# Gosford Golf Club Limited ABN 29 000 318 187

Financial Report For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2017

# Financial Report For The Financial Year Ended 30 June 2017

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## **Directors' Report**

Your directors present their report on Gosford Golf Club Limited (the company) for the year ended 30 June 2017.

#### **Directors Details**

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:

Name	Qualifacations and period of directorship
P Scholberg	President
M Stimpson	Captain (resigned 11 October 2016)
G Chee	Captain (appointed 11 October 2016)
G Harrison	Treasurer
P Martin	Vice President
D Snelson	Director (resigned 11 October 2016)
M Crookes	Director
M Snelson	Director (resigned 26 July 2017)
J Harrison	Director
L Morgan	Director (appointed 11 October 2016) (resigned 24 February 2017)
D Medcalf	Director (appointed 11 October 2016)

#### **Meeting of Directors**

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

	Board N	Board Meetings		
Director	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended		
P Scholberg	12	12		
M Stimpson	3	3		
G Harrison	12	11		
P Martin	12	11		
D Snelson	3	3		
M Snelson	12	9		
G Chee	9	9		
M Crookes	12	12		
J Harrison	12	12		
L Morgan	4	4		
D Medcalf	9	9		

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company.

## **Directors' Report**

#### **Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the company during the year were the promotion and conduct of the game of Golf, operating of a licensed club, and the general promotion of the objects of Gosford Golf Club Limited.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

#### Short-term and long Term Objectives

#### Short-term

The short-term objectives of the club are to continually improve the golf course, the amenities for the members and their guests and to expand and improve the function centre business.

#### Long-term

The long-term objective of the club is to provide a quality golf course and associated facilities for the members and the people of the Central Coast. Revenues from the expansion of catering services will assist to finance the maintenance and development of the golf course.

#### Strategies to Service the Objectives

The Board of Directors will continue to review the short and long term objectives at regular intervals. The Board is cognizant of the dynamic and changing nature of this industry and we will continue to strive to improve the golf experience for all at the Gosford Golf Club Limited.

#### **Operating Result**

The net profit for the year amounted to \$52,177 compared to \$100,084 for the prior year.

#### Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2017 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

P Scholberg Director G Harrison Director

Dated: September, 2017

## Auditor's Independence Declaration Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 To The Directors of Gosford Golf Club Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 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.

## FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

T R Davidson Partner

155 The Entrance Road ERINA NSW

Dated: September, 2017

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	2	3,389,002	3,200,496
Other income	2	39,775	49,447
Expenses		3,428,777	3,249,943
Employee benefits expense		(1,282,080)	(1,136,732)
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	3	(182,736)	(182,523)
Finance costs	3	(38,360)	(41,981)
Bar expenses		(203,274)	(191,338)
Poker machines expenses		(328,304)	(290,643)
Course expenses		(231,363)	(204,916)
House expenses		(248,222)	(238,087)
Match expenses		(84,410)	(96,311)
Keno expenses		(1,533)	(2,044)
Function Centre expenses		(218,538)	(210,684)
Pro Shop expenses		(308,431)	(316,358)
Administration expenses		(249,349)	(238,242)
Profit/ (loss) before income tax		52,177	100,084
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year		52,177	100,084
Other comprehensive income after inc	come tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	ear	52,177	100,084

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current Assets	_	0.40.0.40	105 007
Cash and cash equivalents	5 6	240,946	135,887
Trade & other receivables Inventories	6 7	20,846 88,985	30,804 94,682
Other assets	8	9,420	13,482
	0	0,120	10,102
Total Current Assets		360,197	274,855
Non-Current Assets			
Property plant and equipment	9	2,065,003	2,137,133
	C C	_,,	_,,
Total Assets		2,425,200	2,411,988
Current Liabilities			
Trade & other payables	10	200,493	229,216
Employee benefits	12	218,797	190,206
Other liabilities	13	298,301	312,148
Borrowings	11	103,378	59,652
Total Current Liabilities		820,969	791,222
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefits	12	3,213	9,631
Borrowings	11	596,212	617,496
Other liabilities	13	170,412	211,422
Total Non-Current Liabilities		769,837	838,549
Total Liabilities		1,590,806	1,629,771
Net Assets		834,394	782,217
Members Funds		265 495	005 405
Reserves Retained earnings		265,185	265,185
retained eanings		569,209	517,032
Total Members Funds		834,394	782,217
			,

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Members' Funds For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Reserves \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance 1 July 2015	265,185	416,948	682,133
Profit for year	-	100,084	100,084
Balance 30 June 2016	265,185	517,032	782,217
Profit for year	-	52,177	52,177
Balance 30 June 2017	265,185	569,209	834,394

