ABN: 92 000 977 891

## **Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31 December 2023





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For the year ended 31 December 2023

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Directors' report

31 December 2023

The directors present their report on Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

## Information on directors

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

Victor Howe	
Occupation	Retired
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2008
Special responsibilities	Director
David King	
Occupation	Risk Insurance Officer
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2001
Special responsibilities	Treasurer
Robyn Edwards	
Occupation	Public Servant
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2010
Special responsibilities	Chairperson
Barry Jeffery	
Occupation	Bus Driver
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2019
Special responsibilities	Director
Terry Dray	
Occupation	Retired
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2014
Special responsibilities	Director
Herb Smith	
Occupation	Business owner
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2015
Special responsibilities	Vice Chairperson
Stephen Jones	
Occupation	Electrician
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2018
Special responsibilities	Director

Directors' report

31 December 2023

Warren Hurst	
Occupation	Retired
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2018
Special responsibilities	Director
Mark Griggs	
Occupation	Editor
Experience	Appointed Director of the Club since 2022
Special responsibilities	Director

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

#### Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Number	
	eligible to	Number
	attend	attended
Vicotor Howe	12	10
David King	12	12
Robyn Edwards	12	12
Barry Jeffery	12	9
Terry Dray	12	12
Herb Smith	12	11
Stephen Jones	12	10
Warren Hurst	12	12
Mark Griggs	12	12

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited during the financial year were the provision of social facilities for members and guests.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

#### Member's guarantee

Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$2 for members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 31 December 2023 the collective liability of members was \$6,654 (2022: \$5,560).

Directors' report 31 December 2023

## Operating results

The profit/(loss) of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$321,375 (2022: \$838,011)

## Review of operations

In reviewing the operations for the financial year, revenue remained consistent with the prior year. However, it is important to highlight certain areas where expenses have increased. Employee benefits saw a notable rise, increasing by \$105,315, reflecting the Club's commitment to the workforce. Additionally, depreciation expenses rose by \$62,517, primarily attributed to investments made in additional rental properties in the preceding year. Marketing expenses also experienced a significant uptick, rising by \$57,625, as the Club pursued strategic initiatives to enhance the Club's presence. Other expenses increased by \$60,438, driven by various factors including legal costs amounting to \$17,097, losses on asset disposals totaling \$11,361, and the acquisition of low-value assets amounting to \$13,553. It is imperative to disclose that during the year, the company experienced misappropriation of funds totaling \$150,524, the details of which are elaborated upon in Note 7 of the financial statements.

## Significant changes in state of affairs

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

## Events after the reporting date

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

### Future developments and results

As a registered club, the Directors are committed to providing the members with the best possible experience and to delivering on our purpose of fostering community engagement and social connections. To achieve this, the Directors have a number of exciting initiatives planned for the coming year.

One of the key priorities is to enhance our facilities and services to better meet the needs and expectations of our members.

To ensure ongoing financial viability, the Directors are considering the acquisition of land to construct additional rental properties.

Looking ahead, the Directors anticipate continued growth in membership and attendance, particularly as the Club continues to strengthen its relationships with the local community and to promote the club as a welcoming and inclusive destination. The Directors will also continue to monitor and manage any risks or challenges that may arise, including those related to changes in regulatory requirements or the operating environment.

Directors' report

31 December 2023

The Directors are confident that our focus on delivering an outstanding member experience, combined with a strong financial position and committed team of employees and volunteers, will enable the Club to achieve its strategic goals and to continue to build on its reputation.

### Environmental issues

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

### Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited.

## Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 31 December 2023 has been received and can be found in the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors.

