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ABN 80 001 034 813

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Financial Report

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

ABN 80 001 034 813

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For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 ("the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

Information on directors

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

Marilyn Parkes Experience Special responsibilities	Director 12 years, Retired Member Finance Committee
Graham Nelson Experience Special responsibilities	Director 10 years, Retired Captain, Chairman of Match Committee
Neil Fogo Experience Special responsibilities	Director 11 years, Retired Chairman of Greens Committee, Member of Finance Committee
Wayne Kendrigan Experience Special responsibilities	Director 11 years, Accountant Finance Chairman
Graham Rosenbaum Experience Special responsibilities	Director 9 years, Retired School Teacher Chairman and Ex. Officio member of all Committees
lan Campbell Experience Special responsibilities	Director 7 years, Retired Police Officer, Farmer Chairman of House, Membership & Marketing Committee
Shannon Murnane Experience Special responsibilities	Director 4 years, Structural Draftsman Member of Greens Committee, Member of Match Committee
William Quantrill Experience Special responsibilities	Director 2 years, Retired School Teacher Member of Finance Committee, Member of House, Membership & Marketing Committee
Shane Davidson Experience Special responsibilities	Director 2 years, Executive Officer Member of Greens Committee, Member of Match Committee

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

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Directors' Report

Objectives and Strategies

Short term and long term objectives:

The short and long term objectives of the Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 are to ensure that the Company's financial position remains sound for both the short and long term, ensuring that members and patrons can enjoy their club for many years to come.

Strategy for achieving the objectives:

The strategy that the Company employs to achieve those objectives is to:

- Carefully monitor income and expenditure to improve operating profit;
- Introduce new ideas that will attract more people to the club and improve income streams; and
- Continually strive towards improving amenities and facilities for Members and Patrons.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year remained unchanged and was the provision of sporting and social activities for members.

The Company continues to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Current operations are subject to a number of restrictions imposed by the NSW State Government and these restrictions are altered from time to time. The Company continues to adhere to these requirements and will continue to closely monitor results to manage the expected economic impacts.

How principal activities assisted in achieving the objectives:

These principal activities assisted in achieving the Company's objectives by providing the best facilities and by continually looking at ways to attract participants to both sporting and social activities. This has provided the Company with an excellent source of income so the Company can continue to make improvements and remain viable into the future.

The Company has to ensure that it continues to provide a quality venue for members and visitors to enjoy the facilities both socially and through the game of golf. The Company has promoted its facilities to sporting organisations and visitors in New South Wales and Queensland.

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Directors' Report 30 June 2022

Operating Results

The operating profit made by the Company during the financial year was \$35,114 (2021: profit of \$733,839). This was made up of the following:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Parent Club Operating Profit / (Loss)	53,313	722,288
Murwillumbah Veterans Net Profit / (Loss)	(9,305)	6,448
Women's Golf Net Profit / (Loss)	(8,894)	5,103
Net Profit for Current Year	35,114	733,839

Review of Operations

The financial operations of the Company during the year are summarised as follows:

Bar Trading:		
Sales	875,471	929,365
Gross profit	541,462	570,518
Gross profit percentage	61.85 %	61.39 %
Net profit	147,040	188,851
Net profit percentage	16.80 %	20.32 %
Poker Machines:		
Revenue	843,371	931,617
Less: Expenses	(178,031)	(177,026)
	665,340	754,591
Other revenue and income	1,914,253	2,251,839
Total revenue and other income	3,633,095	4,112,821
Less: Total expenses	(3,597,981)	(3,378,982)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	35,114	733,839

Members guarantee

Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the Company, the amount capable of being called up from each member is limited to \$1, subject to the provisions of the Company's constitution.

The number of members as at 30 June 2022 is 2,326 (2021: 2,405). At 30 June 2022 the collective liability of members was \$2,326 (2021: \$2,405).

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Directors' Report

30 June 2022

Core / Non-Core Property

Directors advise that Core Property, as defined by section 41J of the *Registered Clubs Act (1976)*, is the real property owned and occupied by Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 comprising the defined premises of the club being the clubhouse, golf shop, and golf course sheds; the golf course and its environs and any facility provided by the club for the use of its members and their guests but specifically excluding the cottage. The property at 231 Byangum Road, Murwillumbah is declared non-core property.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 13 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	
Graham Nelson	13	13	
Neil Fogo	13	11	
Wayne Kendrigan	13	13	
Marilyn Parkes	13	6	
Graham Rosenbaum	13	13	
lan Campbell	13	13	
Shannon Murnane	13	13	
William Quantrill	13	13	
Shane Davidson	13	12	

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 30 June 2022 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

Director: Graham Rosenbaum

Director: >..... Wayne Kendrigan

Dated at Murwillumbah this 17h day of September 2022



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Dated at Robina this 17th day of September 2022.

