

- it's what's inside -

ABN 65 001 888 151

40th Annual Report & Financial Statements

2019 - 2020

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

Chairman's Report

This report covers the period 1 July 2019 to30 June 2020 during part of which Club activities were suspended owing to the COVID-19 hiatus. Club trading was hard hit by this as you would understand. With the Club under lockdown from 23 March until re-opening on June 1 under very limited circumstances.

However our recent investments in the Lawn Bar and other open-air areas increased our social distancing capacity and have proven to be a boon during restrictions.

Government measures such as Jobkeeper have assisted us in retaining key staff. As a consequence, our financial results include both trading figures and a level of government assistance and these are reported in the attached Annual Audit.

One of the main reasons we have managed to come out on the right side of the ledger is through closely watching change and variation in the popularity of gaming entertainment facilities. We noted a year-on-year deviation of some 18% appeal in our strongest revenue sector and early in the period we took advantage of this by releasing six machine entitlements to build up our cash reserves. It is our intention early in the current trading year to exchange another six machines for more modern equipment with a view to keeping that sector of the Club's trading buoyant.

Other ventures also contributed: our costs have been reduced by our solar power infrastructure for instance but, nevertheless, these have not been sufficient to fully offset an enforced reduction in patronage and our financial result is less than would have wished.

We are not unique in this: all hospitality venues have suffered and we had to suspend our dining services during the lockdown period. We have been fortunate though in having a band of capable and loyal staff who have stuck by us and helped steer us through. I must mention also the contribution we have had from Directors who have put in an amazing number of hours in facilitating COVID-19 directives, marshalling, check-in and many other tasks. We have also been greatly assisted by stalwart members who have pitched in and continue to do so. All members owe them consideration and support.

I welcome our new General Manager, Ryan Clarke, to the Club. Ryan has a background in accounting and specialises in office procedures. There is probably no better time to have him on board. I hope we will all roll out the red carpet for Ryan, Tahlia and their young family.

In closing I express our condolences to the friends and relatives of deceased members.

Bill Brodie

Chairman

Dear Members,

On behalf of the Board I present the Pottsville Beach Sports Club Annual Report for the period ending 30 June 2020. As the figures in the report states, the Club incurred a trading loss of \$2,764 compared to last year's loss of \$190,626.

Firstly, thank you to all the members who have welcomed me into your Club thus far. I was originally appointed to the position in March 2020 but due to the uncertainty around COVID-19, and also the birth of my second son, it was agreed that I begin in the first week of July 2020. I would like to thank the Board for their understanding and consideration when moving my family from the other end of the state. Although I have only been at the Club for a short time, it is clear the members really value the Club.

As your General Manager, I will be focusing on leading our team to improve the way in which we perform our operations. In this day and age (especially this year) if you're not running efficiently, you're getting left behind. My other focus is on communication. The Board and I would like to get to know what our community and members want, and how our Club can improve Pottsville. We have just created our new website and logo to improve communication about what is happening at the Club, as well as building and attracting community presence. We look forward to the feedback.

I would like to thank all the staff for working under such difficult circumstances. In times of crisis, it really highlights the culture of the organisation. It has given me great confidence to see the staff valuing the Club as much as the members do. Our caterers are also thanked as they have endured the same difficult circumstances as the Club, and I applaud them for continuing to offer great affordable meals. I look forward to announcing our new meal offerings in the near future.

To the Board, I would like to thank you for my appointment and for trusting me with the management of the Club's operations. I am looking forward to working with all current and new Board members. The Board has worked tirelessly with huge effort and support, especially to negotiate COVID-19 changes.

And lastly, to our volunteers who helped the Club during Covid. Thank you for your help manning the front desk and checking people in and out of the Club to ensure CovidSafe compliance. Our trading hours would have been extremely reduced without the support of our volunteers. I am sure I'm not alone in expressing my extreme gratitude.

I am excited to see what 2021 will bring.

