

ACN 064 201 029

Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 March 2022

Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited ACN 064 201 029 Annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2022

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These financial statements are the financial statements of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 28 June 2022. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Director's report

Your Directors present their report on Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors details

The following persons were Directors of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited during the financial year, and up to the date of this report:

Mr Steve Rae

Commodore

Director since 2013

Steve is a regular participant in NCYC yacht races skippering Marta Jean. Prior to retirement and permanent abode in Newcastle Steve worked for a number of multinational manufacturing companies in Eastern Europe and Asia in mechanical engineering and management roles.

Mr Adrian Kiely

Rear Commodore Director since 2016

Adrian holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws from The University of Sydney. A veteran of 7 Sydney Hobart races, he is a regular crew member on NCYC yacht "She's the Culprit" and enjoys racing a Laser in NCYC events.

Mr Ken Semple

Director

Director since 2019

Ken is an Electrical and Computer Engineer and has worked in the mining, electricity and marine industries on design, construction and software projects. Ken has been boating all his life including yacht and dinghy racing and live aboard cruising on yachts and power cruisers. Ken arrived in Newcastle by boat after 5 years cruising with his wife aboard their motor cruiser. Ken races regularly at NCYC and on Lake Macquarie and often volunteers with the NCYC Race Committee.

Mr Scott Knights

Director

Director since 2021

Scott has been an active member of NCYC since 2007 and is a regular participant in offshore races in his boat 'Ataraxia'. Following more than 30 years in commercial roles in the mining industry Scott is looking forward to being able to contribute to the NCYC board in continuing to deliver a high-quality club and well run onwater activities (from racing to cruising) for the members.

Ms Valda Johnston

Vice Commodore / Treasurer Director since 2016

Valda has an Accountancy background and worked for a number of years in her own Civil Works business and then as a Commercial Manager for Mining & Associated Infrastructure companies. Valda enjoys participating in Club racing.

Ms Jan Howard

Club Captain Director since 2017

Jan taught in secondary schools for 20 years, having obtained both a Bachelor of Arts and Diploma of Education. Jan also coordinated workplace training programs for students and ran a small business that provided relocation support to people moving to Newcastle. She is a yacht owner at NCYC, and has been instrumental in introducing strategies to encourage more women to participate in sailing at NCYC.

Mr Barry Kelly

Director

Director since 2015

Barry is a qualified pilot having commenced his career with the RAAF flying Mirages and F18s. He went on to fly with Cathay Pacific Airways in Hong Kong retiring as a Senior Check Captain and Flying Training Manager. Barry owns and regularly races Archambault M34, Concealed Weapon, in NCYC club races and combined series.

Company secretary

Paul O'Rourke has been the Company Secretary of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited since 2017.

Director's meetings

The number of meetings the Directors held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director is as follows:

	Board n	neetings
Board members	Α	В
Mr Steve Rae	12	12
Ms Valda Johnston	12	11
Mr Adrian Kiely	12	10
Ms Jan Howard	12	11
Mr Barry Kelly	12	10
Mr Ken Semple	12	12
Mr Scott Knights Appointed November 2021	5	5
Mr Phil Ashley-Brown Resigned October 2021	7	5

Where:

- column A: the number of meetings the Director was entitled to attend
- column B: the number of meetings the Director attended

Core and non-core property

Pursuant to Section 41E(5) of the Registered Clubs Act 1976 (NSW) for the financial year ended 31 March 2022, the following land and buildings are considered to be core or non-core property:

Core property

- The Clubhouse, Marina and Commercial Centre situated at 95 Hannell Street, Wickham NSW 2294
- The Bay Sailing Centre situated at 147B Soldiers Point Road, Soldiers Point NSW 2317

Non-Core property - Ni

Principal activities

During the year, the principal activities of the Company were:

- The conduct of organised and recreational sailing activities for members;
- The operation of a 180 berth Marina in Newcastle Harbour;
- Promotion and maintaining a Commercial Centre in the Honeysuckle precinct;
- The operation of a licensed club.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Short and long-term objectives

The Company's short and long-term objectives are to:

Encourage and promote sports of amateur yachting and boating and cruising for pleasure underpinned by financial management, corporate governance, valuing our members, volunteers and employees and operating in a safe and responsible manner. These are in accordance with the principal objectives in the Company's constitution.

