FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

# CONTENTS

Directors' Report	2
Independent Audit Report	5
Auditor's Independence Declaration	7
Statement of Profit or Loss & Comprehensive Income	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12
Directors' Declaration	31
Disclaimer on Additional Financial Information	32
Supplementary Information	33

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

#### **Principal Activities**

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

To provide a licensed Amateur Fishing Club, providing recreational facilities for members and visitors.

The short term and long term objectives are to continue to provide fishing club facilities and strengthen the Club's financial postion. The strategy for achieving these objectives is to conservatively manage and monitor the Club's financial position to enable services and facilities provided to members to be maintained. The Club uses industry accepted key performance indicators to monitor performance.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

#### **Objectives & Strategies**

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

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

#### **Performance Measurement**

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

#### Membership

The number of members registered in the Register of Members at 30 June 2016 were as follows:

Ordinary	1,849
Life	4
Total Members	1,853

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is liable to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2016 the collective liability of members was \$3,706 (30 June 2015: \$3,840).

#### Directors

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

#### Steve Hely

President.

*Qualifications, experience, and special duties:* Factory Supervisor. Member Board of Directors 8 years.

# **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**Stephen Atherton** Vice-President. Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Company CEO. Member Board of Directors 10 years. Chairman Southern Strength Agile Manufacturing Network, Director & Vice President Menai Hawks Football Club, Director Jas Atherton Pty Ltd. Junior Vice President. **Robert Stafford** Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Retired. Member Board of Directors 10 years. William Preston Treasurer Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Retired. Member Board of Directors 4 years. Director Prestons Development & Project Management Pty Ltd. **Phillip Boseley** Director. Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Managing Director & Sales agent for PJ & JM Agencies Pty Ltd. Member Board of Directors 2 year. **Graham Huon** Director. Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Metal Fabricator. Member Board of Directors 6 years. Ian McDermott Director. Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Retired. Member Board of Directors 4 years. **Craig Pearce** Director. Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Self-employed small business operator. Member Board of Directors 8 years. Director. **Norman Whiley** Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired. Member Board of Directors 2 year.

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

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

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

11 ordinary meetings were held during the year.

Number of	Number of
Meetings Eligible	Meetings
To Attend	Attended
11	10
11	9
11	9
11	11
11	10
11	9
11	7
11	11
11	10
	Meetings Eligible To Attend 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

### Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial report.

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

Director:

Mr William James Preston

Dated 5 August 2016

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GERROA BOAT FISHERMAN'S CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 82 001 229 670

#### Scope

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gerroa Boat Fisherman's Club Limited being the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These auditing standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

#### Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001 provided to the directors of the company on 5 August 2016, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

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

The auditor's report relates to the financial report of Gerroa Boat Fisherman's Club Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 included on the company's website. The directors are responsible for the integrity of the company's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the company's website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this website.

# INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GERROA BOAT FISHERMAN'S CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 82 001 229 670

### Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Gerroa Boat Fisherman's Club Limited are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at the year ended 30 June 2016 and of their performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

### **Booth Partners**

Rebeka Schroeder, CPA

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 5 August 2016

# AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF GERROA BOAT FISHERMAN'S CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 82 001 229 670

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016, there have been no contraventions of:

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

### **Booth Partners**

Rebeka Schroeder, CPA

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 5 August 2016

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	2	1,951,877	1,950,863
Other income	2	(1,045)	-
Cost of sales		(515,870)	(497,160)
Administration and Wages on-costs		(261,366)	(241,753)
Audit, Legal and Consultancy		(24,089)	(24,343)
Bar Operating Expenses		(383,358)	(412,021)
Borrowing Costs		(27,885)	(33,652)
Depreciation Expense		(73,191)	(71,154)
Fishing Costs		(17,716)	(15,942)
Fuel, Light and Power		(40,085)	(47,510)
Other Expenses		(170,437)	(165,368)
Poker Machine Operating Expenses		(40,531)	(42,737)
Promotions and Entertainment		(74,030)	(66,193)
Repairs and Maintenance		(118,360)	(137,574)
Profit before income tax	3	203,914	195,456
Income tax expense	4	12,397	(7,914)
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the company	-	216,311	187,542
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the company	-	216.311	187,542