Robyn Edwards

Chairperson

Dated: 26 March 2024

David King

Treasurer



PRINCIPALS Kevin Rankmore B.Bus, CA, ACIS, ASCA, DipFP Roger Estens B. Fin Admin, CA. DipFP Mark Riley B.Bus, CA

administrator@ryanrank.com www.ryanrank.com

#### Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2023, there have been:

- · no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Ryan and Rankmore

Chartered Accountants

Roger Estens

RCA 418022

113-115 Darling Street

DUBBO NSW 2830

Dated: 26 March 2024

**Chartered Accountants** 

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Revenue	5	4,228,602	4,231,047
Cost of sales		(361,710)	(373,593)
Gross profit		3,866,892	3,857,454
Finance income	6	67,508	12,274
Other income	5	125,099	109,555
Administrative expenses		(55,581)	(35,640)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7	(481,049)	(418,892)
Director allowances, training and expenses		(51,828)	(35,196)
Entertainment and social events		(84, 123)	(96, 153)
Employee benefits	7	(1,045,481)	(940, 166)
Finance expenses	6	(5,798)	-
Information technology		(38,634)	(36,206)
Insurance		(106,530)	(90,719)
Marketing expenses		(174,353)	(116,728)
Misappropriation of funds	7	(150, 524)	2
Other expenses		(113,562)	(53, 124)
Poker machine expenses	7	(632,967)	(576,941)
Rental property expenses		(57,576)	(64, 102)
Repairs and maintenance		(228,953)	(181, 168)
Sponsorship and donations		(81,252)	(61,333)
TAB, Keno, bingo and raffle expenses		(273,907)	(279, 197)
Utilities		(126,050)	(141, 260)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		351,331	852,458
Income tax	9	(29,956)	(14,447)
Profit (loss) for the year		321,375	838,011
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<b>4</b> 0	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		321,375	838,011

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2023

	Note 2023	2022	
	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	\$	\$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,684,308	3,522,991
Trade and other receivables	11	59,540	88,460
Inventories	12	54,218	29,636
Financial assets	13	10	10
Other assets	14	153,099	98,090
Total current assets		3,951,175	3,739,187
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	4,485,320	4,250,073
Intangible assets	16	69,205	69,205
Investment properties	17	859,096	900,431
Right-of-use assets	18	1,392	6,576
Total non-current assets		5,415,013	5,226,285
Total assets		9,366,188	8,965,472
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	329,176	148,560
Current tax liabilities	20	22,489	14,447
Employee benefits	21	113,492	220,297
Lease liabilities	18	1,299	5,187
Other liabilities	22	5,720	4,986
Total current liabilities		472,176	393,477
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	21	4,756	3,937
Lease liabilities	18	PF 2	1,296
Other liabilities	22	7,156	6,037
Total non-current liabilities		11,912	11,270
Total liabilities		484,088	404,747
Net assets		8,882,100	8,560,725
Equity			
Retained earnings		8,882,100	8,560,725

## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Retained	
2022	earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	7,722,714	7,722,714
Profit for the year	838,011	838,011
Closing balance	8,560,725	8,560,725
	Retained	
2023	earnings	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	8,560,725	8,560,725
Profit for the year	321,375	321,375
Closing balance	8,882,100	8,882,100

## Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023	2022
	11777	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers		4,384,474	4,490,006
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,523,124)	(3,458,447)
Interest received		14,001	1,573
Interest paid		(5,798)	-
Income taxes paid		(21,914)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	26	847,639	1,033,132
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	8,500
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(658,389)	(418,511)
Purchase of investments		(22,749)	(286,732)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(681,138)	(696,743)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(5,184)	(5,184)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		161,317	331,205
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,522,991	3,191,786
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10.c	3,684,308	3,522,991

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

#### 1. Introduction

The financial report covers Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited as an individual entity. Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 26 March 2024.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

## 2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The amounts presented in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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 are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

### 3. Summary of material accounting policies

#### a. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

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

## b. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST. 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

## b. Goods and services tax (GST) (continued)

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

#### c. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at "fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price.

#### i. Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- · amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets comprising cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and interest bearing deposits are subsequently measured at amortised cost as they meet the following conditions:

- · the financial assets are managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the Company's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred;
   and
- the Company no longer controls the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

## c. Financial instruments (continued)

## i. Financial assets (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the financial asset reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

## ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or financial liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Impairment**

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

A loss allowance is not recognised for investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

## c. Financial instruments (continued)

## ii. Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at the end of the reporting period.

#### d. Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for tangible and intangible assets. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

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

### e. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 December 2023, the adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

## New but not yet effective standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company.

The Directors anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

### Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

## a. Key estimates - impairment of intangibles

Impairment of poker machine entitlements is recognised based on a value-in-use calculation and is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows available to the Company from the use of these entitlements. In determining the present value of the future cash flows, assumptions regarding growth rates and appropriate discount factors have been applied to the cash flows.