Strategy for achieving short and long-term objectives

During the year the principal activities of the Company consisted of:

To continue to operate profitably, providing the best possible facilities for members.

Performance measurement

The strategies are measured through both financial and non financial key performance indicators that have been developed relevant to the Club industry.

Contribution in winding up

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee and has the following paying classes of membership: general, senior, crew, youth and social. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member in all membership classes is required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the Company. At the total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company wound up is \$2,330 (2021: \$1,910).

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

Review of Operations

Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club had another very turbulent year in 21/22. The Club was again impacted with COVID-19. The Clubhouse was closed from July to October. The major clubhouse extension was completed from April to September, tripling the usable floor space. When the refurbished and extended club opened on 11 October, trade was extremely busy until trade was severely estricted with another COVID outbreak in December to January. During this process external caterers were replaced with an inhouse kitchen and service team.

While major sailing events were again cancelled or disrupted, club sailing continued to grow. The Sailing Academy had a record year. The Cruising, Social and Gamefishing Clubs were all very active. The inshore racing continues to attract new members and raising the competitive aspect of sailing. Our inaugural Hunter Inter Club Regatta was very successful. Our Youth Performance Squad was successful in winning a disrupted Interclub Competition.

Club Membership has continued to grow during this time and member feedback remains extremely positive.

The Management team also had to grow and evolve with the expanded clubhouse facilities, and dynamic changes in trading conditions. This was supported with increased investment in professional development.

We continue to do proactive maintenance on our commercial, marina and floating assets.

The board is confident that the year ahead will be another successful one for Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club.

Significant changes in state of affairs

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 6 and forms part of this Directors' report.

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

Steve Rae - Commodore

Valda Johnston - Vice Commodore/Treasurer

Dated: 28 June 2022 Newcastle West, NSW



Auditor's independence declaration

To the Directors of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited

In accordance with the requirements of Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit: and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Shaun Mahony - Partner

Pitcher Partners NH Partnership
Chartered Accountants

PitcherPartnersNHPartnership

Dated: 28 June 2022 Newcastle West, NSW



www.pitchernewcastle.com.au

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Revenue from continuing operations	Notes 2	2022 \$ 5,226,116	2021 \$
Other income		0,420,110	3,945,075
	3	121,070	400,520
Cost of goods sold			100,020
Clubhouse expenses		(726,009)	(381,831)
Fuel cost of goods sold		(1,864,737)	(1,010,706)
Marina expenses		(304,344)	(210,300)
Commerical rental expenses		(423,714)	(402,924)
Club sailing expenses		(321,084)	(310,099)
Administrative expenses		(655,113)	(497,596)
Borrowing cost expenses		(750,191)	(776,929)
	_	(117,996)	(66,004)
Profit / (loss) before income tax	_	(5,163,188)	(3,656,389)
Income tax expense		183,998	689,206
Profit / (loss) for the year	_		-
	_	183,998	689,206
Other comprehensive income			
		-	*
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
	-		16
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	_	183,998	689,206

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of financial position

For the year ended 31 March 2022

ASSETS		2022	2021
Current assets	Notes	\$	\$
Cash and one to the second			•
Cash and cash equivalents Trade receivables			
Inventories	4	227,330	871,918
Other assets	5	169,310	162,057
	6	110,040	77,538
Total current assets	7	197,979	154,593
Non ourself		704,659	1,266,106
Non-current assets			1,00,100
Property, plant and equipment			
Right-of-use asset	8	8,838,533	6,280,825
Total non-current assets	9 (a)	2,120,819	1,667,857
Total assets		10,959,352	7,948,682
		_11,664,011	9,214,788
LIABILITIES			3,214,700
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables			
Financial liabilities	10	578,878	100 1-
Provisions	11	507,000	436,474
Other liabilities	12	123,426	
Lease liabilities	13	436,189	113,441
Total current liabilities	9 (b)	80,545	514,482
	` '	1,726,038	59,725
Non-current liabilities		11120,030	1,124,122
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	11	1,193,000	
Other liabilities	12		10,000
Lease liabilities	13	26,146	17,691
Total non-current liabilities	9 (b)	88,861	82,738
The mappings	(b)	2,126,728	1,660,997
Total liabilities	ž	3,434,735	1,771,426
Net assets	,	5,160,773	2,895,548
	2	6,503,238	6,319,240
MEMBERS FUNDS			3,010,240
Retained profits		6 502 222	
Total members funds	5 2	6,503,238	6,319,240
		6,503,238	6,319,240

