

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2019





Directors Report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The Directors present their report together with the financial statements of Camden R.S.L. Club Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

The Directors in office at the time of signing this report are:

Kevin Hunt	Kenneth Bell	Derek Ramrack
Con Diomis	Penelope Claxton	Michael Cutting
Christopher Metcalfe	Annette Clissold	Danny Jones (Appointed April 2019)

Directors have been in office since the start of the year unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year was the operation of a registered club.

Short Term Objectives

The short term objectives of the entity are to:

- To make capital improvements to the club's interior adding a modern look and feel to the facilities
- Continue to improve services provided to members
- Review and monitor club expenses
- Service the local community

Long Term Objectives

The long term objectives of the entity are to:

- Provide improved amenities and services to members
- Operate profitably in a difficult economic environment
- Position the club financially to ensure its longevity

Strategies Adopted

To achieve these objectives, the entity has adopted the following strategies:

- Increased repairs and maintenance expenditure to maintain and improve facilities
- Replaced and convert a number of poker machines to provide a modern gaming environment
- Reduced core debt resulting in a reduction in interest charges
- Implementation of a stringent tender process for all major services
- Achieve an increased focus on customer service

Information on Directors

Mr Kevin Hunt

President

Member of the Club Board since March, 2006.

Currently employed as a Specialist Parts Interpreter.

Ms Penelope Claxton

Senior Vice President

Member of the Club Board since April, 2017.

Currently employed as a Registered Nurse.

Mr Kenneth Bell

Junior Vice President

Member of the Club Board since April, 2012.

Retired, formerly employed as a Tiler.



Directors Report for the year ended 31 December 2019

Mr Christopher Metcalfe

Member of the Club Board since November, 2013.
Currently employed as a Prison Warden.

Mr Con Diomis

Member of the Club Board since April, 2015.
Currently employed as a Key Account Manager.

Ms Annette Clissold

Member of the Club Board since April, 2017.
Currently employed as a Bus Driver.

Mr Derek Ramrack

Member of the Club Board since June, 2017.
Retired, formerly employed as a Bank Manager.

Mr Michael Cutting

Member of the Club Board since June, 2018
Currently employed as an Electrician.

Mr Danny Jones

Appointed to the Club Board in April, 2019.
Currently employed as a Truck Engineer.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 14 meetings of directors were held.

Attendances were:

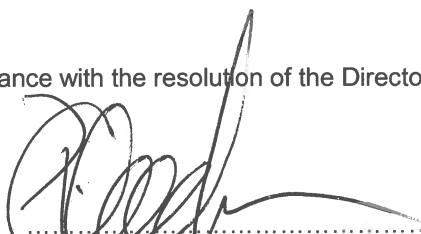
	Number eligible	Number attended
Ms Annette Clissold	14	12
Mr Christopher Metcalfe	14	12
Mr Con Diomis	14	13
Mr Danny Jones	9	9
Mr Derek Ramrack	14	13
Mr Kenneth Bell	14	10
Mr Kevin Hunt	14	13
Mr Michael Cutting	14	11
Ms Penelope Claxton	14	13

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* has been received and included in the financial report.

Signed at Camden this 26th day of February 2020, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors:


.....
Kevin Hunt


.....
Penelope Claxton



Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Camden R.S.L. Club Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Camden R.S.L. Club Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Camden R.S.L. Club Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We 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

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2019, 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.



BOYD
AUDIT

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 the financial report.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Name of Firm: Boyd Audit
Chartered Accountants

Name of Auditor: 
Mr Lionel Cowan

Address: 1.06, 10 Century Circuit Norwest NSW 2153

Dated this 26th day of February 2020



BOYD
AUDIT

Auditors Independence Declaration

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

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

Name of Firm: Boyd Audit
Chartered Accountants

Name of Auditor: 
Mr Lionel Cowan

Address: 1.06, 10 Century Circuit Norwest NSW 2153

Dated this 26th day of February 2020



Directors' Report

Independent Audit Report to the Members

Auditor's Independence Declaration

Directors' Declaration

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Changes in Equity

Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the Financial Statements

Compilation Report

Detailed Profit and Loss Statement



Directors' Declaration for the year ended 31 December 2019

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 Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*, and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of its performance and cash flows 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.