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

## Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from poker machines Receipts from bar trading Other receipts from members and		454,511 493,772	460,912 439,432
customers Interest received Payments to suppliers and employees		2,473,091 130 (3,197,194)	2,369,588 201 (3,012,477)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(38,360)	(41,981)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18	185,950	215,675
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment - Buildings		(16,305)	(1,374)
<ul> <li>Plant and equipment</li> <li>Proceeds from sale of property, plant</li> <li>and equipment</li> </ul>		(94,301) 7,273	(60,981)
Net cash used in investing activities		(103,333)	(67,380)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings Proceeds of borrowings		(80,852) 103,294	(44,450) 42,500
Net cash provided by financing activities		22,442	(1,950)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held Cash at beginning of the financial year		105,059 135,887	146,345 (10,458)
Cash at the end of the financial year	6	240,946	135,887

### Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

Gosford Golf Club Limited applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

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

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

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

#### (a) Revenue

Revenue of sale of goods is recognised upon the delivery of that good to the customer.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

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

#### (b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

### Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### Accounting Policies

#### (c) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

#### Freehold Property

Freehold land is measured on the cost basis. Buildings are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Plant and Equipment

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

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

#### Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2%
Leasehold Course Improvement	4 - 10%
Course Plant & Equipment	15 - 25%
General Plant	7 - 25%
Poker Machines	25%

## Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## (c) Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

### (d) Financial Instruments

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to simular instruments and option pricing models.

## Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## (d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

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

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

### (ii) Loans and Receivables

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

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity Investments

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

#### (iv) Available-for-sale Financial Assets

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

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

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

## Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## (d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

### (v) Financial Liabilities

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

#### Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

## (d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

## (e) Impairment of assets

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

## (f) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be 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. Those cash outflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

## Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

### (h) Accounts Receivable and other receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to note 1(d) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

## (i) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO).

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 ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (j) Income Tax

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

#### (k) Comparative Figures

When required by accounting standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

#### (I) Accounts Payable and other Payables

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

### Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### (m) Members Subscriptions Received in Advance

Amounts received from members in repsect of the year ending 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and beyond are shown in the Balance Sheet as subscriptions in advance.

#### (n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 2. Revenue		
Revenue from ordinary activities		
- bar sales	493,772	439,432
- poker machine takings	454,511	460,912
- keno commission	7,127	6,632
- TAB commission	7,801	6,396
- function centre income	564,789	510,750
- match income	776,171	773,026
- pro shop income	600,525	552,299
- members subscriptions	462,894	448,336
- entrance/carpark fees	21,412	2,713
	3,389,002	3,200,496
Other Revenue		
- interest received	130	201
- sundry income	15,829	19,267
<ul> <li>Insurance recovery &amp; out of period income</li> </ul>	16,543	29,979
- Profit on sale of non-current assets	7,273	
	39,775	49,447
	,	,
Total Revenue	3,428,777	3,249,943
Note 3. Profit for the Year		
Depreciation and amortisation		
-Clubhouse	71,564	79,297
-House and course plant and equipment	95,812	79,544
-Leasehold Course	8,364	12,391
-Poker Machines	6,996	11,291
	182,736	182,523
Finance costs	·	·
- external	38,360	41,981

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 4. Auditors Remuneration		
Remuneration of the auditor For the company for: - auditing the financial report	8,000	8,000
	, 	,
Note 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank Cash on hand	205,306 35,640	99,765 36,122
	240,946	135,887
Note 6. Accounts receivable & other receivables		
Accounts receivable	20,846	30,804
Note 7. Inventories		
Stock on hand- at cost	88,985	94,682
Note 8. Other Assets		
Prepayments	9,420	13,482

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 9. Property Plant and Equipment		
Land and buildings Freehold land at cost	10,900	10,900
Clubhouse - at valuation - at cost Less accumulated depreciation	658,500 2,139,070 (1,221,195)	658,500 2,122,756 (1,149,622)
Total Land and clubhouse	1,587,275	1,642,534
House and course plant and equipment – at cost Accumulated depreciation	2,760,966 (2,390,692) 	2,687,705 (2,315,920) 371,785
Leasehold course Improvements – at cost Accumulated depreciation	1,291,274 (1,198,134) 	1,291,274 (1,189,770) 101,504
Poker machines – at cost Accumulated depreciation	199,476 (185,162) 	199,476 (178,166) 21,310
Total Plant and Equipment	477,728	494,599
Total Property Plant and Equipment	2,065,003	2,137,133

