FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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

Directors

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

Mr Andrew Smith

Mr Brendan Read - resigned 14 September 2020

Mr Peter Bradley

Mr Daryl Read

Ms Joanne Foster

Ms Melita Zielonko

Mr Glenn O'Sullivan – appointed 14 September 2020

Ms Sharyn Smith - appointed 22 June 2021

Mr Greg Cupitt - resigned 22 June 2021

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

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were the operation of licensed clubs for its members and guests, and the promotion and development of the sport of Australian Rules Football.

Short term and long term objectives

The Club's short and long term objectives are to encourage and provide competitive facilities and protect and grow the financial position of the group.

Strategies

To achieve these objectives the Club has adopted the following strategies:

- (a) Maintain or increase existing revenue levels and control costs to continue profitability which will allow the Group's premises to be continually improved; and
- (b) Ensure we are profitable at a level where we can make a significant contribution to local sport.

Measurement of Key Performance Indicators

These strategies are measured through both financial and non-financial key performance indicators that have been developed relevant to the club industry.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on Directors

Mr Andrew Smith – President

Experience – Director for 20 years

Qualifications – Commercial Director of Real Estate

Mr Brendan Read – Vice-President (resigned 14 September 2020)

Experience – Director for 8 years

Qualifications – Business Owner

Mr Peter Bradley – Vice-President (appointed 14 September 2020)

Experience – Director for 10 years

Qualifications – Finance background

Mr Daryl Read – Director

Experience – Director for 12 years

Qualifications – Business Owner

Mr Greg Cupitt – Director (resigned 22 June 2021)

Experience – Director for 5 years

Qualifications – Media Consultant

Ms Joanne Foster – Director

Experience – Director for 3 years

Qualifications – Public Servant

Ms Melita Zielonko – Director

Experience – Director for 3 years

Qualifications – Golf Club Consultant

Mr Glenn O'Sullivan – Director (appointed 14 September 2020)

Experience – Director for 1 year

Qualifications – Chartered Accountant

Ms Sharyn Smith – Director

Experience – Appointed on 22 June 2021

Qualifications – Private Industry Chief Operating Officer

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

Directors' Meetings

	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Andrew Smith	11	11
Mr Brendan Read	2	1
Mr Daryl Read	11	11
Mr Peter Bradley	11	11
Mr Greg Cupitt	10	9
Ms Joanne Foster	11	5
Ms Melita Zielonko	11	11
Mr Glenn O'Sullivan	9	7
Ms Sharyn Smith	1	1

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2011* 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 2021, the total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$33,730 (2020: \$34,915).

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director Mr Andrew Smith

Director.....

Mr Peter Bradley

Dated this 24th day of December 2021.



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF BELCONNEN MAGPIES SPORTS CLUB LIMITED

As auditor for the audit of Belconnen Magpies Sports Club Limited, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Sart Spinks, Registered Company Auditor BellchambersBarrett Canberra, ACT Dated this 24th day of December 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Revenue	2	3,197,587	3,056,571
Employee benefits expense		(913,440)	(884,673)
Depreciation		(294,609)	(322,805)
Impairment expense		(93,859)	-
Finance costs		(175,690)	(173,291)
Cost of sales		(277,528)	(213,318)
Poker machine tax and license		(76,490)	(51,843)
Sponsorship		(83,918)	(79,507)
Promotions		(109,141)	(75,535)
Repairs and maintenance		(121,942)	(186,463)
Security		(13,717)	(12,287)
Amenities		(112,249)	(112,798)
Golf course water and power		(6,908)	(176,942)
Insurance		(95,452)	(96,633)
Accounting and audit fees		(101,081)	(139,833)
Cleaning		(45,668)	(40,032)
Rent		(20,833)	(37,054)
Other expenses	_	(208,674)	(314,207)
Total expenses	_	(2,751,199)	(2,917,221)
Profit before income tax	_	446,388	139,350
Income tax expense	_		
Profit for the year	=	446,388	139,350
Other comprehensive income			
(Loss) on revaluation of land and buildings	_		(51,209)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	=	446,388	88,141