Signed at Camden this 26th day of February 2020, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Kevin Hunt', written over a dotted line.

Kevin Hunt
Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Penelope Claxton', written over a dotted line.

Penelope Claxton
Director



Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	3,985,966	3,982,021
Changes in inventory		(2,457)	6,130
Employee benefits expense	3	(906,639)	(904,856)
Depreciation expense	3	(396,033)	(344,071)
Finance costs	3	(37,277)	(11,383)
Other expenses	3	(2,393,912)	(2,642,578)
Profit (Loss) before income tax		249,648	85,263
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit (Loss) attributable to members of the entity		249,648	85,263
Other comprehensive income after income tax			
Net gain on revaluation of non-current assets		-	-
Net gain (loss) on revaluation of financial assets		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members		249,648	85,263



Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	457,265	229,824
Trade and other receivables	7	25,811	19,438
Inventories	8	23,472	25,929
Other current assets	9	40,703	42,019
Total current assets		547,251	317,210
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,662,539	2,881,212
Intangible assets	11	582,664	179,602
Total non-current assets		3,245,203	3,060,814
TOTAL ASSETS		3,792,454	3,378,024
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	351,900	343,235
Borrowings	13	173,997	189,863
Short term provisions	14	59,704	209,160
Total current liabilities		585,601	742,258
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	371,486	53,092
Long term provisions	14	23,289	20,244
Total non-current liabilities		394,775	73,336
TOTAL LIABILITIES		980,376	815,594
NET ASSETS		2,812,078	2,562,430
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		2,812,078	2,562,430
Total equity		2,812,078	2,562,430



Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Retained Earnings \$
Balance at 1 January 2018	2,477,167
Profit attributable to members of the entity	85,263
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,562,430
Profit attributable to members of the entity	249,648
Balance at 31 December 2019	2,812,078



Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and customers		4,628,925	4,447,927
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,090,978)	(3,990,492)
Net cash provided by operating activities	15b	537,947	457,435
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6,727	23,727
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(108,301)	(277,895)
Net cash used in investing activities		(101,574)	(254,168)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		(286,386)	(328,034)
Proceeds from borrowings		77,454	158,883
Net cash used in financing activities		(208,932)	(169,151)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		227,441	34,116
Cash at the beginning of the year		229,824	195,708
Cash at the end of the year	15a	457,265	229,824



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is for Camden R.S.L. Club Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Camden R.S.L. Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

Camden R.S.L. Club Limited has elected to early adopt the pronouncements AASB 1053: Application of tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements for the annual reporting period beginning 01 January 2018.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001.

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

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of goods to customers.

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

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

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

(c) Plant & Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Class of Asset	Depreciation Rates
Plant and Equipment	9 - 40%
Motor Vehicle	20%
Leasehold Improvements	2.5%



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Plant & Equipment (continued)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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.

(d) Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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 directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax 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, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

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.

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 legally enforceable right of set-off exists, 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 directors have adopted a conservative stance in relation to the likelihood of realisation of future income tax benefits in relation to timing differences and have therefore not recognised them as an asset.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) 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 is adopted).

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either 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, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as: (i) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition; (ii) less principal repayments; (iii) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and (iv) less any reduction for impairment.

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

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

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are 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 value being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair Value

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



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity 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 recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) 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 statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon on the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

(g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(i) 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 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 balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

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

(j) Intangibles

Poker Machine Entitlements

Poker machine entitlements have been determined to be intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and are carried at purchase price including related costs of acquisition less any impairment.

(k) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

Impairment

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



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

(l) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Club has generated a profit of **\$249,648** in the current financial year, the Club as at 31st December 2019 has a net working capital deficit of **\$38,350**. The directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate given that the Club is forecast to meet all financial commitments as a result of projected improved financial performance.

