

Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited

ABN 45 167 669 249

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

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LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN: 45 167 669 249 REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS'

The Directors of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited (ABN 45 167 669 249 (the "Club"), submit their report for the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The names of the Directors of the Club in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are:

Darryl Buggy Acting Chairperson

Geoffrey Cahill Treasurer
Rhonda Baker Secretary
John Donadel Director
Terry Fields Director
Janice Ianna Director
Jason Durheim Director

The Directors were in office from the beginning of the financial year until the date of this report, unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Club during the financial year have been the operation of a licenced bowls and sports club. There have been no significant changes in the nature of those activities during the financial year.

Short Term Objectives

The Club's short term objectives are:

- Provide a first class sporting and entertainment venue for the Lismore community.
- Establish a strong and viable revenue base that will support the ongoing sustainability of the Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited.
- Grow existing membership and enhance the facilities for both members and visitors alike.
- Maximise the Clubhouse facilities to increase our capacity to access new markets in functions and hospitality and leisure.
- Encourage, recognise, value the contribution of all volunteers within the Club.

Long Term Objectives

The Club's long term objectives are:

- Build a stronger brand awareness and recognition in the Region for the Club.
- Enhance our perception in the community as a business of excellence with a focus on social, environment and economic responsibility.

Strategies

To achieve these objectives, the Club has adopted the following strategies:

- Develop appropriate financial model to support the objectives.
- Use targeted promotion of the Club, and a program to increase the profile in the wider community.
- Maintain and improve the bowling and social facilities where necessary.
- Ensure the roles of the existing stakeholders are co-ordinated.

Information on Directors

Darryl Buggy Director

Experience Current director since 8 November 2021

Special Responsibilities Acting Chairperson

Geoffrey Cahill Director

Experience Current director since 22 January 2014

Special Responsibilities Treasurer

Rhonda Baker Director Special Responsibilities Secretary

Experience Current director since 22 January 2014

John Donadel Director

Experience Current director since 21 November 2014

Terry Fields Director

Experience Current director since 8 November 2021

Director Janice lanna

Experience Current director since 8 November 2021

Jason Durheim Director

Experience Current director since 9 October 2023

Company Secretary

Rhonda Baker became the Company Secretary in January 2014.

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 12 ordinary meetings and 0 extra ordinary meetings of directors was held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Ordinary Directors' Meetings		Special Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Darryl Buggy	12	12	-	-
Geoffrey Cahill	12	12	-	-
Rhonda Baker	12	12	-	-
John Donadel	12	6	-	-
Terry Fields	12	11	-	-
Janice lanna	12	12	-	-
Jason Durheim	12	9	-	-

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 year.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There is expected ot be no likely developments that would have effects on operations or likely developments in the Club's operations.

After Balance Date Events

There has been no matters or circumstances that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Club's operations, the results of those operations or the Club's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments

There is expected ot be no likely developments that would have effects on operations or likely developments in the Club's operations.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

An independence declaration has been provided to the Directors by the auditor of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited, MF Partners Chartered Accountants, and is attached to the Directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Darryl Buggy Acting Chairperson

Geoffrey Cahill Treasurer

Signed at Lismore 14th October 2025

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN: 45 167 669 249

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

MF Partners Chartered Accountants				
Mark Charter				
Partner				
raitilei				

14th October 2025

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249

PROFIT AND LOSS AND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
_			
Revenue	2	1,657,759	2,225,280
Other income	2	9,791	5,047
Employee benefits expense	3	(650,829)	(1,039,403)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(136,232)	(148,175)
Finance costs	3	(141)	(448)
Bar cost of goods sold	3	(451,074)	(464,651)
Repairs & Maintenance	3	(74,707)	(70,865)
Rental expense	3	-	-
Audit expense	3	(8,940)	(6,900)
Loss on Disposal of Assets	3	-	-
Other expenses	3	(460,987)	(732,288)
Profit (Loss) before income tax		(115,359)	(232,403)
Income tax expense			-
Profit (Loss) for the year		(115,359)	(232,403)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Profit (Loss) attributable to members of the entity		(115,359)	(232,403)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		(115,359)	(232,403)

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
ASSETS		φ	Φ
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	261,179	345,157
Trade and other receivables	5	8,361	9,302
Inventories	6	32,569	34,388
Other assets	7	27,787	23,863
Financial assets	8	100,000	100,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	429,895	512,711
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,032,720	4,139,293
Intangibles	10	196,814	156,808
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	-	4,229,534	4,296,101
TOTAL ASSETS	-	4,659,429	4,808,812
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables Subscriptions in advance Accrued expenses Borrowings Short term provisions TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	11 11 12 13 14 _	71,459 7,833 - 30,524 39,843 149,659	105,188 6,882 21,362 22,867 59,969 216,268
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Borrowings Long term provisions TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TOTAL LIABILITIES NET ASSETS	13 14 - - -	118,032 - 118,032 267,691 4,391,738	85,446 85,446 301,714 4,507,098
EQUITY Retained earnings Reserves TOTAL EQUITY	- =	4,391,738 - 4,391,738	4,507,098 - 4,507,098

