# **Gosford Sailing Club Ltd**

ABN 64 000 703 462

Annual Report - 30 April 2022

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Contents 30 April 2022

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The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 April 2022.

#### Directors

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

Mr. Paul Gulliksen

Mr. David Slingsby

Mr. David Neate

Mr. David Rowe

Ms. Sarah Brennan (Appointed June 2021)

Mr. Stephen Luther (Appointed November 2021)

Mr. Gary Sinclair (Appointed November 2021)

Mr. Michael Law (Resigned November 2021)

Ms. Kate Haycock (Resigned November 2021)

Mr. Paul Turner (Resigned November 2021)

#### **Objectives**

#### **Short Term Objectives**

Our short-term objectives are to provide a social sailing and sporting club with all the usual sailing facilities for members and guests. We also aim to maintain profitability to improve the facilities for use by members and guests.

## **Long Term Objectives**

Our long term objective is to promote, manage, conduct and control sailing and racing within the district of Gosford and elsewhere.

#### Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve the objectives outlined above, the company has adopted the following:

- Increase memberships of social and sailing.
- Provide high standard facilities and service to our members and guests.
- Purchase and maintain suitable equipment and facilities to support and promote sailing and the safety of the sailors.
- Continue with the Club's building and renovation program to upgrade the facilities.
- Promotion of the corporate sailing facility.
- Continued employment of a professional sailing manager.

#### **Principal activities**

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

promoting and conducting sailing activities for members and guests.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

#### **Operating Result**

The deficit of the company for the financial year was \$301,060 (2021: surplus of \$461,036).

#### Performance measures

The entity measures performance against the Standard Club Industry performance indicators. The indicators used include, but are not limited to, gross profit percentages, wage percentages, food costs and EBITDA. Continued analysis of cash flow requirements for business operations.

#### Significant Changes in the year

The Club was closed from 26 June until 3 November 2021 in response to Government restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, in which time the club also commenced operations of the Bistro and upstairs renovations.

No other significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

# Events after the reporting period

In February 2022, the club applied for a grant from the NSW Government Stronger Country Communities Fund to assist with the renovation of accessible downstairs changerooms and amenities for club members. The club was successful in its application, however as at the date of this report no funds have been received in regard to the funding.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 April 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### **Future Developments**

The future developments of Gosford Sailing Club Ltd include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Focus on sound financial trading and cash flow position for the club;
- Continue to develop the Club's Sailing Academy;
- Roof replacement, lift replacement, upgrading bar equipment, and streamlining of processes aided by the integration and upgrading of equipment;
- Pursue the extension of the leased land area for future development of Club facilities and rigging areas; and
- Upgrade the existing change room facilities.

#### **Environmental Issues**

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

#### Information on directors

Name: Qualifications: Mr. Paul Gulliksen Retired IT Professional

Special responsibilities:

President

Name:

Mr. David Slingsby

Qualifications:

Private Company director

Special responsibilities:

Vice President

Name:

Mr. Michael Law (Resigned November 2021)

Qualifications:

B. Business, CPA

Special responsibilities:

Treasurer

Name:

Ms. Kate Haycock (Resigned November 2021)

Qualifications:

BSc (Hons), MPA, Company Director

Special responsibilities:

Director

Name:

Mr. Paul Turner (Resigned November 2021)

Qualifications:

Managing Director

Special responsibilities:

Director

Name:

Mr. David Neate

Qualifications:

Programme Manager, CPPD

Special responsibilities:

Commodore

Name:

Mr. David Rowe

Qualifications:

**Private Company Director** 

Special responsibilities:

Director

Name:

Ms. Sarah Brennan (Appointed June 2021)

Qualifications:

Real Estate Agent

Special responsibilities:

Director

Name:

Mr. Stephen Luther (Appointed November 2021)

Qualifications:

**Private Company Director** 

Special responsibilities:

Director

Name:

Mr. Gary Sinclair (Appointed November 2021)

Qualifications: Special responsibilities: IT Specialist Club Captain

# Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 April 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Mr. Paul Gulliksen	4.4	44
	11	11
Mr. David Slingsby	11	11
Mr. David Neate	11	11
Mr. David Rowe	10	11
Ms. Sarah Brennan (Appointed June 2021)	9	10
Mr. Stephen Luther (Appointed November 2021)	4	5
Mr. Gary Sinclair (Appointed November 2021)	4	5
Mr. Michael Law (Resigned November 2021)	6	6
Ms. Kate Haycock (Resigned November 2021)	3	6
Mr. Paul Turner (Resigned November 2021)	6	6

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

# Contributions on winding up

In the event of the company being wound up, the constitution states that members are required to contribute \$2 each towards meeting the outstanding obligations of the Club.

