ABN: 58 001 471 763

Financial Statements

ABN: 58 001 471 763

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

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Directors' Report

30 June 2013

Your directors present their report on the company, for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

1. General information

Directors

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

Names Garry Michael Innes Colin Samuel Johnson	Position Commodore Rear Commodore	Appointed/Resigned
Jeff Leonard	Vice Commodore	Appointed 13 August 2012 Resigned 20 February 2013
Karen Lynette McAuley	Rear Commodore	Appointed 29 August 2012 Resigned 19 December 2012
Darren John Digney Pierre Charles Gal Philip Schoeffel	Company Secretary/Rear Commodore Rear Commodore Vice Commodore	Appointed 19 December 2012 Appointed 19 December 2012 Appointed 20 February 2013

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 Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd during the financial year were the promotion of the sport of yachting, and to provide a recreational facility for members.

No significant changes in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short term objectives

The company's short term objectives are to:

- Promote yachting and sailing activities to members and guests.
- Provide recreational facilities to members and guests.

Long term objectives

The company's long term objectives are to:

Continue to provide modern facilities for members and guests.

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Directors' Report

30 June 2013

Members guarantee

Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each members and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to \$ 2 for members that are corporations and \$ 2 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 30 June 2013 the collective liability of members was \$2,262 (2012: \$ 2,016).

2. Operating Results and Review of Operations for the Year

Operating results

The profit of the company amounted to \$50,711, after providing for depreciation of \$42,448

3. Information on directors

Garry Michael Innes

Commodore

Experience

Marketing and media consultant. Director since 2008.

Colin Samuel Johnson

Rear Commodore

Experience

Sail Maker

Darren John Digney

Experience

Company Secretary / Rear Commodore

Pierre Charles Gal

Rear Commodore

Experience

Philip Schoeffel

Vice Commodore

Experience

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	
Garry Michael Innes	12	12	
Colin Samuel Johnson	12	11	
Jeff Leonard	7	7	
Karen Lynette McAuley	4	4	
Darren John Digney	7	6	
Pierre Charles Gal	7	5	
Philip Schoeffel	6	5	

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Directors' Report

30 June 2013

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditors independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been received and can be found on page 28 of the financial report.

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

Director:

Dated 0.2.13

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Directors' Declaration

The directors of the entity declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 25, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director	Director
Dated	

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Sales	748,226	801,383
Cost of sales	(287,466)	(360,333)
Gross profit	460,760	460,749
Other Income	203,602	221,049
Marketing expense	(59,659)	(61,786)
Occupancy expense	(118,583)	(111,596)
Administrative expense	(364,890)	(312,810)
Other expenses	(56,152)	(91,258)
Finance costs	(14,367)	(12,801)
Profit before income tax	50,711	90,845
Income tax expense		
Profit from continuing operations	50,711	90,845
Profit for the year	50,711	90,845
Other comprehensive income:		
	-	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		, -
Total comprehensive income for the year	50,711	90,845

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Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2013

		2013	2012
	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	3	46,948	59,216
Accounts receivable and other debtors	4	9,609	6,513
Inventories	5 -	22,562	19,699
Other assets	⁷ _	16,140	16,995
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		95,258	102,423
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	247,362	273,339
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	247,362	273,339
TOTAL ASSETS	_	342,620	375,761
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	8	67,774	86,014
Borrowings	10	48,509	49,140
Short-term provisions	11	13,929	11,361
Other liabilities	9 _	27,237	68,083
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	157,449	214,598
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	10	13,594	43,012
Long-term provisions	11 _	2,738	23
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	16,332	43,035
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	173,781	257,633
NET ASSETS	-	168,839	118,128
EQUITY			
Reserves		88,082	88,082
Retained Earnings		80,757	30,046
TOTAL EQUITY	-	168,839	118,128

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Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

2013			8	
	Retained Earnings	Capital Profits Reserve	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2012	30,046	1,415	86,667	118,128
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the entity	50,711	-	-	50711,
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increment (decrement)	<u></u>	-	-	
Balance at 30 June 2013	80,757	1,415	86,667	168,839

2012

	Retained Earnings \$	Capital Profits Reserve \$	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$	Total
Balance at 1 July 2011	(60,799)	1,415	86,667	27,283
Profit/(Loss) attributable to members of the entity	90,845	-	-	90,845
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increment (decrement)		-	-	
Balance at 30 June 2012	30,046	1,415	86,667	118,128

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Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2013 \$	2012 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		989,860	1,017,901
Payments to suppliers and employees		(940,952)	(942,940)
Interest received		6	25
Interest paid		(14,367)	(12,801)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16	34,547	62,185
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase property, plant and equipment	_	(16,471)	(5,977)
Net cash used by investing activities	•	(16,471)	(5,977)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		32,338	56,988
Repayment of borrowings	_	(62,682)	(81,820)
Net cash used by financing activities	_	(30,344)	(24,832)
		(40.005)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(12,268)	31,376
Cash on hand at beginning of year	_	59,216	27,840
Cash on hand at end of financial year	3 _	46,948	59,216

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

The financial statements are for Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

Accounting Policies

(a) Comparative Figures

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

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

(b) Cash on hand

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

(c) Inventories on hand

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

(d) 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.

