

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited

ABN 32 001 050 371

Annual Report - 30 June 2021

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited

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30 June 2021

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Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited

Directors' report

30 June 2021

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

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

David Nugent
Duane Gorry
Rob Brownlow
Tim Heyes
John Burgess
David Rothery
Peter Smith (appointed 24 February 2021)

Operating results

The operating surplus of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,260,694 (2020: surplus of \$2,454,960).

Objectives

The Company's objective is to provide excellence in service and amenities for all members and guests and to foster, encourage, promote and control the development of sports within the local community through the sustainable management of a Registered Club business.

Short term objectives

- To manage the Company's revenue to ensure the ongoing financial viability of the Company for the benefit of all members and community stakeholders;
- To maintain modern facilities, services and amenities for the benefit of the local community;
- To ensure ongoing legislated compliance and best practice principles; and
- To support the competitive and social endeavours of lawn bowlers and local sports.

Long term objectives

- Continual improvement of the Company's business to provide a sustainable local community resource;
- To maintain the club as an integral part of the local community; and
- To provide continuing support for the community by ensuring ongoing employment, investment in facilities and direct contributions to not for profit community organisations.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

- Forecasting and measuring income and expenditure expectations based on prior results and identified industry and local trends;
- Ongoing investigation to other opportunities to strengthen the Company's financial position;
- Providing members and guests with a range of activities to foster participation;
- Regular training, attendance at industry seminars and on line learning for Board and management; and
- Maintaining relationships with local community organisations.

Key performance indicators

- Monthly review of financial performance to forecast expectations and prior year results;
- Monthly review of departmental results to verified industry and regional results where available;
- Monthly review of membership growth; and
- Regular meetings with local community groups.

Principal activities

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

- The operation of a licenced club for the benefit of its members and guests;
- The promotion of lawn bowls and sporting activities within the local community.

Total number of members at year end is 8,674 (2020: 7,705).

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited

Directors' report

30 June 2021

Environmental issues

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

Indemnifying officer or auditor

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

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

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

Significant changes in the year

The Company acquired two new non-core properties, which settled on 2 July 2021.

The announcement by the World Health Organisation regarding to the global pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 and the response of the Australian Government may materially affect the operations of the Company in the future financial periods. The Club was forced to cease operations on 24 June 2021, and remains closed at the date of this report. Management will register the Club for stimulus measures, if available while trade has ceased.

Information on directors

Name: David Nugent
Member: 22 years
Qualifications: State Manager
Years as a director: 17 years
Special responsibilities: Chairman

Name: Duane Gorry
Member: 19 years
Qualifications: Regional Business Unit Manager
Years as a director: 12 years
Special responsibilities: Vice Chairman

Name: Rob Brownlow
Member: 10 years
Qualifications: Business Development Manager - Banking
Years as a director: 7 years

Name: Tim Heyes
Member: 21 years
Qualifications: Facilities and Operations Manager
Years as a director: 9 years

Name: John Burgess
Member: 10 years
Qualifications: Operations Manager
Years as a director: 4 years

Name: David Rothery
Member: 16 years
Qualifications: Maintenance Manager
Years as a director: 4 years

Name: Peter Smith
Member: 7 years
Qualifications: General Manager - Logistics
Years as a director: 1 year

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited

Directors' report

30 June 2021

Events after balance date

The Company exchanged contracts for the acquisition of two investment properties during the financial year, which settled on 2 July 2021 for the settlement amount of \$2,761,873. To facilitate the acquisition, the Company entered a new borrowing facility totalling \$1,820,000.

The Company entered into a mortgage agreement with a third party as the Lender with the following terms: Loan amount of \$1 million with a repayment term of 7 years, 2 year interest only at 1.75%, 5 years principal and interest at 3.00%.