THOMAS NOBLE & RUSSELL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Per:

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R A WATKINSON (Partner) Registered Company Auditor



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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	3,558,505	3,904,034
Other income	4	74,590	208,787
Expenses	5	(3,583,341)	(3,358,456)
Finance costs	_	(14,640)	(20,526)
Profit before income tax		35,114	733,839
Income tax expense	2(c)	-	
Profit for the year	-	35,114	733,839
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss when specific conditions are met	_	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		35,114	733,839

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,071,021	907,997
Trade and other receivables	7	10,625	16,319
Inventories Other execute	8	130,532	89,856
	9 _	15,615	13,168
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u> </u>	1,227,793	1,027,340
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	5,326,088	5,515,951
Intangible assets	11	220,000	220,000
Right-of-use assets	12 _	206,660	333,501
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	5,752,748	6,069,452
TOTAL ASSETS		6,980,541	7,096,792
LIABILITIES	_		· · · · unit
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	150,032	206,538
Borrowings	14	-	5,000
Employee benefits	15	293,537	265,900
Contract liabilities	16	414,867	434,419
Other liabilities	17	159,705	164,513
Lease liabilities	12	104,841	132,069
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,122,982	1,208,439
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	5,000	-
Employee benefits	15	35,278	28,763
Lease liabilities	12 _	127,914	205,337
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	168,192	234,100
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	<u>1,</u> 291,174	1,442,539
NET ASSETS	_	5,689,367	5,654,253
	_		
EQUITY			
Reserves	18	2,226,489	2,226,489
Retained earnings	<u> </u>	3,462,878	3,427,764
TOTAL EQUITY		5,689,367	5,654,253
	_		

. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2022

	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	3,427,764	2,226,489	5,654,253
Net profit/(loss) for the year	35,114	-	35,114
Balance at 30 June 2022	3,462,878	2,226,489	5,689,367

2021

	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,693,925	2,226,489	4,920,414
Net profit/(loss) for the year	733,839	-	733,839
Balance at 30 June 2021	3,427,764	<u>2,226,</u> 489	5,654,253

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		3,527,464	3,913,605
Receipts from Government grants		91,770	279,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,036,158)	(2,620,050)
Interest paid		(14,640)	(20,526)
Net cash provided by operating activities		568.436	1,552,029
			1,002,020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(300,762)	(959,532)
Net cash used in investing activities			
	-	(300,762)	(959,532)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(25,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(104,650)	(116,004)
Net cash used in financing activities		(104,650)	(141,004)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		163,024	451,493
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		907,997	456,504
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	1,071,021	907,997

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

The financial report covers Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 as an individual entity. Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

Going Concern

Whilst current liabilities exceed current assets by \$104,811 as at 30 June 2022, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors consider the going concern basis appropriate due to the following:

- strong operating profits and cash flows have been achieved in recent years and are predicted to continue into the future;
- current long service leave entitlements are not expected to be settled in 2021/2022; and
- there are current borrowing facilities of \$800,000 (\$795,000 undrawn at 30 June 2022).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Rendering of service

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided as the customer receives and uses the benefit simultaneously.

Government grants

Amounts arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the asset's fair value when the asset is received. The Company considers whether there are any related llability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accouting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time the asset is received.

Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition

Contract assets and liabilities

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or the before payment is due, the Company presents the contract as a contract asset, unless the Company's rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case the Company recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer prior to the entity transferring a good or service

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Revenue (continued)

Statement of financial position balances relating to revenue recognition (continued) to the customer, the Company presents the contract as a contract liability.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

(b) Leases

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

This involves an assessment of whether:

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

Lessee accounting

(i) Right-of-use asset

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

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

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

(ii) Lease liability

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Leases (continued)

(ii) Lease liability (continued)

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

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

Exceptions to lease accounting

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

(c) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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

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

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

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

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

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

Derecognition

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

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

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

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

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

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

The Company uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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

(f) Inventories

Inventories consists of beer, spirits, wines, other sundry bar stock and golf shop stock. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line or diminishing value basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use. Recent acquisitions are being depreciated by the straight-line basis and all assets will be converted to this method as they are replaced.

