



HERVEY BAY BOAT CLUB INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2019



Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc.

Contents

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	4	35,072,598	37,375,782
Other income	4	502,633	391,196
Cost of sales		(20,786,631)	(22,859,195)
Employee benefits expense		(6,998,365)	(6,998,186)
Donations/Sponsorship		(72,235)	(64,369)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(1,290,257)	(1,248,746)
Government Fees and Gaming Taxes		(1,877,981)	(1,975,960)
Profit/Loss on Sale of Assets		(10,438)	5,968
Utilities		(646,813)	(736,824)
Advertising and Marketing		(122,906)	(156,098)
Rates and Taxes		(231,308)	(230,130)
Repairs and Maintenance		(230,176)	(238,187)
Property Lease Expenses		(422,756)	(410,935)
Free Entertainment		(312,814)	(322,430)
Insurance and Workcover		(309,673)	(416,319)
Member Expenses and Promotions		(725,023)	(735,884)
Other operating expenses		(697,821)	(720,806)
Cleaning and Rubbish Removal		(139,734)	(142,411)
Interest Paid		(319,913)	(339,098)
Audit and Accounting Fees		(38,645)	(32,700)
Bank Fees and Charges		(12,648)	(18,783)
Profit before income tax		329,094	125,885
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year		329,094	125,885
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		329,094	125,885

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	859,149	522,167
Trade and other receivables	7	41,913	49,586
Inventories	8	245,114	250,525
Other assets	11	85,963	80,420
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,232,139	902,698
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments		50,750	50,750
Property, plant and equipment	9	15,396,465	16,048,004
Intangible assets	10	25,000	25,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		15,472,215	16,123,754
TOTAL ASSETS		16,704,354	17,026,452
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	1,524,010	1,566,321
Borrowings	13	1,288,923	1,161,784
Employee benefits	14	763,850	940,990
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,576,783	3,669,095
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	5,455,891	6,011,657
Employee benefits	14	87,242	90,356
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,543,133	6,102,013
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,119,916	9,771,108
NET ASSETS		7,584,438	7,255,344
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		7,584,438	7,255,344
TOTAL EQUITY		7,584,438	7,255,344

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2019

	Ordinary Shares	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2018	7,255,344	7,255,344
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	329,094	329,094
Balance at 30 June 2019	7,584,438	7,584,438

2018

	Ordinary Shares	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	7,129,459	7,129,459
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity	125,885	125,885
Balance at 30 June 2018	7,255,344	7,255,344

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest Paid		(319,913)	(339,098)
Sales/Fees		37,612,927	39,962,743
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(35,879,974)	(38,287,223)
Interest Received		224	102
Dividends Received		1,500	1,250
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		<u>1,414,764</u>	<u>1,337,774</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		96,221	65,118
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(745,377)	(668,619)
Net cash used by investing activities		<u>(649,156)</u>	<u>(603,501)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from borrowings		814,781	7,500,000
Repayment of borrowings		(1,238,069)	(7,601,257)
Net cash used by financing activities		<u>(423,288)</u>	<u>(101,257)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		342,320	633,016
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		516,829	(116,187)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	<u>859,149</u>	<u>516,829</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The financial statements cover Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. as an individual entity. Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. is a not-for-profit Association incorporated in Queensland under the *Associations Incorporation Act (QLD) 1981* ('the Act').

The functional and presentation currency of Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Committee of Management on 5 September 2019.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Act.

The financial statements 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.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

Current income tax expense - Not-for-profit entities

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Non-member income

Non-member income of the association is only assessable for tax, as member income is excluded under the principle of mutuality.

(b) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the Association are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(c) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Association and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

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

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income

Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Association is entitled to it.

(d) Finance costs

Finance cost includes all interest-related expenses, other than those arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(e) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(f) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory is determined using the first-in-first-out basis and is net of any rebates and discounts received.

