

Financial Report

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd

ABN 55 001 052 526

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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Directors' Report

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd For the year ended 30 June 2023

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

The names of directors in office at the date of this report are:

Name	Appointed	Resigned	Qualifications	Board Service
Tim Pike	30-Aug-2015		Retired	8 years
Marlene Goodwin	17-Sep-2017		Retail Employee	6 years
Brian Young	17-Dec-2013		Bus Driver	10 years
Robert Minch	27-Sep-2020		Retired	3 years
Grant Jupe	12-May-2022		Real Estate Agent	1 year
Wilma Holmes	25-Sept-2022		Retired	8 months
Len Kelman	25-Sept-2022		Business Owner	8 months

Operating Results

The profit after providing for income tax for the financial year amounted to \$1,579,784 (2022: \$1,241,603).

Principal Activities

The principle activities of the company during the financial year were to provide comfortable recreational facilities and amenities for members and guests.

The vision of the Board and Management is for the Company to be a successful business providing excellent member facilities, having diversified income streams providing good return on investment and to foster good relationships to support and promote the general community, and local sporting bodies.

The Company's operations improvements during the year included the continued upgrade of our Poker Machine installation, the expansion of our loyalty program, the relocation of the disable car park, the face lift of the main lounge and upgrade of the ATMs and cash redemption terminal.

Short Term and Long Term Objectives

The company's short-term objectives are to maintain a high standard of customer service, and to provide modern and comfortable facilities for its Members and Guests.

The Company is to continue to financially support local charities, sporting and community groups, and provide meeting and function rooms for community groups to utilise.

The Company's short-term objectives are also to:

1. Continue to improve customer service;
2. Continue to improve the profitability of the bar's gross profit;
3. Continue to improve the profitability of catering's gross profit;
4. Continue to improve the profitability of the Company's gaming operations;
5. Continue to improve the profitability of the Company;

6. Continue to build upon the united approach between Board and Management;
7. Refurbish key areas of the Company as funds permit;
8. Diversify income streams to future proof the business.

The Company's long-term objectives are:

1. To ensure the Company remains profitable by monitoring earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation;
2. Benchmarking all areas of the Company against industry standards;
3. Ensuring gaming installation is upgraded and maintained to achieve optimal performance;
4. To ensure the Company is always in a financial position to manage debt
5. Ensure the Company continues, through budgeting, to operate a positive cashflow
6. Develop the Company's facilities within income and budgeting constraints
7. Continue with the Corporate Governance strategies developed by the Company and required by legislation
8. Implement appropriate Corporate Governance procedures to safeguard assets

Strategies

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

- Improve the profitability of the Company through diversified investments
- Continue to review the performance of each trading department of the Company
- Continue to monitor the financial benefits of each Company promotion introduced
- Continue to improve customer service
- Review all existing contracts of the company to achieve the best financial outcome
- Improve the facilities of the company
- Continue the existing united approach of the Board and Management of the Company

Key Performance Measures

The Company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and 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.

The Company undertakes a number of systems to measure its performance including:

- Monthly Performance Report
- EBITDA earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation 2023: \$2,347,531 (2022: \$2,139,772)
- Monthly board review of various relevant management reports

Members Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is 2023: \$45,960 (2022: \$36,335).

Meetings of Directors

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


Name	Monthly Board Meeting: Number eligible to attend	Monthly Board Meeting: Number attended	Special Meetings: Number eligible to attend	Special Meetings Number attended
Tim Pike	12	11	0	0

Marlene Goodwin	12	11	0	0
Brian Young	12	11	0	0
Robert Minch	12	12	0	0
Grant Jupe	12	11	0	0
Wilma Holmes	8	8	0	0
Len Kelman	8	6	0	0

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Auditor's Independence Declaration for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been received and can be found on the following page.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Board of Directors' on:



Timothy Pike (President)

Date 23/8/23

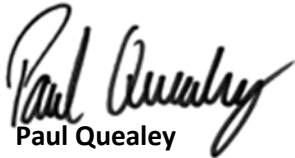
MUSWELLBROOK & DISTRACT WORKERS CLUB LIMITED
A.B.N 55 001 052 526

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER
SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF MUSWELLBROOK & DISTRACT WORKERS CLUB LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 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.



