# LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON (ABN 31 009 823 590)

### **2023 FINANCIAL REPORT**



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## LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 JUNE 2023.

#### **Directors**

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

Lee Shannon-Delaney

Mark Anthony Neilson - Resigned 05/11/2022

Bruce Phillips - Resigned 15/08/2022

Maria Louise Anderson

Peter Joseph Shepherd

Dennis Cronin - Resigned 26/07/2022

Robert Bruce Smith Mark McCamley

Roderick Joseph Caldwell - Appointed 27/10/2022 Ken Allsop - Appointed 11/11/2022

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

#### **Principal Activities**

- To foster and maintain the good fellowship that exists between all those who go to sea in little ships.
- To prepare a body of competent yacht operators ready and willing, in the even of war, to act as an auxiliary service in conjunction with the Royal Australian Navy, whenever so required by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- To keep Members in close and friendly association with each other, by frequent social gatherings on land and sea.
- To monitor and improve the yachting and boating facilities of Moreton Bay and surrounding waters, by ensuring Little Ship club representation at Small Craft Council meetings, and at other State and Commonwealth Body gatherings, as may be aligned to the interests of boating and yachting generally.
- To improve and protect the fishing in Moreton Bay and other waters, and in any practical manner suggested by Members.
- To hold meetings, discussions, conferences, and issue papers for the dissemination of news and information affecting the navigation and use of small ships and yachts, such as deeper channels and rarely used waterways, good fishing spots, bad weather anchorages, and any other matters of interest to the Club.
- To promote and foster boating and yachting sports, particularly to young people, encouraging and teaching boating and yachting skills, and safe boating practices.
- To develop and foster good relationships with kindred bodies or authorities.

#### **Information on Directors**

Lee Shannon-Delaney - Director

Experience - Board member since 18/11/2018.

Special Responsibilities -

Mark Anthony Neilson - Director

Experience - Board member since 19/12/2019.

Special Responsibilities - Vice Commodore 09/06/2020 - 09/08/2020.

- Commodore from 09/08/2020 - 19/11/2022.

Bruce Phillips - Director

Experience - Board member since 19/12/2019.

Special Responsibilities - Rear Commodore 09/06/2020 - 09/08/2020.

Vice Commodore from 09/08/2020 - 27/08/2022.

## LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 DIRECTORS' REPORT

Maria Louise Anderson - Director

Experience - Board member since 19/12/2019. Special Responsibilities - Treasurer from 12/05/2020.

Rear Commodore from 09/08/2020 - 27/08/2022.
 Vice Commodore from 27/08/2022 - 19/11/2022.

- Commodore from 19/11/2022.

Peter Joseph Shepherd - Director

Experience - Board member since 01/12/2020.

Special Responsibilities - Secretary from 23/01/2020.

**Dennis Cronin** - Director

Experience - Board member since 17/03/2021

Special Responsibilities -

Robert Bruce Smith - Director

Experience - Board member since 23/12/2021

Special Responsibilities -

Mark McCamley - Director

Experience - Board member since 02/04/2022

Special Responsibilities - Rear Commodore from 27/08/2022 - 19/11/2022.

Vice Commodore from 19/11/2022.

Roderick Joseph Caldwell - Director

Experience - Board member since 27/10/2022 Special Responsibilities - Rear Commodore from 19/11/2022.

Ken Allsop - Director

Experience - Board member since 11/11/2022

Special Responsibilities -

#### **Meetings of Directors**

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

	Directors' Meetings		
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	
Lee Shannon-Delaney	12	9	
Mark Anthony Neilson	4	4	
Bruce Phillips	1	1	
Dennis Cronin	0	0	
Maria Louise Anderson	12	12	
Peter Joseph Shepherd	12	12	
Robert Bruce Smith	12	6	
Mark McCamley	12	11	
Roderick Joseph Caldwell	8	6	
Ken Allsop	8	4	

The Entity is registered with ASIC 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 \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity.