The global pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 and the response of the Australian Government may materially affect the operations of the Company in future financial periods. The Club was forced to cease operations on 24 June 2021, and remains closed at the date of the report. Management will register the Company for stimulus measures, if available while trade has ceased. At the time of this report, the expected economic impact cannot be reliably measured.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the club's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2021, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Eligible Meetings	Meetings Attended
David Nugent	13	11
Duane Gorry	13	13
Rob Brownlow	13	12
Tim Heyes	13	12
John Burgess	13	13
David Rothery	13	10
Peter Smith	6	4

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

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

On behalf of the directors



David Nugent
Director

25 August 2021

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue
PO Box 3399
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF TOONGABBIE SPORTS AND BOWLING CLUB LIMITED

We hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 June 2021, there have been:

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

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated 25 August 2021

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue
PO Box 3399
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOONGABBIE SPORTS AND BOWLING CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the Directors' Declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Toongabbie Sports and Bowling 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 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

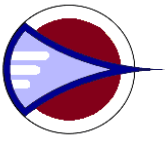
Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 3 in the financial report, which indicates the financial impact of the global pandemic. Since the declaration of the pandemic, COVID-19, management registered the Company for available stimulus and relief packages. At the date of this report and with reference to matters described in Note 3 to the financial report, the Board and management believe the Company has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION





Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements to the extent described in Note 2 to the financial report, the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

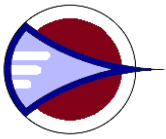
In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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



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

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

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated 25 August 2021

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	4	6,181,594	4,388,656
Other income	5	293,815	2,648,296
Total revenue		<u>6,475,409</u>	<u>7,036,952</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(1,410,097)	(1,364,559)
Cost of goods sold		(686,344)	(545,167)
Gaming machine taxation		(670,010)	(360,719)
Club promotions		(195,236)	(300,579)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(455,038)	(521,401)
Sports expenses		(226,800)	(185,584)
Entertainment expenses		(189,609)	(208,797)
Club grants		(25,368)	(39,850)
Function expenses		(47,661)	(157,861)
Utilities expenses		(121,009)	(97,795)
Raffle expenses		(134,809)	(117,607)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(160,349)	(113,543)
Accounting fees		(61,378)	(69,684)
Cleaning expenses		(68,799)	(53,671)
Insurance expense		(75,607)	(72,734)
Security expenses		(77,521)	(59,436)
Professional fees		(77,118)	(23,635)
Finance costs		(4,697)	(18,807)
Advertising and promotion expenses		(16,847)	(41,883)
Water expenses		(22,342)	(21,380)
Computer software expenses		(35,069)	(28,184)
TAB expenses		(10,976)	(9,563)
Contribution to development expenses		(249,202)	-
Other expenses		(192,829)	(169,553)
Total expenses		<u>(5,214,715)</u>	<u>(4,581,992)</u>
Surplus before income tax expense		1,260,694	2,454,960
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus after income tax expense for the year attributable to the members of Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited	20	1,260,694	2,454,960
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited		<u>1,260,694</u>	<u>2,454,960</u>

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

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,342,175	1,166,367
Trade and other receivables	7	35,386	111,793
Inventories	8	52,174	43,516
Financial assets	9	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total current assets		<u>5,429,735</u>	<u>4,321,676</u>
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	10	1,043,467	753,467
Property, plant and equipment	11	11,653,998	11,760,288
Intangibles	12	609,000	609,000
Total non-current assets		<u>13,306,465</u>	<u>13,122,755</u>
Total assets		<u>18,736,200</u>	<u>17,444,431</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	493,221	549,674
Borrowings	14	47,670	43,777
Provisions	15	337,042	213,518
Other	16	22,012	17,257
Total current liabilities		<u>899,945</u>	<u>824,226</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	580,139	632,032
Provisions	18	50,953	43,704
Total non-current liabilities		<u>631,092</u>	<u>675,736</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,531,037</u>	<u>1,499,962</u>
Net assets		<u>17,205,163</u>	<u>15,944,469</u>
Equity			
Reserves	19	4,968,040	4,968,040
Retained surpluses	20	12,237,123	10,976,429
Total equity		<u>17,205,163</u>	<u>15,944,469</u>

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

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Asset revaluation reserve \$	Capital surplus reserve \$	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	4,264,077	2,053,057	7,172,375	13,489,509
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	2,454,960	2,454,960
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,454,960	2,454,960
<i>Transactions with members in their capacity as members:</i>				
Transfer of revaluation reserve related to sold properties	(1,349,095)	-	1,349,095	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	<u>2,914,982</u>	<u>2,053,057</u>	<u>10,976,430</u>	<u>15,944,469</u>
	Asset revaluation reserve \$	Capital surplus reserve \$	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,914,982	2,053,057	10,976,430	15,944,469
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	1,260,694	1,260,694
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,260,694	1,260,694
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>2,914,982</u>	<u>2,053,057</u>	<u>12,237,124</u>	<u>17,205,163</u>