Paul Quealey
Partner
Lambourne Partners

Dated: 21 August 2023

Level 1, 56 Hudson Street
HAMILTON NSW 2303

Lambourne Partners

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd For the year ended 30 June 2023

	NOTES	2023	2022
Revenue And Other Income			
Revenue from Sales	2	8,544,960	6,810,057
Less Direct Costs:			
Cost Of Goods Sold		1,047,221	801,175
Wages & Salaries (Direct)		1,396,844	848,592
Other Direct Costs		1,370,071	1,136,554
Total Less Direct Costs:		3,814,136	2,786,320
Gross Profit on Trading		4,730,825	4,023,737
Other Income			
Rental Profit / (Loss)	2	264,339	223,267
Other Income	2	873,280	669,611
Total Other Income		1,137,619	892,878
Less Administration & Operating Expenses			
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	562,096	722,640
Electricity		123,782	129,459
Wages & Salaries (Indirect)		1,360,848	1,159,922
Entertainment & Amenities		344,096	215,032
Interest Costs	3	64,818	73,684
Members Promotions		491,597	335,788
Postage, Stationary & Advertising		60,849	67,167
Repairs & Maintenance		178,370	197,792
Loss on Disposal of Assets	3	51,551	-
Other Expenses		909,820	671,734
Total Less Administration & Operating Expenses		4,147,827	3,573,217
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		1,720,617	1,343,398
Income Tax Expense			
Income Tax Expense	4	140,833	101,795
Total Income Tax Expense		140,833	101,795
PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER INCOME TAX		1,579,784	1,241,603
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		1,579,784	1,241,603

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd

As at 30 June 2023

	NOTES	30 JUN 2023	30 JUN 2022
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	916,495	831,716
Trade and Other Receivables	6	67,374	55,007
Inventories	7	65,518	57,007
Other Current Assets	8	172,188	153,502
Total Current Assets		1,221,576	1,097,231
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	7,493,528	7,350,347
Investment Property	10	2,068,216	2,076,926
Intangibles	11	389,932	389,932
Borrowing Cost	12	-	669
Total Non-Current Assets		9,951,676	9,817,875
Total Assets		11,173,252	10,915,106
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	13	972,054	793,002
Borrowings	14	700,915	480,739
Taxation	4	62,962	45,499
Total Current Liabilities		1,735,930	1,319,240
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	13	32,755	29,336
Borrowings	14	-	1,741,748
Total Non-Current Liabilities		32,755	1,771,083
Total Liabilities		1,768,685	3,090,323
Net Assets		9,404,567	7,824,783
Equity			
Retained Profits		9,404,567	7,824,783
Total Equity		9,404,567	7,824,783

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd For the year ended 30 June 2023

	NOTES	2023	2022
Retained Earnings after Appropriation			
Retained Earnings At Start of Year		7,824,783	6,583,180
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable to Members of the Company for the Year		1,579,784	1,241,603
Retained Earnings After Appropriation		9,404,567	7,824,783

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	NOTES	2023	2022
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		10,574,534	8,440,088
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,990,863)	(6,095,734)
Interest received		-	10
Finance costs		(64,818)	(73,684)
Income tax refunded/(paid)		(123,370)	(105,398)
Total Cash flows from Operating Activities		2,395,483	2,165,282
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		110,814	58,178
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(828,979)	(534,306)
Payments for investment property		(9,278)	(95,803)
Total Cash flows from Investing Activities		(727,443)	(571,931)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(1,583,261)	(1,091,670)
Total Cash flows from Financing Activities		(1,583,261)	(1,091,670)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		84,779	501,681
Cash Balances			
Opening cash balance		831,716	330,035
Closing cash balance	5	916,495	831,716
Movement in cash		84,779	501,681

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd For the year ended 30 June 2023

The financial statements are for Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Limited as an individual company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Limited applies the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

Standards Issued not yet Effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2023 reporting periods and have not been early adopted. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations did not identify any standards that will materially impact the Company.

