FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED

ABN: 49 000 980 058

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited

ABN: 49 000 980 058

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2020

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Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

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

Wayne Richards - President

Valerie Taylor resigned (28/11/2019)

Patrick Reedy

Dennis Butler resigned (28/11/2019)

Grant E Nicholson - Senior Vice President

Tim G McCann

Denise Richards

Tim Maitland - Junior Vice President

Greg Whitworth appointed (28/11/2019)

Kevin Watts appointed (28/11/2019)

Jayne Whitworth appointed (28/11/2019)

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

Review of Operations

The loss for the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$-632,661.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the club during the financial year were to provided social and entertainment facilities for it members. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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 other than those occurred in Note 17.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental Regulation

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Directors Details

Wayne Richards - President

Elected to the Board in 2006. Former Lieutenant Commander RAN, Semi-retired.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute.

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Clubs Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Valerie S Taylor

Elected to the Board in 1997. Home duties. Many years involved in local community organisations.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute.

Completion of Mandatory Directors Training to including Finance for Clubs Boards &

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Patrick J Reedy

Elected to the Board in 2000. Semi-retired motor mechanic.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute.

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Clubs Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Dennis Butler

Elected to the Board in 2001. Retired.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute.

Completion of Mandatory Directors Training to including Finance for Clubs Boards &

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Denise Richards

Elected to the Board in 2015. Retired Public Servant

Held managerial positions within the NSW Police Force for a period of 18 years encompassing HR Management,

Data Control and Technological Training. Project Manager to Commander,

Olympic Security Command Centre for 2 years in preparation of the Sydney Olympics.

Volunteer with the Forbes Torchbearers and undertaken training as Legatee.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Clubs Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Tim McCann

Elected to the Board in 2015. Sales Representative

Held Executive positions for 11 years on the committee of the Sydney Motor Cycle Club.

Member of the Clubs Director Institute

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Clubs Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Grant Nicholson - Senior Vice President

Held Executive position for 2 years on the Forbes Rugby Union Club

Member of the Clubs Director Institute.

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Clubs Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Tim Maitland - Junior Vice President

Elected to the Board in 2017. Buisness Owner (Electrican)

Experience:

Actively involved with Forbes Soccer Association

Senior Referee (5 years)

Actively involved with Forbes Motocross Club

Jayne Whitworth

Elected to the Board in 2019. Retail Manager & Celebrant

Experience:

Member of the Clubs Director Institute

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Club Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Business Management

Marriage Celebrant

Secretary 2LVR Community Radio

Treasurer K.I Players Theatre Group

Executive Board Occupational Health & Safety

Gregory Whitworth

Elected to the Board in 2019. Retail Sales Furniture

Experience:

Member of the Clubs Director Institute

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Club Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Urrbrae Agricultural College

Agricultural Certificate University of Adelaide

5UV On Air training Presenters for Radio

Founding Member of Kangaroo Island Community Broadcasters 5KIX FM

President K.I Players Theatre Group

President Kid Care Child Centre

2 LVR Board Member, Treasurer, Vice President

Kevin Watts

Elected to the Board in 2019. Paramedic Ambulance NSW

Experience:

Member of the Clubs Director Institute

Completion of Directors Mandatory Training

Finance for Club Boards

Director Foundation and Management Collaboration

Ambulance Management Qualification

Batchelor Degree in Paramedicine

Head Coach of NSW Softball Representative Team

Forward Commander at Major Incident Scenes

President of Penrith Softball Club Inc

President of Penrith City Softball Association Inc

Directors Meeting attendance record

	Director Meetings		Extraordinary Director's Meetings		
Name	Number	Number	Number	Number	
	Eligible to	Attended	Eligible to	Attended	
	Attend		Attend		
Wayne Richards	12	9	5	5	
Valerie Taylor	4	4	0	0	
Patrick Reedy	12	7	5	0	
Denise Richards	12	12	5	5	
Tim McCann	12	4	5	3	
Grant Nicholson	12	8	5	4	
Tim Maitland	12	8	5	1	
Jayne Whitworth	8	8	5	5	
Greg Whitworth	8	8	5	5	
Kevin Watts	8	6	5	4	

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

This directors' report is signed in ac	ccordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:	
Director	Wayne Richards - Preside	nt
Dated this	day of	2020

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED

ABN: 49 000 980 058

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor inc	dependence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
(ii) any applicable	e code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.
Name of Firm	BWR Accountants & Advisers
Name of Partner	Brett Slack-Smith
Date	
Address	36 Templar Street Forbes NSW 2871

