

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited

ABN 18 000 904 594

Annual Report - 31 December 2019

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited

Contents

31 December 2019

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	5
Independent auditor's report to the members of Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited	6
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13
Directors' declaration	24

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2019

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Brian Braham
Tony Coates
Colin Gore
Brian Hilton
Barbara McNab
Eugene Simpson
Shane Warbrick
Peter Massingham

General Manager

Durban Arnold is a Chief Executive Officer of the company. Durban has held the position of CEO since 12 January 2015 and has over 20 years' experience in the hospitality industry working across all sections of the Club industry. Durban is an active member of the Gaming Advisory Committee to Clubs NSW and also Treasurer of the Slot Managers' Association of Australia.

Objectives

The company's short-term objectives are to manage the Company's revenue to ensure the ongoing financial viability of the company for the benefit of all members and community stakeholders, to maintain modern facilities, services and amenities for the benefit of the local community and to ensure ongoing legislated compliance and best practice principles.

The company's long-term objectives are to continue to explore ways to improve the club and ensure its long-term viability, with a special interest in the welfare of the Returned Services League.

Strategies

The Club's strategic plans are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure relevance in achieving our goals, through forecasting and measuring income and expenditure expectations based on prior results and identified industry and local trends; ongoing investigation of other opportunities to strengthen the company's financial position and providing members and guests with a range of activities to foster participation.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year has continued to be that of a licensed social club. There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the year.

The principal activity of the Club outlined above is consistent with the Club achieving the objectives with each stated strategy designed to enhance and improve the Club's facility and ensure delivery of quality facilities of an RSL Club.

Results for the year

The deficit of the company amounted to \$226,519 (31 December 2018: deficit of \$95,750).

Indemnifying officer or auditor

During the year, the Company effected a Directors and Officer's liability policy. The insurance policy provides cover for the Directors named in this report, the company secretary, officers and former Directors and Officers of the Company.

The policy prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the indemnification and the insurance cover, and the amount of the premium.

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

Environmental issues

The Directors believe the company has complied with all significant environmental regulations under a law of Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2019

Information on directors

Name: Brian Braham
Title: Director - President
Qualifications: Retired
Experience and expertise: 15 years

Name: Brian Hilton
Title: Director
Qualifications: Business Operator
Experience and expertise: 9 years

Name: Barbara McNab
Title: Director
Qualifications: Retired
Experience and expertise: 13 years

Name: Tony Coates
Title: Director - Vice President
Qualifications: Certified Financial Planner
Experience and expertise: 9 years

Name: Eugene Simpson
Title: Director
Qualifications: Central Coast Council Employee
Experience and expertise: 10 years

Name: Shane Warbrick
Title: Director
Qualifications: Diploma of Business
Experience and expertise: 6 years

Name: Colin Gore
Title: Director
Qualifications: Retired
Experience and expertise: 5 years

Name: Peter Massingham
Title: Director
Qualifications: Retired
Experience and expertise: 3 years

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 31 December 2019, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Brian Braham	11	11
Barbara McNab	10	11
Tony Coates	11	11
Eugene Simpson	9	11
Brian Hilton	8	11
Shane Warbrick	8	11
Colin Gore	9	11
Peter Massingham	10	11

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2019

Members

There were 7,033 Members of Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited as at 31 December 2019 (2018: 6,612 members).

Contributions on winding up

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If in the unlikely event the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum amount of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2019, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$35,165 (2018: \$33,060).

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 immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Brian Braham
Director



Tony Coates
Director

2 March 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF OURIMBAH-LISAROW RSL CLUB LIMITED


We hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief during the year ended 31 December 2019, there have been:

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

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor


Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated

02 March 2020



LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION



Directors: Glenn A Harris CA
Martin Le Marchant CA

Associate Directors: Cecille Capucio CA
Johan Van Der Westhuizen CA

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF OURIMBAH-LISAROW RSL CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited ("The Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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 Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with 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; and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which indicates that the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets by \$143,926 as at 31 December 2019. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that an uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION



Directors: Glenn A Harris CA
Martin Le Marchant CA

Associate Directors: Cecille Capucio CA
Johan Van Der Westhuizen CA



Directors' Responsibility 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.

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 in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, 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 disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. 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.

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor



Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated

02 March 2020

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	4	5,416,116	5,070,886
Other income	5	63,417	62,451
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold		(1,070,150)	(949,944)
Advertising and promotions expenses		(447,417)	(337,005)
Computer expenses		(65,350)	(55,412)
Consultancy and professional expenses		(15,600)	(20,950)
Employee benefits expense		(1,767,792)	(1,770,799)
Gaming expenses		(535,600)	(479,861)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(517,529)	(501,326)
Equipment hire expenses		(21,389)	(12,971)
Finance cost		(152,539)	(112,235)
Insurance expenses		(101,432)	(74,668)
Members expenses		(269,201)	(231,230)
Payroll tax expenses		(46,327)	(45,750)
Printing, postage and stationery expenses		(18,545)	(20,243)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(218,105)	(180,572)
Security expenses		(33,095)	(31,753)
Subscriptions expenses		(53,749)	(55,753)
Utility expenses		(176,495)	(197,935)
Sponsorship expenses		(56,375)	(35,795)
Cleaning expenses		(69,439)	(65,791)
Rates and taxes		(20,358)	(19,909)
Licensing expenses		(33,383)	(21,040)
Other expenses		(16,182)	(13,459)
Deficit before income tax benefit		(226,519)	(101,064)
Income tax benefit		-	5,314
Deficit after income tax benefit for the year	18	(226,519)	(95,750)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(226,519)</u>	<u>(95,750)</u>