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

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		6,814,265	4,588,483
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		<u>(5,263,752)</u>	<u>(4,048,491)</u>
		1,550,513	539,992
Interest received		23,315	37,822
Receipts from government stimulus package		336,500	182,000
Interest paid		<u>(4,697)</u>	<u>(18,807)</u>
Net cash from operating activities		<u>1,905,631</u>	<u>741,007</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets		-	(3,000,000)
Proceeds from deposits for sale of non-current assets held for sale		-	5,072,028
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(391,823)	(2,097,300)
Payments for investment property		<u>(290,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(681,823)</u>	<u>(25,272)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		<u>(48,000)</u>	<u>(29,203)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(48,000)</u>	<u>(29,203)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,175,808	686,532
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>1,166,367</u>	<u>479,835</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u><u>2,342,175</u></u>	<u><u>1,166,367</u></u>

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

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited is a non profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 25 August 2021. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

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

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company has adopted AASB 15 from 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single comprehensive model for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard introduced a new contract-based revenue recognition model with a measurement approach that is based on an allocation of the transaction price. This is described further in the accounting policies below. Credit risk is presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted against revenue. Contracts with customers are presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Customer acquisition costs and costs to fulfil a contract can, subject to certain criteria, be capitalised as an asset and amortised over the contract period.

AASB 16 Leases

The company has adopted AASB 16 from 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

AASB 1058 Income of Not-for-Profit Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1058 from 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 1004 'Contributions' in respect to income recognition requirements for not-for-profit entities. The timing of income recognition under AASB 1058 is dependent upon whether the transaction gives rise to a liability or other performance obligation at the time of receipt. Income under the standard is recognised where: an asset is received in a transaction, such as by way of grant, bequest or donation; there has either been no consideration transferred, or the consideration paid is significantly less than the asset's fair value; and where the intention is to principally enable the entity to further its objectives. For transfers of financial assets to the entity which enable it to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, the entity must recognise a liability amounting to the excess of the fair value of the transfer received over any related amounts recognised. Related amounts recognised may relate to contributions by owners, AASB 15 revenue or contract liability recognised, lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9, or provisions in accordance with AASB 137. The liability is brought to account as income over the period in which the entity satisfies its performance obligation. If the transaction does not enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by the entity, then any excess of the initial carrying amount of the recognised asset over the related amounts is recognised as income immediately. Where the fair value of volunteer services received can be measured, a private sector not-for-profit entity can elect to recognise the value of those services as an asset where asset recognition criteria are met or otherwise recognise the value as an expense.

Basis of preparation

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Sale of goods

Sale of goods revenue is recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer and there is a valid sales contract. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest

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

Other revenue

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

Income tax

The directors are of the opinion that the company is exempt from Income tax pursuant to Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Trade and other receivables

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

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

Inventories

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

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

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties

Investment properties principally comprise of freehold land and buildings held for long-term rental and capital appreciation that are not occupied by the company. Investment properties are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Movements in fair value are recognised directly to profit or loss.

Investment properties are derecognised when disposed of or when there is no future economic benefit expected.

Transfers to and from investment properties to property, plant and equipment are determined by a change in use of owner-occupation. The fair value on the date of change of use from investment properties to property, plant and equipment are used as deemed cost for the subsequent accounting. The existing carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is used for the subsequent accounting cost of investment properties on the date of change of use.

Investment properties also include properties under construction for future use as investment properties. These are carried at fair value, or at cost where fair value cannot be reliably determined and the construction is incomplete.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are held at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

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

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

Buildings	40 - 100 years
Leasehold improvements	3 - 10 years
Plant and equipment	3 - 7 years
Plant and equipment under lease	2 - 7 years

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Trade and other payables

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

Borrowings

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

Finance costs

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

Fair value measurement

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

Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

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

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

Employee benefits provision

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

Government Stimulus Measures

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company assessed its eligibility to access and receive Federal Government stimulus measures. These measures were received during the financial year. Where eligible, the Company continues to apply for eligible stimulus relief measures. In respect of future measures, as these are announced by the Australian Government the Board will assess the Company's eligibility and consideration will be given to the potential benefit from accessing these measures. These measures may have a material financial effect on the financial report should the assumptions underpinning the eligibility change or in the unlikely event of an independent review refuting the Company's entitlement to these measures. At the date the financial report is authorised for issue, the Board considers the company eligible for the stimulus measures and accordingly the assets of the Company recoverable.