Total number of members at the end of the financial year is 4,129.

#### **Dividends**

The Corporations Law prohibits a Company Limited by Guarantee from paying dividends.

#### **Share in Companies**

The company does not hold shares in any related company or corporation.

# **Indemnifying Officer or Auditor**

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

This policy prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the Indemnification and the insurance cover, and the amount of the premium.

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

# Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Mr. Paul Gulliksen

**Director** 

23 June 2022

Mr. David Rowe

Director



**HEAD OFFICE** Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue Tuggerah NSW 2259

#### **OFFICES**

- Sydney CBD
- Drummoyne
- **Erina**

#### **ALL CORRESPONDENCE**

PO Box 3399 Tuggerah NSW 2259

W: https://www.bishopcollins.com.au

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T: (02) 4353 2333 F: (02) 4351 2477

# **BISHOP COLLINS AUDIT PTY LTD**

ABN: 98 159 109 305

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION TO THE MEMBERS OF GOSFORD SAILING CLUB LIMITED

We hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 April 2022, there have been:

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

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd **Chartered Accountants** 

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

**Address** 

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

**Dated** 

23 June 2022







**HEAD OFFICE** Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue Tuggerah NSW 2259

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# **BISHOP COLLINS** AUDIT PTY LTD

ABN: 98 159 109 305

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GOSFORD SAILING CLUB LIMITED

#### **Auditor's Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Gosford Sailing Club Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2022, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Gosford Sailing Club Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 April 2022 and of its (i) performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

We draw attention to Note 2 "Going Concern" of the financial report, and specifically to the "Marina facility" disclosure in Note 2 of the financial report, which describes uncertainty related to the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore whether it will be able to pay its debts including the marina deposits as and when they fall due and realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.







## 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 clubs 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 club 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.

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

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor

Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

**Address** 

Unit 1, 1 Pioneer Avenue, Tuggerah NSW 2259

**Dated** 

23 June 2022

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue	4	1,915,453	1,962,402
Other income	5	98,603	350,440
Expenses Cost of goods sold Audit and accounting expenses Advertising expenses Employment expenses Depreciation and amortisation expense Entertainment expenses Boat and sailing expenses Cleaning expenses Cleaning expenses Department of primary industries, catchments and lands rent and outgoings expense Utilities expenses Finance costs Hire of equipment Insurance expenses Members amenities expense Rates and taxes expense Repairs and maintenance expenses Security expenses Subscriptions and licences expenses Computer expenses Presentation and sailing drinks expenses Sponsorship expenses Other expenses	23	(547,727) (33,930) (4,804) (764,925) (298,664) (3,045) (58,649) (40,692) (45,629) (55,925) (118,466) (2,098) (14,557) (97,094) (24,932) (31,648) (29,056) (8,008) (4,000) (131,267)	(394,869) (22,950) (312) (573,715) (292,912) (3,341) (71,546) (41,491) (3,112) (38,680) (55,513) (17,041) (94,993) (3,439) (12,869) (74,322) (450) (25,651) (17,519) (8,621) (2,000) (96,460)
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		(301,060)	461,036
Income tax expense			
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	22	(301,060)	461,036
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	34		
Total comprehensive income for the year	:	(301,060)	461,036