### **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

## LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 DIRECTORS' REPORT

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 JUNE 2023 has been received and can be found as part of the financial report.

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

Director

Director 7

Dated this 1 st day of September 202

Mobile 0430 132 902 glen@auditright.com.au



#### LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590

### **AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT** 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been no contraventions of:

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

Glen Klein Registered Company Auditor 385321 Director Audit Right Pty Ltd

30 August 2023

# LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	2a	1,041,853.83	697,508.30
Administration expenses	2b	(76,901.82)	(73,007.21)
Operating expenses	2c	(649,626.04)	(356,400.74)
Service provision expenses	2d	(324,794.51)	(135,280.41)
Current year surplus before income tax		(9,468.54)	132,819.94
Income tax expense	-	0.00	0.00
Net current year surplus		(9,468.54)	132,819.94
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		0.00	0.00
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific			
conditions are met	_	0.00	0.00
Total other comprehensive income for the year	_	0.00	0.00
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(9,468.54)	132,819.94
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	_	(9,468.54)	132,819.94

# LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
ASSETS		·	·
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable and other debtors Stock on hand	3 4 5	142,667.31 19,767.94 20,352.00	159,901.29 26,982.57 31,328.13
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	182,787.25	218,211.99
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-		
Property, plant and equipment	6	2,235,046.29	2,201,296.69
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	2,235,046.29	2,201,296.69
TOTAL ASSETS	_	2,417,833.54	2,419,508.68
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other payables Employee provisions	7 8	119,376.50 13,275.03	117,996.97 6,861.16
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	132,651.53	124,858.13
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_		
Long term amounts payable	_	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	132,651.53	124,858.13
NET ASSETS	-	2,285,182.01	2,294,650.55
EQUITY			
Asset Revaluation Reserve Retained surplus	_	1,420,461.00 864,721.01	1,420,461.00 874,189.55
TOTAL EQUITY	-	2,285,182.01	2,294,650.55

# LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Retained Surplus / (Deficit)
	\$
Balance at 1 July 2021	741,369.61
Comprehensive income	
Surplus / (deficit) for the year attributable to members of the entity	132,819.94
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.00
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	132,819.94
Balance at 30 June 2022	874,189.55
Comprehensive income	
Surplus / (deficit) for the year attributable to members of the entity	(9,468.54)
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.00
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	(9,468.54)
Balance at 30 June 2023	864,721.01

# LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from donations and operations		1,059,362.19	682,123.75
Payments to suppliers and employees		(986,321.85)	(550,868.03)
Interest received		682.40	481.05
Interest expense	_	(2,708.20)	(1,240.42)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	9 _	71,014.54	130,496.35
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for plant and equipment		(88,248.52)	(170,550.66)
Proceeds of borrowings	_	0.00	0.00
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(88,248.52)	(170,550.66)
Net increase in cash held		(17,233.98)	(40,054.31)
Cash on hand at the beginning of the financial year	_	159,901.29	199,955.60
Cash on hand at the end of the financial year	3	142,667.31	159,901.29

The financial statements cover Little Ship Club Queensland Squadron as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Little Ship Club Queensland Squadron is an Entity limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 30 August 2023 by the directors of the Entity.

#### **Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **Financial Reporting Framework**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Entity is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001* and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

#### **Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the *Corporations Act 2001*, the basis of accounting specified by all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and the disclosure requirements of the Accounting Standards AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*, AASB 107: *Cash Flow Statements*, AASB 108: *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, AASB 1031: *Materiality* and AASB 1054: *Australian Additional Disclosures*.

The Entity has concluded that the requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128 are not applicable as the initial assessment on its interests in other entities indicated that it does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, the financial statements comply with all the recognition and measurement requirements in Australian Accounting Standards.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

#### **Accounting Policies**

#### a. Revenue and Other Income

The Entity is first required to determine whether amounts received are accounted for as Revenue per AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers or Income per AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities.