Note 4. Revenue

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Gaming machine revenue	3,898,568	2,390,377
Bar sales	1,687,769	1,301,759
Raffle, bingo and entertainment income	112,109	113,851
Sports sales	116,486	62,140
Rental income	112,196	148,219
Tab income	33,642	35,176
Keno sales	47,230	36,098
Function sales	67,884	180,767
Other sales	105,710	120,269
	<u>6,181,594</u>	<u>4,388,656</u>

Note 5. Other income

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	34,780
Net gain on disposal of assets held for sale	-	2,327,694
Interest received	23,315	37,822
Job keeper subsidy	220,500	198,000
Cash boost	50,000	50,000
	<u>293,815</u>	<u>2,648,296</u>

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
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Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>2,342,175</u>	<u>1,166,367</u>

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade receivables	-	16,747
Other receivables	30,386	4,046
Stimulus receivable	-	66,000
Security deposit	5,000	25,000
	<u>35,386</u>	<u>95,046</u>
	<u>35,386</u>	<u>111,793</u>

Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Stock on hand - at cost	<u>52,174</u>	<u>43,516</u>

Note 9. Current assets - financial assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Term deposit	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>

Note 10. Non-current assets - investment properties

	2021 \$	2020 \$
10 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie - at fair value	753,467	753,467
18 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie - deposit at cost	145,000	-
20 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie - deposit at cost	145,000	-
	<u>1,043,467</u>	<u>753,467</u>

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

Opening fair value	753,467	753,467
Additions	290,000	-
Closing fair value	<u>1,043,467</u>	<u>753,467</u>

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 10. Non-current assets - investment properties (continued)

During the year, the Company exchanged contracts for the acquisition of two investment properties during the financial year, 18 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie and 20 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie. Settlement of these properties occurred on 2 July 2021 for a settlement value of \$1,380,936 and \$1,380,936 respectively.

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Freehold land - at valuation	2,226,148	2,226,148
Bowling greens - at valuation	1,273,852	1,273,852
	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Buildings - at valuation	5,500,000	5,500,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(110,000)	(55,000)
	<u>5,390,000</u>	<u>5,445,000</u>
Freehold improvements - at valuation	1,654,483	1,620,030
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(106,936)	(28,911)
	<u>1,547,547</u>	<u>1,591,119</u>
Plant and equipment - at cost	1,656,218	1,341,924
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(489,184)	(173,037)
	<u>1,167,034</u>	<u>1,168,887</u>
Motor vehicles - at cost	58,647	58,647
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,230)	(3,365)
	<u>49,417</u>	<u>55,282</u>
	<u><u>11,653,998</u></u>	<u><u>11,760,288</u></u>

Reconciliations

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

	Freehold land and Greens - at valuation \$	Buildings - at valuation \$	Freehold Improvements - at valuation \$	Plant and equipment - at cost \$	Motor Vehicle \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	3,500,000	5,445,000	1,591,119	1,168,887	55,282	11,760,288
Additions	-	-	77,529	314,294	-	391,823
Disposals	-	-	(40,932)	-	-	(40,932)
Write off of assets	-	-	(2,143)	-	-	(2,143)
Depreciation expense	-	(55,000)	(78,026)	(316,147)	(5,865)	(455,038)
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>3,500,000</u>	<u>5,390,000</u>	<u>1,547,547</u>	<u>1,167,034</u>	<u>49,417</u>	<u>11,653,998</u>

Valuations of land and buildings

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. The land and buildings were last revalued on 12 April 2019, based on independent assessments by a member of the Australian Property Institute. The directors do not believe that there has been a material movement in fair value since the revaluation date.