Ryan Clarke

General Manager

ABN 65 001 888 151

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

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

William Brodie John R Morris (Resigned 10/06/20) Philip Bennett Michael Mills (Appointed 27/10/19) Joshua Allan (Resigned 30/03/20) Coral Nathan Lucille Downward Ken Morris Michael Carney (Term Expired 27/10/19) Sue Lawrence

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

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company are that of a Licensed Bowls and Sports Club.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The short term strategy for the Club is to continue to work towards reducing current debt levels within a reasonable time frame whilst maintaining facilities and amenities that service the needs of our diverse membership and local community. To improve our gaming facilities within the club. The Club will continue to promote and support local sporting organisations and social activities and ensure we continue to maximise the clubs exposure and involvement within our community.

The long term strategic objective of Pottsville Beach Sports Club is to conduct its business in a sound and responsible manner ensuring continued relevance to the membership and community and providing facilities and amenities that improve the financial and future viability of the Club. This commitment also includes a focus on becoming a pivotal part of the local community and continuing to offer first class bowling greens and facilities for our members.

Strategies

The primary strategies to achieve the Club's objectives are through sound financial management and the use of other business tools to ensure plans, budgets and cash flow projections are current and relevant. The business activities are managed in a pro-active manner to ensure that the goals, objectives and business strategies are achieved. The Board of Directors are actively involved in all aspects of planning for the Club and the Board of Directors and Management will continue to work together to ensure we create a solid position our Club for the future.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

NAME	OCCUPATION	QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY
William Brodie	Retired	Executive/Coles Myer Group 1990 Cert/Management Monash Uni	Finance/Entertainment/G aming Committee
John Morris (resigned 10/06/20)	Owner/Operator of Contract Mowing/Landscaping business	NSW Police Force; Owner/Operator of Hotel; Owner/Operator of Bottle Shop; Involved with the Pottsville Cricket Club for over 21 years	Finance/Building/ Disciplinary Committee
Michael Mills (appointed 27/10/19)	Retired	Club Manager Tweed Heads Bowls Club	Finance/Building Committee
Lucille Downward	Physiotherapist	Physiotherapist practice 16 years. Treasurer Playtime Preschool. Treasurer Broken Hill Hockey	Building/Gaming Committee
Coral Nathan	Retired	Custom Credit; Branch Control Officer (Finance); held QLD Liquor Licence 1994-1999 (Hotel Charleville)	WH&S/Disciplinary Committee
Philip Bennett	Retired	Train driver; Past director Springwood Bowling Club	Building Committee/Greens Liaison Officer
Ken Morris	Retired	Chartered Accountant; Past treasurer and director Springwood Bowling Club	Finance
Michael Carney (term expired 27/10/19)	Purchasing Manager Inghams Chickens Byron Bay	Volunteer Freds Place – Homeless Drop In Centre	Finance
Joshua Allan (resigned 30/03/20)	Legal Practitioner	Bachelor of Laws; Graduate Diploma – Legal Practice; Admitted as Legal Practitioner to NSW Supreme Court & High Court; Over 10 years experience as a Commercial Lawyer in NSW & Victoria	Finance
Sue Lawrence	Retired	Registered Nurse; Former Secretary of Pottsville Womens Bowls Club; Current President of Pottsville Womens Bowls Club	Finance

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Meeting of Directors

During the financial year, ordinary meetings and special meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

		ORDINARY MEETINGS FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS SECIAL FIN MEETINGS		COMMITTEE		-
Name	Number Eligible to attend	Number attended	Number Eligible to attend	Number attended	Number Eligible to attend	Number attended
William Brodie	8	8	6	6	15	15
Coral Nathan	8	7	6	6	15	15
John Morris (resigned 10/06/20)	8	3	6	2	15	13
Ken Morris	8	5	6	4	15	14
Lucy Downward	8	5	6	3	15	14
Sue Lawrence	8	7	6	5	15	14
Phil Bennett	5	5	2	2	15	15
Josh Allen (resigned 30/03/20)	8	2	6	3	15	11
Michael Mills (appointed 27/10/19)	4	4	3	1	4	4
Michael Carney (term expired 27/10/19)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Club 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 \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2020, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$78,440 (2019: \$72,780).