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

	Depre	ciation rates
Fixed asset class	Straight-Line	Diminishing Value
Buildings and Improvements	2.5% - 10%	-
Course Infrastructure	2% - 20%	-
Plant and Equipment	5% - 22.5%	7.5% - 37.5%
Furniture and Fittings	20% - 25%	37.5%
Poker Machines	20% - 25%	37.5%

Crockery, cutlery and glassware are recorded at cost and replacements are charged against the income of that year.

Course infrastructure items of trees, gardens and nursery are recorded at cost and replacements will be charged against the profits of that year.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(h) Intangibles

Poker Machine Entitlements

Poker machine entitlements were granted to the Company by the NSW government prior to 1 July 2004. Poker machine entitlements have been recognised in the statement of financial position at their fair value at 1 July 2004 which has been deemed to be their cost. Subsequent acquisitions of poker machine entitlements are recognised at cost.

Poker machine entitlements are assessed as being intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and have not been amortised. Poker machine entitlements are carried at cost in the statement of financial position and are subject to an annual impairment test.

(i) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is any evidence of impairment for its non-financial assets.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Impairment (continued)

Where this indicator exists and regardless for indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

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

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

Where the future economic benefits of an asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the Company, if deprived of the asset, would replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use shall be determined at the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

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

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

(j) 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.

(k) Employee Benefits

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

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

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

(I) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

(n) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2022, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

(a) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

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

(b) Poker Machine Entitlements

The Company tests annually, or more frequently if events of changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether poker machine entitlements have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2(h). The recoverable amounts of poker machine entitlements have been determined based on their fair value less costs of disposal.

(c) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses impariment of non-financial 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-inuse calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

(d) Employee Benefits Provison

As discussed at Note 2(k), 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 furture 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.

(e) Incremental Borrowing Rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

4 Revenue and Other Income

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales of goods		
- Bar sales	875,471	929,365
- Golf shop sales	385,573	368,703
Total sales of goods	1,261,044	1,298,068
Services rendered:	5	
- Gaming machine income	826,191	914,437
- Keno commissions	37,062	36,474
- TAB commissions	6,355	9,290
- Membership subscriptions	242,032	246,005
- Affiliation fees	30,503	28,396
 Competition, green fees, cart hire & golfing 	885,805	1,073,289
Total services rendered	2,027,948	2,307,891
Revenue from sub-clubs:		
- Murwillumbah Veterans	19,317	39,969
- Women's Golf Murwillumbah	46,058	58,803
Total revenue from sub-clubs	65,375	98,772
Total operating revenue	3,354,367	3,704,731
Non-Operating Revenue	·	0.
- Poker machine GST subsidy	17,180	17,180
- Rents received	98,680	107,272
- Donations & sponsorship	36,345	28,509
- Other revenue	51,933	46,342
Total non-operating revenue	204,138	199,303
Total revenue	3,558,505	3,904,034

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

4 Revenue and Other Income (continued)

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Other Income Government grants (COVID-19 related)	74,590	207,500
Profit on disposal of non-current assets		1,287
Total other income	74,590	208,787

Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue has been disaggregated into major product / service line and revenue recognition timing, and the following table shows this breakdown:

	2022		2021	
	AASB 15	ASB 15 AASB 1058	AASB 15	AASB 1058
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Major product / service line				
- Bar sales	875,471	-	929,365	-
- Golf shop sales	385,573		368,703	-
- Gaming machine income	826,191	-	914,437	-
- Membership subscriptions	242,032		246,005	-
- Competition, green fees, cart hire & golfing	885,805	-	1,073,289	-
- Sub-clubs	65,375	-	98,772	-
- Rents received	98,680	-	107,272	-
- Government grants (COVID-19 related)	-	74,590	-	207,500
- Other revenue	179,378	-	166,191	-
Total revenue	3,558,505	74,590	3,904,034	207,500
Timing of revenue recognition				
- Goods transferred at a point in time	1,261,044	-	1,298,068	
- Services transferred at a point in time	1,926,246	-	2,224,293	-
- Services transferred over time	371,215	-	381,673	-
- Grants recognised at a point in time	-	74,590	-	207,500
Total revenue	3,558,505	74,590	3,904,034	207,500

