Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

ABN: 74 000 856 299

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

RYAN & RANKMORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS™
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their report on Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Information on directors

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

Glen Morgan	
Position	President
Experience	Director appointed 4 March 2018
Occupation	Contract trainer

Robert Robinson	
Position	Treasurer
Experience	Director appointed 4 March 2018
Occupation	Heavy vehicle driver (mining industry)

Barry Reid	
Position	Vice President
Experience	Director appointed 28 May 2023
Occupation	Motel caretaker

Robert Cohen	
Resigned	19 May 2024
Experience	Director appointed 27 March 2019
Occupation	Contract trainer education

Garry Lang	
Experience	Director appointed 20 June 2021
Occupation	Unemployed

Ricky Read	
Experience	Director appointed 4 March 2018
Occupation	Energy essential

Leonie Cole	
Experience	Director appointed 19 May 2024
Occupation	Retired

Matt Cole	
Experience	Director appointed 28 May 2023
Occupation	Unemployed

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

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
Director	**Number eligible to attend**	**Number attended**
Glen Morgan	11	11
Robert Robinson	11	5
Ricky Read	11	9
Garry Lang	11	10
Matt Cole	11	7
Barry Reid	11	11
Leonie Cole	7	6
Robert Cohen	4	1

Company secretary

Adrian Glapiak has held the position of company secretary since the 2019 financial year.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. during the financial year were operating a licenced club.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Members' guarantee

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each member and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $2 for all members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

At 31 December 2024 the collective liability of members was $1,034 (2023: $1,258).

Operating results

The profit/(loss) of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to ($39,732) (2023: $37,940)

Dividends paid or recommended

The Company is prohibited by its Constitution from paying dividends to members.

Review of operations

A review of the operations of the Company during the financial year and the results of those operations show the club has experienced an increase in revenue of $51,977 compared to the previous year. This growth can be primarily attributed to an uptick in bar sales, which rose by $26,425. However, it is imperative to highlight that this period also witnessed an increase in employee costs by $46,815.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

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.

Future developments and results

The Directors have ambitious plans for future developments that will further enhance the club's offerings. The Directors plan to expand the range of activities and events to cater to a broader audience. The Directors are also exploring opportunities to collaborate with other clubs and organisations in the community to promote the club's mission and values.

The Directors are committed to continuing our efforts to provide members with the best possible experience and to contribute to the growth and development of Peak Hill.

Environmental issues

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

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been received and can be found in this financial report.

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

Glen Morgan	Robert Robinson
President	Treasurer

Dated: 16 May 2025

RYAN & RANKMORE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ABN 45 783 960 623

PRINCIPALS
Kevin Rankmore *B.Bus, CA, ACIS, ASCA, DipFP*
Roger Estens *B.Fin Admin, CA, DipFP*

administrator@ryanrank.com
www.ryanrank.com

Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2024, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Ryan and Rankmore

