Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

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Directors' Report

The Directors submit herewith their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 September 2015.

Information On Directors

The name and particulars of the Directors of the Company in office at the date of this report are:

Name	Particulars
D L Hart	President, Retired Waste Services Manager, joined the board in 1988. Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 12 Finance Meetings 2: Attended 2 Membership/Discipline Meetings 10: Attended 10 Special Meetings 4: Attended 4
V P Mitchell	Vice President, Retired Nurse, joined the board in 1986. Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 12 Finance Meetings 2: Attended 2 Membership/Discipline Meetings 10: Attended 10 Special Meetings 3: Attended 3
P J Andrews	Director, Retired School Teacher, joined the board in 1988. Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 8 Finance Meetings 2: Attended 2 Membership/Discipline Meetings 10: Attended 7 Special Meetings 4: Attended 3
P G Dawson	Director, Travel Consultant, joined the board in 2008. Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 12 Finance Meetings 2: Attended 2 Membership/Discipline Meetings 6: Attended 4 Special Meetings 3: Attended 2
F Hartup	Director, Company Director, joined the board in February 2012 Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 11 Finance Meetings 2: Attended 2 Membership/Discipline Meetings 6: Attended 4 Special Meetings 4: Attended 4
G Nixon	Director, Business Unit Manager, joined the board in February 2013. Responsibilities: Board Meetings 12: Attended 11 Finance Meetings 6: Attended 5 Special Meetings 4: Attended 4

Directors' Report

G Rimmer

Director, Business Proprietor, joined the board in 2007.

Responsibilities:

Board Meetings 12: Attended 11

Membership/Discipline Meetings 10: Attended 9

Special Meetings 3: Attended 2

A D Russell

Vice President, Retired Engineer, rejoined the board in 2008. Resigned

23/02/2015

Responsibilities:

Board Meetings 4 : Attended 4 Finance Meetings 2 : Attended 2

Membership/Discipline Meetings 4: Attended 4

Special Meetings 4: Attended 4

G J Josephs

Director, Building Contractor, joined the board in 2011. Resigned 23/02/2015.

Responsibilities:

Board Meetings 4: Attended 4

Membership/Discipline meetings 4: Attended 3

Special Meetings 3 : Attended 2

W Dawes

Director, Retired Council Employee, joined the board in 2011. Resigned

23/02/2015

Responsibilities:

Board Meetings 4: Attended 4

Membership/Discipline Meetings 4: Attended 4

Special Meetings 4: Attended 4

Company Secretary

Mr Mark Chaffey held the position of Company Secretary during and up until the end of the year.

Principal activities

The company's principal activities during the course of the financial year were the operation of a licensed club and to promote the game of rugby league football.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the company's activities during the financial year.

Membership

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and is without share capital. The number of members as at 30 September 2015 and the comparison with last year is as follows:

2015

15.925

2014

14.740

Operating result

The net profit for the year amounted to \$ 1,186,274 compared with \$523,181 in the prior year. This result was after charging \$ 1,642,964 (2014:\$ 1,557,794) for depreciation and amortisation.

Directors' Report

Objectives

Short-term Objectives

The vision of the Board and Management is to run a successful business, to be profitable and financially sound, to retain a strong family atmosphere and provide family oriented facilities to the local community. An integral part of this vision is also to retain the personal touch that the Club has with its members and to continue to strive for customer service excellence. This is something that both the Board and Management believe will continue to give the Club a competitive edge as it continues to grow in membership numbers and size.

Be recognised in the community as a progressive and successful Club providing a significant contribution to the community as a whole.

Long-term Objectives

Continue to develop and refine the Club Master Plan, which incorporates, establishing a cyclical refurbishment plan, acquiring additional gaming entitlements, further food options, achieving energy efficiency, upgrading gaming software and implementing a venue wide loyalty programme. The Club wants to ensure that it maintains an emphasis on friendly and personalised customer service.

These long term objectives will be supported by undertaking continual research of the Club's Key markets to ensure that the Club has a competitive edge in its market. The Club will continue to develop products that will foster stronger relationships with sporting groups, local community and local schools.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The strategy for achieving the Club's objectives is to ensure that the Club's Financial Performance is optimised and be able to be monitored by the Board to achieve desired outcomes. Ensuring the profitability of the gaming, and food and beverage sections are maximised through sound management principles and continuing to listen to our members & guests needs and to deliver on these needs.