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Retained	
	Profits	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2020	5,630,034	5,630,034
Profit for the year	689,206	689,206
Total comprehensive income for the year	689,206	689,206
Balance at 31 March 2021	6,319,240	6,319,240
Profit for the year	183,998	183,998
Total comprehensive income for the year	183,998	183,998
Balance at 31 March 2022	6,503,238	6,503,238

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 March 2022

For the year ended 31 March 2022		
	2022	2021
Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from members and customers	5,739,712	4,451,792
Government stimulus received	40,686	398,000
Payments to suppliers and employees	(4,752,025)	(3,549,574)
Interest received	418	2,520
Interest paid	(117,996)	(66,004)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	910,795	1,236,734
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(3,212,434)	(308,809)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	44,616	7
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(3,167,818)	(308,809)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,790,000	9
Repayment of borrowings	(100,000)	(90,000)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(77,565)	(57,636)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	1,612,435	(147,636)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(644,588)	780,289
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	871,918	91,629
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	227,330	871,918

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

This financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards -Reduced Disclosure Requirements, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited (the Company) is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes

(b) Statement of compliance

This financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements as issued by the Australian

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs. The financial report is presented in

(c) Working capital deficiency

As at 31 March 2022, Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited has a working capital deficiency of \$1,021,379 (current assets of

The working capital deficiency is impacted by the following key items:

- unearned income in respect of marina rental and leases which is recognised as income over the period of each (a) marina berth sublease and represents \$290,781 at 31 March 2022. (b)
- other unearned income and contract liabilities recognised for membership subscriptions and rental of \$97,586 at 31 March 2022 which will also not require any further direct cash outflow to settle the obligation.

The Directors believe the above working capital deficiency will be satisfied through:

- Recent trading performance of the Club which achieved a profit of \$183,998 in the current year compared to a profit of \$689,206 in the prior year. Also, the Club continues to generate positive operating cash flows showing a (b)
- The ability of the Club to draw on its term loan and overdraft facilities to satisfy creditors. (c)
- The changes within the Club including, the continuing expiry of the long term 15 year sub-leases, which are being replaced by rental agreements with improved cashflow, new tenants for the Commercial Centre and continuing growth in beverage, food and function activities which are expected to contribute to an improved financial

The Directors are of the opinion the above will be achieved and the Company will continue as a going concern and meet its debts and commitments as they fall due. As a result, the Directors have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis.

(d) **Income Taxes**

The Company is exempt from income tax under section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the

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.

(f) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

2 Revenue

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time for the following services:

2022	Clubhouse Revenue \$	Fuel Revenue \$	Marina Revenue \$	Sailing Revenue \$	Tenant Rental Revenue \$	Other Revenue \$	Total \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	2,127,946	380,628	(1 4)	406,863	1.61	142,222	3,057,659
Other revenue (not covered by AASB15)			1,358,986	(*)	809,471		2,168,457
	2,127,946	380,628	1,358,986	406,863	809,471	142,222	5,226,116
Timing of revenue recognition							
At a point in time	2,127,946	380,628		406,863		13,725	2,929,162
Over time			1,358,986	2)	809,471	128,497	2,296,954
	2,127,946	380,628	1,358,986	406,863	809,471	142,222	5,226,116

2021	Clubhouse Revenue	Fuel Revenue	Marina Revenue	Sailing Revenue	Tenant Rental Revenue	Other Revenue	Total
	s	\$	\$	\$	\$.\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with	4 040 070			040 000	2.		4 000 770
customers	1,248,870	262,890		212,682	-	114,316	1,838,758
Other revenue (not covered by AASB15)		-	1,312,897	* €	793,420	- SE 7 2	2,106,317
	1,248,870	262,890	1,312,897	212,682	793,420	114,316	3,945,075
Timing of revenue recognition							
At a point in time	1,248,870	262,890		212,682	100	330	1,724,772
Over time		(4)	1,312,897		793,420	113,986	2,220,303
	1,248,870	262,890	1,312,897	212,682	793,420	114,316	3,945,075

(b) Accounting policies

The Company recognises revenue related to the transfer of promised goods or services when a performance obligation is satisfied and when control of the goods or services passes to the customer. The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to which the Company is or expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company considers whether there are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

(i) Sale of goods and provision of services - Clubhouse revenue

Clubhouse revenue comprises revenue from the sale of beverages and food, and provision of function room hire and is recognised at a point in time when the physical control of the goods passes to the customer or when the relevant function event has been held.