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Surplus	Match Committee Reserve	Cadets Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	4,739,501			-	4,739,501
Profit (Loss) attributable to the entity	(232,403)			-	(232,403)
Revaluation of Buildings and Infrastructure	-	-		-	-
Reserve added (utilised)	-		-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year			-	-	<u>-</u>
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,507,098		-	-	4,507,098
Profit (Loss) attributable to the entity	(115,359)	-		-	(115,359)
Revaluation of Buildings and Infrastructure	-	-		-	-
Reserve added (utilised)	-		-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-		-	
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,391,738		-	-	4,391,738

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		,	,
Receipts from members and visitors		1,635,096	2,270,974
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,682,516)	(2,326,374)
Interest received		4,575	3,955
Finance costs	_	(141)	(448)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	19(b) _	(42,986)	(51,893)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for Poker Machine Entitlements		_	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(29,657)	(570,850)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	_	(29,657)	(570,850)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Fundraising and contributions		9,791	5,047
Fundraising expenses		, -	, -
Repayment of borrowings		(21,125)	(21,130)
Increase in borrowings		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_	(11,335)	(16,083)
. , , ,	-	, ,	, , ,
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(83,978)	(638,826)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	_	445,157	1,083,983
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	19(a)	361,179	445,157

The financial statements are for Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) the *Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited has elected to adopt the pronouncements AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for ForProfit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities.

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.

Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited is a not-for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this report are as follows:

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue generated by the Club is categorised into the following segments:

- The operation of a bowling and sports club
- The operation of a clubhouse

The operation of bowling and sporting activities involves income in the form of membership and green fees. The green fees are recognised when paid to play bowls. The membership is only recognised as "earned", so monthly the annual membership fee relating to that month is bought to account as income (ie when the performance obligation has been met).

The operation of the Clubhouse provides entertainment for members and temporary members. The provision of these services are recognised as income a performed as the performance obligation is recognised at the time of payment.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

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

Government Grants

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

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.

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

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(b) Inventories

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

Inventories acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration are valued at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

The land is a Crown lease. The buildings have been bought to account at 60% of the insured value of the building following the de-amalgamation from Lismore Workers Club Limited.

In periods when the buildings are not subject to a valuation, the directors do an assessment of the value to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation surplus in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

The revalued buildings are depreciated at 2.5%.

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Any plant and equipment acquired for less than \$2,000 are expensed immediately.

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

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued and 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.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and Equipment	10-25%
Office Equipment	10-25%
Furniture and Fittings	10-25%

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

Asset classes carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(d) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Club assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the company where the Club is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Club uses the incremental borrowing rate.

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 included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.16.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3: Business Combinations applies:
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost 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 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.

A financial liability is held for trading if:

- it is incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in a effective hedging relationships).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability. If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

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

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates;
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Club initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an
 "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and
 losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the
 groupings is documented appropriately, so that the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of
 financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

 it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables:
- contract assets (eg amounts due from customers under contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

- the general approach
- the simplified approach
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Club assesses whether the financial instruments are creditimpaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Club measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; or
- if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Club measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers that contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (ie diversity of customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial asset that is considered credit-impaired (not on acquisition or origination), the Club measured any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Club assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and accordingly it can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Club applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term;
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but not necessarily will, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a risk of default lower than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

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

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

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Club reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs 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.

At the end of each reporting period, the Club assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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 or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not vet available for use.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Club's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

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

Note 1 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(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.

(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 Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(i) Income Tax

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

(k) Intangibles

Poker Machine Entitlements

Poker Machine Entitlements which have been acquired for nil cost have not had a value assigned to them. Due to the price volatility and the ability of government policy to dramatically affect the carrying value of the entitlements, obtaining a fair value is considered too subjective. The Club currently has 11 entitlements of which 11 are utilised.

(I) Provisions

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

(m) Comparative Figures

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

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

(n) Trade and Other Payables

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

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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 Club.

Key Estimates

Impairment

The buildings had there value assessed in 2015, which is based on 60% of the insured value of the building.