Performance measurement and key performance indicators

The Club has key performance indicators in place and these key performance indicators are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to assist and formulate ways to achieve industry benchmark performance in all trading areas of the Club.

Liability of members on winding up

The company is incorporated and domiciled in Australia as a company limited by guarantee. In accordance with the constitution of the company, every member of the company undertakes to contribute an amount limited to \$5 per member in the event of the winding up of the company during the time that he/she is a member or within one year thereafter. At 30 September 2015 there were 15,925 members.

Directors' Report

This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors and shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company or a related body corporate.

Proceedings on behalf of 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 period.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the financial year ended 30 September 2015 has been received and can be found on page 7 of the financial statements.

V P Mitchell

Director

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

D L Hart **Director**

BATEAU BAY NSW

Dated:

4

November, 2015

Auditor's Independence Declaration Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 September 2015 there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- 2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

T R Davidson **Partner**

155 The Entrance Road Erina NSW 2250

Dated: 4 November, 2015

Statement of Comprehensive Income For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue and Income from operations			
Sale of goods revenue Rendering of services revenue Other income		4,681,845 9,027,003 437,834	4,537,183 8,378,754 453,730
	2	14,146,682	13,369,667
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold Employee benefits expense Poker machine tax, licences and donations Entertainment and promotions Property costs Other expenses	S	(1,997,961) (3,700,227) (1,788,989) (723,928) (780,931) (2,267,131)	(1,992,935) (3,697,859) (1,578,867) (788,440) (809,580) (2,361,412) (11,229,093)
Earnings before depreciation & finance cost Depreciation and amortisation Finance costs	sts	2,887,515 (1,642,964) (58,277)	2,140,574 (1,557,794) (59,599)
Profit before income tax expense Income tax expense		1,186,274	523,181
Net profit for the year after income tax		1,186,274	523,181
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	ar	1,186,274	523,181
		-	

Statement of Financial Position As At 30 September 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Assets		·	·
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,698,386	3,216,489
Trade and other receivables	5	82,502	135,767
Inventories	6	98,283	89,109
Other assets	7	195,460	178,735
Total Current Assets		3,074,631	3,620,100
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	10,635,907	8,693,650
Intangible assets	9	172,190	172,190
Total Non-Current Assets		10,808,097	8,865,840

Total Assets		13,882,728	12,485,940
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	468,901	781,404
Borrowings	11	386,371	24,683
Provisions	12	311,468	354,231
Other Liabilities	13	11,071	10,897
Total Current Liabilities		1,177,811	1,171,215
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	11	1,030,220	845,579
Provisions	12	121,771	103,871
Other	13	30,132	28,755
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,182,123	978,205
Total Liabilities		2,359,934	2,149,420
Net Assets		11,522,794	10,336,520
Members' Funds		····	
Retained earnings		11,522,794	10,336,520
Total Members Funds		11,522,794	10,336,520
			W100 - 101 - 1

Statement of Changes in Members Funds For The Financial Year Ended 30 September 2015

	Retained	Total	
	Earnings \$	\$	
Balance at 1 October 2013	9,813,339	9,813,339	
Total comprehensive income for the year	523,181	523,181	
Balance at 30 September 2014	10,336,520	10,336,520	
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,186,274	1,186,274	
Balance at 30 September 2015	11,522,794	11,522,794	

Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities Receipts from customers Receipts from members Payments to employees and suppliers Interest received Borrowing costs		14,116,727 45,364 (11,820,565) 37,856 (58,277)	13,028,256 46,837 (11,344,412) 57,245 (59,599)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(18b)	2,321,105	1,728,327
Cash flows from Investing Activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from sale of equipment Net cash used in investing activities		(3,933,713) 548,176 (3,385,537)	(1,099,401) 179,406 (919,995)
Cash flows from Financing Activities Repayments of borrowings Proceeds from borrowings		(384,684) 931,013	(280,254) 77,500
Net cash used in financing activities		546,329	(202,754)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held Cash at beginning of the financial year		(518,103) 3,216,489	605,578 2,610,911
Cash at the end of the financial year	(18a)	2,698,386	3,216,489