Funding arrangements which are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations are recognised as revenue under AASB 15. Otherwise, such arrangements are accounted for under AASB 1058, where upon initial recognition of an asset, the Entity is required to consider whether any other financial statement elements should be recognised (for example, financial liabilities representing repayable amounts), with any difference being recognised immediately in profit or loss as income.

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### **Revenue and Other Income**

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the entity received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity: – identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant – recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement – recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards;
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

#### Other Income

#### Contributed assets

The entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards.

On initial recognition of an asset, the Entity recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions).

The Entity recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

#### Capital grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

#### Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### b. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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

#### Depreciation

**Class of Fixed Asset** 

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 Entity 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.

**Depreciation Rate** 

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

Buildings	1.5-10%
Furniture and equipment	10-20%
Gaming machine equipment	3%
Motor vehicles	2%
Plant and equipment	5-33.33%

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 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.

#### c. Leases

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.

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 Entity uses the incremental borrowing rate.

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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 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.

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

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

#### **Concessionary Leases**

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Entity to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the Entity has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-8 and measures the right of use assets at cost on initial recognition.

#### d. Impairment of Assets

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

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

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the entity 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 debited 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.

#### e. Employee Provisions

#### **Short-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for the Entity'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.

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The Entity obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Contributions are made by the Entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

#### f. 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.

#### e. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. 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.

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

#### h. 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.

#### i. Income Tax

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

#### **Intangible Assets**

#### J. Software

Software is recorded at cost. Where software is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, the cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. It has a finite life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Software has an estimated useful life of between one and three years and is amortised on a straight-line basis.

#### k. **Provisions**

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

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

#### Comparative Figures

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

Where the Entity retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement 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 must be presented.

#### m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

#### **Key estimates**

- (i) Impairment
- The Entity assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Entity that may be indicative of impairment triggers.
- (ii) Plant and equipment
- As indicated in Note 1(b), the Entity reviews the useful life of plant and equipment on annual basis.

#### **Key judgments**

#### (i) Performance obligations under AASB 15

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

#### (ii) Lease term and Option to Extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably going to be exercised is a key management judgement that the entity will make. The entity determines the likeliness to exercise the options on a lease-by-lease basis looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to future strategy of the entity.

#### n. New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

AASB 2022-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Illustrative Examples for Not-for-Profit Entities accompanying AASB 15

AASB 2022-3 amends the Australian illustrative examples for not-for-profit entities accompanying AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to illustrate how AASB 15 applies to the recognition and measurement of upfront fees. The amendments do not change the requirements of AASB 15.

The Basis for Conclusions also document the Board's decision to retain the accounting policy choice on an ongoing basis for NFP private sector lessees to elect to initially measure a class of ROU assets arising under concessionary leases at cost or at fair value.

### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2020-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018–2020 and Other Amendments

The Entity adopted AASB 2020-3 which makes some small amendments to a number of standards including the following: AASB 1, AASB 3, AASB 9, AASB 116, AASB 137 and AASB 141.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 2021-7a: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections

AASB 2020-7a makes various editorial corrections to a number of standards effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

The adoption of the amendment did not have a material impact on the financial statements

#### Note 2: Net Current Year Surplus / (Deficit)

		2023	2022
		\$	\$
a.	Revenue		
	Bar Sales	466,686.94	397,366.10
	Bistro Sales	346,897.90	20,975.90
	Contributions	500.00	9,150.00
	Fundraising	2,902.72	4,312.09
	Gaming machines profit	20,274.19	31,457.16
	Grants received	29,729.31	104,454.82
	Insurance proceeds	0.00	1,408.00
	Interest received	682.40	481.05
	Laundry machine income	495.46	550.91
	Little Ship Game Fishing Club income	63,130.00	5,305.00
	Membership	95,508.32	112,257.12
	Merchandise Sales	7,692.47	6,239.77
	Mooring and pontoon fees	3,959.09	2,768.17
	Rebates and refunds	2,619.17	2,084.29
	Sundry income	775.86	(1,302.08)
		1,041,853.83	697,508.30