However, for reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2023, the Company will be required to comply with AASB 1060: General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities. This standard is a disclosure standard only, with no changes required to the recognition or measurement of transactions and balances in the financials.

Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenues from the sale of goods, services and gaming are recognised at the point of sale, which is where the customer has taken delivery of the goods, received the service and the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns and trade discounts.

Interest revenue is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

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

These notes form part of the financial statements.

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

Leases

For any contracts entered into, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company’s incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

These notes form part of the financial statements.

Financial Instruments

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL) include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation. All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of property, 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 valued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%

These notes form part of the financial statements.

Plant & Equipment	7.5% to 50%
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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 and losses are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Investment Property

Investment property, comprising rental properties is held to generate long-term rental yields. All tenant leases are on an arm's length basis. Investment property is carried at cost, fair value or director's valuation. Where property is actively marketed for sale it is classified as a current asset.

Intangibles

Intangibles are initially recognised at cost. Borrowing expenses are amortised on a straight line basis over five years. Poker machine licences are initially recognised at the purchase price paid. Poker machine licences are not amortised as they do not have a finite useful life. Intangibles are tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses where applicable.

Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company 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 its recoverable amount is expensed in the profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

Trade and Other Payables

Trade 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.

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). 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. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows exclusive of GST.

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 substantially enacted by the balance date and adjusted to take into account the principal of mutuality.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax basis 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.

These notes form part of the financial statements.

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 Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 maybe realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Company will derive future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Comparative Figures

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

Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

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

Estimation of useful life of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The Company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair valueless costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

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

Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the Company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. For the purpose of measuring deferred tax assets arising from property that is measured using the fair value model, the directors review and assess the Company's likely benefit or liability to taxation with reference to prevailing tax legislation and case law and with reference to the Company's strategic plan. Until such time as the strategic plan is enacted by the Company and claims against the capital losses for previous years are made by the Company and accepted by the ATO, the precise measurement of the deferred tax asset available for use by the Company cannot be made. Notwithstanding this, the directors are of the opinion that sufficient capital and revenue losses are available to minimise the Company's exposure to tax in the event there is a change in the nature or use of Company property in the foreseeable future.

These notes form part of the financial statements.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Board of Directors and management consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

	NOTES	2023	2022
2. Revenue and Other Income			
Revenue from Sales			
Bar		1,288,771	936,957
Poker Machine		5,828,478	4,904,014
Restaurant		1,427,711	969,085
Total Revenue from Sales		8,544,960	6,810,057
Rental Profit / (Loss)		264,339	223,267
Other Income			
Interest Received		-	10
Profit on Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment		20,674	22,903
Commissions		201,245	145,544
Members Subscriptions		18,807	16,232
Other Revenue		632,553	484,922
Total Other Income		873,280	669,611
Total Revenue and Other Income		9,682,579	7,702,935
	NOTES	2023	2022

3. Administration and Operating Expenses

Expenses			
Contributions to Regulated Superannuation Funds		243,880	163,407
Depreciation & Amortisation		562,096	722,640
Finance Costs			
Interest Paid		64,818	73,684
Total Finance Costs		64,818	73,684
Significant Expense items			
Loss on Disposal of Assets		51,551	-
Total Significant Expense items		51,551	-

4. Income Tax Expense

	Notes	2023	2022
Accounting Profit		1,720,617	1,343,398
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25% (2022: 25%)		430,154	335,850
Tax Effect of:			
Exempt member income		(261,009)	(148,823)

These notes form part of the financial statements.