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	310,878	244,634
Trade and other receivables	6	7,410	2,479
Inventories	7	63,330	60,754
Other current assets	8	4,361	1,728
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	385,979	309,595
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	9	750	750
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,972,034	1,883,672
Deferred tax assets	11	39,271	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	2,012,055	1,884,422
TOTAL ASSETS	-	2,398,034	2,194,017
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	87,874	80,236
Borrowings	13	114,393	94,090
Short term provisions	14	173,536	175,320
Tax liabilities	11	19,342	5,245
Other current liabilities	15	43,438	30,365
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	438,583	385,256
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	273,243	335,939
Long term provisions	14	5,229	8,154
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	278,472	344,093
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	717,055	729,349
NET ASSETS	=	1,680,979	1,464,668
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	_	1,680,979	1,464,668
TOTAL EQUITY	=	1,680,979	1,464,668

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Balance at 1 July 2014	Retained Profits 1,277,126
Profit (loss) for the year	195,456
Other comprehensive income for the year	
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	195,456
Balance at 30 June 2015	1,472,582
Balance at 1 July 2015	1,464,668
Profit (loss) for the year	203,914
Other comprehensive income for the year	
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	203,914
Income tax expense	12,397
Balance at 30 June 2016	1,680,979

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		1,959,774	1,938,328
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,660,900)	(1,688,256)
Interest received		245	152
Borrowing costs paid		(27,886)	(33,652)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		271,233	216,572
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(162,596)	(43,499)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(162,596)	(43,499)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		(62,696)	(57,205)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(62,696)	(57,205)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		45,941	115,868
Cash at beginning of financial year		240,064	124,196
Cash at end of year	5	286,005	240,064

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

### **1** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of Preparation

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

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

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements of Gerroa Boat Fisherman's Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 5 August 2016.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

### **Revenue and Other Income**

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

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

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

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

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

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

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Prior to 30 June 2014, membership subscriptions were recognised over a one year period. From 30 June 2014, revenue from membership was recognised in profit and loss in proportion to membership years left at reporting date.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

### Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

### Inventories

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

Stores are valued at cost.

### Prepayments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

### Property, Plant and Equipment

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

### Property

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

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

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

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

### Plant and Equipment

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Building	2.5%-5.0%
Poker Machines	20.0%-33.3.%
Plant and Equipment	10.0%-30.0%
Fixtures and Fittings	7.5%-25.0%

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

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

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

### **Financial Instruments**

### **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

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

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

### **Classification and Subsequent Measurement**

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

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

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

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

(v) Financial liabilities

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

#### Impairment

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

### Derecognition

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

### Impairment of Assets

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

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

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

### Trade and Other Payables

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

### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

### **Income Tax**

The income tax expense/(income) for the year comprises current income tax expense/(income) and deferred tax expense/(income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Under the concept of mutuality, the company is only assessed for income tax on that proportion of income derived from non-members and other external sources.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense/(income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the company in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company is liable for Income Tax only on income derived from non-members and from investments in outside entities. Future income tax benefits in relation to tax losses are not brought to account by the Company unless it is virtually certain that the benefit will be realised.

The Company adopts the basic formula of the Commissioner of Taxation to determine the percentage of total receipts attributable to non-members. The percentage of non-member income is 71%.

