

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st May 2024

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920

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Directors' Report

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 31st May, 2024.

Information on Directors

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

	Position	Occupation	Years on Board
Troy Radford	President	Plumbing Supervisor	16
Greg Miles	Snr Vice President	General Manager	13
Brent Hancock	Jnr Vice President	Business Owner	17
Mike Forbes	Treasurer	Company Manager	23
Peter Simpson	Director	Retired	20
Gary Reed	Director	Winemaker	14
Greg Hancock	Director	Managing Director	25
Bob Baldwin	Director	Self Employed	5
John Enright	Director	Sales Representative	3

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

Principal Activities

The company's principal activities during the year consisted of the operation of a Registered Club and the promotion and provision of sporting and social amenities to members and their guests.

Short-term and Long-term Objectives

The Company's short Term objectives are to:

- Promote the sport of game fishing through-out the community and general population.
- Provide facilities that members can enjoy.
- Form strategic business relationships in the community which will benefit the business.

The company's long-term objectives are to-

- Encourage sustainable fishing practices which will enhance our sport into the future.
- Educate members in the best practices of game fishing.
- Self regulate our sport, which encourages higher participation.

Strategies

To achieve its objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies.

- The company strives to educate staff, which will help in the retention of quality staff.
- The company establishes working relationships with relevant government bodies and also state and national affiliates.
- The club is committed to the sustainable future of game fishing: it will encourage all styles of fishing and will educate members in the best practices for sustainable fishing.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the company’s board of directors held during the year ended 31st May 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Meetings of Directors
Number of meetings held	11
Number of meetings attended by:	
Greg Hancock	5
Mike Forbes	7
Peter Simpson	8
Gary Reed	8
Troy Radford	11
Greg Miles	7
Brent Hancock	10
Bob Baldwin	6
John Enright	11

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 fishing member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 31st May 2024, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$10,060 (2023: \$9,260).

Auditors Independence Declaration

The lead auditor’s independence declaration for the year ended 31st May 2024 has been received and can be found on the following page.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors

.....
Troy Radford
Director

.....
Mike Forbes
Director
24th June 2024

**AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED**

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited. As the lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited for the year ended 31st May 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

24th June 2024
1/55 Donald Street
Nelson Bay NSW 2315
SB TOLHURST

MORLEY & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2024

	Note	2024	2023
Revenue	2	3,400,499.81	3,060,377.27
Employee benefits expense		<646,794.84>	<572,439.82>
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses		<155,084.00>	<162,238.00>
Finance Costs		<44,356.22>	<41,482.39>
Other expenses		<1,941,723.66>	<1,860,430.41>
Cost Of Goods Sold		<u><482,829.01></u>	<u><397,809.91></u>
Current year surplus before income tax		<u>129,712.08</u>	<u>193,659.96</u>
Income Tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable To members of the company		129,712.08	193,659.96

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST MAY 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents		126,504.66	133,612.97
Accounts Receivable and other debtors	3	28,907.17	8,632.18
Inventories	4	37,077.31	41,084.39
Other Current Assets	5	16,345.75	12,939.72
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>208,834.89</u>	<u>196,269.26</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	6,088,144.86	5,287,859.77
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,296,979.75</u>	<u>5,484,129.03</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease Liabilities	14	-	599.10
Accounts Payable & Other Payables	6	163,648.81	197,602.34
Employee Provisions	7	42,301.50	32,040.00
Borrowings	18	71,045.78	71,045.78
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>276,996.09</u>	<u>301,287.22</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	18	337,944.83	530,515.06
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>337,944.83</u>	<u>530,515.06</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>614,940.92</u>	<u>831,802.28</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>5,682,038.83</u>	<u>4,652,326.75</u>
EQUITY			
Reserves		3,144,574.89	2,244,574.89
Retained Surplus		2,537,463.94	2,407,751.86
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>5,682,038.83</u>	<u>4,652,326.75</u>

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LTD
ABN 25 292 918 920
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2024

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 31 st May 2022	2,214,091.90	2,244,574.89	4,458,666.79
Comprehensive Income	193,659.96	-	193,659.96
Balance at 31 st May 2023	<u>2,407,751.86</u>	<u>2,244,574.89</u>	<u>4,652,326.75</u>
Comprehensive Income	129,712.08	900,000.00	1,029,712.08
Balance at 31 st May 2024	<u>2,537,463.94</u>	<u>3,144,574.89</u>	<u>5,682,038.83</u>