### Note 2: Net Current Year Surplus / (Deficit) (con't)

NO	te 2. Net Current rear Surplus / (Dencit) (con t)	2023	2022
		\$	\$
b.	Administration expenses	*	*
٠.	Accounting and bookkeeping	17,520.14	18,313.58
	Audit fees	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Bank fees	8,269.86	5,302.74
	Communications	2,557.94	2,794.29
	Fees and permits	2,066.62	1,879.95
	Gaming administration	22,201.08	20,748.60
	Interest expense	2,708.20	1,240.42
	Memberships and subscriptions	4,620.76	3,433.64
	Postage, printing and stationery	7,832.22	5,371.06
	Professional fees	4,125.00	8,922.93
		76,901.82	73,007.21
C.	Operating expenses		
	Advertising	17,536.62	13,152.88
	Building certification	0.00	6,720.97
	Cleaning and amenities	7,602.08	7,287.67
	Computer expenses	8,695.29	5,952.01
	Cost of Sales - Bar	170,306.09	131,971.62
	Cost of Sales - Bistro	138,864.48	3,132.72
	Cost of Sales - Merchandise	2,951.76	5,846.50
	Depreciation	54,498.92	33,637.59
	Donations and sponsorship	699.00	776.90
	Electricity and gas	50,239.99	21,681.32
	Equipment hire	500.00	611.82
	Equipment purchases	7,856.37	3,292.74
	Freight and travel	12,443.43	6,859.50
	Function expenses	27,240.45	19,726.90
	Insurance	26,210.82	20,997.45
	Little Ship Game Fishing Club expenses	55,491.90	843.38
	Member service expenses	4,700.49	3,761.64
	Mooring costs	695.70	95.55
	Motor vehicle expenses	4,282.27	4,428.32
	Pest control	490.90	245.45
	Raffle prizes	727.11	1,291.03
	Rates and water	21,781.09	21,555.69
	Rent - land	137.35	203.86
	Repairs and maintenance	18,287.83	29,097.30
	Waste removal	17,386.10	13,229.93
		649,626.04	356,400.74

### Note 2: Net Current Year Surplus / (Deficit) (con't)

The control of the co	2023	2022
	\$	\$
d. Service provision expenses		
Annual leave provision	5,281.48	1,948.01
Long service leave provision	1,132.39	1,065.83
Recruitment costs	1,159.71	867.51
Staff training	3,666.43	1,519.49
Superannuation	26,224.27	11,074.74
Uniforms	86.36	584.00
Wages - Bar	127,600.79	106,309.35
Wages - Bistro and Kitchen	122,403.56	4,387.46
Wages - Bistro Contractor	26,880.00	475.00
Wages - Cleaner	9,152.16	6,519.60
WorkCover	1,207.36	529.42
	324,794.51	135,280.41
Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland ATM Imprest Account #22848158	12,867.85	18,547.32
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland Business Performance Account #2319	4305 36,025.28	47,515.55
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland Gaming Account #22848154	9,222.10	29,370.98
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland LSGFC Cheque Account #10391009	151.79	2,452.22
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland LSGFC WebSavings Account #2039479	35,184.87	8,998.51
Cash at bank - Bank of Queensland Main Account #22848152	31,309.07	25,365.82
Cash on hand - ATM Float	4,820.00	11,370.00
Cash on hand - Change for Tills	1,093.00	1,000.00
Cash on hand - Daily Takings	257.60	0.00
Cash on hand - Gaming	9,435.75	11,030.89
Cash on hand - Member's Draw Float	1,400.00	3,650.00
Cash on hand - Till Floats	900.00	600.00
	142,667.31	159,901.29
Note 4: Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
GST receivable	0.00	1,416.00
Prepayments	19,701.94	19,795.19
Trade debtors	66.00	5,771.38
	19,767.94	26,982.57