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020
ASSETS		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	484,498	737,152
Trade and other receivables	5	79,794	73,194
Other assets	6	26,177	27,152
Inventories	7	40,767	31,074
Financial assets	8	30,000	30,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	661,236	898,572
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9a	5,877,671	5,999,907
Right-of-use assets	9b	636,862	796,950
Other assets	6	182,291	203,125
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	6,696,824	6,999,982
TOTAL ASSETS	_	7,358,060	7,898,554
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	434,338	536,994
Contract liability	11	207,782	194,435
Short-term borrowings	12	230,434	258,924
Short-term provisions	13	116,739	99,274
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	989,293	1,089,627
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term borrowings	12	2,023,289	2,909,837
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	2,023,289	2,909,837
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,012,582	3,999,464
NET ASSETS	_	4,345,478	3,899,090
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		1,973,646	1,527,258
Reserves		2,371,832	2,371,832
TOTAL EQUITY	_	·	· · ·
	_	4,345,478	3,899,090

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 3 July 2019	2,423,041	1,385,885	3,808,926
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Income attributable to members	-	139,350	139,350
Revaluation of land and buildings	(51,209)	-	(51,209)
Adjustment for AASB 16	-	2,023	2,023
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,371,832	1,527,258	3,899,090
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Income attributable to members	-	446,388	446,388
Balance at 30 June 2021	2,371,832	1,973,646	4,345,478

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from members and customers		3,333,110	2,923,702
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,402,995)	(2,474,566)
Government stimulus payments received		180,500	110,000
GST remitted to the ATO		(167,173)	(125,383)
Interest paid		(175,690)	(160,406)
Interest received	_	776	12,738
Net cash from operating activities	_	768,528	286,085
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment	9a	(106,144)	(61,831)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment	=		432,000
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	_	(106,144)	370,169
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments of borrowings		(688,349)	(82,570)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	110,803
Repayment of finance lease liabilities	_	(226,689)	(250,350)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	_	(915,038)	(222,117)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(252,654)	434,137
Cash and equivalents at beginning of financial year	_	737,152	303,015
Cash and equivalents at end of financial year	4 =	484,498	737,152

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Belconnen Magpies Sports Club Limited applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

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 (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 24th December 2021 by the directors of the Company.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue

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

Gaming revenue is recognised at the point of sale.

Revenue from membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the membership.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method for which floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instruments.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Freehold property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value based on periodic, but at lease 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.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

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 initially recognised and measured at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	10 – 50% Diminishing Value
Poker Machines	15 – 50% Diminishing Value
Buildings	2.5% - 10% Straight Line
Motor Vehicles	25 – 33.3% Diminishing Value

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. Leases

The Company as lessee

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

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Leases (continued)

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

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

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- lease payments under extension options if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is the shortest.

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

d. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. The Company does not hold any financial assets at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities of the Company comprise trade payables, bank and other loans and finance lease liabilities.

e. Impairment of assets

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

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

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Impairment of assets (continued)

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

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

f. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

The Company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company classifies employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the Company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Company receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Company pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.5% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Company's obligation with respect to employee's defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Company's statement of financial position.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

h. Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

i. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

j. Income Tax

The Company applies the principle of mutuality, whereby income from members is excluded from the assessable income of the Company. As a result of carried forward losses, no income tax is payable.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. 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 assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the way management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extant that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Provisions

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

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. 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. Adjustment to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset of liability. The fair value 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 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). In the absence of such a market, market information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Company 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 liability and the Company's own equity instruments (if any) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, 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.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

Key Estimates

Valuation of land and buildings

The buildings were independently valued at 23 May 2018 by Frank Night LLP and was revalued to \$5,500,000 on an as complete basis in the 2019 financial year. The valuation was based on the fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumptions adopted in determining the valuation included the traditional capitalisation approach, where the market yield of the operation was considered and applied to an estimated of the future maintainable earnings., and the direct comparison approach. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increase of \$2,371,832 in the revaluation reserve and \$2,371,832 gain on relation in the comprehensive income statement for the year ended 3 July 2019. In the year ended 30 June 2021 there was a \$93,859 impairment expense in the comprehensive income statement.

As at 30 June 2021, the directors have performed a directors' valuation on the freehold land and buildings. The directors have reviewed the key assumptions adopted by the valuers and do not believe there has been a significant change in the assumptions at 30 June 2021. The directors therefore believe the carrying amount of the land correctly reflets the fair value less cost to sell at 30 June 2021.

Key Judgements

(i) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(ii) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the Company expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows (despite an informal internal policy that requires annual leave to be used within 18 months), the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Key Judgements (continued)

(iii) Going concern

The COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the way of life in Australia. In accordance with national guidelines, the Company has implemented working arrangements in response to government requirements and to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all employees and visitors.