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED

ABN: 25 292 918 920

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2024**

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Customers	3,323,714.58	3,052,497.85
Payment to Suppliers & Employees	<3,045,410.29>	<2,711,318.26>
Interest Received	2.03	1.14
Interest Paid	<44,356.22>	<41,482.39>
Subscriptions Received	52,234.61	53,017.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities (Note 2)	286,184.71	352,715.64
CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of Borrowing's	<193,169.33>	<286,697.84>
Proceeds of Borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	<193,469.33>	<286,697.84>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for Plant & Equipment	<105,623.69>	<207,006.55>
Proceeds of sale of Plant & Equipment	5,500.00	5,500.00
Net cashflows from investing activities	<100,123.69>	<201,506.55>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increase/<Decrease> in Cash Held	<7,108.31>	<135,488.75>
Cash at Beginning of Financial Year	133,612.97	269,101.72
Cash at End of Financial Year (Note 1)	126,504.66	133,612.97
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NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

1. Reconciliation of Cash

For the purpose of the Statement of Cashflows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the financial year, as shown in the statement of cashflows, is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows.

Cash at bank- constant credit	18,422.10	36,368.75
Cash at Bank	40,969.85	7,820.90
Cash on Hand	23,300.00	23,300.00
Keno Float	300.00	300.00
Cash at Bank – Keno Account	5,895.09	6,457.08
ATM Float	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cash at Bank – Greater Account	5,683.55	3,058.86
CommBank Account	21,934.07	46,307.38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	126,504.66	133,612.97
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

2. Reconciliation of cash flows from Operating Activities with Net Current Year Surplus.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Net current Year Surplus	129,712.08	193,659.96
Increase in Debtors	<20,274.99>	39,389.02
Decrease in Inventories	4 007.08	<15,172.03>
Depreciation	155,084.00	162,238.00
Increase in Accruals	6,090.04	301.72
Increase in Prepayments	<3,406.03>	<2,909.36>
Increase in Other Creditors	6,929.31	2,622.79
Decrease in Trade Creditors	<4,371.96>	<29,436.73>
Increase in Subscriptions in Advance	238.11	1,299.63
Increase in Staff Leave Provisions	10,261.50	7,407.02
Decrease in Input Tax Credits	6,427.28	<9,051.11>
Increase in GST Payable	988.29	159.73
Profit on Disposal	<5,500.00>	-
Loss on Disposal	-	2,207.00
	286,184.71	352,715.64

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY 2024

The financial statements cover Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited as an individual entity, incorporated & domiciled in Australia. Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 24th June 2024 by the directors of the company.

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit company for financial reporting purposes under Australian accounting standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual 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.

Accounting Policies

a) Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are measured at their fair value based on valuations by external independent valuers.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the 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 impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(j) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the assets 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 recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal 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 assets useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is available 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:

Poker Machines	20%
Plant, Fixtures & Fittings	15% - 30%
Carpets	27%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the 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 surplus.

b) Inventories

All inventories are valued at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

c) Income Tax

The company has not provided for income tax, as it is currently exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

d) Leases

The Company as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as a short-term leases (lease with remaining lease term 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Company as lessor

The Company leases buildings to external parties

Upon entering into each contract as a lessor the company assesses if the lease is a finance or operating lease.

The contract is classified as a finance lease when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases not within this definition are classified as operating leases.

Rental income received from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the specific lease.

Initial direct costs incurred into an operating lease (e.g. legal cost, cost to setup) are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income due under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the moment of the company's net investment in the leases.

When a contract is determined to include lease and non-lease components the company applies AASB 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

e) Employee Provisions

Short – term employee provisions

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and annual leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

Other long-term employee provisions

Provision is made for employees' long service and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

Long service leave entitlements have been calculated for employees with more than 5 years' service. They have been calculated at the (undiscounted) amount expected to be paid when liability is settled

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current employee provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current employee provisions.

f) Revenue

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the Customers.

Interest revenue is recognised as it is received.