	NOTES	2023	2022
Club House & Land at Cost		7,735,962	7,730,955
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(1,922,431)	(1,729,772)
Total Club House & Land		5,813,532	6,001,182
Bus			
Bus at Cost		62,103	62,103
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(17,956)	(13,553)
Total Bus		44,147	48,550
Fittings 29 Sydney Street			
Fittings - 29 Sydney Street at Cost		11,324	11,324
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(7,388)	(6,951)
Total Fittings 29 Sydney Street		3,935	4,373
Plant & Equipment			
Plant & Equipment at Cost		1,239,770	1,182,325
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(1,078,193)	(1,028,663)
Total Plant & Equipment		161,577	153,662
Furniture & Fittings			
Furniture & Fittings at Cost		276,934	219,987
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(135,304)	(98,659)
Total Furniture & Fittings		141,631	121,328
Poker Machines			
Poker Machines at Cost		1,752,973	2,302,472
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(1,018,178)	(1,569,869)
Total Poker Machines		734,795	732,603
Poker Machine Equipment			
Poker Machine Equipment at Cost		281,837	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(230,735)	-
Total Poker Machine Equipment		51,102	-
Crockery & Cutlery		33,953	27,759
Improvements			
Improvement - Outdoor Smoking Area at Cost		292,039	292,039
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(112,511)	(105,195)
Total Improvements		179,528	186,844
Work-in-Progress		329,328	74,046
Total Property Plant and Equipment		7,493,528	7,350,347

Movement in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amount for each applicable class of plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year:

	Clubhouse & Land	Bus	Fittings - 29 Sydney Street	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fittings

These notes form part of the financial statements.

Opening balance	6,001,182	48,550	4,373	153,662	121,328
Additions at cost	5,008	-	-	57,444	56,948
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(192,658)	(4,403)	(438)	(49,529)	(36,645)
Closing balance	5,813,532	44,147	3,935	161,577	141,631

	Poker Machines	Crockery	Improvement	Work-in-Progress
Opening balance	732,603	27,759	186,844	74,046
Additions at cost	424,605	6,194	-	278,782
Disposals	(118,191)	-	-	(23,500)
Depreciation	(253,120)	-	(7,316)	-
Closing balance	785,897	33,953	179,528	329,328

Core and Non-Core Property

In accordance with provisions under Section 41J(2) of the Registered Clubs Act the directors have classified the following assets as core property of the company:

Club land and buildings:

- 15-17 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333
- 29-31 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333
- 7 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333

NOTES 2023 2022

10. Investment Property

29-31 Sydney Street Building at Cost	815,422	815,422
7 Sydney Street at Cost	201,623	195,623
Land & Buildings - Valley Motel at Cost	963,469	963,469
The Valley - Plant & Equipment - Net Written Down Value at Cost	20,558	31,734
7 Sydney Street - Plant and Equipment - Net Written Down Value at Cost	67,144	70,678
Total Investment Property	2,068,216	2,076,926

NOTES 2023 2022

11. Intangibles

Poker Machine Licences at Cost	389,932	389,932
Total Intangibles	389,932	389,932

These notes form part of the financial statements.

	NOTES	2023	2022
12. Borrowing Cost			
Borrowing Costs		-	669
Total Borrowing Cost		-	669

	NOTES	2023	2022
13. Trade and Other Payables			
Current			
Trade Creditors		556,354	421,645
Accrued Expenses & Other Creditors		113,630	150,196
Members' Subscriptions in Advance		15,849	12,827
GST Payable		24,756	15,748
Employee Entitlements			
Provision - Annual Leave		119,334	110,210
Provision for Long Service Leave (Current)		41,247	29,998
Members Unclaimed Points		66,603	40,247
Sundry Creditor		23,068	-
Unclaimed Monies		11,212	12,131
Total Current		972,054	793,002
Non Current			
Members' Subscriptions in Advance		27,846	25,455
Provision for Long Service Leave (Non-Current)		4,909	3,880
Total Non Current		32,755	29,336
Total Trade and Other Payables		1,004,809	822,338