### **Employee Benefits**

### Short term employee benefits

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

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

### Other long-term employee benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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

### Provisions

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

### **Borrowing Costs**

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

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

### **Comparative Figures**

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

### **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

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

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

### Key judgments - Employee benefits

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

		2016 \$	2015 \$
2	Revenue		
	Operating activities		
	Trading Revenue	1,892,910	1,900,314
	Commission Income	29,743	25,086
	Members Subscriptions	7,985	2,657
	TAB and Keno Commissions	19,795	20,391
	Sundry Income	1,199	2,263
	Interest Received	245	152
		1,951,877	1,950,863
3	Profit from Ordinary Activities		
	Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:		
	Expenses:		
	Cost of sales	515,870	497,160
	Accountancy Fees	16,050	15,955
	Audit Fees	6,800	6,615
	Total Auditor's Remuneration	22,850	22,570
	Revenue and Net Gains:		
	Net gain on disposal of plant and equipment	(1,045)	-

		2016 \$	2015 \$
4	Income Tax Expense		
	The components of tax expense comprise:		
	Income Tax Expense	(12,397)	7,914
	The prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
	Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax at 28.5% (2015: 30%):	EQ 11E	E0 607
	Less:	58,115	58,637
	Tax effect of:		
	Mutual income	18,635	19,612
	Timing differences	12,605	17,321
	Tax losses utilised	-	13,790
	Changes in Deferred Tax Asset/Liability	39,272	-
	Income tax expense attributable to company	(12,397)	7,914
5	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Current		
	Cash on Hand	40,058	40,079
	ANZ Fishing Account	4,974	4,405
	Cash Management Account	265,846	200,150
	<u>-</u>	310,878	244,634
	Reconciliation of cash Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
	Cash and cash equivalents	310,878	244,634
	ANZ Banking Group Limited	(24,873)	(4,570)
		286,005	240,064
6	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Current		
	Trade Debtors	7,410	2,479

		2016 \$	2015 \$
7	Inventories		
	Current Stock on Hand	63,330	60,754
8	Other Current Assets		
	<b>Current</b> Prepayments	4,361	1,728
9	Financial Assets		
	Non-Current		
	Available-for-sale financial assets ILG Co-Op Ltd	750 750	750 750
10	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings Freehold Land, at Valuation 30 June 2014	1,000,000	1,000,000
		1,000,000	1,000,000
	Buildings, at Valuation 30 June 2014	710,800	710,800
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(35,889)	(17,849)
		674,911	692,951
	Total Land and Buildings	1,674,911	1,692,951

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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	2016 \$	2015 \$
Plant and Equipment		
Plant & Equipment	227,405	211,093
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(160,647)	(149,275)
	66,758	61,818
Bar Plant	96,330	96,330
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(83,285)	(79,342)
	13,045	16,988
Office Furniture & Equipment	13,594	13,594
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(9,772)	(8,485)
	3,822	5,109
Furniture & Fittings	187,357	133,794
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(81,145)	(94,658)
	106,212	39,136
Kitchen Equipment	208,094	202,116
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(182,408)	(178,504)
	25,686	23,612
Poker Machines	504,887	504,899
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(445,342)	(466,543)
	59,545	38,356
Floor Coverings	18,548	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(769)	-
	17,779	-
Motor Vehicles	27,373	27,373
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(23,097)	(21,671)
·	4,276	5,702
Total Plant and Equipment	297,123	190,721
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	1,972,034	1,883,672

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2016	2015
\$	\$

All of the land owned by the club is located at 68 Crooked River Road, Gerroa, and is considered 'Core Property' (as defined in the Registered Club Act 1976).

#### **Asset Revaluations**

On 26 March 2014, the Club obtained a valuation of Club Land and Buildings for bank purposes. The valuation was conducted by Martin, Morris and Jones Pty Limited, Property Consulting Division and was an independent valuation. The valuation was conducted by Matthew Ball B.Com (Property Economics) AAPI Certified Practising Valuer No 6371 for RF Aubin Dip (Bus) Val AAPI NSW Reg. No. 2397, and resulted in a write-down of Club land and buildings of \$907,836. \$486,172 of the write-down was debitted to the Club's Asset Revaluation Reserve and the excess, amounting to \$421664 was debited to the Club's Profit and Loss. While the directors believe that the valuation is conservative, because it was originally prepared for bank purposes, it has been used as a basis for market value and adopted as at 30 June 2014.