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

g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). 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 in the cash flow statement on a net basis.

h) Cash and cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

i) Comparative Figures

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

j) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the assets are not held primarily for their ability to generate net cash inflows – that is, they are specialised assets held for continuing use of their service capacity – the recoverable amounts are expected to be materially the same as fair value.

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.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued individual asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

k.) Accounts Receivable & Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as rent receivable from tenants. 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 recognised at fair value.

l.) Accounts Payable & Other Payables

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

m.) Provisions

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

n.) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

o.) Fair Value of Assets & Liabilities

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

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

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific assets or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined

using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

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

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

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

p) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Company

There are no new or amended accounting standards which had an impact on the company during this reporting period.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
2. SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		
Operating profit before income tax has been determined after		
Charging as Expenses:		
Finance Costs	44,356.22	41,482.39
Depreciation	155,084.00	162,238.00
Employee Leave Provisions	10,261.50	8,674.84
Audit Fees	24,175.00	23,291.52
Operating Revenue		
Included in operating profit are the following Items of operating revenue:		
Sales Revenue	1,305,516.98	1,117,540.88
Other Operating Revenue		
Rent & Outgoings Received	167,565.54	149,221.16
Subscriptions	52,234.61	51,717.67
Poker Machine Clearances	1,774,868.17	1,662,947.30
Interest Received	2.03	1.14
Fishing Tournaments	16,413.39	8,840.18
Sundry Income	83,899.09	70,108.94
	3,400,499.81	3,060,377.27

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE & OTHER DEBTORS		
Trade Debtors	28,907.17	8,632.18

Credit Risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with the respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties.

	Current	>30 Days Past due	>60 Days Past due	>90 Days Past due	Total
2024	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Account Receivable	21,172.33	7,734.84	-	-	28,907.17
Total	21,172.33	7,734.84	-	-	28,907.17
2023					
Accounts Receivable	8,276.80	-	-	355.38	8,632.18
Total	8,276.80	-	-	355.38	8,632.18

4. INVENTORIES

Stock on Hand – Bar - At cost	37,077.31	41,084.39
	37,077.31	41,084.39

5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepayments	16,345.75	12,939.72
	16,345.75	12,939.72

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE & OTHER PAYABLES

Other Creditors	35,745.58	28,816.27
Trade Creditors	67,170.82	121,797.38
Subscriptions in Advance	4,440.97	4,202.86
Input Tax Credits	<7,344.70>	<13,771.98>
GST Payable	13,798.75	12,810.46
Accrued Charges	49,837.39	43,747.35
	163,648.81	197,602.34

The average credit period on accounts payable and other payables (excluding GST payable) is one month. No interest is payable on outstanding payables during this period.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
7. EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS		
Opening balance at 1 st June 2023	32,040.00	24,632.98
Additional provisions raised during the year	39,792.24	35,266.99
Amounts used	<u><29,530.74></u>	<u><27,859.97></u>
Balance at 31 st May 2024	42,301.50	32,040.00
Analysis of employee provisions		
Current:		
Annual leave entitlements	26,240.25	20,953.31
Long service leave	<u>9,540.03</u>	<u>11,086.69</u>
Total current employee provisions	<u>35,780.28</u>	<u>32,040.00</u>
Non-current:		
Long service leave entitlements	<u>6,521.62</u>	-
	<u>42,301.50</u>	<u>32,040.00</u>

Employee provisions represent amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave. The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement. The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

8. MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up the constitution states that each fishing member is required to contribute a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company.

		2024	2023
At 31 st May 2024 the number of financial members was:	Social	2,298	1,925
	Fishing	503	463
	Life	6	7

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors in the course of carrying out their duties at meetings and on other occasions are provided with meals and liquor on a complimentary basis. All other transactions with Directors are at normal terms and conditions no more favourable than available to other parties.

10. RESERVES

Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus records the revaluation of non-current assets.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Asset Revaluation Reserve Opening Balance	2,244,574.89	2,244,574.89
Revaluation movement	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>2,244,574.89</u>	<u>2,244,574.89</u>

11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and hire purchase liabilities.

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

a) Interest Rate Risk

The company enters its investment and borrowings at the interest rate prevailing at the time of the initial transaction. Other than bank overdraft facilities and the Debenture bank account all transactions are entered into at a fixed rate of interest. The company's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective average interest rate for each class of financial asset and liability is set out below.