After considering the above, the directors consider that the Club will be able to fulfil all obligations as and when they fall due. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Club not continue as a going concern.

(m) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company - AASB 16: Leases

AASB 16: Leases comes into effect for years commencing on or after 1 January 2019 and has now been adopted by the company. This standard will replace the existing accounting requirements for leases under AASB 117: Leases. Under current requirements, leases are classified based on their nature as either finance leases, which are recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, or operating leases which are not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position. AASB 16 Leases removes the distinction with all leases to be recognised on the Statement of Financial Position regardless of their nature.

The company's accounting for operating leases as a lessee will result in the recognition of a right-of-use (ROU) asset and an associated liability on the Statement of Financial Position. The liability will represent the present value of future lease payments, with the exception of short-term leases and low value assets. Where applicable, an interest expense will be recognised on the lease liabilities, and a depreciation charge will be recognised for the ROU assets.

The implementation of AASB 16 is not expected to materially impact the company's results. The standard may, however, result in a "gross-up" of the company's Statement of Financial Position, thereby impacting key financial ratios.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 2 REVENUE		
Operating activities		
Bar sales	1,041,742	1,028,822
Bingo	22,434	21,436
Cash Housie	14,922	13,857
Caterer's rent	81,011	81,315
Coffee machine	707	664
Commissions	27,104	28,333
Competition and sundry income	5,820	7,736
Gaming GST rebate	17,180	17,180
Grants received	-	-
Green fees	27,826	27,494
Interest received	74	31
Club Keno	68,935	57,726
Line dancing	5,092	4,122
Members subscriptions	22,007	21,448
Poker machine clearances (net)	2,342,554	2,415,992
Raffles	150,027	134,129
Rebates Received	21,621	13,513
TAB	136,217	108,223



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 2 REVENUE (CONTINUED)		
Vending Machine Income	693	-
Total revenue	3,985,966	3,982,021
NOTE 3 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		
(a) Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	976,682	764,825
Annual leave provision	(89,366)	8,797
Long service leave provision	(57,046)	12,861
Employee expense payments	-	25,933
Fringe benefits tax	1,832	24,353
Superannuation	74,537	68,087
Total employee benefits expense	906,639	904,856
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Plant and equipment	217,037	262,961
Motor vehicles	1,018	7,391
Leasehold improvements	76,980	73,719
Right of Use asset	100,998	-
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	396,033	344,071
Finance costs		
Interest bank	914	2,671
Interest other	2,253	2,247
Interest hire purchases loans	6,059	6,465
Interest lease liability	28,051	-
Total finance costs	37,277	11,383
Auditor's remuneration		
Auditing the accounts	10,008	9,100
Other expenses		
Advertising	17,176	45,686
Bingo expenses	51,344	47,157
Cash housie expenses	27,520	39,424
Cleaning	56,059	64,779
Community development	29,332	34,855
Cost of sales	427,599	425,858
Courtesy bus	582	-
Director's expenses	23,080	11,197
Entertainment expenses	232,368	253,309
Fines & penalties	80	-
Hire of equipment	26,464	34,418
Insurance	61,830	86,813
Motor vehicle expenses	607	5,853
Payroll tax	7,940	6,994
Poker machine license tax	364,065	374,477
Poker machine maintenance	20,311	28,783
Printing & stationery	8,216	13,104