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets	_		
Cash and cash equivalents	6	202,017	420,390
Trade and other receivables Inventories	7	9,316	59,578
Other	8 9	33,783 5,000	35,466 5,000
Total current assets	9	250,116	520,434
Total culterit assets		250,110	520,434
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	10	750	750
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,502,922	2,452,758
Right-of-use assets	12	856,531	916,842
Intangibles	13	144,902	144,902
Total non-current assets		3,505,105	3,515,252
Total assets		3,755,221	4,035,686
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	299,711	111,499
Marina deposits	15	402,438	402,438
Other	16	146,458	262,596
Borrowings	17	81,676	85,348
Lease liabilities	18	79,589	79,589
Employee benefits	19	60,472	55,246
Total current liabilities		1,070,344	996,716
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	20	67,800	73,600
Lease liabilities	21	838,337	885,570
Total non-current liabilities		906,137	959,170
Total liabilities		1,976,481	1,955,886
Net assets		1,778,740	2,079,800
Finish			
Equity		4 770 740	0.070.000
Retained surpluses	22	1,778,740	2,079,800
Total equity		1,778,740	2,079,800

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Accumulated surpluses \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 May 2020	1,618,764	1,618,764
Surpluses after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	461,036	461,036
Total comprehensive income for the year	461,036	461,036
Balance at 30 April 2021	2,079,800	2,079,800
	Accumulated surpluses	Total equity
Balance at 1 May 2021	surpluses	
Balance at 1 May 2021  Deficits after income tax expense for the year Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	surpluses \$	\$
Deficits after income tax expense for the year	<b>surpluses</b> \$ 2,079,800	<b>\$</b> 2,079,800

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		2,001,116	2,220,757
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(1,991,960)	(1,938,369)
Interest and other finance costs world		9,156	282,388
Interest and other finance costs paid Government subsidies received		(7,643) 70,439	(11,989) 246,750
Net cash from operating activities		71,952	517,149
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment	11	(200 517)	(100 247)
Net cash used in investing activities		(288,517)	(100,247)
-	9	(288,517)	(100,247)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings		25.044	<b>50</b> 70 <b>7</b>
Repayment of borrowings	4	35,914 (37,722)	53,725 (135,083)
Net cash used in financing activities	9	(1,808)	(81,358)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(218,373)	335,544
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		420,390	84,846
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	202,017	420,390

#### Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Gosford Sailing Club Ltd (a company limited by guarantee) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Gosford Sailing Club Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 23 June 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

#### Note 2. Significant accounting policies

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

#### New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

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

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel, related parties, tax and financial instruments. As permitted by AASB 1053 for early adoption of AASB 1060, comparative information has not been provided for these new disclosures. The club has not early adopted the accounting standard.

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

#### Basis of preparation

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

# Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

#### Critical accounting estimates

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

#### **Going Concern**

As at 30 April 2022, the company's current liabilities (\$1,070,344) exceed its current assets (\$250,116) by \$820,228. The Club's liquidity ratio is below 1 which represents a risk to the Club's ability to meet its current obligations as and when they fall due and payable.

# Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Notwithstanding this, the directors have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and the extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The directors consider the going concern basis appropriate in consideration of the following:

- Obligations of the Club, including that creditors and financiers are being met in accordance with their normal payment terms;
- The Club has entered into unsecured loans with the members. The terms of the loans include repayment in 3 years time;
- Since the creation of the marina facility, the Club held the initial security deposits for 29 berths. In 2014, the Club has adopted an alternate berthing agreement the terms of which include the reduction of the liability of the held deposits and the Club becoming the Licence holder of relinquished berths as they become available. As at the date of this report, Gosford Sailing Club Limited has acquired 17 out of 29 berths. The remaining 12 original marina security deposit liability equates to \$402,438 (including waiting list deposits). The 17 acquired berths' licence fee balance of \$68,727 as at 30 April 2022 is recognised as other current liabilities (refer to Note 16):
- It is not anticipated that employee entitlements of \$60,472 will be extinguished by 30 April 2023;
- The Club has benefited from the continued financial support of members and directors;
- The Club is exploring its strategic options for the long-term financial viability and longevity of the Club; and
- The Club is regularly assessing its eligibility for stimulus relief measures. Where eligible, the Club continues to apply for eligible stimulus relief measures. In respect of future measures, as these are announced by the Australian Government the Board will assess whether the Club's eligibility and consideration will be given to the potential benefit from accessing these measures with reference to the Club's strategic priorities.

The board is of the opinion that the going concern basis for preparation of this financial report is appropriate.

#### Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

#### Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

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

Gaming machine revenue is stated net of payouts.