## **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

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

# Gosford Golf Club Limited ABN 29 000 318 187

## Notes To The Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30 June 2017

2017	2016
\$	\$

## Note 9. Property Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

2017	Freehold Land	Club House	Plant & Equipment	Leasehold Course	Poker Machines	Total
				Improvements		
Balance at the	10,900	1,631,634	371,785	101,504	21,310	2,137,133
beginning of						
the year						
Additions	-	16,305	94,301	-	-	110,606
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation						
expense	-	(71,564)	(95,812)	(8,364)	(6,996)	(182,736)
Carrying						
amount at the end of the year	10,900	1,576,375	370,274	93,140	14,314	2,065,003

Note 10.	Trade and other payables	
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Trade and other payables	200,493	229,216
Note 11. Borrowings		
Current		
Bank loan	40,000	40,000
Hire purchase liability	63,378	19,652
	103,378	59,652

Note 11. Borrowings (cont'd)	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non-current Bank loan Hire purchase liability	524,600 71,612	564,600 52,896
	596,212	617,496
(a) Total current and non-current Secured liabilities:		
Bank loan and overdraft	564,600	604,600

(b) The bank loan and overdraft are secured by registered first mortgage over freehold property, mortgage debenture over all the assets and undertakings and a deed of charge over liquor licence.

### Note 12. Employee Benefits

Current		
Annual leave	141,423	118,629
Long service leave	77,374	71,577
	218,797	190,206
Non-current		
Long service leave	3,213	9,631
	3,213	9,631
Total Employee benefits	222,010	199,837

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 13. Other Liabilities		
Current Income in advance Ladies committee Subscriptions in advance	67,333 - 230,968	49,012 4,690 258,446
	298,301	312,148
Non-current Subscriptions in advance - Life Subscriptions in advance – 5 years	170,412 - 170,412	204,184 7,238 
Total other liabilities	468,713	523,570
<b>Note 14. Operating Lease Commitments</b> In addition to the amount of \$32,517 paid this period, the Club has the following future commitments on the current course		
lease: - no later than 12 months - later than 12 months but no later than 5 years	33,209 132,836	32,517 130,068 

2017	2016
\$	\$

## Note 15. Remuneration of Directors

The Directors of Gosford Golf Club Limited during the year were:

P Scholberg M Stimpson G Harrison P Martin D Snelson M Crookes M Snelson J Harrison G Chee L Morgan D Medcalf

Aggregate income received, or due and receivable, by the directors of Gosford Golf Club Limited from the company

Nil Nil

## Note 16. Related Party Disclosures

The directors also purchased goods from the company on the same terms and conditions available to the company's employees, members and guests.

## Note 17. Financial Reporting by Segments

The Club operates predominantly in one industry. The principal activity of the Club is that of operating a Golf Club registered under the Registered Club Act, 1976. The Club operates predominantly in one geographical area being Gosford, NSW.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 18. Cash Flow Information	φ	Φ
(a) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations With Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	52,177	100,084
Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities Depreciation	182,736	182,523
Changes in assets and liabilities Profit on sale of non-current assets (Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(7,273) 9,958	- 26,959
(Increase)/decrease in inventories (Increase)/decrease in other assets	5,697 4,062	6,184 (6,008)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(28,723) 22,173	10,370 (25,682)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(54,857)	(78,755)
Cash flow from operations	185,950	215,675

## Note 19. Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

## Note 20. Registered Office

The registered office address of the company is:

Racecourse Road Gosford NSW 2250

## Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Gosford Golf Club Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 24, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

P Scholberg Director G Harrison Director

Dated: September, 2017

## Independent Auditors Report to the Members of Gosford Golf Club Limited

## Report on the Financial Report

## Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Gosford Golf Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes member's funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

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

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June, 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

## Basis of Opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Gosford Club Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

#### Other Information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June, 2017, 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.

## Independent Audit Report To The Members Of Gosford Club Limited

### Other Information (continued...)

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this report.

### Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

## Independent Audit Report To The Members Of Gosford Golf Club Limited

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report (continued...)