It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of the impact of COVID-19, as well as the impact on the financial position and results of the Company for future periods. However, based on analysis of the financial performance and position the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company believes at this point in time that there is no significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Note 2: Revenue

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales revenue	1,969,074	1,475,760
Membership subscriptions	487,953	456,676
Green fees	266,303	188,005
Water levy revenue	204,023	144,138
	2,927,353	2,264,579
Other revenue		
Interest	776	12,738
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	-	432,000
Government stimulus income	180,500	110,000
Other revenue	88,958	237,254
Total revenue	3,197,587	3,056,571

(b) Gross Gaming Revenue

In accordance with Section 158 (1) (c) of the *Gaming Act 2004*, we confirm that the gross gaming revenue (GST inclusive) for the Magpies Sports Club is as follows

Magpies Belconnen Golf Club	894,627	700,574
Gross gaming revenue	894,627	700,574

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 3: Surplus for the year

note of our place for the your	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Depreciation of non-current assets:			
Building		39,014	35,929
Plant and equipment		32,086	26,556
Poker machine		63,421	77,129
Right-of-use assets		160,088	183,191
Total depreciation		294,609	322,805
Cost of sales		277,528	213,318
Finance costs		175,690	173,291
Auditor remuneration – Audit services		17,800	19,000
Rent		20,833	37,054
Golf course water and power			
Water levy revenue			
- Water and power revenue		204,023	144,138
 Net golf course water and power (costs) 		(6,908)	(176,942)
		197,115	(32,804)
Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents		-	
CURRENT			
Cash on hand		157,155	18,694
Cash at bank		327,343	718,458
Total cash and cash equivalents	19	484,498	737,152
Note 5: Trade and other receivables			
CURRENT			
Total trade and other receivables	19	79,794	73,194

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 6: Other assets

	Note	2021	2020
CURRENT		\$	\$
Prepayments		4,009	4,191
Rent incentive		20,834	20,834
Other current assets		1,334	2,127
		26,177	27,152
NON-CURRENT			
Rent incentive		182,291	203,125
Total other assets		208,468	230,277
Note 7: Inventories			
CURRENT			
Pro-shop inventory		40,767	31,074
Note 8: Financial Assets			
CURRENT			
(a) Held-to-maturity financial assets:			
- Deposit	19	30,000	30,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2021

2020

Note 9: Pr	roperty, plan	t and e	equipment
------------	---------------	---------	-----------

Carrying amount at end of year

(a) Property, plant and equipment			\$		\$
(a) Property, plant and equipment					
Buildings					
At valuation			5,593,859	5,5	00,000
Less accumulated depreciation			(94,398)	(5	55,384)
Less accumulated impairment		_	(93,859)		
Total buildings		_	5,405,602	5,4	44,616
Plant and equipment					
At cost			452,720	4	40,435
Less accumulated depreciation		=	(322,750)	(29	90,664)
Total plant and equipment		_	129,970	1	49,771
Poker machines					
At cost			1,558,291	1,5	58,291
Less accumulated depreciation		_((1,216,192)	(1,15	52,771)
Total poker machines		_	342,099	4	05,520
Total property, plant and equipment		=	5,877,671	5,9	99,907
Movements in carrying amounts					
2021	Buildings	Plant and Equipmen		=	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Balance at the beginning of year	5,444,616	149,77	71 405,	520	5,999,907
Additions at cost	93,859	12,28	35	-	106,144
Impairment expense	(93,859)		-	-	(93,859)
Depreciation expense	(39,014)	(32,08	6) (63,4	21)	(134,521)

5,405,602

129,970

342,099

5,877,671

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 9: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) Right-of-use assets

The leases outlined in Notes 14a and 14b are reflected on the balance sheet as right-of-use assets and within borrowings as lease liabilities. Information about leases which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

	Plant and Equipment	Poker Machines	Property	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	682,852	70,606	43,492	796,950
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(100,051)	(16,545)	(43,492)	(160,088)
As at 30 June 2021	582,801	54,061	<u>-</u> ,	636,862
Note 10: Trade and other payables				
		Note	2021	2020
			\$	\$
CURRENT				
Trade creditors and accruals			409,742	519,168
GST payable			10,234	4,959
PAYG withholdings payable		· _	14,362	12,867
			434,338	536,994
		=	1	
a. Financial liabilities at amortise and other payables	ed cost classified	as trade		
 Trade and other payables 			434,338	536,994
Less: GST payable			(10,234)	(4,959)
 Less: PAYG withholdings payab 	ole	-	(14,362)	(12,867)
		19 _	409,742	519,168
Note 11: Contract Liability				
Golf membership income in advance		_	207,782	194,435
			207,782	194,435
		_		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 12: Borrowings

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT			
Lease liabilities	_	230,434	258,924
	=	230,434	258,924
NON-CURRENT			
Bank loan		1,718,005	2,406,354
Lease liabilities		305,284	503,483
	-		
	-	2,023,289	2,909,837
Total borrowings	19	2,253,723	3,168,761

Lease liabilities are secured by the underlying leased assets.