Freehold property

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment continued

Property continued

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

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

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

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

Plant and Equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, of for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair vale of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Fixed Asset

Capital Works in Progress Plant and Equipment Leasehold improvements 2.5% PC 6% - 40% DV 2.5%PC - 10% DV

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment continued

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained surplus.

(e) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

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

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

(f) Financial Instruments Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(e) Financial Instruments continued

The company does not designate any interest as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

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

(g) 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 assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying amount. Any excess of the assets carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(g) Impairment continued

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and when the company would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined on the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset's class, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued 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 same class of asset.

(h) Employee Provisions

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee provisions that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employees may not satisfy vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to employee provisions.

(i) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

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

(j) Income Tax

No Provision for income tax has been raised as the company is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*

(k) Revenue

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(k) Revenue continued

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

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

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

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

(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 in with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

Key Estimates - Impairment

The group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(n) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The company have decided not to early adopt any of new and amended pronouncements and that it would not have any material effect on the company's financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

3	Cash on hand	•	
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Cash at bank and in hand	46,948	59,216
	=	46,948	59,216
	Reconciliation of cash		
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows statement of financial position as follows:	is reconciled to	items in the
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Cash on hand	46,948	59,216
	Balance as per statement of cash flows	46,948	59,216
4	Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors		
		2013 \$	2012 \$
	CURRENT		
	Accounts receivable	9,609	6,513
	Total current Accounts receivable and other debtors	9,609	6,513
5	Inventories		
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	At cost:		
	Inventories	22,562	19,699
	- -	22,562	19,699
6	Property, Plant and Equipment		
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Plant and equipment		
	At cost	584,256	574,651
	Accumulated depreciation	(501,219)	(478,185)
	Total plant and equipment	83,037	96,466
	-		

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

6	Property, Plant and Equipment continued		
	Improvements		
	At cost	140,580	133,714
	Accumulated depreciation	(62,922)	(43,508)
	Total improvements	77,658	90,206
	Poker machine licences		
	At independent valuation	86,667	86,667
	Total poker machine licences	86,667	86,667
	Total property, plant and equipment	247,362	273,339

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Plant and	i	Poker Machine	
	Equipment	Improvements	Licences	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of year	96,466	90,206	86,667	273,339
Additions	9,605	6,866	0	16,471
Depreciation expense	(23,034)	(19,414)	0	(42,448)
Balance at 30 June 2013	83,037	77,658	86,667	247,362
Balance at the beginning of year	117,795	108,247	86,667	312,709
Additions	5,977	0	0	5,977
Depreciation expense	(27,306)	(18,041)	0	(45,347)
Balance at 30 June 2012	96,466	90,206	86,667	273,339

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Notes to the Financial Statements

7	Other Assets			
			2013	2012
			\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Prepayments		16,140	16,712
	Borrowing Costs		-	283
		=	16,140	16,995
8	Accounts Payable and Other Payables			
-			2013	2012
			\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Unsecured liabilities			
	Accounts payables and other payables	_	67,774	86,014
		_	67,774	86,014
	(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trad	e ana o		
			2013	2012
			\$	\$
	Accounts payable and other payables:			
	Accounts payable and other payables	_	67,774	86,014
	Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	18 _	67,774	86,014
9	Other Liabilities			
			2013	2012
			\$	\$
	CURRENT			
	Superannuation liability		1,489	991
	PAYG Withholding liability		2,033	1,474
	Provision for GST	_	23,715	65,618
		_	27,237	68,083

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Notes to the Financial Statements

10	Borrowings		
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	CURRENT		
	Unsecured liabilities:		
	Other loans	22,527	22,332
		22,527	22,332
	Secured liabilities:		
	Bank loans	24,468	24,468
	Equipment loan	1,514	2,340
		25,982	26,808
	Total current borrowings	48,509	49,140
	- -		
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	NON-CURRENT		
	Secured liabilities:		
	Bank loans	13,594	41,212
	Equipment loan		1,800
		13,594	43,012
	Total non-current borrowings	13,594	43,012
11	Provisions		
		Employee entitlements \$	Total \$
	Current	*	*
	Opening balance	16,667	11,384
	Utilised during the period	0	0
	Balance at 30 June 2012	16,667	11,384

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

11 Provisions continued

Analysis o	of To	otal F	² rov	isions
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	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Current	13,929	11,361
Non-current	2,738	23
	16,667	11,384

12 Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the company in order to ensure adequate cash flows are generated to fund the recreational facilities and activities it offers to members.

