COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263 FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

DIRECTORS

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

NAME	OCCUPATION	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE DIRECTORSHIP
Piercy, J.J.	Retiree	12
Carter, M.G.	Retiree	14
Dubos, J. E.	Rugby Coach	9
Murphy, T.M. (Resigned 11/1/21)	Retiree	10
James, G.P.	WHS Professional	4
Watts, G.J.	Consultant	2
Rugless, Mark (Appointed 24/8/20)	Chief Information	1
	Officer	
Doyle, C. (Appointed 27/2/21)	Administration	1
	Officer	

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

COMPANY SECRETARY

The person who held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year was Mr Stephen Price. Mr Price was appointed to the position on 15 Oct 2020. Prior to his appointment, Mr Aidan Reynolds and Ms Danielle Wood (Acting company secretary) were the incumbencies. All the above executives have extensive management experience in the hospitality industry.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was community club operations. There were no other significant changes in the nature of the company's principal activities during the financial year.

OBJECTIVES

The company's short-term objectives are to:

- -- provide a food and beverage service to members
- -- provide a safe and comfortable environment

The company's long-term objectives are to:

- · ensure the financial viability of the club
- · maintain the club to the best of standards for its members

STRATEGIES

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

- · marketing to its members
- -- providing the best food offering available
- · keeping prices low
- · restructuring operating hours

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The club measures its own performance through the use of mainly qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved.

OPERATING RESULTS

The profit of the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$302,207 (2021 - \$386,879).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Since the first Sydney lockdown in March 2020, the club has gradually regained momentum in its trading operations. But the trend was disrupted in June 2021 when COVID-19 again forced the club to stop trading.

Despite the COVID-19 impact, after-tax profit of profit declined by only \$84,672. A contributing factor has been the receipt of the Commonwealth government's subsidy in the form of Cash Boost grant and JobKeeper.

During the financial year, the club has carried out renovation work on level 2 of its premises. As at the date of this Report, the renovation work has been completed.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

No significant changes in the state of affairs of the company occurred during the financial year other than the club's level 2 renovation work and the take-up of a bank loan to finance to project.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

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. Because the level 2 renovation work has been completed, both the Board and management look to improved trading activities as soon as the travel restrictions ease.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors do not expect any developments to occur in the operations of the company which would affect expected results of operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The company's operations are not subject to significant environmental regulation under the law of the Commonwealth and State.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, 13 meetings of directors (including regular and special) were held. Attendances were:

Directors	Special Responsibilities	Number Eligible	Number Attended
		to Attend	
Piercy, J.J.		13	13
Carter, M.G.	Vice-President	13	12
Dubos, J.E.	President	13	13
Murphy, T.M.		7	7
James, G.P.		13	13
Watts, G.J.		13	13
Rugless, M.		10	9
Doyle, C.		5	5

INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS OR AUDITOR

During or since the end of the financial year the company has given an indemnity or entered an agreement to indemnify, or paid or agreed to pay insurance premiums as follows:

The company has paid premiums to insure each of the following officers against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the company. The amount of the premium was \$2,539 for the officers below:

Piercy, J.J.

Carter, M.G.

Dubos, J.

Murphy, T.M.

James, G. P.

Watts, G.J

Rugless, M.

Doyle, C.

Reynolds, A.J.

Wood, D.

Price, S.

MEMBERS' LIABILITY

The company has only financial members by classification. Financial members are liable to contribute up to \$2 in the event of the wind-up of the company. As at 30 June 2021, there were 5,184 members.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on the page immediately following the directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the COOGEE, 6 September 2021	he	Воа	ard	of	Þire	ect	ørs
COOGEE, 6 September 2021	The state of the s	1	1	ıl	1.1		1

Director

J, Dubo

Director

M.G. Carter

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 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.

WONG & FERGUSSON Chartered Accountants

G. Wong

Date: 6 September 2021

Address: Suite 909, 99 Bathurst Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENEDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	2	3,112,710	3,250,096
Employee benefits expense		-873,869	-970,825
Depreciation expense		455,738	377,888
Advertising expense		-7,766	-10,469
Auditor's remuneration - audit & non-audit services		-24,000	-24,000
Directors' honoraria		0	0
Accountancy expense - stocktake		-5,500	-5,500
Finance costs	3	-10,355	-1,063
Other expenses		-2,187,613	-2,069,370
Profit/(loss) before income tax		459,345	546,757
Income tax expense	4	-157,138	-159,878
Profit/(loss) attributable to members of the entity		302,207	386,879
Net profit/(loss) for the year Other comprehensive income:		302,207	386,879
Revaluation gain/-loss on land & buildings, net of tax		0	3,433,330
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0	3,433,330
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		302,207	3,820,209
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to members of the entity		302,207	3,820,209