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Entrance Leagues Club (Reduced Disclosure Requirements) Limited has elected to early adopt the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards abs AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements. The company has also adopted AASB 2011-2: Amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project- Reduced Disclosure and AASB 2012-7: Amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements of Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

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

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

Donations are recognised as revenue when received.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(a) Revenue (cont'd)

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

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Freehold Property

Freehold land is measured on the cost basis. Buildings are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when the impairment indicators are present (refer to note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation (cont'd)

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold Building	3%
Furniture, fittings and fixtures	6-27%
Office equipment and furniture	9-24%
Poker Machines	30%
Leased plant and equipment	30%

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

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

(d) 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 entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. 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 the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight line basis over 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 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit and loss immediately.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

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

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

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

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to simular instruments and option pricing models.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through Profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Loans and receivables

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold after 12 months from the end of the reporting period. All other available for sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a "loss event"), which as an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(e) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

(f) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount if an asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell 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 and loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment or 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 and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

(g) Employee Benefits

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

(h) 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(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 Tax Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

(j) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under section 23 (g) of the Income Tax Assessment act.

(k) Comparative Figures

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

(I) Trade and other Payables

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

(m) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

(n) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(o) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 September 2015 reporting periods. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is that their adoption is not expected to have a material impact on future financial statements.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 2. Revenue		
Sale of Goods		
Bar sales	2,897,406	2,916,855
Catering sales	1,784,439	1,620,328
Total sale of goods	4,681,845	4,537,183
Rendering of services		
Poker machine clearances	8,090,071	7,422,029
TAB commission	93,470	98,577
Keno commission	171,381	138,232
Football club income	293,659	311,755
Bowling club income	26,955	23,719
Other promotions income	351,467	384,442
Total rendering of services	9,027,003	8,378,754
Other Income		
Commission received	116,545	114,182
Interest received	37,856	57,245
Members subscriptions	37,757	37,505
Other income	45,989	87,193
Proceeds from sale of non-current asset	199,687	157,605
Total other income	437,834	453,730
Total revenue and other income	14,146,682	13,369,667

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 3. Profit for the Year		
Depreciation Leasehold buildings Leasehold buildings-bowling club Furniture, Fittings and plant Office Equipment Furniture Poker machines	326,600 59,029 298,277 18,471 940,587	274,702 58,319 292,915 20,735 911,123
Note 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand Cash at bank	190,000 2,508,386	155,020 3,061,469
	2,698,386	3,216,489
Note 5. Trade and Other Receivables		
Other debtors	82,502	135,767
	82,502	135,767
Note 6. Inventories		
Bar Stock	50,070	51,210
Catering Stock Merchandise and prizes	10,454 37,759	11,823 26,076
Merchandise and prizes		·
	98,283	89,109
Note 7. Other Assets		
Prepayments Deposits	186,547 8,913	169,822 8,913
	195,460	178,735

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 8. Property, Plant and Equipment			
Leasehold buildings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		10,991,806 (3,638,824)	9,198,666 (3,332,064)
		7,352,982	5,866,602
Leasehold Buildings - Bowling Club - at independent valuation Less: Accumulated amortisation	(a)	751,265 (321,424)	716,713 (262,395)
		429,841	454,318
Furniture, fittings & plant - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		3,842,780 (2,761,313)	3,179,162 (2,443,202)
		1,081,467	735,960
Office equipment & furniture - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		246,699 (227,097)	242,294 (208,626)
		19,602	33,668
Poker machines - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation		5,725,206 (3,973,191)	5,334,957 (3,731,855)
		1,752,015	1,603,102
Plant, equipment & vehicles under lease Less: Accumulated amortisation		123,495 (123,495)	123,495 (123,495)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		10,635,907	8,693,650

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

2015 \$ 2014

Note 8. Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

(a) The valuation of The Golden Hind Women's Bowling Club leasehold buildings was based on the assessment of the current market value. The independent valuation on 7 September 2000 was carried out by Robertson & Robertson.