### **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

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

	Carrying Value				Carrying Value
	1 Jul 2015	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	30 Jun 2016
Land & Buildings	1,692,951	-	-	(18,040)	1,674,911
Plant & Equipment	190,719	163,614	(2,063)	(55,151)	297,119
	1,883,670	163,614	(2,063)	(73,191)	1,972,030

		2016 \$	2015 \$
11	Тах		
	Liabilities		
	Current Provision for Income Tax	19,342	5,245
	Assets		
	Future Income Tax Benefit	39,271	<u> </u>
12	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	65,657	57,124
	GST Payable	<u>     22,217    </u> 87,874	<u>23,112</u> 80,236
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
	Trade and other payables:		
	- Total current	87,874	80,236
	- Total non-current	87,874	- 80,236
13	Borrowings		
	Current		
	Bank Overdraft ANZ Banking Group Limited	24,873 89,520	4,570
	Total current borrowings	114,393	89,520 94,090
	Non-Current		
	ANZ Banking Group Limited	273,243	335,939
	Total borrowings	387,636	430,029

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016 \$	2015 \$
	ANZ Bank holds a secured mortgage over the Company's freehold land and buildings.		
14	Provisions		
	<b>Current</b> Provision for Holiday Pay Provision for Long Service Leave	77,455 96,081 173,536	83,474 91,846 175,320
	Non-Current Provision for Long Service Leave	5,229	8,154
	Aggregate Employee Benefit Liability	178,765	183,474
15	Other Liabilities		
16	Current Accrued Charges Members Subscriptions in Advance Other Income in Advance Key Management Personnel	15,903 16,276 11,259 43,438	12,640 14,134 3,591 30,365
	Compensation		
	Total Compensation	103,394	111,697
17	Directors Remuneration		
	Total Remuneration	3,376	2,635

## **18 Related Party Transactions**

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016 \$	2015 \$
19	Financial Risk Management		
	The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.		
	The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:		
	Financial Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	310,878	244,634
	Loans and receivables	7,410	2,479
	Available for sale financial assets	750	750
	Total Financial Assets	319,038	247,863
	Financial Liabilities		
	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
	- Trade and other payables	87,874	80,236
	- Borrowings	387,636	430,029
	Total Financial Liabilities	475,510	510,265

### 20 Fair Value Measurements

The company has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after their initial recognition. The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis and has no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

### **Recurring fair value measurements**

Property, plant and equipment		
Freehold Land	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Financial Liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000

# **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements;
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Director:

Mr William James Preston

Dated 5 August 2016

## DISCLAIMER ON ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The additional information on the following pages is in accordance with the books and records of Gerroa Boat Fisherman's Club Limited which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the company for the year ended 30 June 2016. It will be appreciated that the audit did not cover all details of the additional financial information. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial information and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given.

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

### **Booth Partners**

Rebeka Schroeder

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 5 August 2016

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Bar Trading Account			
Sales		1,147,930	1,143,859
	-	1,147,930	1,143,859
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Opening Stock		60,754	56,786
Purchases		518,446	501,128
Closing Stock		(63,330)	(60,754)
	-	515,870	497,160
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	-	632,060	646,699
EXPENDITURE			
Bar Depreciation		3,943	3,971
Bar Expenses		5,556	5,351
Bar Repairs		846	1,819
Bar Replacements		734	2,861
Bar Wages		376,222	401,990
Stocktaking Expenses	_	591	776
		387,892	416,768
NET PROFIT	-	244,168	229,931

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Poker Machine Trading Account			
Net Clearances		418,098	404,650
Poker Machine GST Rebate		17,180	17,180
	_	435,278	421,830
EXPENDITURE			
Data Monitoring		12,015	13,766
Poker Machine Depreciation		23,011	23,808
Poker Machine Repairs		11,476	11,186
Poker Machine Wages		17,040	17,785
	-	63,542	66,545
NET PROFIT	-	371,736	355,285