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	7	293,201	272,911
Trade and other receivables	8	184,071	170,111
Inventories	9	30,412	32,319
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		507,684	475,341
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10	28,333,667	26,334,427
Deferred tax assets	11	9,444	8,332
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		28,343,111	26,342,759
TOTAL ASSETS		28,850,795	26,818,100
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	12	194,609	294,528
Financial liabilities	13	1,869,186	100,199
Current tax liabilities	14	46,034	4,056
Provisions	15	144,489	125,047
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,254,318	523,830
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			•
Financial liabilities	13	0	0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,254,318	523,830
NET ASSETS		26,596,477	26,294,270
EQUITY			
Reserves	16	24,211,636	24,211,636
Retained earnings		2,384,841	2,082,634
TOTAL EQUITY		26,596,477	26,294,270

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
	-	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2019		1,695,755	20,778,307	22,474,062
Profit/(loss) attributable to members		386,879		386,879
Revaluation increment/(decrement)			3,433,329	3,433,329
Balance at 30 June 2020	_	2,082,634	24,211,636	26,294,270
Profit/(loss) attributable to members		302,207		302,207
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	×		E	
Balance at 30 June 2021	_	2,384,841	24,211,636	26,596,477

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED ABN 24 000 085 263 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		5,185,598	5,637,824
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,375,373)	(4,949,241)
Interest received		172	63
Finance costs		(10,355)	(1,063)
Income tax paid	s-	(129,714)	(200,242)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	19	670,328	487,341
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(2,419,025)	(563,619)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(2,419,025)	(563,619)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds on borrowings		1,768,987	100,100
Repayment of borrowings			(98,901)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		1,768,987	1,199
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		20,290	(75,079)
Cash at beginning of year		272,911	347,990
Cash at end of year	7	293,201	272,911

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report covers Coogee Legion Ex-service Club Limited as an individual entity. Coogee Legion Ex-service Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board 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 a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 6 September 2021 by the directors of the company.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report.

a. Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the economic entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

b. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost, the company being a not-for-profit entity. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Freehold Property

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

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

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

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

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

The revaluation of freehold land and buildings has not taken account of the potential capital gains tax on assets acquired after the introduction of capital gains tax.

Plant & Equipment

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

The **depreciable** amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset

Depreciation Rate

Buildings

2.5%

Plant and equipment

0-100%

d. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments 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 recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any 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.

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

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are either 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 investments

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(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 will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a "loss event"), which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered 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 into profit or loss at this point.

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

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

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

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised 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 have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of noncash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the entity reviews the carrying values 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 to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over it recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

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.

f. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. 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, plus related oncosts. 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.

g. 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 results and that outflow can be reliably measured.

h. Cash on Hand

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

i. Revenue

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

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

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

j. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (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 asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from 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.

k. 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. 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 payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

I. Comparative Figures

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

m. Change in Accounting Policy

The company has not changed its accounting policy for the year ended 30 June 2021.

n. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Company. The directors have decided not to early-adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. Their assessment of the pronouncements that are relevant to the Company and applicable in future reporting periods is considered to be immaterial.

o. Going Concern under COVID-19

The Company operates in the hospital industry. Its cash inflows from trading came to a complete halt when the NSW government ordered the compulsory closure of trading activities on 26 June 2021. As at the date of this report, the Sydney lockdown is still in effect. However the Board of Directors believe that the company can remain a going concern for the following reasons:

- a. operating expenses have been kept to a minimum. In particular, wages are being paid to only a handful of employees who are on reduced hours
- b. the company has been a beneficiary of the NSW government's cash grant scheme. The cash grant funds will continue to come in for as long as the lockdown prevails
- the company's major banker National Australia Bank has pledged its continued support by extending its loan facility to expire in Sep 2024

				2021	2020
				\$	\$
NOT	E 2: R	EVENUE			
Oper	ating a	activities			
-	sale	of goods & services	2a	3,112,538	3,250,033
-	inter	est	2b	172	63
Total	Reve	nue	-	3,112,710	3,250,096
	Reve	enue includes:	_		
	2a	Commonwealth Cash Grant		50,000	50,000
	2a	JobKeeper subsidy		168,000	78,000
	2b	Interest from other persons		172	63
			1	2021	2020
				\$	\$
		PERFORMANCE RESULT FI YACTIVITIES	ROM		
a.	Expe	nses			
	Cost	of sales		502,196	580,592
	Fina	nce costs:			
	-	external		10,355	1,063
b.	Signi	ficant Revenue and Expenses			
	expe	following significant revenue and ense items are relevant in explair inancial performance:			
		t/(Loss) on disposal of gaming hines			(3,075)

