FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Information on Directors

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

Mr Alan Barnes OAM
Mr Tas Aronis (Appointed to Senior Vice President 2nd June 2020)
Ms Heather Shepherd
Mr Ryan Asplet
Mr Michael Bougoukas
Mr Bruce Geerin
Mr Joseph Grima
Mr Matt Ruru
Mr John Graham (Resigned 21st January 2020)

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

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors (the Board) and of each board committee meeting held during the year ended 31 December 2020, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Monthly (12 Total	/ Meeting Attended al)	Special Meetings Attended (5 Total)
Mr Alan Barnes OAM	12	5
Mr Tas Aronis	12	5
Ms Heather Shepherd	11	5
Mr Ryan Asplet	9	4
Mr Michael Bougoukas	12	5
Mr Bruce Geerin	12	5
Mr Joseph Grima	12	5
Mr Matt Ruru (Appointed 2 nd June 2020)	7	4
Mr John Graham (Resigned 21st January 202	20) 0	0

Alan Barnes OAM J.P President

Retired Administration/ Finance Manager, President of Kingsgrove RSL Sub Branch, and Member of Kingsgrove RSL Club for 38 years. Board Member for 23 years, Life Member of Kingsgrove RSL Club and Life Member of Kingsgrove RSL Sub Branch.

Tas Aronis J.P Senior Vice President (Appointed to Senior Vice President on 2nd June 2020)
Location Manager for Guardian Funerals Hurstville, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 11 years, Board Member for 7 years.

Heather Shepherd Vice President

Multidisciplinary Team Coordinator Cancer Services NSW Health, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 21 years, Board Member for 12 years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Ryan Asplet Director

Development Compliance Officer/ A3 accredited Building Surveyor and Cert IV Training and Assessment Officer, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 8 years, Board Member for 4 years.

Michael Bougoukas Director

Motor mechanic, Business Proprietor, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 22 years, Board Member for 3 years.

Bruce Geerin Director

Retired Postal Worker, Chairman of Kingsgrove RSL Club Community Group for 14 years, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 50 years, Life Member of Kingsgrove RSL Club, Board Member for 18 years.

Joseph Grima Director

Senior Technical Specialist with Qantas, Member of Kingsgrove RSL Club for 19 years, Board Member for 3 years.

Matt Ruru Director (Appointed on 2nd June 2020)

Truck Driver Toll Plastics Botany, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 9 years, Board Member for 1 year.

John Graham J.P (Resigned 21st January 2020)

Retired Security Manager, Member of Kingsgrove RSL for 21 years, Board Member for 11 years, Life Member of Kingsgrove RSL Club and Life Member of Kingsgrove RSL Sub Branch.

Membership	2020	2019
Full Club Members	9,796	8,708
Life members	4	4
Associate Members	55	54
Total	9,855	8,766

Members' Guarantee

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up the constitution of the company states that each member is required to contribute \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. This total amount contributed would be \$19,710.

Objectives

Short Term

- Provide hospitality and entertainment in a safe and friendly environment;
- Provide quality products and services to a high standard.

Long Term

- Serve our patrons whilst upholding the ideals of the RSL movement;
- Sponsor sporting grades and provide funding to schools, hospitals and the community in general;
- Improve profitability and efficiency of operations whilst maintaining financial stability of the Club.

Strategy for Achieving the Objectives

- Continually review the Club's financial management to align with Key Performance Indicators (KPI's). The KPI's are then checked to budgets and most importantly, the Strategic Management Plan. This ensures the Plan is reviewed constantly for completeness and accuracy.
- Continually review and when appropriate, upgrade the facilities of the Club whilst ensuring ongoing financial viability.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Operating Results

The profit of the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,547,259.

Review of Operations

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

The Covid-19 pandemic caused major disruption to trade with the enforced closure of the Club for ten (10) weeks and the Club having to operate for the other seven months under legislated restrictions reducing the Club patron capacity to 300 people for the whole venue. This forced a restructure of operations resulting in the cancellation of most events and promotions and a decline in patronage.

These changes saw a decrease in total revenue of 7% to \$10,453,022, with poker machine receipts down 10%, bar sales down 32% and café food sales down 24%. There was however a significant decrease in expenses of 17% from a reduction of operating costs due to the restructure and notwithstanding the additional costs incurred by the Club in compliance with the Covid-19 legislation and other Covid safety measures implemented. These results have contributed to the overall profit of the Club after tax to be \$1,547,259.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were that of a licenced club conducted for members and their guests.

No significant change in the nature of the company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Events After the Reporting Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

Environmental Issues

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

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

Auditors' Independence Declaration

The lead auditors' independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 31 December 2020 has been received and can be found on page 5.