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

Commissions and sailing revenue are recorded on a cash basis when received.

Membership income is recognised on a proportional basis in comparison to the future costs associated with the income.

Marina and sailing revenue is recognised upon receipt, and on the terms of each berthing agreement signed with a release of funds held in advance quarterly to the profit and loss.

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

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

#### Comparatives

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

#### Income tax

As the company is a club established for the encouragement of a sport in terms of subsection 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

# Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### Inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### Investments and other financial assets

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

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

# Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

# Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

#### Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets are initially recognised on the cost basis, including acquisition charges associated with the financial assets. The carrying amounts of financial assets are reviewed annually by the directors. The recoverable amounts are assessed from the quoted market value for shares in listed companies or the underlying net assets for other non listed corporations. The expected net cash flows from investments have not been discounted to their present value in determining the recoverable amounts, unless otherwise stated.

#### Property, plant and equipment

The company has an occupancy lease from the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands which commenced on 22 June 1998. The Department has granted a lease period of 40 years from that date.

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold properties is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, which is shorter. The land on which the Clubhouse is built is on perpetual lease with 17 years remaining.

The company holds another lease agreement with the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Land over the land on which the marina is situated on. The lease period is over 31 years commencing on 1 June 2007.

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

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

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

**Building renovations** 40 years Club boats and motors 2-10 years Gaming machines 1-8 years Furniture and fittings 5-10 years Plant and equipment 5-10 years Floor coverings 10 years Kitchen improvements 5 years 5 years Kitchen equipment Marina leasehold improvements 30 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

#### Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

#### Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Intangible assets

Gaming machine entitlements

Gaming machine entitlements are recorded at cost and have been recorded as intangible assets in the balance sheet.

The Club has determined that the intangible assets, gaming machine entitlements, have an indefinite useful life. The reason being that there is no time frame for the entitlements to be handed back. The entitlements have been in place since 1 July 2000 and there is no indication of the entitlement being lost.

#### Trade and other payables

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

#### **Borrowings**

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

#### Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

# **Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **Finance costs**

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

## **Employee benefits**

# Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

# Note 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Other long-term employee benefits

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

#### Superannuation

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred. The entity has no legal obligation to provide benefits to employees on retirement.

#### Marina deposits

Since the creation of the marina facility, the club held the initial security deposits for 29 berths. In 2014, the club has adopted an alternate berthing agreement which over time reduces the liability of the held deposits and incorporates the club becoming the License holder of relinquished berths as they become available. As at the date of this report, Gosford Sailing Club Ltd has acquired 17 out of the original 29 berths. The remaining 12 original marina security deposit liability equates to \$403,438 (including waiting list deposits). The 17 acquired berths' licence fee balance of \$68,094 as at 30 April 2022 is recognised as other current liabilities (refer to Note 16).

#### Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

#### Tax exemption

The Club is expecting the income tax exemption under Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 to continue.

#### Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

# Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

#### Employee benefits provision

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

#### Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands lease

The buildings and marina of the Club are situated on land leased from the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands. The current lease agreement is due to expire in 2038 and is anticipated to be extended for a further 40 years by the Board and the NSW Government.

# Government stimulus measures

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Club assessed its eligibility for and applied to the Federal Government to receive available stimulus measures. These measures were received during and after the financial year. In respect of future measures, as these are announced by the Federal Government the board will assess the company eligibility and consideration will be given to the potential benefit from accessing the measures. These measures may have a material financial effect on the financial report should the assumptions underpinning the eligibility change or in the unlikely event of an independent review refuting the company entitlement to these measures. At the date the financial report is authorised for issue, the board considered the Club eligible for stimulus measures and accordingly the assets of the Club recoverable in the ordinary course of business.