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	N. 4	2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Sales revenue	2	4,294,105	5,648,203
Other income	2	238,306	290,000
Raw materials and consumables used		(731,582)	(961,697)
Employee benefits expense		(1,842,717)	(2,112,940)
Members Amenities		(235,181)	(311,813)
Poker Machine Tax		(343,814)	(454,920)
Electricity Costs		(159,131)	(173,820)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(674,645)	(556,732)
Finance costs		(167,143)	(175,375)
Other expenses		(1,010,859)	(1,240,401)
Profit (Loss) for the year		(632,661)	(49,495)

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	132,605	303,982
Trade and other receivables	7	1,821	24,434
Inventories	8	42,094	48,951
Other current assets	9 _	5,159	16,236
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		181,679	393,603
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	10 _	3,820,460	4,193,502
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	3,820,460	4,193,502
TOTAL ASSETS	=	4,002,139	4,587,105
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities Trade and other payables	11 12	581,709	460,302
Borrowings Provisions	13	309,020	329,931
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	13 _	354,640 1,245,369	291,829 1,082,062
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities	_	1,240,003	1,002,002
Borrowings	12	2,604,173	2,703,068
Provisions	13 _	19,679	36,396
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	2,623,852	2,739,464
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	3,869,221	3,821,526
NET ASSETS	_	132,918	765,579
EQUITY		000 452	000 450
Reserves Retained earnings		968,453	968,453
TOTAL EQUITY		(835,535) 132,918	(202,874) 765,579
	==	102,010	7 00,07 0

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

			Reserves	
	Note	Retained Earnings (accumulated losses)	Capital Reserve	Total
		\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018		(153,379)	968,453	815,074
Comprehensive income				
Profit (loss) for the year		(49,495)		(49,495)
Balance at 30 June 2019		(202,874)	968,453	765,579
Comprehensive income				
Profit (Loss) for the year		(632,661)		(632,661)
Balance at 30 June 2020		(835,535)	968,453	132,918

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		4,505,830	5,647,856
Payments to suppliers and employees		(4,124,650)	(5,296,542)
Interest received		275	347
Finance cost		(185,075)	(175,375)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16(a)	196,380	176,286
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of investments		26,700	290,000
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(329,726)	(564,387)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(303,026)	(274,387)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings - other		48,984	353,510
Repayment of borrowings - other		(113,715)	(201,120)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(64,731)	152,390
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(171,377)	54,289
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		303,982	249,693
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	132,605	303,982

These financial statements and notes represent Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited. Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia

The financial statements were authorised by the directors of the company.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for 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.

(a) Income Tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax 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 and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the company in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

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

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where:
(i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

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

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

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of manufactured products includes direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. Overheads are applied on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned on the basis of weighted average costs. Refer to Note 1(w) for further details relating to change in the inventory valuation accounting policy.

(d) Land Held for Sale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, foreign currency movements, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Borrowing costs, foreign currency movements and holding costs incurred after development is completed are expensed. Profits are brought to account on the signing of an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards and effective control over the land are passed on to the buyer at this point.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charge to the statement of profit or loss.

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

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 in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(i) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the 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

Buildings 2.5-20%

Plant and equipment 2.5-40%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(f) 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 (ie a lease with a 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.

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;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by a reduction to the carrying amount of any payments made and an increase to reflect any interest on the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is an initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability less any incentives and initial direct costs. Subsequently, the measurement is the cost less accumulated depreciation (and impairment if applicable).

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

(g) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(h) 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 before 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

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

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

(i) 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 are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(j) 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 short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(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.

(m) Comparative Figures

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

Note 2 Revenue and Other Income

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Continued operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	2(a)		
Other sources of revenue	2(b)	4,294,105	5,648,203
		4,294,105	5,648,203
Other income	2(c)	238,306	290,000
(a) Other sources of revenue			
Total interest		275	347
Sales revenue		4,293,830	5,647,856
Total other sources revenue		4,294,105	5,648,203
(b) Other income			
 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment 		26,306	-
Other income		212,000	-
Total other income		238,306	290,000
Note 3 Tax Expense			
		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
(a) The components of tax (expense) income comprise:			
Current tax		0	0

(b) The clubs tax liability is calculated in accordance with the mutuality principle.