No other impairment has been recognised in respect of assets at reporting date.

## b. Key estimates - employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the Company expects that most employees will not use all their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows, the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

## c. Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

#### 5. Revenue and other income

#### a. Accounting policy

#### i. Revenue recognition

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- 1. Identify the contract with the customer
- 2. Identify the performance obligations
- 3. Determine the transaction price
- 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 5. Revenue and other income (continued)

## a. Accounting policy (continued)

## i. Revenue recognition (continued)

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

## ii. Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

## Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comprises revenue earned from the provision of food, beverage and other goods and is recognised (net of rebates, returns, discounts and other allowances) at the point of sale or delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

## Rental income

Revenue from rental receipts is recognised in the period the rental relates to and is recorded in accordance with the rental agreement.

### Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services comprises revenue from gaming facilities together with other services to members and other patrons of the club. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the services are provided.

#### Membership income

Revenue from membership subscription purchases by the members are deferred as unearned income and are brought to account evenly over the course of the membership period.

#### Grant income

Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations then the revenue is recognised when control of each performance obligations is satisfied.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement. Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control. Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 5. Revenue and other income (continued)

## a. Accounting policy (continued)

## ii. Specific revenue streams (continued)

Where contracts are either not enforceable or do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations the income is recoded in accordance with AASB 1058.

Amounts arising from the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. The Company considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the asset which are recognised in accordance with the relevant accounting standard.

Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.

#### Interest

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

#### Other income

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

## b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Sale of goods		
Bar	775,583	736,555
Coffee lounge	13,944	17,289
Total sale of goods	789,527	753,844
Provision of services		
ATM commission	42,531	35,914
Bingo income	77,012	58,251
Community bus	1,925	-
KENO commission	92,584	126,639
Net poker machine takings	3,034,635	3,084,551
Raffle income	153,595	135,599
TAB commission	28,930	28,875
Total provision of services	3,431,212	3,469,829
Member subscriptions	7,863	7,374
	4,228,602	4,231,047

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 5. Revenue and other income (continued)

## c. Other income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	141	3,255
Rental income	115,416	87,764
Sundry income	9,683	18,536
,	125,099	109,555

## 6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest income	67,508	12,274
Finance expenses	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Interest expense	5,798	65

## 7. Result for the year

Staff expenses

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Note	2023	2022
	\$	\$
15.b	126,026	119,166
. 15.b	285,755	245,548
18.b	5,184	5,184
17.c	64,084	48,994
	481,049	418,892
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
	923,486	838,586
	100,749	82,685
	15.b 15.b 18.b	\$ 15.b 126,026 15.b 285,755 18.b 5,184 17.c 64,084 481,049  2023 \$ 923,486

18,895 940,166

21,246

1,045,481

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 7. Result for the year (continued)

Poker machine expenses	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Licences and reports	23,702	5,705
Maxgaming	37,126	32,572
Poker machine tax	543,239	508,572
Repairs and maintenance	28,900	30,092
	632,967	576,941

We regret to inform the members that an estimated \$150,524 in cash has been stolen from the club. The Directors are taking this matter very seriously, and an investigation is currently underway in collaboration with the police and our insurance provider.

At this stage, it is not anticipated that these funds will be recoverable. However, please be assured that the Directors are diligently pursuing all available avenues to address this issue and prevent such incidents from occurring in the future.

In the interest of preserving the integrity of the investigation, the Directors are unable to provide further details at this time.