### Note 5: Stock on Hand

Bistro inventory 4,222.66 LSGFC Merchandise and Prizes 0.00 14,	,174.85 0.00 ,153.28 ,328.13
Bistro inventory 4,222.66 LSGFC Merchandise and Prizes 0.00 14,	0.00 ,153.28 ,328.13
LSGFC Merchandise and Prizes 0.00 14,	,328.13
<del></del>	,328.13
	22
20,352.00 31,	
Note 6: Property, Plant and Equipment	
2023 202	<b>.</b>
\$ \$	
Freehold land at cost 1,050,000.00 1,050,	,000.00
Buildings at cost 1,502,052.97 1,473,	,568.11
Less accumulated depreciation (507,518.72) (485,6	632.57)
994,534.25 987,	,935.54
Furniture and equipment at cost 252,765.42 251,	,799.24
Less accumulated depreciation (249,655.27) (249,0	021.39)
3,110.15 2,	,777.85
Gaming machine equipment at cost 402,280.69 399,	,827.37
Less accumulated depreciation (391,477.89) (389,5	914.79)
10,802.80 9,	,912.58
Motor vehicles at cost 30,112.00 30,	,112.00
Less accumulated depreciation (30,112.00) (30,1	112.00)
0.00	0.00
Plant and equipment at cost 554,141.30 497,	,797.14
Less accumulated depreciation (377,542.21) (347,1	126.42)
176,599.09 150,	,670.72
2,235,046.29 2,201,	,296.69

### **Note 7: Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

Note 7: Accounts Payable and Other Payables		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Customer deposits	2,010.00	0.00
GST payable	9,636.00	0.00
Insurance funding	18,872.78	15,590.29
Membership draw accrued	0.00	3,000.00
Memberships payable	1,638.10	1,638.10
PAYG payable	3,470.00	1,502.00
Prepaid membership fees	56,707.10	59,977.72
Superannuation payable	2,206.40	976.93
Trade creditors	20,890.33	35,311.93
Unexpended grant funds	3,759.24	0.00
WorkCover Payable	186.55	0.00
	119,376.50	117,996.97
Note 8: Employee Provisions		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Provision for annual leave	6,347.31	1,948.01
Provision for long service leave	6,927.72	4,913.15
	13,275.03	6,861.16
Note 9: Cash Flow Information		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with net current year surplus	/ (deficit)	
Net current year surplus / (deficit)	(9,468.54)	132,819.94
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation and amortisation	54,498.92	33,637.59
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	7,214.63	193.23
- (increase)/decrease in stock on hand	10,976.13	(15,096.73)
- (decrease)/increase in accounts payable and other payables	1,379.53	(24,071.52)
- (decrease)/increase in employee provisions	6,413.87	3,013.84
	71,014.54	130,496.35

### **Note 10: Entity Details**

The registered office of the company is:

5 Wagan Place WELLINGTON POINT QLD 4160

The principal place of business is:

1 Yabby Street DUNWICH QLD 4183

#### Note 11: Members' Guarantee

The Entity is registered with ASIC 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 \$100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity.

### LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 **DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON, the directors have determined that the Company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of the Company declare that:

- The financial statements and notes, as set out in the financial report, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - comply with the Australian Accounting Standards applicable; and
  - give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 JUNE 2023 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- 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.

	Mario	anders
Director	•	

Director

Dated this 18t day of September



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**Glen Klein** B Com, CPA, SSAud, RCA *Director* Mobile **0430 132 902** glen@auditright.com.au



## LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON ABN 31 009 823 590 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LITTLE SHIP CLUB QUEENSLAND SQUADRON

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Little Ship Club Queensland Squadron (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **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 entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the entity, 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.

#### **Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting**

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### 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 entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 entity are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### 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 decision of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australia 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimate 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors 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 conditions may cause the entity 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 entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity audit. We remain solely responsible for the 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.

Glen Klein CPA

Registered Company Auditor 385321

Director

Audit Right Pty Ltd

1 September 2023