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
	NOTE 4: INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
a.	The components of tax expense comprise:		
	Current tax	158,250	156,264
	Deferred tax	(1,112)	3,614
		157,138	159,878
	Imputation credits are built up through tax payments but cannot be used as no dividend can be paid as a non-profit entity		
b.	The prima facie tax payable on operating profit is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
	Prima facie tax payable on profit/ (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax at 26% (2020 - 27.5%)	119,430	150,358
	Add: effect of income tax computation under the mutuality principle	37,708	9,520
	Income Tax Expense	157,138	159,878

NOTE 5: DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No remuneration was received or receivable by all directors in connection with the management of the company.

The names of directors who have held office during the financial year, or received remuneration are:

Piercy, J.J.

Lasker, C.A. (Resigned 15/12/19)

Carter, M.G.

Dubos, J.E.

Lasker, G. (Retired 3/11/19)

Murphy, T.M. (Resigned 11/1/21)

James, G.P.

Watts, G. J. (Appointed 3/11/19)

Nunn, I.D. (Appointed 13/1/20 & Resigned 29/6/20)

Doyle, C. (Appointed 27/2/21)

		2021	2020
		\$	\$
NOT	E 6: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Rem	uneration of auditor of the company for:		
	auditing the financial report	12,000	6,000
	other services including taxation services	12,000	18,000
		24,000	24,000

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NOTE 7: CASH ON HAND		
Cash at bank	187,471	177,181
Tills & float	100,000	90,000
Deposits at call	5,730	5,730
	293,201	272,911
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash	293,201	272,911
	2021 \$	2020 \$
NOTE OF TRADE AND OTHER	Ф	Φ
NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade debtors	42,390	52,766
Other debtors and prepayments	141,681	117,345
	184,071	170,111
All receivables are expected to be settled within their terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customers. No impairment provision has been raised.		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NOTE 9: INVENTORIES	Ψ	7
At cost		
Liquor stock	30,412	32,319
•	30,412	32,319

	2021 \$	2020 \$
NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and Buildings (Core Property)		
Freehold land at valuation	19,000,000	19,000,000
	19,000,000	19,000,000
	2	
Buildings at valuation	8,800,042	6,500,000
Less accumulated depreciation	204,321	0
	8,595,721	6,500,000
Total Land and Buildings	27,595,721	25,500,000
Plant and equipment - at cost	3,569,422	3,414,486
Less accumulated depreciation	2,831,476	2,580,059
Total Plant and Equipment	737,946	834,427
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	28,333,667	26,334,427

The company's land and buildings at 30 June 2021 were based on directors' valuation. Their carrying amounts at 30 June 2020 were as per independent valuers Global Valuation Services.

No provision for deferred income tax is raised in respect of any potential capital gains tax as the club's freehold property was acquired prior to the commencement date of the capital gains tax legislation.

For the above independent valuation, the methods of valuation have been Capitalisation of Net Income and Direct Sales Comparison approach. For the directors' valuation, the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers in their most recent revaluation. The directors have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that the carrying amount does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings.

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

	Freehold Land \$	Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Total	
Balance at the beginning of year	19,000,000	6,500,000	834,427	26,334,427	
Additions		2,300,042	154,936	2,454,978	
Disposals					
Revaluation increments/(decrements)					
Depreciation expense		204,321	251,417	455,738	
Carrying amount at the end of year	19,000,000	8,595,721	737,946	28,333,667	
		202	1	2020	
		\$		\$	
NOTE 11: DEFERRED TAX ASSET	S				
Deferred tax assets comprise:					
Provisions		9,44	4	8,332	
Movements:					
Opening balance		8,33		11,946	
(Charge)/credit to income statemen	t	1,112		(3,614)	
Closing balance		9,44	4	8,332	
NOTE 12: PAYABLE		202	1	2020	
		\$		\$	
Unsecured liabilities					
Trade payables		132,6	07 2	227,510	
Sundry payables and accrued expe	nses	62,00	02	67,018	