Chartered Accountants

Jason Brown

RCA 539635

113-115 Darling Street

DUBBO NSW 2830

Dated: 16 May 2025

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Revenue	5	1,504,669	1,471,911
Cost of sales	7	(450,478)	(472,979)
Gross profit		1,054,191	998,932
Finance income	6	33,043	12,051
Other income	5	16,163	14,762
Administrative expenses		(20,495)	(19,622)
Bingo expenses		(24,938)	(14,741)
Club hospitality		(10,801)	(11,343)
Council rates and water		(13,991)	(15,390)
Depreciation expenses	7	(127,481)	(137,373)
Donations		(31,269)	(22,140)
Electricity and gas		(53,737)	(35,724)
Employee benefit expenses	7	(522,623)	(475,808)
Entertainment		(77,529)	(68,214)
Finance expenses	6	(1,607)	(14,055)
Insurance		(55,928)	(49,178)
Market night		(68,429)	(63,511)
Marketing expenses		(4,284)	(5,355)
Other expenses		(21,910)	(22,184)
Repairs and maintenance		(88,474)	(83,547)
Subscriptions		(20,891)	(17,220)
Underbankings		1,258	(8,280)
Profit (loss) before income taxes		(39,732)	(37,940)
Income tax	8	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year		(39,732)	(37,940)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(39,732)	(37,940)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,114,546	1,372,193
Trade and other receivables	11	20,536	1,793
Inventories	12	11,826	30,855
Other assets	13	70,899	58,606
Total current assets		1,217,807	1,463,447
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	865,142	714,095
Right-of-use assets	15	3,505	7,330
Total non-current assets		868,647	721,425
Total assets		2,086,454	2,184,872
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	75,860	159,504
Employee benefits	17	82,809	58,293
Lease liabilities	15	3,880	4,656
Other liabilities	18	373	568
Total current liabilities		162,922	223,021
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefits	17	28,470	23,943
Lease liabilities	15	-	3,114
Total non-current liabilities		28,470	27,057
Total liabilities		191,392	250,078
Net assets		1,895,062	1,934,794
Equity			
Retained earnings		1,895,062	1,934,794

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

2023	Retained earnings $	Total $
Opening balance	1,972,734	1,972,734
Profit (loss) for the year	(37,940)	(37,940)
Closing balance	1,934,794	1,934,794

2024	Retained earnings $	Total $
Opening balance	1,934,794	1,934,794
Profit (loss) for the year	(39,732)	(39,732)
Closing balance	1,895,062	1,895,062

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers		1,501,894	1,482,559
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,499,332)	(1,430,429)
Interest received		20,200	3,983
Interest paid		(1,607)	(14,055)
Income taxes paid		-	(2,077)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	22	21,155	39,981
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		-	15,820
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(274,912)	(156,260)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(274,912)	(140,440)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(3,890)	(3,968)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(257,647)	(104,427)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,372,193	1,476,620
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10.c	1,114,546	1,372,193

1. Introduction

The financial report covers Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. as an individual entity. Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. is a for-profit proprietary Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 16 May 2025.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Standard and the *Corporations Act 2001.* The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs. The amounts presented in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

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

3. Summary of material accounting policies

a. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

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

b. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at "fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price.

i. Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets comprising cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and interest bearing deposits are subsequently measured at amortised cost as they meet the following conditions:

- the financial assets are managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the Company's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Company no longer controls the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the financial asset reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or financial liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

A loss allowance is not recognised for investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at the end of the reporting period.

c. Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for tangible and intangible assets. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

d. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 31 December 2024. The adoption of these standards has not caused any material adjustments to the reported financial position, performance or cash flow of the Company.

New but not yet effective standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company.

The Directors anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

b. Key estimates - employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the Company expects that most employees will not use all their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows, the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

5. Revenue and other income

a. Accounting policy

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

i. Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comprises revenue earned from the provision of food, beverage and other goods and is recognised (net of rebates, returns, discounts and other allowances) at the point of sale or delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

Rental income

Revenue from rental receipts is recognised in the period the rental relates to and is recorded in accordance with the rental agreement.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services comprises revenue from gaming facilities together with other services to members and other patrons of the club. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the services are provided.

Membership income

Revenue from membership subscription purchases by the members are deferred as unearned income and are brought to account evenly over the course of the membership period.

Donations

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the Company gains control of the asset.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Other income

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

b. Revenue from continuing operations

	2024 $	2023 $
Sale of goods		
Bar sales	675,011	648,586
Functions	1,854	4,704
Total sale of goods	676,865	653,290
Provision of services		
ATM commission	9,561	12,126
Bingo	24,585	15,426
Keno	26,744	31,846
Market night	57,652	49,516
Poker machine income	681,533	688,792
TAB	21,681	16,337
Vending machine	1,189	1,587
Total provision of services	822,945	815,630
Member subscriptions	4,859	2,991
	1,504,669	1,471,911

c. Other income

	2024 $	2023 $
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	8,525
Club hospitality items	166	82
Recycling income	-	113
Sundry income	3,562	6,042
Workcover reimbursment	12,435	-
	16,163	14,762