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 3 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)		
Promotions	26,532	-
Raffle expenses	145,867	170,722
Rent expense on operating leases	-	107,500
Repairs & maintenance	160,418	196,060
Security	1,900	4,795
Staff Training	11,219	12,725
Telephone	7,419	5,640
Utilities	114,242	125,331
Other expenses	536,522	540,426
Total other expenses	2,358,692	2,635,906
Profit / (Loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(25,212)	2,428
NOTE 4 INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 27.5%	73,332	23,447
Tax effect of permanent differences	(61,531)	(30,366)
Tax effect of timing differences	1,815	1,204
Tax effect of taxable (profit)/loss carried forward to future income years	(13,616)	5,715
Income tax expense	-	-
NOTE 5 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION		
Key Management Personnel Compensation	269,245	137,944
	269,245	137,944
NOTE 6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Current		
Cash on hand	91,590	72,332
Cash on deposit	365,675	157,492
	457,265	229,824
NOTE 7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Current		
GST refundable	17,333	19,438
Other receivables	8,478	-
	25,811	19,438
NOTE 8 INVENTORIES		
Bar trading stock	23,472	25,929
	23,472	25,929
NOTE 9 OTHER ASSETS		
Current		
Prepayments	40,701	42,019
	40,701	42,019
NOTE 10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land & building at cost	242,053	242,053



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)		
Car park at cost	<u>225,144</u>	<u>225,144</u>
Plant & equipment at cost	2,624,360	2,601,278
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,989,160)</u>	<u>(1,821,584)</u>
	635,200	779,694
Motor vehicles at cost	-	41,098
Less accumulated depreciation	-	<u>(18,925)</u>
	-	22,173
Leasehold improvements at cost	2,999,807	2,974,833
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,439,665)</u>	<u>(1,362,685)</u>
	1,560,142	1,612,148
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>2,662,539</u>	<u>2,881,212</u>

(a) Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings	Car Park	Plant & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	242,053	225,144	779,694	22,173	1,612,148	2,881,212
Additions	-	-	83,326	-	24,974	108,300
Disposal	-	-	(10,784)	(21,155)	-	(31,939)
Depreciation	-	-	(217,036)	(1,018)	(76,980)	(295,034)
Closing balance	242,053	225,144	635,200	-	1,560,142	2,662,539

NOTE 11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Non-current

Borrowing costs	4,440	4,041
Less: accumulated amortisation	(3,733)	(2,402)
Poker machine entitlements at cost	177,963	177,963
Right of Use Asset	504,992	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(100,998)</u>	<u>-</u>
	582,664	179,602

Reconciliation of Poker Machine Entitlements

Opening balance	177,963	177,963
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Amortisation charge	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
Closing balance	<u>177,963</u>	<u>177,963</u>

(a) Measurement

Impairment testing as at 31 December 2019 confirmed that there was no impairment of the acquired poker machine entitlements. Poker machine entitlements are stated at cost less any impairment losses.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

NOTE 12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade creditors	134,583	98,161
GST payable	36,737	42,387
PAYG payable	16,289	14,893
Other creditors	164,291	187,794
	351,900	343,235

NOTE 13 BORROWINGS

Current

Business loans	(375)	25,784
Hire purchase liabilities	39,642	50,667
Lease liability	114,048	-
Other Borrowings	20,682	113,412
	173,997	189,863

Non-current

Business loans	-	-
Hire purchase liabilities	63,216	32,410
Lease Liability	308,270	-
Other Borrowings	-	20,682
	371,486	53,092
	545,483	242,955

NOTE 14 PROVISIONS

Current

Employee benefits	59,704	209,160
	59,704	209,160

Non current

Employee benefits	23,289	20,244
	23,289	20,244

NOTE 15 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a) Reconciliation of Cash

Cash on deposit	365,675	157,492
Cash on Hand	91,590	72,332
	457,265	229,824

b) Reconciliation of net cash used in operations with profit after Income

Tax

Profit/(Loss) after income tax	249,648	85,263
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Non-cash flows in profit

Depreciation	396,032	344,071
(Profit) on disposal of assets	-	(2,428)
Loss on disposal of assets	25,212	-
Hire purchase interest	6,059	6,465
Amortisation	1,333	1,057

Changes in assets and liabilities

(Increase) decrease in current receivables	(6,373)	(1,698)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	2,457	(6,130)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	1,318	(3,517)
(Decrease) increase in current payables	8,665	12,694



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 15 CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)		
(Decrease) increase in current provisions	(149,450)	12,604
(Decrease) increase in non current provisions	3,045	9,054
Net cash received from (used in) operating activities	<u>537,946</u>	<u>457,435</u>

NOTE 16 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

The company is limited by guarantee and in the event of the company being wound up the liability of each member (both during the time they are members and within one year afterwards) is limited to \$20. There were 5,247 members at 31 December 2019 (4,653 at 31 December 2018).