Note 4 Key Management Personnel Compensation

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

Wayne Richards - President
Valerie Taylor
Patrick Reedy
Dennis Butler
Grant E Nicholson - Senior Vice President
Tim G McCann
Denise Richards
Tim Maitland - Junior Vice President
Greg Whitworth
Jayne Whitworth
Kevin Watts
David Fitzgerald
General Manager

The Board approves annually an allowance payable to the President of the Club which is used to cover their annual costs of administrating and promoting the Club. The Directors voluntarily provide their time and knowledge to the Club and receive no remuneration or other benefits except as those available to members, or stated above.

Remuneration of the auditor for: Auditing or reviewing the financial statements 22,750	Note 5	Auditor's Remuneration			
Remuneration of the auditor for:					
Auditing or reviewing the financial statements 1,000 1,	Remuneration	of the auditor for		\$	\$
1,600 1,600 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 24,350 2019 2019 2020 2019 2020 2019 2020 20				22,750	22,750
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Note Note S S				(/6/)	115,536
Note S S	Note 7	Trade and Other Receivables			
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Note 9 Other Assets 2020 2019 \$ \$ \$ CURRENT Prepayments Other assets 159 11,236 Other assets 5,000 5,000		Food Stocks		42 094	48 951
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Prepayments 159 11,236 Other assets 5,000 5,000	0.10000			\$	
Other assets 5,000 5,000				150	11 000
5,000					

Note 10 Property, Plant and Equipment

2020	2019
Φ	\$
570,000	570,000
570,000	570,000
6,358,099	6,322,526
(4,010,905)	(3,792,443)
2,347,194	2,530,083
2,917,194	3,100,083
4,514,285	4,358,195
(3,611,019)	(3,264,776)
903,266	1,093,419
3,820,460	4,193,502
	\$ 570,000 570,000 6,358,099 (4,010,905) 2,347,194 2,917,194 4,514,285 (3,611,019) 903,266

(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

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and	Leased Plant and	Tatal
	\$	Sullaings	Equipment \$	Equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	570,000	2,698,190	935,158	-	4,203,348
Additions		42,915	521,472		564,387
Disposals - written down value			(17,501)		(17,501)
Depreciation expense		(211,022)	(345,710)		(556,732)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2019	570,000	2,530,083	1,093,419	-	4,193,502
Balance at 1 July 2019	570,000	2,530,083	1,093,419	-	4,193,502
Additions		35,573	294,153		329,726
Disposals - written down value			(28,123)		(28,123)
Depreciation expense		(218,464)	(456,181)		(674,645)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2020	570,000	2,347,192	903,268	-	3,820,460

The club's land and buildings, poker machine entitlements were revalued at 18 August 2009 by independent valuers. Valuations were made on the "fair value" basis in accordance with the relevant accounting standards. The poker machine entitlements were valued at market value of \$1,005,000 and in accordance with the accounting standards this intangible assets are not brought to account.

Note 11 Trade and Other Payables

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities			
Trade payables		477,187	301,612
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		104,522	118,891
 Poker machine tax 		-	39,799
	a	581,709	460,302

Note 12 Borrowi	nas
-----------------	-----

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT			
Bank loan secured	12(c)	175,648	141,485
Bank overdraft secured	12(c)	133,372	188,446
Total current borrowings	No.	309,020	329,931
NON-CURRENT			
Bank loan secured	12(c)	2,604,173	2,703,068
Total non-current borrowings	(0)	2,604,173	2,703,068
Total borrowings	19	2,913,193	3,032,999
-		2,010,100	0,002,000
(a) Total current and non-current secured liabilities:			
Bank overdraft		133,372	188,446
Bank loan		2,779,821	2,844,553
		2,913,193	3,032,999
(b) The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as sec	curity are:		
Freehold land and buildings	10	2,917,194	3,100,083
 trade receivables 	7	· · · -	22,613
	*10.00.	2,917,194	3,122,696
Note 13 Provisions			
Note 13 Provisions			
		2020	2019
CURRENT		\$	\$
Employee Benefits		354,640	291,829
Total current provisions		354,640	291,829
NON-CURRENT			
Employee Benefits		19,679	36,396
Total non-current provisions	Married 20, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 1	19,679	36,396
		Employee	Employee
		Benefits	Benefits
Analysis of provisions		\$	\$
Opening balance at 1 July 2019		328,225	317,534
Additional provisions raised during year		62,811	29,982
Amounts used		(16,717)	(19,291)
Balance at 30 June 2020		374,319	328,225

Provision for 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 leave 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.