6. Finance income and expenses

Finance income	**2024**	**2023**
	$	**$**
Interest income	33,043	12,051

Finance expenses	**2024**	**2023**
	$	**$**
Interest expense	1,607	14,055

7. Result for the year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Sale of goods		
Opening stock	30,855	12,584
Bar purchases	428,534	484,176
Function purchases	2,915	7,074
Closing stock	(11,826)	(30,855)
	450,478	472,979

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Depreciation expenses		
Buildings	31,802	34,838
Plant and equipment	42,980	44,443
Poker machines	48,874	54,268
Right-of-use assets	3,825	3,824
	127,481	137,373

	2024	**2023**
	$	**$**
Employee benefit expenses		
Salary and wage expenses	461,411	416,737
Superannuation contributions	49,112	43,943
Workers compensation	9,830	8,301
Other employee benefit expenses	2,270	6,827
	522,623	475,808

8. Income tax expense

a. Accounting policy

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The calculation of current and deferred tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. The carrying amounts of deferred tax are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if needed.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company’s forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

b. Unrecognised deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2024, a deferred tax asset of $16,416 (2023: $13,598) resulting from tax losses has not been recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets were not recognised in the 2024 financial year because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. can utilise the benefits therein.

9. Auditor's remuneration

	2024	2023
	$	$
Remuneration of the auditor Ryan & Rankmore for:		
Auditing the financial statements	8,200	8,800
Preparation of the financial report	2,100	2,000
Taxation services	2,175	1,595
	12,475	12,395

10. Cash and cash equivalents

a. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

b. Cash and cash equivalent details

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank	1,067,046	1,324,693
Cash on hand	47,500	47,500
	1,114,546	1,372,193

c. Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash and cash equivalents	1,114,546	1,372,193

11. Trade and other receivables

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Trade receivables	313	1,793
GST receivable	20,223	-
	20,536	1,793

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

12. Inventories

a. Accounting policy

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

b. Inventory details

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Bar stock at cost	11,826	30,855

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value during the year were $NIL (2023: $NIL).

13. Other assets

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Accrued income	20,911	8,068
Prepayments	44,988	45,538
TAB security deposit	5,000	5,000
	70,899	58,606

14. Property, plant and equipment

a. Accounting policy

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

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 its estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is measured using the cost model.

i. Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5% - 20%
Plant and equipment	5% - 35%
Poker machines	14% - 27%

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

b. Property, plant and equipment details

Summary	2024 $	2023 $
Land and buildings		
At cost	1,242,227	1,016,846
Accumulated depreciation	(674,989)	(669,009)
Total land and buildings	567,238	347,837
Plant and equipment		
At cost	490,143	475,725
Accumulated depreciation	(282,757)	(248,859)
Total plant and equipment	207,386	226,866
Poker machines		
At cost	446,212	446,212
Accumulated depreciation	(355,694)	(306,820)
Total poker machines	90,518	139,392
	865,142	714,095

c. Movements in carrying amounts

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

2024	Land and buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Poker machines $	Total $
Opening balance	347,837	226,866	139,392	714,095
Additions	251,379	23,701	-	275,080
Depreciation	(31,802)	(42,980)	(48,874)	(123,656)
Disposals	(176)	(201)	-	(377)
Closing balance	567,238	207,386	90,518	865,142

d. Club core and non-core property

The Registered Clubs Act 1976 section 41E requires the financial statements of a registered club to specify the core property and non-core property of the Club as at the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relates.

Core property of a registered Club means any real property owned or occupied by the Club that comprises:

- the premises of the Club, or
- any facility provided by the Club for the use of its members and their guests, or
- any other property declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, to be core property of the Club.

Non-core property of a registered Club means any real property owned or occupied by the club that is not core property, or, property that has been declared, by a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the ordinary members of the club, to be non-core property of the Club

At 31 December 2024 the balance of core property is $567,238 and the balance of non-core property is $Nil.