Borrowing from the bank, which expires on 30 June 2022 is secured by the security interest and charge over all the present and future rights and undertaking of the Company, together with the Registered Mortgage over the property. The loan was extended in September 2021.

Finance lease commitments consists of:

- One finance lease with NAB for golf carts. The lease commenced in January 2019 and expires in December 2022.
- Two finance leases for bar tables and stools. One with Thorn Finance which expires in November 2022.
- Three finance leases with Toro Finance for lawn mowers which were originally due to expire in September 2021, December 2023 and February 2024. The finance leases were suspended due to COVID-19 hardship and are now due to expire in December 2021, March 2024 and May 2024.
- One finance lease with NAB for bistro equipment. The lease commenced in November 2018
 and was to expire in November 2023. The finance lease was suspended due to COVID-19
 hardship and is now due to expire in March 2024.
- One finance lease with NAB for refrigeration equipment. The lease commenced in October 2018
 and was to expire in October 2023. The finance lease was suspended due to COVID-19
 hardship and is now due to expire in April 2024.
- One finance lease for a printer which expires October 2023.
- One finance lease for the phone system which expires August 2022.
- One finance lease for a GPS system which expires June 2023

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 13: Provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
CURRENT		
Annual leave	82,133	67,545
Long service leave	34,606	31,729
	116,739	99,274

Analysis of total provisions

2021	Annual leave	Long service leave	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at the beginning of year	67,544	31,730	99,274	
Net movement in year	14,589	2,876	17,465	
Balance at 30 June 2021	82,133	34,606	116,739	

Provision for Long-term Employee Benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

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

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(f).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 14: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There are no contingent assets and liabilities which require disclosure in the financial statements. (2020: \$ Nil).

Note 15: Events after the Reporting Period

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any items, transaction and event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Company, the results of the operations of the Company, the results of the operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Note 16: Credit Stand-by Arrangement and Loan Facilities

The Company has an overdraft facility of \$100,000 (2020: \$100,000) from the National Australia Bank. At 30 June 2021 \$Nil of this facility was used (2020: \$Nil). Interest rates are variable.

The Company has an asset finance-leasing facility of \$450,000 (2020: \$450,000) from the National Australia Bank. At 30 June 2021, \$252,689 of this facility was used (2020: \$310,504). Interest rates are variable.

As at 30 June 2021, the Company has a guarantee facility of \$5,000 (2020: \$5,000) which is directly set up with Tabcorp for TAB facilities at Golf Club.

Note 17: 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.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel (KMP) of the Company during the year are as follows:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Key management personnel compensation	404,916	289,063

Note 18: Other Related Party Transactions

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

During the financial year, Key Management Personnel and the Board of Management, under certain circumstances, had access to the golf course at no charge. The members of the Board of Management did not receive any other benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 19: Financial Risk Management

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

The carrying amount for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies for these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	484,498	737,152
Trade and other receivables	5	79,794	73,194
Fixed interest securities	8	30,000	30,000
Total financial assets Financial liabilities at amortised cost		594,292	840,346
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - Trade and other payables - Borrowings	10 12	409,742 2,253,723	519,168 3,168,761
Total financial liabilities		2,663,465	3,687,929

Refer to Note 20 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Note 20: Fair Value Measurements

The Company has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after their initial recognition. The Company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis and has no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Recurring fair value measurements

Property, plant and equipment

Buildings 5,405,602 5,444,616

(i) For freehold land and buildings, the fair values are based on directors' valuation considering an external independent valuation performed in 2019, which had used comparable market data for similar properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Note 21: Income Tax Expense