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

Director:

Dated this 23rd day of February 2021



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF KINGSGROVE RSL CLUB LTD

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Kingsgrove RSL Club Ltd. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Kingsgrove RSL Club Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.²

Vidal O'Brien & Co - Chartered Accountants

Geoffrey Smith

23rd February 2020

Suite 703, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney. NSW. 2000

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Income			
Revenue	3	10,414,870	11,189,299
Other income	3	38,152	78,323
		10,453,022	11,267,622
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in			
progress		11,146	(1,192)
Raw materials and consumables used		(703,656)	(867,079)
Expenditure			
Advertising expenses		(44,242)	(64,977)
Poker machine licence and taxes		(1,538,918)	(1,693,276)
Employee benefits expenses		(2,884,542)	(3,202,129)
Other expenses		(2,564,464)	(3,524,919)
Earnings before depreciation and finance cost		2,728,346	1,914,050
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(1,281,438)	(1,220,987)
Finance expenses	4	(95,602)	(173,480)
Profit before income tax		1,351,306	519,583
Income tax expense	5	195,953	(116,948)
Profit for the year		1,547,259	402,635
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,547,259	402,635

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,529,428	972,564
Trade and other receivables	7	148,148	166,036
Inventories	8	79,815	68,667
Other current assets	9	164,075	152,490
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	=	1,921,466	1,359,757
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	23,731,610	24,278,689
Intangible assets	11	887,757	887,757
Tax assets	12	340,759	138,552
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	24,960,126	25,304,998
TOTAL ASSETS	5	26,881,592	26,664,755
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	1,538,309	947,497
Borrowings	14	509,389	614,821
Provisions	15	317,394	267,875
Tax liabilities	12	(46,779)	(21,242)
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	2,318,312	1,808,951
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	14	763,003	2,619,942
Provisions	15	292,329	275,173
Tax liabilities	12	189,095	189,095
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	1,244,427	3,084,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	3,562,739	4,893,161
NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)	=	23,318,853	21,771,594
EQUITY			
Reserves		6,928,948	6,928,948
Retained earnings	17	16,389,905	14,842,646
TOTAL EQUITY		23,318,853	21,771,594

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Retained earnings	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2019 Profit attributable to equity shareholders		14,440,011 402.635	14,440,011 402.635
Balance at 31 December 2019		14,842,646	14,842,646
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		1,547,259	1,547,259
Balance at 31 December 2020		16,389,905	16,389,905

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

·		2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		10,391,993	11,250,487
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,170,067)	(9,377,135)
Interest received		13,691	17,135
Borrowing costs paid		(95,602)	(173,479)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18	3,140,015	1,717,008
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		79,422	321,789
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(700,202)	(1,607,561)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(620,780)	(1,285,772)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		330,440	755,741
Repayment of borrowings		(2,292,811)	(1,397,364)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(1,962,371)	(641,623)
Net increase in cash held		556,864	(210,387)
Cash at beginning of financial year		972,564	1,182,951
Cash at end of financial year	6	1,529,428	972,564

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial reports cover Kingsgrove RSL Club Limited as an individual entity. Kingsgrove RSL Club Limited is a for profit proprietary company incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Kingsgrove RSL Club Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 23rd February 2021.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

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

These financial statements and associated notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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

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

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Income Tax

Under present legislation, income derived by the company from members is not assessable to income tax. Income tax liabilities arise in respect of income derived from no-members and investments less certain allowable deductions. Commission income is now assessable in full and not subject to the member/non-member principle.

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of reporting year. 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 assets 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 profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

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

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where:

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Land and buildings

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

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

Fixed Asset ClassDepreciation RateBuildings2.00%Plant and Equipment3.75 - 40.00%Leased Plant and Equipment10.00 - 30.00%

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

Leases

New Accounting Standard AASB 16: Leases (effective application is 1 January 2019)

AASB 16 Leases introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless underlying asset is of low value. The Company intends to apply the standard from 1 January 2019. The Company has applied the standard from 1 January 2019. The application of this standard has no material impact on any of the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognized as a liability and amortised over the life of the lease term.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period the company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

Employee Benefits

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

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

Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Rental income

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depends on whether the outcome of the services can be measured reliably. If this is the case then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period. If the outcome cannot be reliably measured then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the company is entitled to it.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company that remain unpaid.

Trade payables are recognised at their transaction price. Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Borrowing Costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

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

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

Comparative Amounts

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

Where a change in comparatives has also affected the opening retained earnings previously presented in a comparative period, an opening statement of financial position at the earliest date of the comparative period has been presented.

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - Impairment - general

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period 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.