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 17 CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS		
(a) Hire purchase commitments		
Payable		
- Within twelve months	39,642	50,667
- Between one & two years	63,216	32,410
- Between two & five years	-	-
Minimum HP payments	<u>102,858</u>	<u>83,077</u>
Future finance charges	<u>(8,446)</u>	<u>(6,329)</u>
Total HP liability	<u>94,412</u>	<u>76,748</u>

(b) Lease of land

Asset - Right of Use		
- later than five years	<u>403,994</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>403,994</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable - Minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	114,048	-
- between 12 months and five years	308,270	-
- later than five years	-	-
Total Lease Liability	<u>422,318</u>	<u>-</u>

The lease is on a six year agreement, ending 31 December 2023, paid monthly, with a yearly 3% increase. The values shown in this note are exclusive of GST.

NOTE 18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management policies

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts payable, loans and leases.

The totals 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 & Cash Equivalents	457,265	229,824
Loans and Receivables	25,811	19,438
Total Financial Assets	<u>483,076</u>	<u>249,262</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
NOTE 18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)		
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
- Trade and other payables	351,900	343,235
- Borrowings	545,483	242,955
Total Financial Liabilities	<u>897,383</u>	<u>586,190</u>

NOTE 19 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Camden RSL Club Limited
23 Cawdor Road
CAMDEN NSW 2570

**COMPILATION REPORT
TO CAMDEN R.S.L CLUB LTD**

Scope

We have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements of Camden R.S.L Club Ltd, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, and other explanatory notes to the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The Responsibility of the Directors

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special general purpose financial statements and have determined that the basis of accounting used is appropriate to meet their needs and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of the information provided by the directors we have compiled the accompanying general purpose financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting adopted and *APES 315: Compilation of Financial Information*.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, in compiling the financial statements. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

The general purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefit of the directors. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special general purpose financial statements

Kelly + Partners (South West Sydney)



Adam Quinn

Suites 1-8 Kellicar Lane, Campbelltown, NSW

Dated this 26th day of February 2020



Bar Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Sales	1,041,742	1,028,822
Less: Cost of Goods Sold		
Opening stock	25,929	19,799
Purchases	427,599	425,858
Closing stock	<u>(23,472)</u>	<u>(25,929)</u>
	<u>430,056</u>	<u>419,728</u>
Gross profit - bar trading	611,686	609,094
<i>Gross profit margin</i>	<i>58.72%</i>	<i>59.20%</i>
Add Other Income		
Rebates Received	<u>21,621</u>	<u>13,513</u>
	<u>21,621</u>	<u>13,513</u>
Less Other Direct Expenses		
Cleaning & laundry	2,289	4,270
Depreciation	5,101	4,788
Insurance	26,420	27,709
Staff amenities	2,200	-
Stocktaking expenses	4,050	3,400
Superannuation	21,499	27,298
Training	11,219	12,725
Wages	<u>281,706</u>	<u>310,596</u>
	<u>354,484</u>	<u>390,786</u>
Net profit from bar trading	278,823	231,821
<i>Net profit as a percentage of sales</i>	<i>26.77%</i>	<i>22.53%</i>