COVID 19

During the year the Government imposed restrictions on Registered Clubs and forced closure from 23 March 2020 to 1 June 2020. Since reopening social distancing rules have restricted the number of patrons allowed to use the Club.

The Club has received Federal Government support via Cashflow Boost Grant and Jobkeeper. At the time of reporting the Club did not meet the criteria for qualifying for Jobkeeper 2.0.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2020 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

Signed at Pottsville this 20th day of October 2020 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

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William Brodie Chairman

ABN 65 001 888 151

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 27, are in accordance with the Corporations' Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Dated this 20th day of October 2020 at Pottsville

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William Brodie Chairman

ABN 65 001 888 151

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF POTTSVILLE DISTRICT BOWLS AND SPORTS CLUB LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 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.

19 October 2020

107-111 Main Street MURWILLUMBAH NSW 2484

GRANT & BRADY

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Peter Rhys Grant Partner and Registered Company Auditor

ABN 65 001 888 151

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Pottsville District Bowls and Sports Club Ltd (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Pottsville District Bowls and Sports Club Ltd 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 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Emphasis of Matter

Basis of Preparation – Going Concern

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 23 to the financial report. The Club has incurred a loss of \$2,764 for the current year. The Board considers it probable that future cash flows from operations will be adequate to fund future commitments.

The trading results for recent years and the effects on Club operations because of government restrictions due to COVID-19 indicate uncertainty that the Club will continue to meet its financial commitments and should a sale of property be necessary it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (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 Pottsville District Bowls and Sports Club Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS (cont.)

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 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 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

20 October 2020

GRANT & BRADY

107-111 Main Street MURWILLUMBAH NSW 2484

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Peter Rhys Grant Partner and Registered Company Auditor

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
Sales revenue Cost of sales		1,044,746 (411,642)	1,958,335 (835,267)
Gross Profit		633,104	
Poker Machines – Net Revenue Other income Employee benefits expense Other expenses		504,304 (880,583)	1,416,574 424,014 (1,428,051) (1,482,756)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		213,071	52,849
Interest Taxes - Income tax expense/(benefit)	(Note 4)	(51,375)	(60,184)
Depreciation & amortisation expense		(164,460)	(183,291)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(Notes 2 & 3)	(\$2,764) ======	(\$190,626) ======
Other Comprehensive Income after income tax			
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, net of tax		 -	
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	(Note 20)	(\$2,764) ======	(\$190,626) ======
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the company		(2,764)	(190,626)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to members of the company		(2,764)	(190,626)

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020	2019
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	(Note 6)	346,311	289,007
Trade & other receivables	(Note 7)	-	393
Inventories Other current assets	(Note 8) (Note 9)		35,606 52,847
	· · · · ·		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		451,601	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment	(Note 10)	4,073,575	4,138,875
Intangible Assets	(Note 11)	98,919	247,298
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,172,494	
TOTAL ASSETS		4,624,095	
Trade and other payables	(Note 12) (Note 13)	257,659	
Borrowings Short-term provisions	(Note 13)	1,220,045 10,533	
Other current liabilities	(Note 15)		24,081
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			 1,671,853
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	(Note 13)	45,276	14,028
Long-term provisions	(Note 14)	20,237	19,635
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		65,513	33,663
TOTAL LIABILITIES		 1,568,349	
NET ASSETS		\$3,055,746	\$3,058,510
		======	======
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	(Note 20)	1,421,781	1,424,545
Reserves	(Note 16)	1,633,965	1,633,965
TOTAL EQUITY		\$3,055,746	\$3,058,510
		======	======