#### 8. Auditor's remuneration

	2023	2022 \$
	\$	
Remuneration of the auditor Ryan & Rankmore for:		
Auditing the financial statements	12,750	12,000
Preparation of the financial statements	3,000	3,000
Accounting support and assistance	5,100	-
Total	20,850	15,000

#### Income tax expense

#### a. Accounting policy

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The calculation of current and deferred tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. The carrying amounts of deferred tax are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if needed.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 9. Income tax expense (continued)

## a. Accounting policy (continued)

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

## b. The major components of tax expense/(income) comprise:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Income tax expense	29,956	14,447
c. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Profit for the year	351,331	852,458
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before	87,833	213,115
income tax at 25% (2022: 25%)		
Less tax effect of:		
Non-taxable member income arising from principle of mutuality	54,541	155,582
Temporary differences	-	16,333
Members only inocme and expenses	3,336	26,753
	57,877	198,668
Income tax expense	29,956	14,447
Weighted average effective tax rate (%)	9	. 2

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

## a. Accounting policy

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

## b. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	1,424,392	1,322,991
Cash on hand	259,916	200,000
Short-term deposits	2,000,000	2,000,000
	3,684,308	3,522,991

#### c. Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022 \$
	\$	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,684,308	3,522,991

#### 11. Trade and other receivables

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Sundry debtors	59,540	88,460

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 12. Inventories

## a. Accounting policy

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received. Net realisable value is estimated using the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date and inventory is written down through an obsolescence provision if necessary.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 12. Inventories (continued)

## b. Inventory details

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
At cost		
Bar	2,383	2,996
Bar Liquor	51,835	26,640
	54,218	29,636

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value during the year were \$NIL (2022: \$NIL).

#### Financial assets

Current	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	
Shares in Macquarie Credit Union	10	10	

#### 14. Other assets

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Accrued income	64,208	10,701
Prepayments	69,096	57,199
Gift vouchers	12,795	23,190
TAB deposit	7,000	7,000
	153,099	98,090

### 15. Property, plant and equipment

## a. Accounting policy

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

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 in the statement of comprehensive income. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

## a. Accounting policy (continued)

## i. Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

## ii. Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

#### iii. Depreciation

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

Plant and equipment is depreciated on a reducing balance basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

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

The estimated useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate 2.5% - 25%	
Buildings		
Plant and equipment	5% - 40%	

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

When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

## b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Freehold land		
At cost	174,266	174,266
Total land	174,266	174,266
Buildings		
At cost	4,906,474	4,891,584
Accumulated depreciation	(1,575,955)	(1,449,929)
Total buildings	3,330,519	3,441,655
Plant and equipment		
At cost	2,508,609	2,072,605
Accumulated depreciation	(1,528,074)	(1,438,453)
Total plant and equipment	980,535	634,152
	4,485,320	4,250,073

## c. Movements in carrying amount

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

2023	Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Opening balance	174,266	3,441,655	634,152	4,250,073
Additions	-	14,890	643,657	658,547
Disposals		=	(11,519)	(11,519)
Depreciation expense	-	(126,026)	(285,755)	(411,781)
Closing balance	174,266	3,330,519	980,535	4,485,320

## d. Club core and non-core property

The Registered Clubs Act 1976 section 41E requires the financial statements of a registered club to specify the core property and non-core property of the Club as at the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relates.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

## d. Club core and non-core property (continued)

Core property of a registered Club means any real property owned or occupied by the Club that comprises:

- · the premises of the Club, or
- · any facility provided by the Club for the use of its members and their guests, or
- any other property declared, by a 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 of a registered Club means any real property owned or occupied by the club that is not core property, or, property that has been declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, to be non-core property of the Club.

At 31 December 2023 the balance of core property is \$3,504,785 and the balance of non-core property is \$859,096.

## 16. Intangible assets

## a. Accounting policy

Poker machine entitlements represent entitlements purchased.

### Recognition and measurement:

Poker machine entitlements are not amortised as they are deemed to have an indefinite useful life. They have an indefinite useful life as they do not expire and under current government legislation there is no plan to remove such entitlements. As a result, poker machine entitlements are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

### Impairment tests for poker machine entitlements:

At the end of the reporting period the company assessed the recoverable amount of poker machine entitlement based on the value in use methodology. The Company used the pre-tax cash flows generated from the poker machines net revenues generated and calculated the present values of these future cash flows at an appropriate discount rate to arrive at the total value of these entitlements. The value thus arrived, was in excess of the carrying value and accordingly no impairment losses were recognised.