	2024				
	Floating Interest rate	Fixed interest maturing in:		Non interest bearing	Total
		1 year Or less	Over 1 year to 5 years		
Financial assets					
Cash & Cash equivalents	92,904.62	-	-	33,600.00	126,504.62
Receivables	-	-	-	28,907.17	28,907.17
	<u>92,904.62</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,507.17</u>	<u>155,411.79</u>
Financial Liabilities					
Trade & Sundry Payables	-	-	-	109,370.45	109,370.45
Borrowings	408,990.61	-	-	-	4 08,990.61
	<u><316,085.99></u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>109,370.45</u>	<u><362,949.27></u>
Net Financial Assets/<Liabilities>					

	2023				
	Floating Interest rate	Fixed interest maturing in:		Non interest bearing	Total
		1 year Or less	Over 1 year to 5 years		
Financial assets					
Cash & Cash equivalents	100,012.97	-	-	33,600.00	133,612.97
Receivables	-	-	-	8,632.18	8,632.18
	<u>100,012.97</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,232.18</u>	<u>142,245.15</u>
Financial Liabilities					
Trade & Sundry Payables	-	-	-	149,652.13	149,652.13
Borrowings	601,560.84	-	-	-	601,560.84
	<u>601,560.84</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>149,652.13</u>	<u>751,212.97</u>
Net Financial Assets/<Liabilities>	<u><501,547.87></u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u><107,419.95></u>	<u><608,967.82></u>

b) Liquidity Risk

The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

c) *Credit Risk*

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

d) *Net Fair Values*

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised at balance date are at the values as disclosed in the balance sheet and the notes thereto.

The directors have considered the further application of the balance of AASB 132 “Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Instruments” and believe the balance of the standard is not applicable to the financial statements as the Company’s exposure to interest rate risk is low and the information required to be specified resulting from the application of the standard is not material.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
12. PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT		
Freehold Land & Building at valuation	2,650,000.00	1,750,000.00
Land & Buildings restaurant & valuation	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00
Glasses & Crockery	10,452.65	10,452.65
Plant & Equipment at Cost	365,932.77	354,812.52
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<320,735.19>	<304,783.19>
	45,197.58	50,029.33
Motor Vehicles	<59,545.17>	59,545.17
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	56,402.72	<55,677.72>
	3,142.45	3,867.45
Bar Equipment	84,192.11	82,537.91
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<70,073.46>	<63,144.46>
	14,118.65	19,393.45
Fixtures & Fittings – at cost	88,086.88	86,664.88
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<86,665.80>	<86,123.80>
	1,421.08	541.08
Floor Coverings	37,469.77	37,469.77
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<37,469.77>	<37,469.77>
	-	-
Poker machine at cost	546,969.06	544,969.06
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<383,516.64>	<345,149.64>
	163,452.42	199,819.42
Weighbridge Costs	32,966.22	31,121.92
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<9,637.00>	<6,525.00>
	23,329.22	24,596.92
Building Improvements- Giannis	82,657.96	82,657.96
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<39,970.11>	<35,862.11>
	42,687.85	46,795.85
Building Improvements – Shoal Bay at cost	2,116,938.94	2,109,111.30
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<242,505.56>	<189,926.56>
	1,874,433.38	1,919,184.74
Building Improvements Chemist at cost	130,824.88	130,824.88
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<45,916.00>	<42,646.00>
	84,908.88	88,178.88
	6,088,144.86	5,287,859.77

Movements in carrying amounts.

Movements in the carrying amount for each class of property plant & equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

2024	Land and Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,925,000.00	2,362,859.77	5,287,859.77
Additions at cost	-	55,369.09	55,369.09
Revaluation	900,000.00	-	900,000.00
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	<155,084.00>	<155,084.00>
Carrying amount at end of the year	<u>3,825,000.00</u>	<u>2,263,144.86</u>	<u>6,088,144.86</u>

2023	Land and Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,925,000.00	2,306,854.02	5,231,854.02
Additions at cost	-	225,951.00	225,951.00
Disposals	-	<7,707.25>	<7,707.25>
Depreciation expense	-	<162,238.00>	<162,238.00>
Carrying amount at end of the year	<u>2,925,000.00</u>	<u>2,362,859.77</u>	<u>5,287,859.77</u>

Asset Revaluations

The revaluations of freehold land and buildings were based on the assessment of their current market value.