Clubhouse revenue also includes commission revenue from the sale of food which is recognised at a point in time when bistro sales occur in line with the third party catering agreement entered.

(ii) Sale of goods - fuel revenue

Revenue from the sale of fuel is recognised at a point in time when the physical control of the goods passes to the customer.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

(b) Accounting policies (continued)

Provision of services - marina revenue

Marina revenue from short casual, monthly and long term marina bookings is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the booking. Marina revenue from 15 year leased berths is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The Company recognises marina revenue on a straight line basis with reference to the applicable CPI increases, discount rates and any relevant rental incentives. Marina revenue for monthly, long term and 15 year leases are deemed to be operating leases as the term of the lease is not a significant portion of the remaining term of the underlying lease payable as lessee. Monies received in advance from customers have been included as other liabilities within current and non

(iv) Provision of services - sailing revenue

Revenue from Regatta, Club sailing and sailing academy is recognised at a point in time when the relevant sailing event or sailing

(V) Provision of services - tenant rental revenue

Tenant rental revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The Company recognises tenant rental revenue on a straight line basis with reference to the applicable CPI increases, discount rates and any relevant rental incentives. Tenant rental revenue is deemed to be an operating lease as the term of the lease is not a significant portion of the remaining term of the underlying lease payable as lessee. Monies received in advance from customers have been included as other liabilities within current and non current liabilities.

Provision of services - other revenue

Included within other revenue is membership subscriptions which are recognised over the term of membership and any unearned portion is deferred and included in contract liabilities. Membership revenue is measured with reference to the fee received and the

The balance of other revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation has been satisfied.

3 Other income and and	a son outsined.	
3 Other income and expense items (a) Other income	2022 \$	2021
Government stimulus payment - cashflow Government stimulus payment - jobkeeper and jobsaver Interest Income		\$
Grant funding income	40,686	50,000 348,000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	418 72,777	2,520
71	7,189	VE.
(i) Government stimulus payment The Company recognises stimulus	121,070	400,520

The Company recognises stimulus funding from the Australian Taxation Office, when this accrues as there are no specific performance obligations in relation to this funding.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis.

(iii) Grant funding income

The Company receives grant income which is recognised over the period of the grant agreement. The grant funding is conditional on the Company performing services in accordance with the grant agreement and satisfying its obligations over time. Grant income is recognised over the period of time that the performance obligation is being satisfied. (iv)

Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment

The Company recognises gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment by comparing proceeds received on sale with the carrying amount of the asset being sold.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

3 Other income and expense items (continued)	2022	2021
(b) Other expenses	\$	\$
Employee benefits expense	1,953,352	1,399,282
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,234	6,040
Interest costs	117,996	66,004
Depreciation and amortisation	581,286	479,497
4 Cash and cash equivalents Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	227,330	871,918
	227,330	871,918

Accounting policy

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

5 Trade receivables

C	u	ri	e	n	t

Trade receivables	169,310	165,452
Less: provision for doubtful debts		(3,395)
	169,310	162,057

Accounting policy

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of the consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost. Trade receivables are generally due within 30 days from the date of recognition.

6 Inventories

Current		
Stock on hand	110,040	77,538
	110,040	77.538

Accounting policy

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

7 Other assets

Current		
Prepayments	197,979	154,593
X	197,979	154,593

Accounting policy

This includes prepayments made in advance for goods and services which are to be received in a future period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Property, plant and equipment