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NOTE 13: FINANCIAL LIABILITIES CURRENT		
Bank loan secured	1,869,186	100,199
-	1,869,186	100,199
The above loan facility matures in Sep 2021. On maturity, the lender National Australia Bank would refinance the loan for 3 years to mature in Sep 2024		
NON-CURRENT		
Bank loan secured	0	0
-	0	0
-		
a. Total current and non-current	1,869,186	100,199
b. The carrying amount of non-current assets pledged as security are: First mortgage		
Freehold land and buildings	27,595,721	25,500,000
c. The bank loan is secured by a registered first mortgage over the freehold properties of the company.		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NOTE 14: CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES	30 1 77	
Income tax/(Prepaid income tax)	46,034	4,056
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
NOTE 15: PROVISIONS		
CURRENT		
Employee entitlements	144,489	125,047
Mayamanta		
Movements:	125,047	184,777
Opening balance (Charge)/credit to income statement	19,442	(59,730)
Closing balance	144,489	125,047
-	111,400	

2020 2021 \$

\$

NOTE 16: RESERVES

The asset revaluation reserve records the revaluation of non-current assets, specifically freehold land and buildings.

24,211,636 24,211,636

NOTE 17: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Directors' Christmas Dinner, Refreshments and Event Attendances

All directors and their spouses, as well as guests by invitation, attend the club's Christmas dinner every year. The 2020/21 Christmas dinner cost \$1,673 (2019/20 \$813). At the 2020/21 Christmas dinner, directors and guests were also given Christmas hampers which cost \$1,250.

Commencing the 2012/13 year, the directors are also provided with complimentary drinks and food when they visit the club for board meetings. The 2020/21 food and beverage cost was \$5,265 (2019/20 \$1,600).

During the reporting year, directors also attended luncheon and charity events which cost \$3,743 (2019/20 \$1,143).

Contracts with Directors

All Directors provide their services to the club on an honorary basis except for:

- Director Christine Lasker who also provided her entertainment compere service through her trading entity Starshak Entertainment. For the 2019/20 year, no payment was made to her trading entity Starshak Entertainment (2019/20 \$10,800).
- Director Gary Watts who also provided his management consulting service through his trading entity GJW Consultancy. For the 2019/20 year, no payment was made for the above service (2019/20 \$18,760).

NOTE 18: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company was not a party in any litigation at the end of the financial year.

	2021	2020 \$
NOTE 19: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	\$	Φ
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax		
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	302,207	386,879
Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities		
Depreciation	455,738	377,888
(Profit)/loss on disposal and write-off of property, plant and equipment		3,075
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other debtors	(13,960)	(78,145)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	1,907	1,888
(Increase)/Decrease in future tax benefit	(1,112)	3,614
Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	(135,872)	(139,268)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee provisions	19,442	(59,730)
Increase/(Decrease) in income taxes payable	41,978	(8,860)
Cash flows from operations	670,328	487,341

NOTE 20: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. Overview

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

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

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Financial assets			
Cash on Hand	7	293,201	272,911
Trade and other receivables	8	184,071	170,111
		477,272	443,022
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
— Trade and other payables	12	194,609	294,528
— Borrowings	13	1,869,186	100,199
		2,063,795	394,727

b. Financial Risk Management Policies

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

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

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for company operations.

The company does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2021.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed using a mixed and floating rate debt. The company minimises interest rate risk exposure by repaying borrowings when surplus cash is available.

ii. Liquidity risk

The company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows.

iii. 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 statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

There were no material amounts of collateral held as security at 30 June 2021.

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the company.

Credit risk is reviewed regularly by the directors. It arises from exposures to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions.

iv. Foreign currency risk

The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

v. Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

c. Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments.

	Total Co Cash	ntractual Flow	Withir	ı Year	1 to 5	Years	Over 5	Years
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial Assets:								
Cash on Hand	293,201	272,911	293,201	272,911				
Receivables	184,071	170,111	184,071	170,111				
Total Anticipated								
Inflows:	477,272	443,022	477,272	443,022				

Financial Liabilities	s				
Payables	194,609	294,528	194,609	294,528	
Hire Purchase Liabilities					
Bank Loan#	1,869,186	100,199	1,869,186	100,199	
Total Anticipated Outflows:	2,063,795	394,727	2,063,795	394,727	
Net Inflow/(Outflow)	(1,586,523)	48,295	(1,586,523)	48,295	

[#] These outflows show the expected repayment of the bank loan on maturity before allowing for refinance proceeds.

d. Net Fair Values

The net fair values of listed investments, if any, have been valued at the quoted market bid price at balance date adjusted for transaction costs expected to be incurred. For other assets and other liabilities net fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in a standardised form other than listed investments. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the company intends to hold these assets to maturity.

e. Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates, commodity and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at balance date would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2021	\$	\$
+/- 2% in interest rates on borrowings	35,245	35,245
+/- 2% in interest bearing investments	1,858	1,858

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2020	\$	\$
+/- 2% in interest rates on borrowings	1,883	1,883
+/- 2% in interest bearing investments	1,907	1,907

NOTE 21: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The company measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition

-financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;

-available-for-sale financial assets; and

-freehold land and buildings.