# Note 4. Revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Payanua		
Revenue Bar	597 200	772 502
Boatshed bar and café	587,209 117,972	773,583 146,453
Gaming machine clearances	232,759	444,435
Sailing income	125,580	214,021
Marina income	252,117	231,463
TAB and Keno commissions	7,587	11,821
Restaurant rent	22,887	26,462
Room hire	10,223	4,838
Restaurant	514,672	4.050.070
	1,871,006	1,853,076
Other revenue		
Donations (including COVID-19 shutdown donations from members)	52	17,909
Game fishing club fees	205	6,576
Membership fees - social	34,339	44,026
Other revenue	9,851	40,815
	44,447	109,326
Revenue	4.045.450	4 000 400
Revenue	1,915,453	1,962,402
Note 5. Other income		
Note 5. Other meding		
		1
	2022	2021
	2022 \$	2021 \$
	\$	\$
Government grants	<b>\$</b> 20,500	<b>\$</b> 1,000
Government stimulus revenue	<b>\$</b> 20,500 70,439	\$ 1,000 344,595
	<b>\$</b> 20,500	<b>\$</b> 1,000
Government stimulus revenue	\$ 20,500 70,439	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845
Government stimulus revenue Interest received	<b>\$</b> 20,500 70,439	\$ 1,000 344,595
Government stimulus revenue Interest received	\$ 20,500 70,439	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$ 202,017	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$ 420,390
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$
Government stimulus revenue Interest received Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$ 202,017	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$ 420,390  2021 \$
Government stimulus revenue Interest received  Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank  Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables  Trade receivables Other debtors	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$ 202,017	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$ 420,390  2021 \$ 31,356
Government stimulus revenue Interest received  Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank  Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables  Trade receivables	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$ 202,017  2022 \$ 17,551	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$ 420,390  2021 \$
Government stimulus revenue Interest received  Other income  Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents  Cash on hand and at bank  Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables  Trade receivables Other debtors	\$ 20,500 70,439 7,664 98,603  2022 \$ 2022 \$ 17,551 680	\$ 1,000 344,595 4,845 350,440  2021 \$ 420,390  2021 \$ 31,356 30,983

# Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Bar stock	33,783	35,466
Note 9. Current assets - other		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Other deposits	5,000	5,000
Note 10. Non-current assets - other financial assets		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Shares in unlisted companies at cost	750	750

These shares are held with Independent Liquor Group Distribution Co-Operative Limited ("the Co-Operative") for the purpose of buying power for liquor purchases.

No dividends are attached to these shares. When leaving the Co-Operative, these shares are redeemable at cost.

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Clubhouse leasehold improvements and office renovation - at cost	2,510,520	2,413,752
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(968,179)	(876,878)
·	1,542,341	1,536,874
Marina leasehold improvements - at cost	976,191	976,191
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(341,121)	(309,654)
	635,070	666,537
Plant and equipment - at cost	873,303	778,684
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(716,609)	(671,709)
	156,694	106,975
Fixtures and fittings - at cost	161,289	135,326
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(132,561)	(127,539)
	28,728	7,787
Floor coverings - at cost	41,363	41,363
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(40,463)	(39,057)
	900	2,306
Kitchen improvements - at cost	156,582	152,677
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(153,010)	(152,070)
	3,572	607
Club boats and motors - at cost	475,348	434,584
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(395,202)	(356,980)
	80,146	77,604
Gaming machines - at cost	457,414	430,914
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(401,943)	(376,846)
	55,471	54,068
	2,502,922	2,452,758

# Reconciliations

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

	Clubhouse Leasehold Improvements	Marina Leasehold Improvements	Plant & Equipment	Club Boats & Motors	Gaming Machines	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Total \$
Balance at 1 May 2021 Additions Depreciation expense	1,536,875 96,765 (91,299)	666,537 - (31,467)	117,674 124,488 (52,268)	77,604 40,764 (38,222)	54,068 26,500 (25,097)	2,452,758 288,517 (238,353)
Balance at 30 April 2022	1,542,341	635,070	189,894	80,146	55,471	2,502,922

# Note 12. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Right-of-use assets Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,025,877 (169,346)	1,025,877 (109,035)
	856,531	916,842
Reconciliations Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial years.	ar are set out bel	ow:
	Right-of-Use Assets \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 May 2021 Additions Depreciation expense	916,842 109,035 (169,346)	916,842 109,035 (169,346)
Balance at 30 April 2022	856,531	856,531
Note 13. Non-current assets - intangibles		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Gaming machine entitlements	144,902	144,902
Reconciliations Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial ye	ar are set out bel	ow:
	Gaming Machine	
	Entitlements \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 May 2021	144,902	144,902
Balance at 30 April 2022	144,902	144,902
Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables Sundry creditors and accruals GST Payable	94,637 185,203 19,871	21,968 74,079 15,452
	299,711	111,499