#### b. Intangible asset details

Summary	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Poker machine licenses at cost	69,205	69,205

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 16. Intangible assets (continued)

## c. Movements in carrying amounts of intangible assets

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of intangible assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	Poker machine licenses \$	Total \$
Opening balance	69,205	69,205
Closing balance	69,205	69,205

### 17. Investment properties

## a. Accounting policy

Investment property is held at cost which includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The investment properties are depreciated on a straight line basis over 20 years.

## b. Investment property details

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Club residence	142,715	119,966
Maxwell Street	807,837	807,837
Swift Street	338,791	338,791
Accumulated depreciation	(430,247)	(366, 163)
	859,096	900,431

## c. Movements in carrying amounts of investment properties

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of investment properties between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	Investment properties	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	900,431	900,431
Acquisitions	22,749	22,749
Depreciation	(64,084)	(64,084)
Closing balance	859,096	859,096

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

#### 18. Leases

## a. Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use
  of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

## i. Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model, depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 18. Leases (continued)

## a. Accounting policy (continued)

## i. Lessee accounting (continued)

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## b. Company as a lessee

The Company has a lease over IT equipment.

#### i. Terms and conditions of leases

The Club has a lease over a photocopier which started April 2019 and will end April 2024. The lease is \$432 per month ex GST.

### ii. Right-of-use assets

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Right-of-use assets	262,170	262,170
Accumulated depreciation	(260,778)	(255,594)
	1,392	6,576

### iii. Movements in carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of right-of-use asset between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2023	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	6,576	6,576
Depreciation	(5,184)	(5,184)
Closing balance	1,392	1,392

#### Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 18. Leases (continued)

## b. Company as a lessee (continued)

#### iv. Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
< 1 year	1,299	5,184
1 - 5 years	-	1,299
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	1,299	6,483
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	1,299	6,483

## 19. Trade and other payables

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade payables	55,679	69,229
Accrued expenses	96,905	33,510
GST payable	67,164	21,876
Credit cards	6,904	-
Other payroll payable	6,931	-
PAYG withholding	66,897	13,726
Superannuation payable	10,988	-
Wages payable	13,848	-
Western Cancer Council	3,860	10,219
	329,176	148,560

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and 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. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 20. Tax assets and liabilities

Current tax liabilities	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Income tax payable	22,489	14,447

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

5 720

## 21. Employee benefits

## a. Accounting policy

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy vesting requirements.

## b. Employee benefit details

Current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave and long service leave	113,492	220,297
Non-current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Provision for long service leave	4,756	3,937
2. Other liabilities		
urrent	2023	2022
	<b>.</b>	4

Thember subscriptions received in davance	3,720	1,500
Non-current	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Member subscriptions received in advance	7,156	6,037

### 23. Members' guarantee

Member subscriptions received in advance

The Company is registered with 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 \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 31 December 2023 the number of members was 3,327 (2022: 2,780).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 24. Related parties

## a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company.

The remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is \$186,161 (2022: \$225,850).

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

## b. Transactions with related parties

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

There have been no transactions with related parties during the financial year.

## 25. Contingencies

## Contingent liabilities

Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited had a \$7,000 (2022: \$7,000) secured performance guarantee for the autopay, TAB and business card facilities. This guarantee is not provided for in the financial statements.

#### 26. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2023	2022 \$
	\$	
Profit for the year	321,375	838,011
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
(Profit) / loss on sale of assets	11,361	(3,255)
Depreciation and amortisation	481,049	418,892
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	28,920	(75,990)
(increase) / decrease in inventories	(24,582)	10,755
(increase) / decrease in other assets	(55,009)	(20,054)
increase / (decrease) in payables	180,616	(126,527)
increase / (decrease) in tax provision	8,042	14,447
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	(105,986)	(22,741)
increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	1,853	(406)
Cash flows from operations	847,639	1,033,132

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

## 27. Events occurring after the reporting date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 26 March 2024 by the board of directors.