Poker Machine Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Net poker machine clearances	2,342,554	2,415,992
Less Direct Expenses		
CMS	28,764	28,670
Community development	29,332	34,855
Depreciation	176,533	219,350
Insurance	25,975	27,242
Poker machine licence tax	364,065	374,477
Poker machine maintenance	20,311	28,783
Superannuation	16,252	18,380
Wages - Gaming Machine Attendant	212,959	206,459
	<u>874,191</u>	<u>938,216</u>
Net profit from poker machine trading	<u>1,468,363</u>	<u>1,477,776</u>
<i>Profit as a percentage of net poker machine clearances</i>	<i>62.68%</i>	<i>61.17%</i>



Detailed Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Net profit from bar trading	278,823	231,821
Net profit from poker machine trading	1,468,363	1,477,776
Bingo	22,434	21,436
Cash Housie	14,922	13,857
Caterers rent	81,011	81,315
Club Keno	68,935	57,726
Coffee machine	707	664
Commission received	27,104	28,333
Competitions and sundry income	5,820	7,736
Gaming GST rebate	17,180	17,180
Grant Income	-	-
Green fees	27,826	27,494
Interest income	74	31
Line dancing	5,092	4,122
Members subscriptions	22,007	21,448
Profit on disposal of assets	-	2,428
Raffles	150,027	134,129
TAB	136,217	108,223
TABSyd	(125,310)	(105,431)
Vending Machine	693	-
Total income	<u>2,201,925</u>	<u>2,130,288</u>
EXPENSES		
Accountancy	40,920	34,000
Advertising	17,176	45,686
AGM expenses	9,221	8,138
Annual leave provision	(89,366)	8,797
Anzac day expenses	8,695	14,337
Audit fees	10,008	9,100
Amortisation expenses	1,333	1,057
Amortisation of leasehold improvements	76,980	73,719
Bank charges	3,615	3,638
Bingo expenses	51,344	47,157
Bowlers expenses	1,700	2,629
Cash housie expenses	27,520	39,424
Cleaning	53,770	60,509
Computer expenses	7,276	7,535
Courtesy bus	582	-
Dacom	11,682	12,535
Depreciation	36,421	46,214
Depeciation - Right of Use	100,998	-
Directors expenses	23,080	11,197
Donations	1,000	500
Drinks - trade	1,056	1,171
Employee expense payments	-	25,933
Entertainment & function expenses	232,368	253,309
Fees & licences	12,726	15,103
Fines & penalties	80	-



Detailed Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Expenses (continued)		
Fox sports	36,662	35,600
Fringe benefits tax	1,832	24,353
First aid supplies	49	325
Gas kitchen	20,320	22,203
General expenses	1,979	13,202
Hire - plant & equipment	26,464	34,418
Hire purchase charges	6,059	6,465
Honorariums	1,200	15,646
House purchases	38,081	49,103
Insurance - general	9,435	31,862
Interest - bank	914	2,671
Interest - insurance	2,253	2,247
Interest - Lease Liability	28,051	-
Long service leave provision	(57,046)	12,861
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	25,212	-
Members expenses	118,576	108,401
Motor vehicle expenses	607	5,853
Payroll tax	7,940	6,994
Postage & shipping	167	217
Printing & stationery	8,216	13,104
Promotions	26,532	-
Raffle expenses	145,867	170,722
Rates & taxes	16,674	15,939
Recruitment	3,500	-
Rent	-	107,500
Repairs & maintenance	108,900	142,119
Repairs & maintenance - greens	51,518	53,941
Security	1,900	4,795
Sky channel	19,584	19,585
Sports pick	3,885	3,160
Sponsorships	-	1,205
Subscriptions & memberships	13,416	12,825
Sub-branch expenses	1,218	-
Superannuation	36,786	22,409
Telephone	7,419	5,640
Uniforms	1,663	4,871
Utilities	114,242	125,331
Wages - general	394,350	200,587
Wages - doorman & receptionist	87,667	47,183
Total expenses	1,952,277	2,045,025
Net (loss) profit before income tax expense	249,648	85,263
Income tax expense	-	-
Net profit (loss) after income tax expense	249,648	85,263
<i>Net profit/(loss) as a percentage of income</i>	<i>11.34%</i>	<i>4.00%</i>