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Page 34

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Fishing Trading			
Fishing Income		17,073	13,979
		17,073	13,979
EXPENDITURE			
Donation		200	450
Fishing Bank Charges		196	171
Fishing Club Shirts		4,168	1,408
Fishing License		250	1,950
Social Functions		4,870	6,057
Trophies	_	8,032	5,906
		17,716	15,942
NET LOSS	-	(643)	(1,963)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Page 35

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	N (	2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Promotional Trading			
Promotional Income		28,535	29,640
	-	28,535	29,640
EXPENDITURE			
Printing, Postage and Tickets		5,755	844
Prizes		34,759	35,909
	_	40,514	36,753
NET LOSS	-	(11,979)	(7,113)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Page 36

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENTAL PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Functions Trading			
Function Bar Sales		82,450	95,393
Function Room Hire		53,026	63,067
Rent Income		128,618	132,546
	-	264,094	291,006
EXPENDITURE			
Function Purchases		36,791	42,949
Function Room Expenses		2,223	806
Functions Cleaning		25,891	31,991
Functions Depreciation		17,000	21,000
Functions Electricity		8,017	9,502
Functions Interest		13,336	16,058
Functions Wages		50,361	40,526
Kitchen Repairs		3,368	2,764
	_	156,987	165,596
NET PROFIT	_	107,107	125,410

# GERROA BOAT FISHERMAN'S CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 82 001 229 670 PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$	2015 \$
INCOME		
Bar Trading Account	244,168	229,93
Poker Machine Trading Account	371,736	355,28
Fishing Trading	(643)	(1,96
Promotional Trading	(11,979)	(7,11:
Functions Trading	107,107	125,41
Commission Income	29,743	25,08
Interest Received	245	15
Members Subscriptions	7,985	2,65
Profit on Sale of Non-current Assets	(1,045)	
Sundry Income	1,199	2,26
TAB and Keno Commissions	19,795	20,39
	768,311	752,09
LESS : EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy Fees	16,050	15,95
Advertising	2,896	2,03
Audit Fees	6,800	6,61
Bank Charges	452	1,26
Borrowing Costs	-	4
Cleaning	55,206	61,86
Computer Software	1,655	2,54
Consulting Fees	1,239	1,77
Counter Snacks	268	1,25
Credit Card Charges	2,503	1,89
Depreciation	11,197	4,52
Depreciation - Buildings	18,040	17,84
Directors OOP Expenses	3,376	2,63
Donations	2,010	2,52
Electricity	32,068	38,00
Entertainment and Club Functions	3,950	3,88
Gardening and Grounds Maintenance	11,108	20,00
General Expenses	2,167	2,31

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# GERROA BOAT FISHERMAN'S CLUB LIMITED A.B.N. 82 001 229 670 PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Hire of Plant and Equipment	17,045	14,373
Insurance - General	29,650	29,689
Insurance - Workers Compensation	22,831	17,485
Interest Paid	14,549	17,594
Licensing Fees	592	3,803
Long Service Leave	40,703	23,954
Motor Vehicle Expenses	9,542	8,958
Music and Artists	26,670	23,520
Printing & Stationery	6,714	6,995
Rates & Taxes	21,662	17,601
Repairs & Maintenance	22,787	20,951
Salaries & Wages	97,204	97,880
Security Costs	3,320	4,344
Staff Amenities	1,756	2,420
Staff Training & Welfare	2,195	825
Subscriptions	2,338	5,680
Superannuation Contributions	61,339	59,653
Telephone	6,479	4,958
Travelling Expenses	1,761	2,189
Unders and Overs	(238)	(195)
Waste Disposal	4,513	6,679
Wreaths and Flowers		291
	564,397	556,643
OPERATING PROFIT	203,914	195,456