Movements in Carrying Amounts

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

	Leasehold	Leasehold	Furniture,	Office	Poker	Total
	Buildings	Buildings –	Fittings &	Equipment &	Machines	
		Bowling	Plant	Furniture		
		Club				
Balance at	5,866,602	454,318	735,960	33,668	1,603,102	8,693,650
beginning of year						
Additions	2,093,166	34,552	671,761	4,458	1,129,776	3,933,713
Disposals	(280,186)	-	(27,977)	(53)	(40,276)	(348,492)
Depreciation	(326,600)	(59,029)	(298,277)	(18,471)	(940,587)	(1,642,964)
expense		·				
Carrying amount	7,352,982	429,841	1,081,467	19,602	1,752,015	10,635,907
at the end of the						
year						

Note 9. Intangible assets

Poker machine entitlements	172,190	172,190
Note 10. Trade and other payables		
Current Trade Creditors Accruals	133,651 335,250 ————————————————————————————————————	352,085 429,316

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

	Note	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 11. Borrowings			
Current: Secured:			
Bill Facility	(i)	360,000	_
Hire purchase	.,	26,371	24,683
		386,371	24,683
Non-Current: Secured:			-
Bill Facility	(i)	1,014,013	803,000
Hire purchase	,	16,207	42,579
		1,030,220	845,579
Secured Liabilities:			

- (i) Secured by Registered First Mortgage over the Company's leased land and buildings, an equitable mortgage over the assets and undertakings of the Company and a letter of set-off over Term deposits.
- (ii) Effectively secured over the assets involved.

Note 12. Provisions

Current		
Annual leave	128,452	123,526
Long Service Leave	183,016	230,705
	311,468	354,231
Non-Current		
Long Service Leave	70,277	59,229
Annual Leave	51,494	44,642
	121,771	103,871

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 September 2015

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 13. Other Liabilities		
Current Members' subscriptions in advance	11,071	10,897
Non Current Members' subscriptions in advance	30,132	28,755
Total	41,203	39,652

Note 14. Financial Risk Management

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

Financial assets

Cash and other equivalents Trade and other receivables	2,698,386 82,502	3,216,489 135,767
	2,780,888	3,352,256
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
-Trade and other payables	468,901	781,404
-Borrowings	1,416,591	870,262
	1,885,492	1,651,666
Note15. Key Management Personnel Disclosures		
Key management personnel compensation	534,283	531,158

Note 16. Related Party Transactions

The directors also purchased goods from the company on the same terms and conditions available to the company's employees, members and guests.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 17. Operating Lease Commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements payable		
- not later than 1 year	164,560	161,010
- later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	658,240	644,040
- later than 5 years but not later than 10 years	822,800	805,050
	1,645,600	1,610,100
Note 18. Cash Flow Information		-
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash on hand	190,000	155,020
Cash at bank	2,508,386	3,061,469
	2,698,386	3,216,489
(b) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Operating Profit after Income Tax		
Operating profit after Income Tax Non-cash flows in operating profit	1,186,274	523,181
Amortisation	59,029	58,319
Depreciation	1,583,935	1,499,475
Profit on sale of non-current assets	(199,687)	(157,605)
Changes in assets and liabilities	(100,001)	(101,000)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	53,265	(89,056)
Increase in inventories	(9,174)	(6,169)
Increase in other assets	(16,725)	20,255
Decrease in trade and other payables	(312,500)	(167,493)
Increase in other liabilities	1,551	9,332
Decrease in provisions	(24,863)	38,088
Cash Flows from Operations	2,321,105	1,728,327
		-
(c) Loan Facilities		
Loan facilities	1,443,000	803,000
Amount utilised	1,374,013	803,000
Unused credit facility	68,987	
		

Directors' Declaration For The Financial Year Ended 30 September 2015

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of The Entrance Leagues Club (Reduced Disclosure Requirements) Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 30, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards- Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 September 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

D L Hart

Director

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Director

BATEAU BAY NSW

Dated:

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November, 2015

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members Of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of Australian professional and ethical pronouncements and the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporation Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of the auditors report.

Independent Auditor's Report To The Members Of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited

Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of The Entrance Leagues Club Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 September 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards-Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

FORTUNITY ASSURANCE

T R Davidson Partner

ERINA NSW 2250

Dated:
Movember, 2015