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

Core Property and Non-Core Property

As required by the Registered Clubs Act 1976 (the "Act"), No 31 section 41J(2), the club's core and non-core property is as follows:

Core Properties

12 Station Road, Toongabbie. Lot 30/DP 1106209 [Subject and Conditional DA 545/2014, Lot 501/DP 1106209]

Non-Core Properties

Lot 502 DP/1106209, approximately 2350 square metres in size.

10 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie [Lot 6/DP 22506]

18 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie [Lot 2/DP 22506]

20 Wentworth Avenue, Toongabbie [Lot 1/DP 22506]

Note 12. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Gaming machine entitlements - at cost	<u>609,000</u>	<u>609,000</u>

Reconciliations

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

	Gaming Machine Entitlements \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	<u>609,000</u>	<u>609,000</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>609,000</u>	<u>609,000</u>

Note 13. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Trade payables	69,963	122,137
Members redeemable points	168,437	143,709
Gaming taxation payable	41,675	169,979
BAS payable	85,496	23,605
Accrued expenses	<u>127,650</u>	<u>90,244</u>
	<u>493,221</u>	<u>549,674</u>

Note 14. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Bank loan	<u>47,670</u>	<u>43,777</u>

Refer to note 17 for further information on assets pledged as security and financing arrangements.

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 15. Current liabilities - provisions

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Annual leave	104,311	93,906
Long service leave	85,079	67,984
Sick leave	57,652	51,628
Other	90,000	-
	<u>337,042</u>	<u>213,518</u>

Note 16. Current liabilities - other

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Sponsorship received in advance	13,012	9,000
Refundable security deposit	9,000	5,000
Credit card	-	3,257
	<u>22,012</u>	<u>17,257</u>

Note 17. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Bank loans	<u>580,139</u>	<u>632,032</u>

Total secured liabilities

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

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Bank loans	580,139	632,032
Bank loans	<u>47,670</u>	<u>43,777</u>
	<u>627,809</u>	<u>675,809</u>

Assets pledged as security

The bank loan is secured by first mortgages over the company's land and buildings.

Financing arrangements

Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the following lines of credit:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Total facilities		
Bank loans	<u>627,809</u>	<u>675,809</u>
Used at the reporting date		
Bank loans	<u>627,809</u>	<u>675,809</u>
Unused at the reporting date		
Bank loans	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 18. Non-current liabilities - provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Long service leave	50,953	43,704

Note 19. Equity - reserves

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revaluation surplus reserve	2,914,984	2,914,984
Capital profits reserve	2,053,056	2,053,056
	<u>4,968,040</u>	<u>4,968,040</u>

Note 20. Equity - retained surpluses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	10,976,429	7,172,374
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	1,260,694	2,454,960
Transfer from asset revaluation reserve	-	1,349,095
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	<u>12,237,123</u>	<u>10,976,429</u>

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Aggregate compensation	<u>338,320</u>	<u>294,242</u>

Note 22. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Benefits approved by members at AGM:		
Honoraria	17,750	11,975
Meeting costs	3,804	6,086
Honoraria - D Rothery from Toongabbie Mens Bowling Club	-	743

Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2021

Note 22. Related party transactions (continued)

Loans to/from related parties

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

Terms and conditions

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

Note 23. Events after the reporting period

The Company exchanged contracts for the acquisition of two investment properties during the financial year, which settled on 2 July 2021 for the settlement amount of \$2,761,873. To facilitate the acquisition, the Company entered a new borrowing facility totalling \$1,820,000.

The Company entered into a mortgage agreement with a third party as the Lender with the following terms: Loan amount of \$1 million with a repayment term of 7 years, 2 year interest only at 1.75%, 5 years principal and interest at 3.00%.

The global pandemic outbreak of COVID-19 and the response of the Australian Government may materially affect the operations of the Company in future financial periods. The Club was forced to cease operations on 24 June 2021, and remains closed at the date of the report. Management will register the Company for stimulus measures, if available while trade has ceased. At the time of this report, the expected economic impact cannot be reliably measured.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 24. 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 \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding debts and obligation of the company. At 30 June 2021, total members were 8,674 (2020: 7,705).

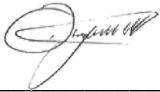
Toongabbie Sports and Bowling Club Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2021

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors



David Nugent
Director

25 August 2021