Note 14 **Issued Capital**

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2020 the number of members was 5,981.

(b) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and to ensure that the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to

shareholders and share issues.			
	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Total borrowings	12	2,913,193	3,032,999
Trade and other payables	11	581,709	460,302
Total debt		3,494,902	3,493,301
Less cash and cash equivalents	6	(132,605)	(303,982)
Net debt		6,857,199	6,682,620
Total equity		132,918	765,579
Total capital		6,990,117	7,448,199
Gearing ratio		98%	90%
e 15 Contingent Liabilities a	nd Contingent Assets		
No contingent liabilities were noted	at the time of signing the accounts.		
e 16 Cash Flow Information			
		2020	2019

Note

Note

		2020	2019
		\$	\$
(a)	Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
	with profit after income tax		
	Profit after income tax	(632,661)	(49,495)
	Non-cash flows in profit		
	depreciation	674,645	556,732
	 net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment 	(26,306)	17,501
	 net gain on disposal of investments 	-	(290,000)
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	 (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables 	(22,613)	20,917
	(increase)/decrease in inventories	(6,857)	(3,888)
	— (increase)/decrease in other assets	(11,077)	8,968
	 increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables 	175,128	(95,113)
	 increase/(decrease) in provisions 	46,121	10,664
	Net cash provided by operating activities	196,380	176,286

Note 17 **Events After the Reporting Period**

Other than the following, the directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period. No events were noted at date of the signing of the report which would materially impact on the financial statements.

Note 18 **Related Party Transactions**

Transactions with related parties:

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

No related party transactions occurred during the year that required to be disclosed.

Note 19 Financial Risk Management

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

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

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
 Cash and cash equivalents 	6	132,605	303,982
 Trade and other receivables 	7	1,821	24,434
Total Financial Assets		134,426	328,416
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
 Trade and other payables 	11(a)	581,709	460,302
Borrowings	12	2,913,193	3,032,999
 Lease liabilities 			
Total Financial Liabilities		3,494,902	3,493,301

Financial Risk Management Policies

The directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for company operations. The company does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2020.

The finance committee, consisting of senior executives of the company, meets on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

The finance committee operates under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

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 relating to interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company 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 analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- using derivatives that are only traded in highly liquid markets;
- 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 table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider that there is any material risk that the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months. Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since the company has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liability. The company does not hold any derivative financial liabilities directly.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within 1	Year	1 to 5	years	Over 5	years	Tot	al
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Financial liabilities due for payment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank overdrafts and loans Bank bills	309,020	329,931	2,604,173	2,703,068			2,913,193	3,032,999
Trade and other payables	581,709	460,302					581,709	460,302
Total contractual outflows	890,729	790,233	2,604,173	2,703,068	-	-	3,494,902	3,493,301
less bank overdrafts	(133,372)	(188,446)					(133,372)	(188,446)
Total expected outflows	757,357	601,787	2,604,173	2,703,068	-	-	3,361,530	3,304,855

Financial assets pledged as collateral

Certain financial assets have been pledged as security for debt and their realisation into cash may be restricted subject to terms and conditions attached to the relevant debt contracts. Refer to Note 12 for further details.

Market Risk

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. The financial instruments that expose the company to interest rate risk are limited to borrowings, listed shares, cash and cash equivalents.

The company also manages interest rate risk by ensuring that, whenever possible, payables are paid within any pre-agreed credit terms. The net effective variable interest rate borrowings (i.e. unhedged debt) exposes the company to interest rate risk which will impact future cash flows and interest charges and is indicated by the following floating interest rate financial liabilities:

		2020	2019
Floating rate instruments	Note	\$	\$
.			
Bank overdrafts	12	133,372	188,446
		133,372	188,446

Note 20 Company Details

The registered office of the company is: Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited 41-43 Templar Street, Forbes NSW 2871

The principal place of business is:

Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited 41-43 Templar Street, Forbes NSW 2871

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 19, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Director			
		Wayne Richards - President	
Dated this	day of	2020	

FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED ABN: 49 000 980 058 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE OWNERS OF FORBES SERVICES MEMORIAL CLUB LIMITED



Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration. In our opinion:

- the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and ii.

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 Forbes Services Memorial Club Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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Forbes

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

Auditor's name and signature:	Brett Slack-Smith		
Name of firm:	BWR Accountants & Adviser	s	
Address:	36 Templar Street Forbe	s NSW 2871	
Dated this	day of	2020	