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

5	Expenses		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Depreciation and Amortisation:		
	Building and improvements	166,353	141,876
	Furniture & fittings, plant & equipment	137,103	113,382
	Poker machines	90,628	90,731
	Course infrastructure	86,685	79,496
	Motor vehicles	9,858	9,858
	Right-of-use assets	126,841	123,354
	Total depreciation and amortisation	617,468	558,697
	Sub-Club Expenses:		
	Murwillumbah Veterans	28,622	33,521
	Women's Golf Murwillumbah	54,952	53,700
	Total sub-club expenses	83,574	87,221
	Employee costs	1,382,338	1,266,123
	Cost of goods sold	568,158	600,522
	Administration	98,111	94,760
	Repairs & maintenance	250,386	191,583
	Golf related expenses	184,818	181,125
	Electricity & fuel	109,635	101,505
	Members entertainment	48,963	32,316
	Insurance	48,558	44,828
	Fees for auditing the financial statements	24,333	24,319
	TAB expenses	10,647	17,645
	Other expenses	156,352	157,812
	Total expenses	3,583,341	3,358,456
6	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash on hand	73,600	67,000
	Cash at bank:		
	Trading account	917,147	755,964
	Keno account	3,457	1,404
	TAB account	1,938	1,055
	Womens subclub	43,677	52,572
	Veterans subclub	31,202	30,002
	Total cash and cash equivalents / balance as per statement of cash flows	1,071,021	907,997
			001,007

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

7 Trade and Other Receivables

1	Trade and Other Receivables	2022 \$	2021 \$
	CURRENT Debtors TAB security deposit	5,625 5,000	11,319 5,000
	Total current trade and other receivables	10,625	16,319
8	Inventories CURRENT		
	At cost: Bar and golf shop stock	130,532	89,856
	Total current inventories	130,532	89,856
9	Other Assets CURRENT		
	Prepayments	15,615	13,168
	Total current other assets	15,615	13,168

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Froperty, Flant and Equipment		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Freehold land		
At cost	477,000	477,000
Total freehold land	477,000	477,000
Buildings and improvements		
At cost	4,990,244	4,827,850
Accumulated depreciation	(1,859,527)	(1,693,174)
Total buildings and improvements	3,130,717	3,134,676
Capital works in progress		
At cost	18,094	87,279
Total capital works in progress	18,094	87,279
Furniture & fittings, plant & equipment		
At cost	2,317,879	2,185,981
Accumulated depreciation	(1,542,428)	(1,405,325)
Total furniture & fittings, plant & equipment	775,451	780,656
Motor vehicles		
At cost	49,289	49,289
Accumulated depreciation	(25,039)	(15,181)
Total motor vehicles	24,250	34,108
Poker machines		
At cost	622,160	616,872
Accumulated depreciation	(467,697)	(376,469)
Total poker machines	155,063	240,403
Course infrastructure		
At cost	2,814,632	2,744,263
Accumulated depreciation	(2,069,119)	(1,982,434)
Total course infrastructure	745,513	761,829
Total property, plant and equipment	5,326,088	5,515,951

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

10 Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Capital Works in Progress	Land	Building and Improvements	Furniture & Fittings, Plant & Equipment
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2022	87,279	477,000	3,134,676	780,656
Balance at the beginning of year Additions	8,550	-	89,608	131,898
Disposals - written down value	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(77,735)	-	72,786	- (427 402)
Depreciation expense		-	(166,353)	(137,103)
Balance at the end of the year	<u> </u>	477,000	3,130,717	775,451
	Motor Vehicles	Poker Machines	Course Infrastructure	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$

Year ended 30 June 2022 Balance at the beginning of year	34,108	240,403	761,829	5,515,951
Additions	-	5,288	65,420	300,764
Disposals - written down value	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	4,949	-
Depreciation expense	(9,858)	(90,628)	(86,685)	(490,627)
Balance at the end of the year	24,250	155,063	745,513	5,326,088

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

11 Intangible Assets

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Poker machine entitlements		
Cost	220,000	220,000
Total Intangibles	220,000	220,000

12 Leases

Company as a lessee

Information relating to the leases in place and associated balances and transactions are provided below.