- 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 significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

### FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

T R Davidson **Partner** 

155 The Entrance Road ERINA NSW 2250

Dated:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Detailed Trading Sta	itement	
Income		
Net bar trading Net poker machine trading Net function centre trading Net Keno trading Net match & pro shop trading Members subscriptions & fees Interest received Insurance recovery & out of period income Profit on sale of non-current assets Entrance/Car park fees Sundry income	54,948 119,211 89,122 5,594 727,646 462,894 130 16,543 7,273 21,412 15,829 1,520,602	30,757 158,978 64,441 4,588 662,548 448,336 201 29,979 - 2,713 19,267 1,421,808
Expenses		
Administrative expenses Course expenses House expenses	488,829 643,061 336,535 1,468,425	401,441 581,631 338,652 1,321,724
Net Operating Profit for year	52,177	100,084

	Bar Trading Statement	2017 \$	2016 \$
Income			
Bar Sales		493,773	439,432
Less: Cost of sales		(198,011)	(178,863)
Gross Profit on Bar Sales	-	295,762	260,569
Expenses	-		
Repairs, replacements & supplies		5,262	12,475
Staff costs		235,552	217,337
	-	240,814	229,812
Net Bar Trading Profit	-	54,948	30,757

## Poker Machine Trading Statement

Income		
Poker machine clearances	442,089	444,767
GST rebate	12,422	16,145
	454,511	460,912
Expenses		
Depreciation	6,996	11,291
Payouts	313,417	275,067
Monitoring services	7,232	7,151
Repairs and maintenance	7,655	8,425
	335,300	301,934
Net Poker Machine Trading Profit	119,211	158,978

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Function Centre & Bistro Trad	ling Statement	
Income Food sales Less: Cost of sales	469,693 (158,796)	391,930 (138,315)
Gross Profit from trading	310,897	253,615
Room hire Raffles Sundry income	64,481 16,895 13,720 405,993	92,537 13,729 12,554 372,435
Expenses Repairs, replacements & supplies Consumables Depreciation Staff costs Raffle costs Lucky badge prize Linen and laundry Conference materials Hosting Promotion costs Decorations Entertainment	10,617 388 3,852 253,277 18,477 - 17,003 524 9,352 3,381 - - - 316,871	28,915 755 1,689 233,936 16,965 2,659 16,139 455 4,259 2,050 154 18 307,994
Net Profit from Function Centre	89,122	64,441

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Keno Trading	Statement	
Income Commission Received	7,127	6,632
<b>Expenses</b> Stationery and repairs Maintenance	1,533	216 1,828
	1,533	2,044
Net Keno Trading Profit	5,594	4,588

	2017 \$	2016 \$	
Match and Pro Shop Trading Statement			
Income			
Sales – Bar Sales – Food Sales – Clubs, Clothing	173,485 46,369 192,340	130,414 36,533 207,070	
	412,194	374,017	
Less: Cost of sales	241,042	258,702	
Gross profit from trading	171,152	115,315	
Club storage Cart hire Sponsorship Voucher & balls pool Members competition fees Members green fees Visitors fees	14,827 173,504 12,472 77,230 317,551 35,816 333,102 1,135,654	11,146 167,136 7,900 100,206 316,743 35,382 312,795 1,066,623	
<b>Expenses</b> Amortisation and depreciation Cart leasing Club representative costs Interest Repairs and maintenance Replacements & supplies Sponsorship & prizes Trophies Staff costs Sundry	11,616 31,097 6,928 1,410 7,237 7,910 17,179 77,482 243,183 3,966 408,008	7,202 34,524 11,158 587 6,832 6,021 10,935 85,153 239,173 2,490 404,075	
Net Match Trading Profit (Loss)	727,646	662,548	

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Course Expenses		
Amortisation and depreciation	73,229	63,465
Lease rental – course (note 17)	33,209	32,517
Repairs and maintenance	195,259	170,592
Staff costs	338,469	313,250
Interest	2,895	1,807
	643,061	581,631
House Expenses		
Amenities	16,464	14,092
Amortisation and depreciation	88,313	100,565
Cleaning & rubbish removal	67,589	64,412
Fox Sports	6,240	6,060
Light & power	68,246	66,063
Repairs and maintenance	46,520	46,979
ТАВ	13,894	12,764
Water rates	29,269	27,717
	336,535	338,652

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Administrative Expenses		
Advertising	10,140	4,019
Auditors remuneration (note 4)	8,000	8,000
Bank charges	12,694	16,798
Committee expenses	-	298
Consulting fees	4,918	2,192
Insurance	106,660	93,125
Interest paid	34,055	41,394
Legal expenses	462	195
Licences	2,080	1,257
Payroll tax	21,264	18,877
Printing, postage, stationery and		
computer expenses	54,625	42,082
Rates and taxes	3,283	3,517
Repairs & maintenance	1,148	571
Salaries	175,823	121,947
Security	17,989	17,594
Staff training	1,063	-
Subscriptions	3,687	1,334
Sundry expenses	604	542
Superannuation	13,449	11,089
Rent ATM	(3,794)	(3,880)
Telephone	20,090	20,426
Wreaths	589	64
	488,829	401,441