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Surplus	Total
Balance at 1 July 2018	\$1,615,171	\$1,633,965	\$3,249,136
Comprehensive Income Profit for the year	(190,626)		(190,626)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the Company	(190,626)		(190,626)
Balance at 30 June 2019	 \$1,424,545 ========	\$1,633,965 =======	\$3,058,510 =======
Comprehensive Income Profit/(Loss) for the year	(2,764)	-	(2,764)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to members of the Company	(2,764)		(2,764)
Balance at 30 June 2020	\$1,421,781 =======	\$1,633,965 =======	\$3,055,746 ======

Asset Revaluation Reserve:

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

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020	2019
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers Interest Received Receipts from government subsidies Payments to suppliers, employees and patrons Finance Costs	2,417,627 511 72,000 (2,400,924) (51,375)	434
Net cash generated from operating activities	37,839	26,064
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from sale of plant & equipment Proceeds from sale of poker machine entitlements Purchase of property, plant and equipment	28,273 90,000 (137,547)	
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(19,274)	
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from borrowings Repayment of borrowings	69,457 (30,718)	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	38,739	89,590
Net increase (decrease) in cash held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	57,304 289,007	8,216 280,791
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year (Note 6)	\$346,311	

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Credit Standby Arrangements

The club has credit standby facilities in place as follows:-

- 1. A charge card facility of \$30,000.
- 2. A BetterBusiness loan facility of \$1,200,000. As at 30/6/20, the loan has been fully drawn.
- (b) Non-cash financing and investing activities Property, plant and equipment: In the current and previous years the Club acquired plant & equipment by means of monthly payments. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the total amount of payments reflected in the cash flow statement totalled \$30,718.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Pottsville District Bowls and Sports Club Ltd applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 20th October 2020 by the directors of the company.

Accounting Policies

(a) **Property, Plant & Equipment**

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, plus additions at cost, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

Property (cont.)

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

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

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on either the straight-line or diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Depreciation Rate
2.5 - 10%
2.5 - 40%
15%
20%
18.75%

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

Depreciation (cont.)

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(b) Inventories

Inventories comprise stock for resale and are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(c) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. The provisions are calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Club Employees (State) Award and associated Acts. Australian Accounting Standard AASB 119 has not been applied in calculating the long service leave provision, as the financial statements are not affected materially by the difference in methods. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense. The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the company receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the company pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.25% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The company's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the company's statement of financial position.

(d) Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

(e) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the company will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

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

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

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

(g) **Provisions**

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

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(i) Revenue

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

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(k) **Comparative Figures**

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

(I) Trade and Other Payables

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

(m) Intangibles

Poker Machine Entitlements

Poker machine entitlements are recognised at cost. They have an indefinite life and no amortisation has been calculated.

(n) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised immediately as expenses in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

Financial Instruments (cont)

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

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

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

Financial Instruments (cont)

(v) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

(o) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key Estimates

Impairment

The Clubs real property at Pottsville is shown at a valuation completed in 2014 and adopted by the Board on 30 June 2014.

(p) Special Interest Groups (SIG's)

The net profit or loss from the operations of the Pottsville Pirates and Men's & Women's Bowls Clubs have been included in the profit for the year.

(q) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

"Fair value" is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(r) New Accounting Standards Implemented

The Club has implemented AASB 9: Financial Instruments, which has come into effect and is included in the results.

AASB 9: Financial Instruments has been applied using the retrospective method, with comparative amounts restated where appropriate.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

			2020	2019
2.	REVENUE AND OTHER INCO Revenue	DME		
	Sales Revenue	- Catering & Beverages	1,044,746	1,958,335
	Total Sales Revenue		1,044,746	1,958,335
	Other Revenue	- Poker Machine Net Revenue	1,044,281	1,416,574
		- Bingo	11,001	16,769
		- Sub-Clubs - Green fees	38,193	65,777
		- Subscriptions	13,310	13,731
		- Commissions - Keno	41,092	45,947
		- Other	38,710	52,682
		- Raffle income	47,073	63,085
		- Cash flow stimulus	62,500	-
		- Jobkeeper	108,000	-
		- Sundry	144,425	166,023
	Total revenue and other incon	ne	\$2,593,331	\$3,798,923
			=======	=======

3. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Significant Revenue and Expenses:-		
Cleaning & waste removal	73,588	92,774
Electricity & gas	74,606	100,325
Entertaining expenses	85,584	114,937
Repairs & maintenance	72,077	114,507
Sub-Club Expenses	80,995	90,424

4. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

5. SECURED LOANS

At balance date the Commonwealth Bank held security by way of a registered first mortgage over the Club land and buildings. This secures a loan of \$1,206,438 (refer Note 13). The term of the loan is for a period ending on 29/1/2021 and is on an interest only basis. Interest is paid monthly except for during the concession period granted by the banks to customers generally. Principal repayments are made at the Board's discretion.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

		2020	2019
6.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash at bank and on hand	341,311	284,007
	Cash Deposit – TAB	5,000	5,000
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$346,311	\$289,007
		======	

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables Less: Provision for impairment	-	393
Total Trade Receivables		 \$393
	======	

(i) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade receivables are generally on 30-day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired.

8. INVENTORIES

9.

	2020	2019
Finished goods – bar stock, food, prizes and sundry items	\$30,283	\$35,606
	======	======
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	10,509	19,952
Other Debtors	2,897	3,015
Accrued Income	61,601	29,880
Total other current assets	\$75,007	\$52,847
	======	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2020	2019
Land and buildings at fair value: - at independent valuation 30/6/2014 - additions since valuation – at cost Less: accumulated depreciation	258,748	3,324,000 249,990 138,346
Total land and buildings	 3,414,435 	3,435,644
Plant and equipment: - at cost Less: accumulated depreciation	1,960,383 1,358,323	1,930,679 1,258,842
Total plant and equipment	602,060	671,837
Motor vehicles: - at cost Less: accumulated depreciation	63,665 6,585	,
Total Motor vehicles	57,080	31,394
Total property, plant and equipment	\$4,073,575 =======	\$4,138,875 ======

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

10.

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

	Land &	Plant and	Motor
	Buildings	Equipment	Vehicle
2020	-		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,435,644	671,837	31,394
Additions at cost	21,113	52,769	63,665
Additions at fair value	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-
Disposals	(11,362)	(982)	(26,043)
Depreciation expense	(30,960)	(121,564)	(11,936)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	3,414,435	602,060	57,080
	=======	=======	=======

An independent valuation of the land and buildings was conducted on 22 January 2014 by Terry O'Rourke who is a certified practising valuer. The valuation at that date was \$3,324,000 and the directors adopted that valuation as at 30 June 2014

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

		2020	2019
11.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS Poker Machine Entitlements – at cost	 98,919	
	Total Intangible Assets	98,919 	\$247,298
	2020 Balance at the beginning of the year Additions at cost Disposals Amortisation charge	Poker Machine Entitlements 247,298 - (148,379) -	
	Carrying amount at the end of the year	\$98,919 ======	
	Gaming Machine Entitlements The Gaming Machine Act 2001 has created gaming entitlements for the Club that have a tradeable value. The Club has 41 gaming entitlements. The carrying value of intangible assets represents 4 entitlements which were acquired for consideration. The remaining 37 entitlements had no cost and have not been brought to account.		
12.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES Current Liabilities Trade creditors Employee entitlements – annual leave Accrued expenses GST Payable	44,606 50,786 150,365 11,902	243,427 21,122
	Total Current Payables	\$257,659 ======	\$424,998
	 a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables 		
	Trade and other payables - Total current - Total non-current	257,659 -	424,998 -
		257,659	424,998
	Less deferred income Less employee entitlements – annual and sick leave	- 50,786	- 66,538
	Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	\$206,873 ======	\$358,460 ======