The independent valuation of 55 Shoal Bay Road was carried out on 15th August 2014 by T.J Morton FAPI.

The independent valuation of 57 Shoal Bay Road was carried out on the 4th August 2021 by Knight frank Newcastle. The board of directors will obtain a new valuation for both properties prior to the end of the 2025 year.

13. INTERESTS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Remuneration Practices

The directors of the company were not paid for their services.

The general manager of the company is paid based on the appropriate club industry award rate. He was not paid for his services as company secretary.

The executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 11% and do not receive any other retirement benefits.

All remuneration paid to executives and directors are valued at the cost to the company and expensed.

Specified Executives

Clubs NSW define specified executives as the secretary of the club, a person appointed under section 34A as the manager of any premises of the club, any other person paid more than \$100,000 involved in the general administration, liquor or gaming operations of a club who is one of the five highest paid employees.

The specified executives are:

Nigel Rushworth

Employment Contracts of Directors and Specified Executive

The company has entered into an Australian Workplace Agreement with the General Manager. This agreement very closely mirrors the Club Industry Award.

	2024	2023
a) Key management personnel		
Key management personnel Compensation	\$138,927.83	\$125,541.52

b) Other related parties.

The managers partner and daughter received wages & superannuation payments of \$114,163.94

14. Right of Use Assets

The Entity's lease portfolio includes the Senpos machine. These leases have a 5year lease term.

- i. AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet.

Right of use assets	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Leased equipment	-	17,777.00
Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>17,776.00</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1.00</u>
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
ii. Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	116.00

15. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

16. ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the entity is
Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited
55A Shoal Bay Road
Shoal Bay NSW 2315

The principal place of business is
Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited
57 Shoal Bay Road
Shoal Bay NSW 2315

17. CORE PROPERTY

The club's property at 55 Shoal Bay Road and 57 Shoal Bay Road Shoal Bay are core properties as defined in Section 41J (2) of the Registered Clubs Act.

18. BORROWINGS

	2024	2023
Current	\$	\$
Commbank Loan	71,045.78	71,045.78
Lease Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>599.10</u>
	<u>71,045.78</u>	<u>71,644.88</u>
Non-Current		
Commbank Loan	337,944.83	530,515.06
	<u>337,944.83</u>	<u>530,515.06</u>

- (i) The lease liabilities are secured by a lien over the Club's Senpos machine

- (ii) The Commbank Loan is currently at an interest rate of 7.5% Repayments are on a principal & interest basis.

- (iii) The Commbank Account has an overdraft facility of \$120,000.00 attached. This facility is currently unused.

19. MEMBERS GUARANTEE

The Company incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each fishing member is required to contribute to a maximum of \$20 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2024, the number of fishing members was 503 (2023:436).

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are guaranteed to fund its operations and that returns from investments are maximised within tolerable risk parameters. The board ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The Company's capital consists of the financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively manages capital by assessing the company's financial risks and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debt levels.

There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the entity since the previous year.

The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Total borrowings	408,990.61	602,159.94
Total trade and other payables	163,648.81	197,602.34
Less cash on hand	<u><126,504.66></u>	<u><133,612.97></u>
Net debt	446,134.76	666,149.31
Total equity (retained surplus and reserves)	<u>5,682,038.83</u>	<u>4,652,326.75</u>
Total capital	<u>6,128,173.59</u>	<u>5,318,476.06</u>
Gearing ratio	7.28%	12.53%

NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED
ABN: 25 292 918 920
DIRECTORS DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited the directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and
 - a) Comply with Australian Accounting Standards and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31st May 2024 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.

T. RADFORD
DIRECTOR

M. FORBES
DIRECTOR

Dated 24th June 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWCASTLE & PORT STEPHENS GAME FISH CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish Club Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31st May 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Newcastle & Port Stephens Game Fish 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 31st May 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conduct 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 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 (including independence standards) (the code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the code.

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 31st May 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the registered entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

**S.B. Tolhurst FCA
MORLEY & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Nelson Bay NSW 2315
24th June 2024