(g) 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.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the cost model.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Association, commencing when the asset is ready for use. Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives/depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Useful life/ depreciation rate
Buildings	16 - 25 years
Plant and Equipment	10% - 50%
Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	20% - 40%
Office Equipment	10% - 50%
Computer Equipment	66.67%
Leasehold improvements	2.5% - 20%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Association's trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Association uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Association's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Association assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the Association's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period 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 employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

4 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Sales revenue		
- Caravan Park Income	540,074	637,451
- Beverage and Catering Income	8,610,440	8,828,082
- Poker Machine Income	21,404,526	23,139,100
- KENO and TAB Income	145,465	169,303
- Whale Watching, Charter Boat and Cruise Income	498,694	392,324
- Marina and Boat Income	594,202	556,859
- Functions Income	361,139	405,853
- Fuel Income	2,614,016	2,927,926
- Cinema Income	30,153	30,298
- Membership Income	273,889	288,586
	35,072,598	37,375,782
Other revenue		
- Rental Income	67,987	66,603
- Other income	319,834	207,433
- Commissions	114,812	117,159
	502,633	391,195
Total Revenue	35,575,231	37,766,977

5 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Amortisation expense	617,972	627,009
Depreciation	672,285	621,737
Superannuation contributions	601,538	577,103
- Doubtful debts	6,158	-
Donations/Sponsorship	72,235	64,369

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	859,149	522,167
	<u>859,149</u>	<u>522,167</u>

Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents		859,149	522,167
Bank overdrafts	13	-	(5,338)
Balance as per statement of cash flows		<u>859,149</u>	<u>516,829</u>

7 Trade and Other Receivables

CURRENT			
Trade receivables		31,087	31,372
Provision for impairment		(6,158)	-
Bonds		12,000	12,000
Other receivables		4,984	6,214
Total current trade & other receivables		<u>41,913</u>	<u>49,586</u>

8 Inventories

CURRENT			
Finished goods, at cost		245,114	250,525
Finished goods, at cost		<u>245,114</u>	<u>250,525</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

9 Property, plant and equipment

	2019 \$	2018 \$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
At cost	2,150,000	2,150,000
Total land, at cost	<u>2,150,000</u>	<u>2,150,000</u>
Buildings		
At cost	3,577,432	3,577,432
Under lease	4,698,348	4,687,274
Accumulated depreciation	(1,832,321)	(1,442,125)
Total buildings	<u>6,443,459</u>	<u>6,822,581</u>
Total land and buildings	<u>8,593,459</u>	<u>8,972,581</u>
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment, at cost	5,248,631	5,090,774
Accumulated depreciation	(4,221,269)	(4,027,333)
Total plant and equipment	<u>1,027,362</u>	<u>1,063,441</u>
Motor vehicles & Other Vessels		
At cost	1,276,641	1,535,195
Accumulated depreciation	(622,850)	(779,732)
Total motor vehicles	<u>653,791</u>	<u>755,463</u>
Leasehold Improvements		
At cost	13,424,125	13,419,125
Accumulated depreciation	(8,792,016)	(8,571,439)
Total leasehold improvements	<u>4,632,109</u>	<u>4,847,686</u>
Poker Machines		
At cost	3,103,282	3,295,128
Accumulated depreciation	(2,613,538)	(2,886,295)
Total poker machines	<u>489,744</u>	<u>408,833</u>
Total property, plant & equipment	<u>15,396,465</u>	<u>16,048,004</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

9 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

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

Parent	Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Improvements	Poker Machines	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 30 June 2019							
Balance at the beginning of year	2,150,000	6,824,678	1,061,344	755,463	4,847,685	408,834	16,048,004
Additions	-	62,090	163,488	141,921	5,000	372,789	745,288
Disposals - written down value	-	(43,816)	(4,480)	(58,363)	-	-	(106,659)
Depreciation expense	-	(430,109)	(162,374)	(185,230)	(220,577)	(291,878)	(1,290,168)
Balance at the end of the year	2,150,000	6,412,843	1,057,978	653,791	4,632,108	489,745	15,396,465

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

10 Intangible Assets

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Other intangible assets		
Cost	25,000	25,000
Total Intangibles	25,000	25,000