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	481,512	334,184
Trade and other receivables	7	13,783	14,034
Inventories	8	54,492	58,169
Other assets	9	67,641	52,631
Total current assets		<u>617,428</u>	<u>459,018</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	9,121,838	9,188,744
Total non-current assets		<u>9,121,838</u>	<u>9,188,744</u>
Total assets		<u>9,739,266</u>	<u>9,647,762</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	324,621	246,342
Borrowings	12	275,672	2,402,681
Employee benefits	13	124,508	134,018
Subscription in advance	14	36,553	25,838
Total current liabilities		<u>761,354</u>	<u>2,808,879</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	2,417,607	55,358
Employee benefits	16	6,860	3,561
Total non-current liabilities		<u>2,424,467</u>	<u>58,919</u>
Total liabilities		<u>3,185,821</u>	<u>2,867,798</u>
Net assets		<u>6,553,445</u>	<u>6,779,964</u>
Equity			
Reserves	17	2,899,756	2,899,756
Retained surpluses	18	3,653,689	3,880,208
Total equity		<u>6,553,445</u>	<u>6,779,964</u>

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Reserves \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2018	93,011	6,782,703	6,875,714
Deficit after income tax benefit for the year	-	(95,750)	(95,750)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(95,750)	(95,750)
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>93,011</u>	<u>6,686,953</u>	<u>6,779,964</u>
	Reserves \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 January 2019	93,011	6,686,953	6,779,964
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	-	(226,519)	(226,519)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(226,519)	(226,519)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>93,011</u>	<u>6,460,434</u>	<u>6,553,445</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		5,769,376	5,421,036
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		<u>(5,363,517)</u>	<u>(5,054,736)</u>
		405,859	366,300
Dividends received		167	319
Interest received		470	1,105
Interest and other finance costs paid		<u>(152,539)</u>	<u>(112,235)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>253,957</u>	<u>255,489</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	(453,516)	(972,298)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		<u>66,310</u>	<u>101,242</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(387,206)</u>	<u>(871,056)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		642,118	408,926
Repayment of borrowings		<u>(361,541)</u>	<u>(235,615)</u>
Net cash from financing activities		<u>280,577</u>	<u>173,311</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		147,328	(442,256)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>334,184</u>	<u>776,440</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u><u>481,512</u></u>	<u><u>334,184</u></u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 2 March 2020. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases has replaced *AASB 117 Leases* and other interpretations. The new lease standard is effective from the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2019.

The company has elected to apply the exemptions available under *AASB 16* for short term leases and low value underlying assets. In addition, the company applied *AASB 16* using the modified retrospective approach, along with practical expedients permitted by the standard. The modified retrospective approach does not require the restatement of comparative financial information.

Upon initial application of *AASB 16* on 1 January 2019, the Company estimated that the modified retrospective approach did not result in a material impact to the financial report including no material impact to retained earnings.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

The adoption of this Accounting Standard and Interpretation did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

Basis of preparation

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

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Gross of current liabilities over current assets

As at 31 December 2019, the Company's current liabilities (\$761,354) exceed its current assets (\$617,428) by \$143,926.

Notwithstanding this deficiency, and the net deficit for the year of \$226,519, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and the extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The directors of the Company have considered the going concern assumption appropriate with consideration to the following additional factors:

- The Company's budget for financial year 2020 has estimated a surplus;
- The Company continues to receive ongoing financial support from its major creditors and lenders to assist the Company meet its short term liabilities;
- It is not anticipated that current employee entitlements of \$124,508 will be extinguished by 31 December 2020;
- In March 2019, the Company renegotiated the term and conditions of its loan agreement with its financier. The facility now expires in 2023 and has no covenants attached thereto.
- The Company has access to an overdraft facility.

It is with full consideration of the factors noted above that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Sale of goods

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

Rendering of services

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest

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

Other revenue

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

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Land is not depreciated.

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Land	Indefinite
Buildings	40 years
Poker machines	5 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years
Motor vehicles	12 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings

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

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other 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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Comparative Figures

Where required comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes to presentation for the current financial year.