Non-current assets At 1 April 2021 Cost	Leasehold improvements \$	Plant and equipment	Marina \$	Club boats	Capital WIP \$	Total \$
Accumulated depreciation Net book amount	6,738,035 (3,079,088) 3,658,947	632,233 (362,682) 269,551	5,333,887 (3,730,059) 1,603,828	698,257 (185,804) 512,453	236,046 - 236,046	13,638,458 (7,357,633
Year ended 31 March 2022 Opening net book amount Additions Transfer from WIP Disposals Depreciation charge Closing net book amount Year ended 31 March 2022	3,658,947 2,520,167 236,046 (235,020) 6,180,140	269,551 385,547 - (84,486) 570,612	1,603,828 - - - (83,727) 1,520,101	512,453 94,574 - (42,661) (66,899) 497,467	236,046 70,213 (236,046) - - 70,213	6,280,825 6,280,825 3,070,501 (42,661) (470,132) 8,838,533
Cost Accumulated depreciation Net book amount	9,494,247 (3,314,107) 6,180,140	1,000,790 (430,178) 570,612	5,333,887 (3,813,786) 1,520,101	741,394 (243,927) 497,467	70,213 - 70,213	16,640,531 (7,801,998) 8,838,533

Accounting policy

(a) Leasehold Improvements

Leasehold improvements are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

(b) Plant and equipment, Marina, Club Boats

These are carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Leasehold improvements Plant & Equipment Marina Club Boots	5 - 40 years 3 - 20 years 5 - 40 years
Club Boats	5 - 40 years 5 - 16 years

(d) Impairment

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash in flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the future economic benefits of an asset are not dependant on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and if deprived of the asset the Company would replace its remaining future economic benefit, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a separate line item.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	9 Leases			2022	2021
	The Company leases the land on which the Club house is	situated and the water		\$	\$
	The Company leases the land on which the Club house is a) Right-of-use asset Non-current Right-of-use assets	ordatied and the waterw	ay where the M	arina is situated.	·
				2,120,819	1,667,85
	Reconciliation of right-of-use assets	Marina (Wet) Lease	. ,, =====	2022	2021
	At 1 April 2021 Additions	\$ 563,966	\$	\$	\$
	Amortisation	165,701		1,667,857	1,750,91
	31 March 2022	(36,338)	398,415	564,116	1
	57 march 2022	693,329	1. 11010)	(111,154)	(83,060
	b) Lease liabilities		1,427,490	2,120,819	1,667,857
	Current				
	Lease liabilities				
	Non-current	26,352	54,193	22.7	
	Lease liabilities		54,195	80,545	59,725
	Total	695,811	1,430,917	2 120 700	2/2
		722,163	1,485,110	2,126,728 2,207,273	1,660,997
				2,201,213	1,720,722
- J	Reconciliation of lease liabilities	Marina	Land		
-	2022	(Wet) Lease	(Dry) Lease	2022	2004
A	At 1 April 2021	\$	\$	\$	2021
	Additions	581,841	1,138,881	1,720,722	\$ 1.770.050
ı	nterest expense	165,701	398,415	564,116	1,778,358
L	ease payments	27,594	56,747	84,341	64.400
١	let movement during year	(52,973)	(108,933)	(161,906)	64,468
3	1 March 2022	722,163	1,485,110	2,207,273	(122,104) 1,720,722

Accounting policy

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. If the terms and conditions of a contract are changed, it is reassessed to once again determine if the contract is still, or now contains, a

The term of a lease is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with the periods covered by an option to extend the lease where there is reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if there is reasonable certainty that the option will not be exercised.

At inception, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised. Right-of-use assets are included in the statement of financial position and grouped in classes of similar underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset; - any initial direct costs incurred;

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is initially recognised for the present value of non-cancellable lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate is 3.18%.

The lease payment used in the calculation of the lease liabilities includes variable payments when they relate to an index or rate. Where leases contain variable lease payments based on an index or rate at a future point in time, the Company has only included the

The Company does not recognise leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less or are of low value as a right of use asset or lease liability. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

9 Leases (continued)

Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As lessor for operating leases, the Company recognises lease payments as income. The underlying asset is depreciated on a straight line basis over its expected useful life.

Rental revenue from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

10 Trade and other payables		
Current Trade payables	2022 \$	2021 \$
Other payables and accruals GST payable	303,449 178,690	249,130 154,360
	96,739	32,984
Accounting	578,878	436,474

Accounting policy

Trade and other payables, including accruals, are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 30 days.