	NOTES	2023	2022
14. Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings - Current			
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Loan		700,915	462,856
Hire Purchase Liability Asset Finance		-	17,883
Total Borrowings - Current		700,915	480,739
Borrowings - Non Current			
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Loan		-	1,727,086
Hire Purchase Liability Asset Finance		-	14,661
Total Borrowings - Non Current		-	1,741,747
Total Financial Liabilities		700,915	2,222,487

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia loans are secured over a General Securities interest over all existing and future assets and undertakings of the company including:

- Mortgage in favour of property located at 15-27 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333;
- Mortgage in favour of property located at 29-31 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333; and
- Mortgage in favour of property located at 7 Sydney Street, Muswellbrook NSW 2333.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia loans are interest only at a rate of 4.04% until 30 June 2019. Thereafter, principal and

These notes form part of the financial statements.

interest for 4 years with a residual balloon balance of \$3.7m that may be refinanced for a further 10 years. Due to COVID-19, a loan repayment holiday and interest capitalisation was approved for April 2020 to September 2020. The facility is limited to \$5.60 million subject to annual covenant requirements and a \$5,000 bank guarantee refer Note 18.

15. Provisions

The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been included in Note 1 of this report.

	2023	2022
Provision for Long Service Leave:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	33,878	29,729
Additional Provisions raised during year	14,494	7,844
Amounts Used/Employee Resigned	(2,216)	(3,695)
Balance at End of Year	46,156	33,878
Analysis of Long Service Leave		
Current Trade & Other Payables (Note 13)	41,247	29,998
Non-Current Trade & Other Payables (Note 13)	4,909	3,880
	46,156	33,878

16. Related Party Transactions

The directors of the company are not paid for their services. 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. Each director is provided with an honorarium of \$2,640 (2022: \$2,740) as approved by the members at the prior year's annual general meeting. These are allocated monthly over the term of their directorship for the year. All other transactions with directors are at normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than available to other parties.

No relatives of directors were employed by the company.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that company is considered Key Management Personnel.

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

	2023	2022
Key Management Personnel Compensation	\$193,084	\$143,837

Compensation is paid in accordance with the employment contract and includes salary, superannuation and meal benefits.

17. Financial Risk Management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition And Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:

These notes form part of the financial statements.

	NOTES	2023	2022
Financial Assets & Liabilities			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	916,495	831,716
Loans and Receivables	6	52,674	55,007
Total Financial Assets		969,169	886,723
Financial Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	13	981,741	822,338
Borrowings	14	700,915	2,222,487
Total Financial Liabilities		1,682,656	3,044,824

18. Contingent Liabilities

A bank guarantee of \$5,000 (2022: \$5,000) is held with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in order to secure the TAB and Keno gaming facility.

Muswellbrook Shire Council had approved the issuance of a notice for rectification works to the Company's carpark for compliance with the associated development application under this notice. The Company would be required to undergo significant capital works. The Company is investigating the options available including liaising with the Muswellbrook Shire Council for a reviewed carpark development. No provision has been recognised for works required under this notice as the final outcome and any potential costs cannot be quantified at this time.

19. Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no subsequent event for the Company

20. Company Details

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

15 Sydney Street

MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

21. Members' Guarantee

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2023, the number of members was 9,192 (2022: 7,267).

Directors Declaration

Muswellbrook & District Workers Club Ltd For the year ended 30 June 2023

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Muswellbrook & District Workers 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 - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and

(b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the year 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.



Timothy Pike (President)

Date 23/08/23

MUSWELLBROOK & DISTRICT WORKERS CLUB LIMITED
A.B.N. 55 001 052 526

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Muswellbrook & District Workers Club (the Company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2023, the profit and loss, statement of changes in equity, 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 presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

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 Group 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.

Other Information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, 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.

Lambourne Partners



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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management and Those Charged With Governance are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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 the 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 those charged with governance 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.



Paul Quealey

Partner

Lambourne Partners

Level 1, 56 Hudson Street
HAMILTON NSW 2303

Dated: 28 August 2023