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

Valuation techniques

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

a. The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy

		30 June 2021				
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Recurring fair value measurements Financial assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
shares in listed companies						
Available-for-sale financial assets:						
shares in listed companies						
Total financial assets recognised at fair value						
Non-financial assets						
Freehold land	10		19,000,000		19,000,000	
Freehold buildings	10		8,595,721		8,595,721	
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value			27,595,721		27,595,721	

The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement as at the balance sheet date

The fair value measurement amounts of freehold land were in respect of the company's buildings in Coogee located in close proximity to the Sydney CBD, which are used for club members' and commercial rental purposes. The 2020 report by Global Valuation Services has adopted a methodology exploring 'Highest and Best Use' as prescribed under Accounting Standard AASB116 and AASB13 whereby the valuer has valued the area currently occupied by the club on an alternate use basis, i.e. commercial occupation, and all other areas in line with the current lease structures.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period.

30 June 2020

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements					
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
 shares in listed companies 					
Available-for-sale financial assets:					
 shares in listed companies 					
Total financial assets recognised at fair value					
Non-financial assets					
Freehold land	10		19,000,000		19,000,000
Freehold buildings	10		6,500,000		6,500,000
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value			25,500,000		25,500,000

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period.

b. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair Value at 30 June 2020	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
	\$		
Non-financial assets			
Freehold land ⁽ⁱ⁾	19,000,000	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per square metre; market borrowing rate
Freehold buildings ⁽ⁱ⁾	6,500,000	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar properties; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per square metre; market borrowing rate
	0,500,000	_now memodology	
	25,500,000	_	

(i) The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the company to determine Level 2 fair values.

c. Disclosed Fair Value Measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are disclosed in the notes:

- accounts receivable and other debtors;
- accounts payable and other payables; and

The following table provides the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the disclosed fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety and a description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used:

Description	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
Assets				
Accounts receivable and other debtors	8, 20	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and other payables	12, 20	3	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar liabilities

There has been no change in the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the financial statements.

NOTE 22: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its mentoring programs and that returns from investments are maximised within tolerable risk parameters. The directors ensure 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 entity's capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

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

Management's strategy to control the capital of the entity entails lowering the gearing ratio % over time. The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2020 are as follows:

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Total borrowings	13	1,869,186	100,199
Less Cash on Hand	7	293,201	272,911
Net debt		1,575,985	0
Total equity (reserves & retained earnings)		26,596,477	26,294,270
Total capital		28,172,462	26,294,270
Gearing ratio		6%	0%

NOTE 23: COMPANY DETAILS

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

Coogee Legion Ex-Service Club Limited 200 Arden Street COOGEE NSW 2034

NOTE 24: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, The company's constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards any outstanding obligations of the company. As at 30 June 2021, the number of members was 5,184 (2020 5,653).

NOTE 25: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

The company had capital expenditure commitments for the renovation of level 2 of its premises. As at 30 June 2021, the unexpended value of the capital work contract was \$1,427,254 (2020 \$0).

The directors of the company declare that:

- the accompanying financial statements being the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to and forming part of the financial statements, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
 - a. comply with Accounting Standards; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2021 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 ma	de in accordance	e with a	resolution	of the	Board of
Directors.	1	Λ	0		

COOGEE, 6 September 2021

Director

Director

. Dubos

M.Ğ. Carter

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Coogee Legion Ex-service Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, 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 significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Coogee Legion Ex-service 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 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the 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 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 30 June 2021, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Gary Wong:	
Wong & Fergusson:	
Address: Suite 909, 99 Bathurst Street SYDNEY NSW 2000	

Dated: 6 September 2021

COMPILATION REPORT TO COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Coogee Legion Ex-Service Club Limited, which comprise the Profit and Loss Statement, Detailed Profit and Loss Statement and Schedule to Detailed Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended 30 June 2021. The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial statements have been prepared is to provide the club members more detailed formation of the financial performance of the club, the club being a not-for-profit entity.