Terms and conditions of leases

Plant & Equipment:

The Company leases golf buggies, various course plant & equipment and poker machines under terms of between three (3) and five (5) years. These lease liabilities are secured by the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

	Plant and Equipment \$	Poker Machines \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2022	·	Ŧ	•
Balance at beginning of year	293,416	40,085	333,501
Depreciation charge	(113,098)	(13,743)	(126,841)
Balance at end of year	180,318	26,342	206,660

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year \$	1 - 5 years \$	> 5 years \$	Total undiscounted lease liabilities \$	Lease liabilities included in this Statement Of Financial Position \$.
2022 Lease liabilities	113,166	131,627	-	244,793	232,755
2021 Lease liabilities	119,117	244,793	-	363,910	337,406

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

13 Trade and Other Payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
CURRENT Accounts payable and accrued expenses	150,032	206,538
Total current trade and other payables	150,032	206,538
4 Borrowings CURRENT		
Secured liabilities: Bank loans		5,000
Total current borrowings	-	5,000
NON-CURRENT Secured liabilities: Bank loans	5,000	
Total non-current borrowings	5,000	-

(a) Bank loan facilities

The Club currently has an \$800,000 (2021: \$800,000) loan facility with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that matures in March 2025. The facility is an interest only loan with a current variable interest rate of 4.67% (2021: 3.42%) per annum.

The Club also has a \$20,000 corporate card facility with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

(b) Securities pledged

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia holds a registered first mortgage over the Company's non-residential freehold land and buildings at Murwillumbah to secure the bank loan.

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:

First Mortgage		
Freehold land	330,000	330,000
Buildings and improvements	2,970,958	2,969,994
Total assets pledged as security for borrowings	3,300,958	3,299,994

(c) Fair value

The fair value of borrowings equals their carrying amount.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

15 Employee Benefits

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Long service leave	127,517	113,038
Annual leave	166,020	152,862
Total current employee benefits	293,537	265,900
NON-CURRENT	alerte.	
Long service leave	35,278	28,763
Total non-current employee benefits	35,278	28,763

The current long service leave provision includes all employees who have accumulated 10 years service and therefore have an unconditional right to take long service leave. The amount of long service leave expected to be taken by employees during the forthcoming financial year is \$NIL (2021: \$NIL).

16 Contract Liabilities

	CURRENT		
	Unearned income	414,867	434,419
	Total current contract liabilities	414,867	434,419
17	Other Liabilities		
	CURRENT		
	Net GST payable	71,547	76,231
	Prize liability	88,158	88,282
	Total current other liabilities	159,705	164,513
18	Reserves		

Asset revaluation surplus		
Opening balance	2,226,489	2,226,489
Total asset revaluation surplus	2,226,489	2,226,489
		~1~CV1

(a) Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus records fair value movements on property, plant and equipment.

19 Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

Commited at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	116,226

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

20 Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, leases and bank loans.

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

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial Assets			
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i> Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	6 7	1,071,021 10,625	907,997 16,319
Total financial assets	=	1,081,646	924,316
Financial Liabilities Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Trade and other payables	13 14	150,032	206,538 5,000
Borrowings Lease liabilities	14	5,000 232,755	337,406
Total financial liabilities		387,787	548,944

21 Fair Value Measurement

The Company does not measure any assets or liabilities at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis in the statement of financial position after initial recognition.

22 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 \$1 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2022 the number of members was 2,326 (2021: 2,405).

23 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$410,388 (2021: \$332,249).

Other key management personnel transactions

For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 24: Related Parties.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

24 Related Parties

(a) The Company's main related parties are as follows:

(i) Key management personnel:

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

For details of remuneration disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 23: Key Management Personnel (KMP) Disclosures.

Other transactions with KiviP and their related entities are shown below.

(ii) Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) Transactions with related parties

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

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Two employees currently meet the definition of related parties with key management personnel in accordance with section 228 of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The appointment of staff and setting of their remuneration was approved by the Board at the time. The employees were paid a total remuneration of \$118,502 during the year (2021: \$92,383). For the year ended 30 June 2021, one employee commenced employment part-way through the financial year.

25 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: None).

26 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 17 September 2022 by the Board of Directors.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing (restrictions on trading) and it is not practical to estimate the potential impact after the reporting date. The situation is rapdily evolving and is depedent on measure imposed by the Australian and NSW Governments.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

27 Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

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. . . .

Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited 2022 233 Byangum Road Murwillumbah NSW 2484

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Directors' Declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 30, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 1. and:
 - comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and a.
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of the performance for the year ended on b. that date of the Company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director

Wayne Kendrigan

Dated at Murwillumbah this 17th day of September 2022



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Murwillumbah Golf Club Limited ("the Company") which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



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

THOMAS NOBLE & RUSSELL CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Per:

R A WATKINSON (Partner)

Dated at Robina this 17th day of September 2022