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

			2020	2019
13.	BORROWINGS Current Liabilities			
	Term payment facilities – unsecured		13,607	12,644
	Short-term borrowings - Loan secured	(Note 5)		1,199,910
	Total Short-term borrowings			1,212,554
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	- Term payment facilities - unsecured		45,276	14,028
	- Loan secured	(Note 5)	-	-
	Total Long-term borrowings		45,276	14,028
	Total Borrowings		¢1 265 321	¢1 226 582
	Total Borrowings		=======	φ1,220,302 ======
	Total secured liabilities	(Note 5)	\$1,206,438	\$1,199,910
	- Loan secured Total Long-term borrowings Total Borrowings		45,276 \$1,265,321 ===== \$1,206,438	14,028 \$1,226,582 ======== \$1,199,910

14.	PROVISIONS	Long-term Employee Benefits	Total
	Opening balance as at 1 July 2019 Additional provisions raised during the year Amounts used	29,855 11,489 (10,574)	29,855 11,489 (10,574)
	Balance at 30 June 2020	\$30,770	\$30,770
	Analysis of Total Provisions	2020	2019
	Current Non-Current	10,533 20,237	10,220 19,635
		\$30,770 ======	\$29,855 ======

Provision for Long-term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1 to this report.

		======	======
		\$14,599	\$24,081
	Subscription received in advance	14,599	24,081
15.	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	2020	2019

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

		2020	2019
16.	RESERVES		
-	Revaluation Surplus		
	Opening balance	1,633,965	1,633,965
	Revaluation increases/(decreases)	-	-
	Closing Balance	\$1,633,965	\$1,633,965
	The revaluation surplus records the revaluations of non-current assets.		
	TOTAL RESERVES	\$1,633,965	\$1,633,965
		=======	=======

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

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

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the company during the year are as follows:

	=======	=======
Key management personnel compensation	\$44,356	\$149,141

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

All transactions made by the directors with the Club are under the same terms and conditions applying to members and other patrons generally.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONT'D)

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2020	2019
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	6 7	346,311 -	289,007 393
Total Financial Assets		346,311	289,400
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Borrowings	12 13	 206,873 1,265,321	 358,460 1,226,582
Total Financial Liabilities		1,472,194 ======	1,585,042 ======

20. SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS (SIG's)

The results achieved by each Club are as follows:

Net profit/(loss)		
- Men's Bowls Club	1,189	5,236
- Women's Bowls Club	101	(6,531)
- Pottsville Pirates	(1,077)	(1,383)
Total profit/(loss) from SIG's	213	(2,678)
	=======	=======

21. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

There was no capital expenditure contracted for, at the date of this report, that has not been recognised in the financial statements.

22. POST BALANCE DATE EVENTS

Since 30 June 2020 and the date of this report the Club has made a principal reduction of \$200,000 against its CBA loan facility.

23. ONGOING OPERATIONS

The Club has incurred a trading loss of \$2,764 for the year with a loss of \$190,626 in the prior year.

Despite the loss for the year ended 30 June 2020 the operating activities have generated a cash surplus from operations of \$37,839 (2019: \$26,064).

The trading result for the year ended 30 June 2020 includes a jobkeeper subsidy of \$108,000 and cash flow boost of \$62,500. The Club has not yet qualified for jobkeeper 2.0

The two main decisions the Board has taken to improve its financial position on last year involved contracting the catering and recruiting a new General Manager (July 2020) to improve internal operations, efficiency and cashflow.

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CORE AND NON-CORE PROPERTY

In accordance with Section 41J(2) of the Registered Clubs Act 1976 the core property and non-core property as at 30 June 2020 is provided below. This information does not form part of the audited financial accounts.

Core and Non-Core Property

The Directors consider the Club's defined premises and all of its sporting facilities to be Core Property.

Section 41J of the Act defines core property as meaning any real property owned or occupied by the Club that comprises:

- 1. the defined premises of the club, or
- 2. any facility provided by the club for the use of its members and their guests, or
- 3. any other property declared, by resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, to be core property of the club.

Non-core property is defined as meaning any real property owned or occupied by the Club that is not core property.