11 Other Assets

CURRENT		
Prepayments	85,963	80,420
	85,963	80,420

12 Trade and Other Payables

CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	757,005	806,397
Deposits	47,172	40,100
GST payable	125,684	145,233
Accrued expenses	353,214	331,562
Subscriptions in advance	109,275	117,796
Other payables	131,660	125,233
	1,524,010	1,566,321

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

13 Borrowings

Secured liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	-	5,338
Bank loans	1,288,923	1,156,446
Total current borrowings	1,288,923	1,161,784

NON-CURRENT		
Secured liabilities:		
Bank loans	5,455,891	6,011,657
Total non-current borrowings	5,455,891	6,011,657

(a) Defaults and breaches

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

13 Borrowings

(b) Securities

The following securities are in place for the Club's borrowings:

- (i) Chattel Mortgages over the related plant and equipment;
- (ii) Registered Mortgages over 8 Pier Street, Urangan; Hervey Bay Boat Club (Including Harbour Fuels) at Buccaneer Drive and Jetty Street; and Harbour View Caravan Park;
- (iii) Bills of Sales over all assets of the above properties including: plant and equipment; furniture and fittings; stock; motor vehicles and liquor and other licenses;
- (iv) In April 2019 the mortgage over the Pialba Bowls Club was extinguished.

14 Employee Benefits

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current liabilities		
Long service leave	464,595	438,389
Annual leave	299,255	502,601
	<u>763,850</u>	<u>940,990</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	87,242	90,356
	<u>87,242</u>	<u>90,356</u>

15 Capital and Leasing Commitments

Operating Leases

- not later than one year	652,868	668,657
- between one year and five years	2,510,234	3,649,604
- later than five years	3,577,970	5,909,428
	<u>6,741,072</u>	<u>10,227,689</u>

The Boat Club, Marina and Fuel Station are located in an area subject to a lease from the Department of Transport. The original lease commenced in 1970. The current lease commenced on 1 April 2006 and has an expiration date of 30 June 2032. The commitments shown above take into account the rent payable on the lease from 2016 to 2032.

16 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. is \$462,742 (2018: \$373,722)

For details of other transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note 18: Related Party Transactions.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

17 Contingencies

The title to the Pialba Bowls Memorial Services Club Inc. was transferred to the Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. on 22 April 2014. This title must be held in escrow pending the Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. complying with its obligations regarding the new or redeveloped Bowls Club facility. The escrow obligation lapses after 10 years from the transfer date i.e. 22 April 2024 regardless.

18 Related Parties

(a) The Association's main related parties are as follows:

(i) Key management personnel:

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity are considered key management personnel.

(ii) Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled.

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members.

(b) 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.

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Purchases	Sales	Other transactions	Balance outstanding	
				Owed to the company	Owed by the company
Other related parties					
David Nash Smash Repairs	1,982	-	-	-	-
Action Joinery	14,664	101	-	-	-
Hervey Bay Dive Centre	-	18,334	-	-	-

Sales made to Hervey Bay Dive Centre related to the lease of the floating office and fuel sales.

19 Events after 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 Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

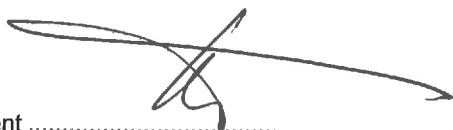
Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc.

Directors' Declaration

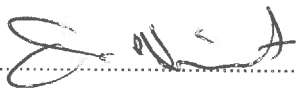
In the opinion of the committee the financial report as set out on pages 1 to 18:

- (a) present fairly the financial position of Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. as at 30 June 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the *Associations Incorporations Act 1981*.
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:



President



Treasurer

Dated 5 September 2019

Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc.**Independent Audit Report to the members of Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc.****Report on the Audit of the Financial Report****Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Hervey Bay Boat Club Inc. (the Association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, 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, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the declaration by those charged with governance.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Associations Incorporation Act 1981.

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 Association in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Associations Incorporation Act 1981, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association'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 reporter, 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 Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management 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.



Murray McDonald
Director - Audit
Moore Stephens - Audit (QLD & Northern NSW)



Moore Stephens
Chartered Accountants

5 September 2019