11 Financial liabilities

Current

Secured

Bank loans (i)

Total secured financial liabilities

507,000	
507,000	

Non-current

Secured

Bank loans (i)

Total secured financial liabilities

1,193,000	10,000
1,193,000	10,000

(i) Secured liabilities

The above bank loan is secured by mortgages over the Company's leasehold buildings on land and marina with NSW Roads and Maritime Service. The Company has a loan facility of \$3,000,000 of which \$1,700,000 was utilised at 31 March 2022, as well as an overdraft facility of \$150,000 and an asset finance facility of \$250,000.

Accounting policy

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowing costs are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are classified as non current liabilities if the Company has a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

12	Provisions	2022	2021
Current		\$	\$
	e entitlements (i) & (ii)	123,426	113,441
		123,426	113,441
Non-curr			
Employee	e entitlements (ii)	26,146	17,691
		26,146	17,691

Accounting policy

(i) Annual leave

Liabilities for annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Any annual leave expected to be settled beyond 12 months of the reporting date is measured at the present value of expected future payments.

(ii) Long service leave

The liabilities for long service leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to expected future wage levels and period of service. Discount rates of the Australian bond rates matching the estimated future cash outflows have been used.

13 Other liabilities

^	 _		_	
		гe		

19,489	2,570
290,781	291,268
17,549	42,381
55,540	52,535
42,046	112,710
10,784	13,018
436,189	514,482
2,544	45,982
86,317	36,756
88,861	82,738
	290,781 17,549 55,540 42,046 10,784 436,189

Accounting policy

Revenues received in advance are recorded as a contract liability if they are in relation to contracts with customers under AASB 15 and recognised as revenue when they are earned in future periods. Other revenue received in advance that is not covered by AASB 15 is recorded as other liabilities and is recognised as revenue when they are earned in future periods.

14 Commitments

(i)	Capital Commitments
	Clubhouse extension

- ¥	2,200,347
	2,200,347

15 Contingent liabilities

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

16 Related parties

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

(a) Key management personnel compensation

2022
\$
\$
Total key management personnel benefits

2022
\$
340,201
334,648

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Adrian Kiely Legal, a company associated with Director Adrian Kiely, is a tenant under a standard commercial property lease agreement. The associated company also provided services to the Company on normal commercial terms and conditions.

No remuneration has been paid to any Director in respect of their services as a Director during or since the end of the period.

Certain Directors and Director related persons utilise the marina and club facilities, participate in the Club Sailing activities and receive prizes under the same terms and conditions as other members.

17 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next period are disclosed where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements:

- Estimation of useful lives of non-current assets (notes 8, and 9) The useful life of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets (where useful life is greater than the lease term) is initially assessed at the date the asset is ready for use and derived from the asset. There is uncertainty in relation to the assets and the period over which economic benefits will be the rate of wear and tear and technical obsolescence. The estimates and judgements involved may impact the carrying value of the non-current assets and the depreciation and amortisation charges recorded in the statement of profit or loss
- Provision for Doubtful Debts (note 5) The collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance
 for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts
 due, Management uses its judgement in determining the level of doubtful debt provisioning, taking into account the historic
 analysis of bad debt trends and the prevailing economic conditions.
- Leases as a Lessor (note 9) The distinction between an operating lease and a finance lease in regards to sublease agreements issued as a lessor has been considered, and based upon the relative length of the sub leases entered in comparison to the head lease agreements entered it has been determined that all sub leases are to be classified as operating leases. As a result of this judgement, no receivable for future lease payments, nor any reduction in the right-of-and as a result the judgement whether the agreement constitutes an operating or finance lease.

Directors' declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 19 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Steve Rae - Commodore

Valda Johnston - Vice Commodore/Treasurer

Dated: 28 June 2022 Newcastle West, NSW



Independent auditor's report

to the members of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Newcastle Cruising Yacht Club Limited (the Company) which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

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

- giving a true and fair view of the Companys financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

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

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

Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial report

The auditor's report relates to the financial report of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2022 included on the Company's web site. The Company's Directors are responsible for the integrity of the Company's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of this web site. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site.

Adelaide Brisbane Melbourne Newcastle Perth Sydney

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our audit report.

Shaun Mahony - Partner

Pitcher Partners NH Partnership Chartered Accountants

Pitcher Pentrurs NHPartnership

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Dated: 28 June 2022 Newcastle West, NSW

Adelaide Brisbane Melbourne Newcastle Perth Sydney

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