15. Leases

a. Accounting policy

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right then there is no identified asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

i. Lessee accounting

The non-lease components included in the lease agreement have been separated and are recognised as an expense as incurred.

At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting

The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. Company as a lessee

The Company has leases over a photocopier.

Terms and conditions of leases

Leases for IT equipment are generally considered to be for low value assets, except for significant items such as photocopiers. The photocopier lease is for a Canon iradv dx C3730. The lease term is 48 months from the commencement date of 10 December 2021. Fixed rent instalments are payable in the amount of $388 (ex GST) per month.

i. Right-of-use assets

	2024 $	2023 $
Plant and equipment		
At cost	15,298	15,298
Accumulated depreciation	(11,793)	(7,968)
	3,505	7,330

ii. Movements in carrying amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of right-of-use assets between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and Equipment $	Total $
Year ended 31 December 2024		
Balance at beginning of year	7,330	7,330
Depreciation charge	(3,825)	(3,825)
Balance at end of year	3,505	3,505

iii. Lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Current lease liability	3,880	4,656
Non-current lease liability	-	3,114
	3,880	7,770

16. Trade and other payables

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Trade payables	48,012	28,805
Accrued expenses	8,751	8,305
Credit cards payable	(1,459)	1,051
GST payable	-	97,931
PAYG withholding payable	9,157	6,208
Superannuation payable	13,845	12,804
Other payables	(2,446)	4,400
	75,860	159,504

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost and 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. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

17. Employee benefits

a. Accounting policy

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 wholly 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.

b. Employee benefit details

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Annual leave	72,746	49,587
Long service leave	10,063	8,706
	82,809	58,293

Non-current	2024 $	2023 $
Long service leave	28,470	23,943

18. Other liabilities

Current	2024 $	2023 $
Member subscriptions paid in advance	373	568

19. Members' guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $2 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 31 December 2024 the number of members was 517 (2023: 629).

20. Contingencies

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd had a $5,000 (2023: $5,000) secured performance guarantee for the autopay, TAB and business card facilities. This guarantee is not provided for in the financial statements.

21. Related parties

a. The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company.

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company is $119,540 (2023: $106,792).

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

b. Transactions with related parties

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

Amounts paid to close family members of Directors during the financial year total $42,617.

On occasion, Directors perform in bands at the Club for entertainment purposes.

There have been no other transactions with related parties during the financial year.

22. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2024 $	2023 $
Loss for the year	(39,732)	(37,940)
Add / (less) non-cash items:		
(Profit) / loss on sale of assets	209	(8,525)
Depreciation and amortisation	127,481	137,373
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	(18,743)	326,858
(increase) / decrease in inventories	19,029	(18,271)
(increase) / decrease in other assets	(12,293)	(11,712)
increase / (decrease) in payables	(83,644)	(345,071)
increase / (decrease) in tax provision	-	(2,077)
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	29,043	(922)
increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(195)	268
Cash flows from operations	21,155	39,981

23. Events occurring after the reporting date

The financial report was authorised for issue on 16 May 2025 by the board of directors.

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.

24. Statutory information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.
57/61 Caswell Street
Peak Hill NSW Australia
2869

Directors' declaration

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes for the year ended 31 December 2024 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
   - comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures; and
   - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Glen Morgan	Robert Robinson
President	Treasurer

Dated: 16 May 2025

Independent audit report to the members of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a simplified disclosure financial report of Peak Hill Ex-Services & Citizens Club Ltd. (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, 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 and the Directors' declaration.

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

- giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 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 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 Company, 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is included in the directors' report, 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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 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 - Simplified Disclosures - Simplified Disclosure Standard 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

RYAN & RANKMORE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ABN 45 783 960 623

PRINCIPALS
Kevin Rankmore *B.Bus, CA, ACIS, ASCA, DipFP*
Roger Estens *B.Fin Admin, CA, DipFP*

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A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Ryan and Rankmore

Chartered Accountants

Jason Brown

RCA 539635

113-115 Darling Street

DUBBO NSW 2830

Dated: 16 May 2025