Income tax

The mutuality principle has been applied to the income tax calculation of the Club. The Income Tax Assessment Act, 1997 (amended) provides that under the concept of mutuality clubs are only liable for income tax on income derived from non-members and from outside entities.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amounts of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the company will derive future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Allowance for expected credit losses

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

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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

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

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 4. Revenue

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Bar sales	1,479,197	1,305,634
Catering and functions revenue	1,508,051	1,375,461
Gaming revenue	2,183,202	2,164,121
Raffles revenue	71,772	56,862
Bowling revenue	9,378	9,750
Member subscriptions	27,654	27,092
	<u>5,279,254</u>	<u>4,938,920</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Commissions received	111,212	112,569
Interest received	470	1,105
Dividends	169	319
Other revenue	25,011	17,973
	<u>136,862</u>	<u>131,966</u>
Revenue	<u>5,416,116</u>	<u>5,070,886</u>

Note 5. Other income

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>63,417</u>	<u>62,451</u>

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>481,512</u>	<u>334,184</u>

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade receivables	7,939	1,211
Other receivables	5,844	12,823
	<u>13,783</u>	<u>14,034</u>

Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Stock on hand - at cost	<u>54,492</u>	<u>58,169</u>

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 9. Current assets - Other assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Prepayments	58,044	46,619
Security deposits	5,512	6,012
Loan to employee	4,085	-
	<u>67,641</u>	<u>52,631</u>

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Land and buildings - at cost	10,127,195	10,039,877
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,158,937)	(1,989,922)
	<u>7,968,258</u>	<u>8,049,955</u>
Gaming machines - at cost	1,048,663	930,465
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(446,305)	(399,069)
	<u>602,358</u>	<u>531,396</u>
Motor vehicles - at cost	56,787	56,787
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,974)	(1,244)
	<u>50,813</u>	<u>55,543</u>
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,630,451	1,549,855
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,130,042)	(998,005)
	<u>500,409</u>	<u>551,850</u>
	<u>9,121,838</u>	<u>9,188,744</u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings	Poker machines	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2019	8,049,955	531,396	551,851	55,542	9,188,744
Additions	87,319	275,200	90,997	-	453,516
Disposals	-	-	(2,893)	-	(2,893)
Depreciation expense	(169,015)	(204,238)	(139,546)	(4,730)	(517,529)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>7,968,259</u>	<u>602,358</u>	<u>500,409</u>	<u>50,812</u>	<u>9,121,838</u>

Note 11. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade payables	236,621	154,771
GST payable	35,583	45,616
Other payables	52,417	45,955
	<u>324,621</u>	<u>246,342</u>

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 12. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Bank loans	94,418	2,191,586
Hire purchase	181,254	211,095
	<u>275,672</u>	<u>2,402,681</u>

Note 13. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Annual leave	68,182	83,771
Long service leave	45,660	39,377
Sick leave	10,666	10,870
	<u>124,508</u>	<u>134,018</u>

Note 14. Current liabilities - Subscription in advance

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Members subs in advance - 1 year	6,416	6,745
Members subs in advance - 2 years	12,133	904
Members subs in advance - 3 year	18,004	18,189
	<u>36,553</u>	<u>25,838</u>

Note 15. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Bank loans	2,339,893	-
Hire purchase	77,714	55,358
	<u>2,417,607</u>	<u>55,358</u>

Total secured liabilities

The total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Bank loans	2,434,311	2,191,586
Hire purchase	258,968	266,453
	<u>2,693,279</u>	<u>2,458,039</u>

Assets pledged as security

The bank overdraft and loans are secured by first mortgages over the company's land and buildings, situated at 20 and 127 - 129 Pacific Highway Ourimbah NSW 2258.

In March 2019, the Company renegotiated the term and conditions of its loan agreement with its financier. The facility now expires in 2023 and has no covenants attached thereto.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 16. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Long service leave	<u>6,860</u>	<u>3,561</u>

Note 17. Equity - reserves

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revaluation surplus reserve	<u>2,899,756</u>	<u>2,899,756</u>

Note 18. Equity - retained surpluses

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	3,880,208	3,975,958
Deficit after income tax benefit for the year	<u>(226,519)</u>	<u>(95,750)</u>
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	<u>3,653,689</u>	<u>3,880,208</u>

Note 19. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Aggregate compensation	<u>148,200</u>	<u>146,380</u>

Note 20. Commitments

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Operating lease and sponsorship commitments		
Not later than 12 months	31,467	40,742
Between 12 months and five years	<u>35,032</u>	<u>14,592</u>
	<u>66,499</u>	<u>55,334</u>

The company committed to capital additions over the next financial year, totalling \$52,814.

Note 21. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 19.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2019

Note 21. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Payment for other expenses:		
Honorarium - Brian Braham	8,340	8,340
Honorarium - Barbara McNab	3,500	3,500
Honorarium - Collin Gore	3,500	3,500
Honorarium - Brian Hilton	3,500	3,500
Honorarium - Tony Coates	4,690	4,690
Honorarium - Eugene Simpson	3,500	3,500
Honorarium - Shane Warbrick	3,500	3,500
Honorarium - Peter Massingham	3,500	3,500
Other directors' expense	3,997	2,953

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current receivables:		
Loan to Durban Arnold	4,085	-

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 22. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2019 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 23. Members' 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 \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding debts and obligation of the company. At 31 December 2019, total members were 7,033 (2018: 6,612).

Note 24. Core and non-core property

Core property is the Southern car park, clubhouse and two bowling greens. The remaining car parks are non-core properties.

Ourimbah-Lisarow RSL Club Limited
Directors' declaration
31 December 2019

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Brian Braham
Director



Tony Coates
Director

2 March 2020