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

## 28. Statutory information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited 75 Arthur Street Wellington NSW Australia 2820

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

doads.

- 1. The financial statements and notes for the year ended 31 December 2023 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
  - o comply with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures; and
  - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Robyn Edward Chairperson

Dated: 26 March 2024

## Auditing Standard ASA 580 Written Representations

26 March 2024

Roger Estens Ryan & Rankmore 113-115 Darling Street DUBBO NSW 2830

#### To Roger,

This representation letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial report of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited for the year ended 31 December 2023 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial report gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act* 2001.

We confirm that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such enquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

#### Financial Report

- We have fulfilled our responsibilities, as set out in the terms of the audit engagement letter, for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; in particular the financial report gives a true and fair view in accordance therewith.
- Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable. (ASA 540)
- Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.(ASA 550)
- All events subsequent to the date of the financial report and for which Australian Accounting Standards require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed. (ASA 560)
- The effects of uncorrected misstatements are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial report as a whole. (ASA 450)

#### Information Provided

- We have provided you with:
  - Access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial report such as records, documentation and other matters;
  - o Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
  - Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial report.
- We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud
- We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial report maybe materially misstated as a result of fraud. (ASA 240)

#### **Auditing Standard ASA 580**

#### Written Representations

- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that
  affects the entity and involves:
  - Management;
  - o Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
  - o Others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial report. (ASA 240)
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial report communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others. (ASA 240)
- We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial report. (ASA 250)
- We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial report; and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. (ASA 502)
- We have disclosed to you the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.(ASA 550)
- In respect of other information:
  - We have informed you of all the documents that we expect to issue that may comprise other information;
  - The financial report and any other information obtained by you prior to the date of your auditor's report is consistent with one another, and the other information does not contain any material misstatements;
  - There were no material commitments for goods or services at year end, other than those disclosed in the financial report; and
  - There are no financial guarantee contracts in place to third parties which could be called upon in the event of a default, other than those disclosed in the financial report.

#### Electronic Presentation of the Financial Report

With respect to presentation of the financial report on our website, we acknowledge that:

- We are responsible for the electronic presentation of the financial report;
- We will ensure that the electronic version of the audited financial report and the auditor's report on the website will be identical to the final signed hard copy version;
- We will clearly differentiate between audited and unaudited information in the construction of the entity's website as we understand the risk of potential misrepresentation:
- We have assessed the controls over the security and integrity of the data on the website and confirmed that adequate procedures are in place to ensure the integrity of the information presented; and
- · We will not present the auditor's report on the full financial report with extracts only of the full financial report.

Yours faithfully,

26 March 2024



PRINCIPALS

Kevin Rankmore B.Bus. CA, ACIS, ASCA, DipFP Roger Estens B.Fin Admin, CA, DipFP Mark Riley B.Bus. CA

administrator@ryanrank.com www.ryanrank.com

# Independent audit report to the members of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

## Adverse Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a simplified disclosure financial report of Wellington Soldiers Memorial Club Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the Company is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- 1. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Act 2001.

#### Basis for Adverse Opinion

During our audit, we discovered evidence of fraudulent activity resulting from the theft of a substantial amount of cash during the financial year. We were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to evaluate the nature and extent of the fraud or to determine whether there are additional material misstatements in the financial statements. As a result, we were not able to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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.



PRINCIPALS Kevin Rankmore B Bus, CA, ACIS, ASCA, DioFP Roger Estens B. Fin Admin. CA. DipFP Mark Riley B.Bus, CA

administrator@ryanrank.com www.rvanrank.com

#### Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is included in the directors' report, 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Act 2001, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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.



PRINCIPALS Kevin Rankmore B.Bus, CA, ACIS, ASCA, DipFP Roger Estens B.Fin Admin, CA, DipFP Mark Riley B.Bus, CA

administrator@ryanrank.com www.ryanrank.com

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors\_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Ryan and Rankmore

**Chartered Accountants** 

Roger Estens

RCA 418022

113-115 Darling Street

Dubbo NSW 2830

Dated: 26 March 2024