations.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2018	2017
	(\$)	(\$)
Cash on hand	23,442	19,198
ATM Cash on Hand	-	3,880
Clearing Accounts	(2,000)	970
TAB security bond	5,000	5,000
Commonwealth Bank - Trading Account	21,159	125,284
	<u>47,601</u>	<u>154,332</u>

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current

Trade Debtors	50,590	69,204
Less Provision for Doubtful Debt	-	-
	<u>50,590</u>	<u>69,204</u>
GST Input Tax Credits	942	6,679
Sundry Debtors	-	4,295
	<u>51,532</u>	<u>80,178</u>

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

7. INVENTORIES

Stock on Hand	34,928	43,799
	<u>34,928</u>	<u>43,799</u>

8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses	5,532	5,520
Prepaid Borrowing expenses	30,400	22,064
	<u>35,932</u>	<u>27,584</u>

9. PROPERTY - PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2018	2017
	(\$)	(\$)
<u>LAND & BUILDINGS</u>		
Freehold land at:		
Independent Valuation	1,230,000	1,230,000
	<u>1,230,000</u>	<u>1,230,000</u>
Buildings at:		
Capital Works - Cottage	31,461	31,461
Capital Works - Auditorium	99,106	99,106
Capital Works - Kitchen	52,363	52,363
Capital Works - Main Bar	2,970	2,970
Capital Works - Oval	36,799	9,928
Buildings - At Cost	1,642,355	1,642,355
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(473,623)	(437,719)
	<u>1,391,431</u>	<u>1,400,464</u>
Total Land and Buildings	<u>2,621,431</u>	<u>2,630,464</u>
<u>PROPERTY - PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</u>		
Plant and Equipment:		
At Cost	1,043,402	1,029,291
Less: Accumulation Depreciation	(865,981)	(909,341)
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>177,421</u>	<u>119,950</u>
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>2,798,852</u>	<u>2,750,414</u>

As required by the Registered Clubs Act 1976 No 31, the company has categorised the above amounts in relation to property plant and equipment between core property and non-core property as detailed in Note 1(d).

CORE PROPERTY

Land & Improvements - at Cost	64,844	64,844
Land & Improvements at Valuation	1,165,156	1,165,156
Property Improvements	222,699	195,828
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(63,511)	(54,758)
Buildings - at Cost	1,642,355	1,642,355
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(410,112)	(382,961)
Poker Machines	112,290	165,182
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(79,842)	(141,589)
Floorcoverings & Curtains	104,898	104,898
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(100,411)	(99,465)
Total Core Property	2,658,366	2,659,490

NON-CORE PROPERTY

Club Equipment, Furniture & Fittings - at Cost	527,840	461,109
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(420,463)	(406,826)
Furniture & Fittings	100,642	100,642
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(95,736)	(95,180)
Kitchen/Dining Room Equipment	166,746	166,746
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(160,132)	(157,914)
Crockery & Cultery - at cost	19,126	19,126
Computer Hardware & Software	11,860	11,588
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(9,397)	(8,367)
Total Non-Core Property	140,486	90,924

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**Current**

Sundry Creditors	1,874	9,900
Trade Creditors	30,497	37,532
Superannuation Payable	1,233	1,339
GST Payable	7,352	13,139
Amounts Withheld from Salary & Wages	2,876	2,970
ATO – Integrated Client Account	7,677	26,000
	<u>51,509</u>	<u>90,880</u>

11. BORROWINGS**Current**

Secured Loans (a)	550,000	64,625
Total current borrowings	<u>550,000</u>	<u>64,625</u>

(a) The \$550,000 interest only loan with GLT Capital Pty Limited due to be repaid at the end of the loan term on the 17th of January 2019.

Non- Current

Secured Loans	-	485,375
Bond Liability	2,000	2,000
ATO – Integrated Client Account	-	44,570
Total non-current borrowings	<u>2,000</u>	<u>531,945</u>
Total borrowings	<u>552,000</u>	<u>596,570</u>

12. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	2018	2017
	(\$)	(\$)
Accrued Charges	31,250	24,750
Debenture Holders	2,718	2,718
	<u>33,968</u>	<u>27,468</u>

13. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On the 19th of September 2018, a letter of offer was provided to the company by GLT Capital Pty Limited advising the application for finance has been approved, subject to funding being available at the date of settlement, for the \$550,000 loan to be refinanced at the end of the loan term

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

14. RESERVES

Asset revaluation reserve	2,179,325	2,179,325
Asset revaluation reserve		
Movements during the year:	-	-
Opening balance for the year	2,179,325	2,179,325
Revaluation Increments/(Decrements)	-	-
	<u>2,179,325</u>	<u>2,179,325</u>

15. RETAINED PROFITS

Retained profits (accumulated losses) at the beginning of the financial year	162,064	98,832
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the company	(10,021)	63,232
Retained profits (accumulated losses) at the end of the financial year	<u>152,043</u>	<u>162,064</u>

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rate those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows;

Financial Assets	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	47,601	154,332
Trade and other receivables	51,532	80,178
Total Financial Assets	<u>99,133</u>	<u>234,510</u>
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	53,509	137,450
Fixed rate borrowings	550,000	550,000
Total Financial Liabilities	<u>603,509</u>	<u>687,450</u>

Financial Risk Management Policies

The board's 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 on a regular basis. These include 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.

(a) Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also maintained through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the Board of Directors has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Board of Directors in accordance with approved board policy.

(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;

- 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
- Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year end could become repayable within 12 months.

Net 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 values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded.

Financial Assets	Carrying Amount	Net Fair Value
	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	47,601	154,332
Trade and other receivables	51,532	80,178
Total Financial Assets	99,133	234,510
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	53,509	137,450
Fixed rate borrowings	550,000	550,000
Total Financial Liabilities	603,509	687,450

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies;

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

(ii) Discounted cash flow models have not been used to determine the fair values of loans and advances.

17. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is as followed;

Yoogali Club Ltd
647 Mackay Avenue
Yoogali, NSW 2680

18. GUARANTEES

As a requirement for the installation of TAB facilities in the club, the Totalizer Agency Board requires guarantees to the value of \$5,000