		2020 \$	2019 \$
3	Revenue and Other Income		
	Revenue		
	Poker Machines-Net Clearances	7,552,812	8,412,550
	Bar Sales	845,555	1,234,824
	Cafe Sales	709,342	935,625
		9,107,709	10,582,999
	Otherrevenue:		
	Interestreceived	13,691	17,135
	Otherrevenue	1,293,470	589,165
		1,307,161	606,300
	Totalrevenue	10,414,870	11,189,299
	Otherincome		
	Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	38,152	78,323
	Total other income	38,152	78,323
	Interest revenue from:		
	Interest Received	<u>13,691</u>	17,135
	Total interest revenue on financial assets not at fair	13,691	17,135
	value through profit or loss		
	Other revenue from:	· ·	
	Membership Subscriptions	00.450	25,894
	Commissions - Keno & TAB Entertainment & Promotions	92,456	125,781
	Rents Received	88,498	124,867
	Functions Income	74,964	97,427
	Other Income	16,706 119,845	95,696
	Government Subsidies	901,000	119,500
	Total other revenue	1,293,470	589,165
	I OLD OUT OF TOYOUR	1,233,470	303,103

		2020 \$	2019 \$
4	Profit for the year		
	The result for the year was derived after charging / (crediting) the following items:		
	Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
	Expenses		
	Cost of sales	703,656	890,026
	Finance Costs		
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest Expenses & Hire Purchase Charges	95,090	171,986
	Borrowing Expenses	512	1,494
	Total finance costs	95,602	173,480
	Employee benefits expense:		
	contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	214,153	257,172
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,281,438	1,220,987
	Revenue and Other Income		
	Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	38,152	78,323
5	Income Tax Expense		
	The components of tax expense comprise:		
	Income Tax Expense	22,821	109,465
	Future Income Tax Benefit	(202,207)	(20,452)
	Overprovision of Income Tax Expense	(16,567)	27,935
		(195,953)	116,948
6	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash in Hand	375,000	335,000
	Cash at Bank	145,862	178,998
	Interest Bearing Deposits	1,000,000	450,000
	Deposits Paid	8,566	8,566
		1,529,428	972,564

		2020 \$	2019 \$
-	Reconciliation of cash Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:	•	
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,529,428	972,564
7	Trade and Other Receivables	().(
	Current		
	Other Debtors	148,148	166,036
	The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short -term nature of the balances.		
8	Inventories		
	Current At cost:		
	Stock on Hand at Cost	79,815	68,667
9	Other Assets		
	Current		
	Prepayment	164,075	152,490

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
10	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings		
	Land-at Valuation	10,740,000	10,740,000
	Buildings at Valuation	9,225,214	9,205,037
	Less accumulated depreciation	(891,513)	(661,187)
		8,337,701	8,543,850
	Total Land and Buildings	19,073,701	19,283,850
	Plant & Equipment - at Cost Less accumulated depreciation	1,495,143	1,215,263
	Less accumulated depreciation	(884,826) 610,317	(506,815) 708,448
	Motor Vehicles - at Cost	67,541	67,541
	Less accumulated depreciation	(32,279)	(23,836)
	·	35,262	43,705
	Furniture & Fittings - at Cost Less accumulated depreciation	3,516,022 (2,035,287)	3,558,822 (2,048,233)
		1,460,735	1,510,589
	Poker Machine - at Cost	5.945.921	5,747,750
	Less accumulated depreciation	(3,394,326)	(3,015,654)
		2,551,595	2,732,096
	Total Plant and Equipment	4,657,909	4,994,838
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	23,731,610	24,278,689

Asset Revaluation

An independent valuation of the Company's land and buildings at Kingsgrove was carried out as at 16th January, 2017 on the basis of open market value for existing use resulting in a valuation of land and buildings of \$18,350,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Movements in Carrying Amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment

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

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Leased Plant and Equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2019	10,740,000	8,749,275	2,411,805	3,122,258	25,351,306
Additions	2	24,351	244,203	1,339,007	954,217
Profit (loss) on sale of assets	12°	(Car)	<u> </u>	78,323	23,721
Disposals	25	024	2	(321,789)	(114,140)
Depreciation expense		(229,777)	(393,264)	(597,946)	(1,191,766)
				(887,757)	(887,757)
Balance at 31 December 2019	10,740,000	8,543,849	2,262,744	2,732,096	24,278,689
Additions	2	20,176	237,080	442,946	700,202
Profit (loss) on sale of assets	2		=	38,152	38,152
Transfer to Intangible Assets			7,387	(11,377)	(3,995)
Depreciation expense	-	(230, 326)	(400,892)	(650,220)	(1,281,438)
Balance at 31 December 2020	10,740,000	8,333,699	2,106,319	2,551,597	23,731,610