Note 21. Income 18x Expense		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
(a) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	(367)	60,851
Current year tax losses not recognised	-	_
Recoupment of prior year tax losses not previously brought to account	-	(60,851)
-	-	
(b) The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 26% (2020: 27.5%)	116,061	38,321
Add: Tax effect of		
 Expenses not deductible under the mutuality principle 	415,211	409,725
Other expenses not deductible	38,060	94,967
_	453,271	504,692
Less: Tax effect of:		
 Income not assessable due to the mutuality principle 	(556,698)	(376,800)
Other income not assessable	(13,000)	(105,362)
Income tax attributable to the entity	-	(60,851)
Current year tax losses not recognised	367	-
Tax losses recouped	-	60,851
Income tax attributable to the Company	-	
Applicable weighted average effective tax rates:	0%	0%

Note 22: Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:

Belconnen Magpies Sports Club 76 Hardwick Crescent

Holt ACT 2615

The principal places of business are:

76 Hardwick Crescent Holt ACT 2615 Stockdill Drive Holt ACT 2615

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Belconnen Magpies Sports Club Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 26, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - a. Comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements
 - b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director Mr Andrew Smith

Black

Director Mr Peter Bradley

Dated this 24th day of December 2021.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BELCONNEN MAGPIES SPORTS CLUB LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Belconnen Magpies Sports Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as 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, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Belconnen Magpies Sports 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 performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 (n) of the financial report which notes the outbreak of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and how this has been considered by the directors in the preparation of the financial report. The impact of COVID-19 is an unprecedented event, which continues to cause a high level of uncertainty and volatility. As set out in the financial statements, no adjustments have been made to financial statements as at 30 June 2021 for the impacts of COVID-19. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Belconnen Magpies Sports Club Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, 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 BELCONNEN MAGPIES SPORTS CLUB LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibility 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 based on 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.

Sart Spinks Registered Company Auditor BellchambersBarrett Canberra, ACT Dated this 24th day of December 2021

COMMUNITY PURPOSE CONTRIBUTIONS

The mission of Belconnen Magpies Sports Club is to promote and encourage Australian Rules Football, Golf and recreation in the Holt community. The core of what we do is ensuring as Canberra grows, we keep a sense of support and inclusion for our residents and those who work in the Holt area. We do this through support of the Belconnen Magpies Football Club, the club house, The Brindabella, and supporting local initiatives and fundraising events.

In the 2021 Financial Year we contributed over ninety thousand dollars into local sports and charity. This was almost double the required contribution as set out by the *Gaming Machine Act 2004*. We want to ensure our community is supported to create a sustainable future for our club and its members.

The following page details the contributions made and how those funds supported local initiatives.

COMMUNITY PURPOSE CONTRIBUTIONS BELCONNEN MAGPIES SPORTS CLUB LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

COMMUNITY PURPOSE CONTRIBUTION CALCULATION

Gross Gaming Machine Revenue (GGMR)	905,778
24% of GGMR	217,386
Gaming Machine Tax Liability	67,374
Total Net Gaming Machine Revenue (NGMR)	621,018
Value of Payments to Gambling Harm Prevention and Mitigation Fund (GHPMF)*	6,409
Value of Community Contributions Claimed other than GHPMF	83,918
Total Value of Community Purpose Contributions	90,327
Community Purpose Contributions as a % of NGMR	14.5%
Required Community Purpose Contributions (8% of NGMR)	49,681
Excess/(Deficit) of Claimed Community Purpose Contributions	40,646
Value of Community Contributions to Registered Political Parties	_

Category - Benefiting or Increasing Participation in Sport

Date	Recipient	Purpose	Amount (Monetary) Exc GST	Amount (In-Kind)
01/07/2020 - 30/06/2021	Belconnen Magpies Football Club	+ Events + Pay AFL NSW/ACT affiliation fees (excluding men's team) + Canteen supplies + Uniform and merchandise purchases	\$83,918	\$0

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS CLAIMED

Category	Total	Monetary Total	In-Kind Total
Supporting a Charitable Cause	0	0	0
Providing Recreational Opportunities	0	0	0
Providing Education Opportunities	0	0	0
Improving Social Inclusion, Equality or Cultural Diversity	0	0	0
Benefiting or Increasing Participation in Community Sport	83,918	83,918	0
Preventing or Mitigating Harm Caused by Drug or Alcohol Misuse or Dependence	0	0	0
Benefiting or Increasing Participation in Women's Sport (Adjusted)	0	0	0
Providing Relief or Assistance to People Living in Australia Following a Natural Disaster	0	0	0
Payment to the Gambling Harm Prevention and Mitigation Fund	6,409	6,409	0
Total Claimed	90,327	90,327	0
Political	0	0	0