The Responsibility of the Directors

The directors of Coogee Legion Ex-Service Club Limited are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial statements, the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information and for the determination that the significant accounting policies used are appropriate to meet their needs and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared.

Our Responsibility.

On the basis of information provided by the directors, we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements in accordance with the significant accounting policies as described in Note 1 to the financial statements and APES 315: Compilation of Financial Information.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to compile these financial statements in accordance with the significant accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements of APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

Assurance Disclaimer

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us by management to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

The special purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefit of the directors who are responsible for the reliability, accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them. We do not accept responsibility for the contents of the special purpose financial statements

WONG & FERGUSSON Chartered Accountants

G. Wong

Date: 6 September 2021

Address: Suite 909, 99 Bathurst Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Operating profit/-loss before income tax	459,345	546,757
Income tax attributable to operating result	(157,138)	(159,878)
Operating profit/-loss after income tax	302,207	386,879
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year	2,082,634	1,695,755
Retained profits at the end of the financial year	2,384,841	2,082,634

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
INCOME		
Gross Profit from Bar Trading	905,179	1,059,996
Net Income from Poker Machines	444,590	470,660
Net Income from Restaurant Trading	88,285	79,923
Membership Fees	51,340	30,489
Other Income	241,450	202,275
Interest Received	172	63
Commissions Received	75,058	82,252
GST Assistance Received	17,180	17,180
Profit on Sale of Plant & Equipment	0	0
	1,823,254	1,942,838

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
EXPENSES	Ψ	Ψ
Accountancy Fees – Stocktake	5,500	5,500
Advertising & Promotion	7,766	10,469
Auditor's Fees – Audit and non-audit services	24,000	24,000
Bank Charges	17,180	10,032
Club Membership Cards/Badges	965	0
Competition Prizes	22,134	53,673
Consumable Supplies	11,954	24,969
Depreciation	452,798	374,948
Donations	11,615	18,729
Bands, Artists and Entertainment	93,481	128,265
Garbage & Cleaning	44,626	43,078
General Expenses	26,003	21,174
GST Expense	53,263	56,979
Interest	10,355	1,063
Insurance	39,562	43,076
Lease of Air Space	19,212	24,281
Legal Costs	910	1,575
Light & Power	70,836	75,892
Loss on Sale of Plant & Equipment	0	3,075
Postage	318	100
Printing & Stationery	20,928	19,924
Provision for Holiday Pay	16,372	-25,430
Provision for Long Service Leave	1,569	-15,169
Provision for Personal/Carer Leave	1,501	-19,131
Rates & Taxes	23,704	25,168
Registration & Subscriptions	16,632	12,857
Repairs & Maintenance	134,359	129,580
Security	35,567	13,294
Staff Meals & Amenities	388	364
Staff Training	3,010	6,246
Superannuation Contributions	69,743	77,272
Telephone & Technology	30,072	25,365
Uniforms	870	4,144
Wages	752,526	835,953
	2,019,719	2,011,315
CLUB OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	(196,465)	(68,477)
Add: Net Rental Income	655,810	615,234
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) before Income Tax	459,345	546,757

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.

COOGEE LEGION EX-SERVICE CLUB LIMITED SCHEDULE TO DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021	2020
Bar Trading Account	\$	\$
BAR SALES	1,407,375	1,640,588
Opening Stock	32,319	34,207
Purchases	500,289	578,704
	532,608	612,911
Less Closing Stock	30,412	32,319
	502,196	580,592
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING	905,179	1,059,996
Gross Profit Margin	64%	65%
-		
Poker Machine Trading Account	\$	\$
GROSS INCOME after Jackpots & Refills	444,590	470,660
Poker Machine Duty	0	0
	444,590	470,660
		
Restaurant Account	\$	\$
RESTAURANT SALES*	88,285	79,923
* The restaurant in the club is owned and		
operated by independent caterers. The		
business model entails the Club having an		
agreed share of the caterer's turnover		
Property Account	\$	\$
GROSS RENT & OUTGOINGS RECEIVED	875,545	806,589
Insurance	30,018	26,536
Legal Fees	5,565	9,555
Letting Fees/Tenant Expenses	146	0
Rates & Taxes	56,250	54,609
Rental Valuation		32.770
Repairs & Maintenance	73,216	40,115
Wages	51,600	57,600
Depreciation	2,940	2,940
	219,735	191,355
NET RENTAL INCOME	655,810	615,234

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report.