# Note 15. Current liabilities - marina deposits

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Marina deposits	402,438	402,438
Note 16. Current liabilities - other		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Membership income in advance Marina Berthing liabilities Unearned CUB rebate Refundable deposits Grants in advance	26,583 68,727 50,148 1,000	36,503 132,516 68,077 10,000 15,500
	146,458	262,596
Note 17. Current liabilities - borrowings		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loans - unsecured Hire purchase	8,969 72,707	16,301 69,047
	81,676	85,348
Note 18. Current liabilities - lease liabilities		
ş.	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease liability	79,589	79,589
Note 19. Current liabilities - employee benefits		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Annual leave Long service leave	32,469 28,003	24,099 31,147
	<u>60,472</u> _	55,246
Note 20. Non-current liabilities - borrowings		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loans - unsecured	67,800	73,600

# Note 20. Non-current liabilities - borrowings (continued)

# Total secured liabilities

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

	,	2022 \$	2021 \$
Hire purchase		72,707	69,047

Hire purchase liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets, recognised in the statement of financial position, revert to the lessor in the event of default.

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loans - unsecured	76,769	81,400

Unsecured loans from members and directors were entered into at a rate of 4.25% per annum. Interest is payable on the loan calculated on the daily balance of the loan on the basis of a 365 day year. The club pays the interest in arrears on the repayment date. The principal is repayable on 3 year terms. An accrual for the interest liability is provided for in each year's financial statements.

#### Note 21. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease liability	838,337	885,570
Note 22. Equity - retained surpluses		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	2,079,800 (301,060)	1,618,764 461,036
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	1,778,740	2,079,800

# Note 23. Depreciation and finance costs

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	238,353	239,400
Right of use assets	60,311	53,512
Total depreciation	298,664	292,912
	2022	2021
Finance costs		
Finance expense	7,643	11,989
Lease liability finance expense	48,282	43,524
Total finance costs	55,925	55,513

#### Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Aggregate compensation	203,997	164,551

# Note 25. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Payment for goods and services: Payments to other related party	16,389	43,569

Secretarial services provided by a related party of the former CEO during the prior year pursuant to a three-year contract. The Board and management of the Club has complied with the obligations of the Registered Clubs Act Accountability Requirements in considering and executing this contract. The contract expired subsequent to 30 April 2020 following the resignation of the CEO.

A relative of Paul Gulliksen (President), is employed by the Club and received remuneration for services in accordance with the national award.

#### Note 25. Related party transactions (continued)

Receivable from and payable to related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current payables:		
D. Slingsby Marina Berth	29,600	29,600
D. Rowe Marina Berth	38,400	38,400

- D. Slingsby has held a berth deposit since 2007.
- D. Rowe has held a berth deposit since 2012.

Loans to/from related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to loans with related parties:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current borrowings: Unsecured loans from directors, including interest	-	9,908
Non-current borrowings: Unsecured loans from directors, including interest	-	13,600

Unsecured loan principal balance from Directors at 30 April 2021:

M. Law - \$21,400

M. Law resigned as a Director in November 2021. There are no loans with current Directors as at 30 April 2022.

#### Terms and conditions

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

#### Note 26. Events after the reporting period

In February 2022, the club applied for a grant from the NSW Government Stronger Country Communities Fund to assist with the renovation of accessible downstairs changerooms and amenities for club members. The club was successful in its application, however as at the date of this report no funds have been received in regard to the funding.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 April 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

# Note 27. Core and non-core property

In accordance with provisions under section 41J(2) of the Registered Club Act, the directors have classified the following assets as core property of the Company:

The Clubhouse The Marina

The core properties listed above are situated on land leased by the Department of Primary Industries, Catchments and Lands.

There has been no non-core property identified by the company.

# Note 28. Members' Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. As at 30 April 2022 the number of members was 4,129.

# Gosford Sailing Club Ltd Directors' declaration 30 April 2022

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 April 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors

Mr. Paul Gulliksen

Director

23 June 2022

Mr. David Rowe

Director