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
11	Intangible Assets		
	Poker machine entitlements-at cost (gross carrying value)	887,757	887,757
12	Тах		
	Liabilities		
	Current		
	Provision for Income Tax	(46,779)	(21,242)
	Non-current		
	Provision for Deferred Income Tax	189,095	189,095
	Assets	-	
	Future Income Tax Benefits	340,759	138,552
13	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	956,537	484,195
	Other Creditors	85,816	63,751
	Accrued Expenses	311,548	224,728
	Deposits Refundable	5,550	4,140
	GST on supplies	123,858	115,683
	Provision for Management Bonuses	55,000	55,000
		1,538,309	947,497

The carrying amounts are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
14	Borrowings		
	Current		
	Hire Purchase Instalments Within 12 months	509,389	614,821
	Non-Current		
	Hire Purchase Creditors	363,003	419,942
	Bank Loan Secured	400,000	2,200,000
	Total non-current borrowings	763,003	2,619,942
	Total borrowings	1,272,392	3,234,763
15	Provisions		
	Provision for Long Service Leave	292,328	275,173
	Provision for Donations	45,431	27,767
	Provision for Poker Machine GST Rebate	11,453	11,453
	Provision for Annual Leave	260,510	228,654
		317,394	267,875
	Total provisions	609,722	543,048
	Analysis of Total Provisions		
	Current	317,394	267,875
	Non-current	292,328	275,173
		609,722	543,048

16 Reserves

Asset Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluations of non-current assets.

Capital Profit Reserve

The capital profit reserve records capital gains on disposal of non-current assets.

		2020 \$	2019 \$
17	Retained Earnings		
	Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	14,842,646	14,440,011
	Net profit attributable to members of the company	1,547,259	402,635
	Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	16,389,905	14,842,646
18	Cash Flow Information		
	Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax		
	Profit after income tax	1,367,873	381,857
	Non-cash flows in profit		
	Net profit of disposal of property, plant and equipment Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and	(45,157)	(78,323)
	equipment	1,281,438	1,220,987
	Overprovision for income tax	16,567	36,693
	Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposals of subsidiaries		
	(Increase)/decrease in Trade and other receivables	17,889	(10,617)
	(Increase)/decrease in Other current assets	(11,585)	(4,493)
	(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(11,148)	1,193
	(Increase)/decrease in Other non-current assets	2	120
	(Decrease)/Increase in Trade and other payables	590,812	96,556
	(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(66,674)	73,155
		3,140,015	1,717,008
19	Related Parties		
	MSK Service Centre provided motor vehicle services for the year, of which Mr Michael Bougoukas is the Proprietor.	1,088	505

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2020 \$ 2019

\$

20 Statutory Information

The registered office of the company is:

Kingsgrove RSL Club Limited

4 Brocklehurst Lane

Kingsgrove NSW 2208

The principal place of business is:

4 Brocklehurst Lane

Kingsgrove NSW 2208

18 Registered Clubs Act 1976

Section 41J(2):

The Property of the Club consists of:

Core Property

4-10 Brocklehurst Lane, Kingsgrove NSW: Club Premises and multi-level car park.

3-5 Aspinall Street. Shoalhaven Heads NSW: Holiday Units.

Non-Core Property

7 Aspinall Street, Shoalhaven Heads NSW: Rental Property

19 Key Management Personnel Details

(a) Directors

The following persons were non-executive directors of the company during the financial year:

Mr Alan Barnes OAM
Mr Tas Aronis
Ms Heather Shepherd
Mr Ryan Asplet
Mr Michael Bougoukas
Mr Bruce Geerin
Mr Joseph Grima
Mr Matt Ruru (appointed 2nd June 2020)
Mr John Graham (resigned 21st January 2020)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2020 2019 \$ \$

(b) Other Key Management Personnel

The following persons also had had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly during the financial year:

NamePositionlan ToddCEODebbie HarrisCOO

(c) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Benefits and payments made to the directors and other \$316,357 \$298,767 Key management personnel

(d) Transaction with related parties

From time to time, directors of the company, or their director-related entities, may purchase goods from the company. These purchases are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other company employees or members.

No director has entered into a material contract with the company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year end.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 25, for the year are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in basis of preparation Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director:

Mr Alan Barnes OAM

Dated this 23rd day of February 2021



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KINGSGROVE RSL CLUB LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Kingsgrove RSL Club Ltd (the Company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; 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 Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report

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

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2020, 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.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Vidal O'Brien & Co - Chartered Accountants

Geoffrey Smith

Suite 703, 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW. 2000

Dated this 23rd day of February 2021