The company's debt and capital includes an interest only facility, short term financing, and an equipment loan.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the company.

The gearing ratio for the year ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 are as follows:

		2013	2012
	Note	\$	\$
Total borrowings	10	62,103	92,152
Less Cash on hand	3	(46,948)	(59,216)
Net debt		15,155	32,936
Equity	_	168,840	118,129
Total capital		168,921	151,065
Gearing ratio		8.97%	21.80%

13 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from Continuing Operations

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Bar Sales		
- sale of goods	748,226	801,383
	748,226	801,383
		- 30 1,00

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

13 Revenue and Other Income continued

Revenue from Continuing Operations continued

Other revenue		
- interest received	6	25
- sponsorship	18,647	19,975
- member subscriptions	27,770	46,429
- poker machine income	48,909	75,810
- other revenue	108,280	78,810
	203,612	221,049
Total Revenue	951,838	1,022,432

14 Profit for the Year

(a) Expenses

·	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Depreciation and Amortisation		
Depreciation - property, plant & equipment	23,034	27,306
Depreciation - property improvements	19,414	18,041
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	42,448	45,347
Interest expense on financial liabilities	14,367	12,801
Employee benefits expense	257,351	214,036
Audit Remuneration		
auditing or reviewing the financial report	2,500	2,500
other services	8,000	14,400
Total Audit Remuneration	10,500	16,900

15 Related Party Transactions

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

16 Cash Flow Information

(a)	Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Incom	ie Tax	
(,		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Profit for the year	50,711	90,845
	Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
	Non-cash flows in profit		
	- Depreciation	42,448	45,347
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	- (Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(3,096)	(4,506)
	- (Increase)/decrease in prepayments	855	(7,026)
	- (Increase)/decrease in inventories	(2,863)	4,765
	- (Increase)/decrease in income in advance	0	0
	- Increase/(decrease) in accounts payables and other payables	(58,791)	(67,240)
	- Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	5,283	0
		34,547	62,185
(b)	Reconciliation of cash		
• •		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		

17 Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Cash on hand

The financial report was authorised for issue on 28th August 2013 by the Board of Directors.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

46,948

59,216

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

18 Financial Risk Management

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

The main risks Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk.

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, bank loans and overdrafts.

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash on hand	46,948	59,216
Total financial assets	46,948	59,216
Financial Liabilities		,, <u> </u>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accounts payable and other payables	67,774	86,014
Total financial liabilities	67,774	86,014

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd and arises principally from Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd's receivables.

It is Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms undergo a credit assessment process which takes into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit limits are then set based on ratings in accordance with the limits set by the Board of Directors, these limits are reviewed on a regular basis.

Goods are sold subject to retention of title clauses, so that in the event of non-payment Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd may have a secured claim.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

18 Financial Risk Management continued

financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

Collateral held by the company securing receivables are detailed in Note 4: Trade and Other Receivables.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables are provided in Note 4.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 4.

The following table provides information regarding credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counter party credit ratings.

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Cash on hand		
- BBB+ Rated	46,948	59,216
	46,948	59,216

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financial activities which are monitored on a monthly basis;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The available funds to the company are discussed in note 15.

The table/s below reflect maturity analysis for financial assets.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

18 Financial Risk Management continued

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets - cash flows realisable								
Cash on hand	46,948	59,216	0	0	0	0	46,948	59,216
Accounts, term and loans receivables	9,609	6,002	0	0	0	0	9,609	6,002
Total anticipated outflows	56,5575	65,218	0	0	0	0	56,557	65,218

The table/s below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

Financial liability maturity analysis - Non-derivative

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Over 5 Years		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due for payment Bank overdrafts and loans	48,509	4 9,140	13,594	43,012	0	o	62,103	92,152
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	67,774	86,014	0	0	0	0	67,774	86,014
Total contractual outflows	116,283	135,154	13,594	43,012	0	0	129,877	178,166

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

18 Financial Risk Management continued

The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period, whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The company is also exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

19 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:
Coffs Harbour Yacht Club
PO Box 919
COFFS HARBOUR NSW 2450

The principal place of business is: Coffs Harbour Yacht Club 30 Marina Drive COFFS HARBOUR NSW 2450



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Independent Audit Report to the members of Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have been engaged to audit the accompanying financial report of Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, provided to the directors of Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

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Independent Audit Report to the members of Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

HQB Chartered Accountants

Greg Hardy

COFFS HARBOUR



ABN: 58 001 471 763

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 To the Board of **Directors Coffs Harbour Yacht Club Ltd**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2013 there have been:

- 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.

HQB Chartered Accountants

Greg Hardy Partner

COFFS HARBOUR

The information contained in this document may be confidential, and may also be subject of legal professional privilege