Indefinite Crown Lease

The Club has a Crown lease, with an indefinite period. Given the adoption of AASB 16, the lease term has been interpreted as 5 years for the purpose of AASB 16, which is the strategic planning cycle of the Club.

(p) Economic Dependence

Lismore Heights, Sport, Recreation and Community Club Limited is dependent on the current licencing and gaming rules for a significant portion of its revenue used to operate the business. At the date of this report the Board of Directors has no reason to believe the current licencing and gaming rules will not continue to be favourable for the Club.

(q) New and Amended Accounting Policies Adopted by the Entity

The Club has not had any material impact on prior year comparatives from the adoption of new accounting standards.

Revenue and Other Income Note 2

	Not	e 2025	2024
		\$	\$
	Revenue		
	ATM Commissions	10,248	12,600
	Bar Sales	938,584	943,078
	Bowls Income	25,979	40,097
	Bistro Income	1,032	369,478
	Clubhouse Income	66,553	51,804
	_ Commissions Received	71,334	77,576
	Poker Machine Net Revenue	466,372	652,143
	Raffle Income	47,239	22,191
	Rental Income	17,528	25,640
	Rebate Wages	-	15,193
	Subscriptions Members	8,315	12,700
	Other	<u>-</u>	(1,176)
	Revenue from contracts with customers	1,653,184	2,221,325
	Other Revenue		
	 Dividends received 	-	-
	Interest received on financial assets	4,575	3,955
		4,575	3,955
	Total Revenue	1,657,759	2,225,280
	Other Income		
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>-</u>	-
	Fundraising and Donation Income	9,791	5,047
	Total Other Income	9,791	5,047
	Comprehensive Income		
	Buildings Acquired for Nil Consideration	-	-
			-
	Total Revenue and Other Income	4.007.550	0.000.007
	Total Revenue and Other Income	1,667,550	2,230,327
	Dissagregation of revenue from contracts with contracts		
	The Entity derives revenue from the sale of goods and the provision	on of services both over time and at a p	oint in time. The following
	table disaggregates revenue by the timing of revenue recognition.		
	Timing of transfer of goods or services:		
	Transferred over time	1,644,869	2,208,625
	Transferred at a point in time	8,315	12,700
		1,653,184	2,221,325
te	3 Expenses	2025	
		2025	2024
	_	\$	\$
	Expenses		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	136,232	126,813
	Depreciation Right of Use Assets		21,362
	Total Depreciation and Amortisation	136,232	148,175
	Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through pro	fit or loss 141	448
	Doubtful debts expense	-	-
	Loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	-
	Auditor Remunoration		
	Auditor Remuneration	0.040	6 000
	audit servicesother services	8,940	6,900
	Other services Total Audit Remuneration	8,940	6,900
	Total Addit Normalion		

Note 3	Expenses			
			2025	2024
			\$	\$
Employ	ee Benefit Expense		650,829	1,039,403
Rental	payments		0	0
Bar Co	ost of Goods Sold		451,074	464,651
Repairs	s & Maintenance		74,707	70,865
Adverti	sing		4,854	12,066
Accour	ntancy		2,417	1,339
Bank F	ees		4,949	3,375
Bad an	d Doubtful Debts		0	31,094
Caterin	g		400	3,000
Club A	ctivities		3,394	3,350
Consul	tancy and Contractors		10,239	13,753
Cleanir	ng		55,703	68,378
Directo	rs Expenses		7,490	5,960
Electric	city & Gas		60,939	55,495
Fees, F	Permits and Subscriptions		39,251	38,822
Fundra	ising Expenses		0	0
Insurar	nce		62,070	48,656
Kitcher	n Costs		0	224,689
Keno 8	TAB Costs		0	0
Legal E	Expenses		0	0
Minor E	Equipment Purchases		28,870	61,482
Membe	ers Benefits		28,203	13,406
Motor \	/ehicle Costs		6,616	6,043
Music,	Entertainment and Amenities		17,855	13,666
Office I	Expenses		22,389	26,055
Poker I	Machine Costs		29,052	17,547
Raffles	and Promotion		18,972	9,613
Rates	& Water		24,669	26,708
Staff A	menities and Uniforms		409	4,488
Securit	у		8,357	8,312
Sponso	orship		18,545	21,100
Teleph	one/ Internet		2,827	3,098
Other			2,518	10,794
Total C	ther Expenses		460,987	732,288
Note 4	Cash and Cash Equivalents			
		Note	2025	2024
			\$	\$
CURRENT				
Cash at banl	<		168,179	252,157
Cash on Har	nd		93,000	93,000
Sub Club Mo	onies Held in Trust			
		20	261,179	345,157

Note 5	Trade and Other Receivables			
		Note	2025	2024
			\$	\$
CURRENT				
Trade receiv	/ables		63,777	61,016
Provision for	rimpairment	5(i)	(60,416)	(60,416)
			3,361	600
Other receive	ables		5,000	8,702
Total current	t trade and other receivables	20	8,361	9,302

(i) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade receivables are generally on 30 day terms. These receivables are assessed for recoverability and a provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expense items.

Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	\$
Provision for impairment as at 1 July 2023	-
- Charge for year	60,416
- Written off	
Provision for impairment as at 30 June 2024	60,416
- Charge for year	-
- Written off	
Provision for impairment as at 30 June 2025	60,416

Credit risk - Trade and Other Receivables

The Club does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables.

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Club.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past d	ue but not imp	paired (days ove	rdue)	
2025	Gross Amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	<30 \$	31 – 60 \$	61 – 90 \$	>90 \$	Within initial trade terms
Trade and term receivables	63,777	60,416	-	-	-	-	3,361
Other receivables	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Total	68,777	60,416	_	-	_	_	8,361

			Past d	ue but not imp	paired (days over	rdue)	
2024	Gross Amount \$	Past due and impaired \$	<30 \$	31 – 60 \$	61 – 90 \$	>90 \$	Within initial trade terms \$
Trade and term receivables	61,016	60,416	-	-	-		600
Other receivables	8,702	-	-	-	-	-	8,702
Total	69,719	60,416	-	-	-	-	9,303

The Club does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

There are no balances within trade receivables that contain assets that are not impaired and are past due. It is expected that these balances will be received when due.

Note 6	Inventories			
Note 0	inventories		2025	2024
			\$	\$
CURRENT				
At cost				
Bar Stock			32,569	34,388
At accomment would	accompant acct		32,569	34,388
At current repl	acement cost		56,153	59,290
			56,153	59,290
				
Note 7	Other Assets			
			2025	2024
			\$	\$
CURRENT			27 707	22 962
Prepayments			<u>27,787</u> 27,787	23,863
			27,707	
Note 8	Financial Assets			
		N	2025	2024
CURRENT		Note	\$	\$
	ets at amortised cost	8a	100,000	100,000
		ou.		
			100,000	100,000
a. Financial a	ssets at amortised cost			
— Governm	ent and fixed interest securities	20	100,000	100,000
Note 9	Property, Plant and Equipment			
			2025	2024
			\$	\$
LAND AND BU				
=	nprovements at fair value:		0.700.000	0.700.000
— Buildings— Buildings	s at Directors Valuation - 2015		3,768,000 470,941	3,768,000 467,019
_	ated depreciation		(336,640)	(275,610)
Total buildings	•		3,902,300	3,959,410
Total land and	buildings		3,902,300	3,959,410
PLANT AND E	OUIPMENT			
Plant & Equipr				
At cost			436,782	436,782
Less accumula	ated depreciation		(378,302)	(357,921)
			58,480	78,861
Office Equipm	ent		44475	44 475
At cost Accumulated of	depreciation		14,175 (11,634)	14,175 (10,954)
7 todamaiatoa (a contraction		2,541	3,221
Furniture and	Equipment			
At cost			60,628	56,351
Less accumula	ated depreciation		(49,912)	(43,648)
Posts:===+ F=	uinment		10,716	12,703
Restaurant Eq At cost	uipinent		53,806	53,806
	lated Depreciation		(38,412)	(32,582)
	·		15,394	21,224
Motor Vehicles	s			
At cost			17,273	17,273
Less: Accumu	lated Depreciation		(17,273)	(15,740)
			0	1,533

Note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment

Poker Machines		
At cost	245,562	262,976
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(202,274)	(200,636)
	43,288	62,340
Total plant and equipment	130,419	179,883
Total property, plant and equipment	4,032,720	4,139,293

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:

	Buildings \$	Plant and Office Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles	Poker Machines \$	Total \$
2024					
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,541,818	90,743	4,996	57,698	3,695,255
Additions at cost	467,019	73,978	-	29,853	570,850
Transfers between categories	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increment	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(49,427)	(48,711)	(3,464)	(25,211)	(126,813)
Carrying amount at end of year	3,959,410	116,010	1,532	62,340	4,139,293
2025					
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,959,410	116,010	1,532	62,340	4,139,292
Additions at cost	3,922	4,277	-	(17,414)	(9,216)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(61,031)	(33,155)	(1,532)	(1,639)	(97,357)
Carrying amount at end of year	3,902,301	87,132	(0)	43,289	4,032,720

Poker Machine Entitlements

As at 30 June 2025 the Club holds 13 poker machine entitlements, of which 13 are in use currently. During 2023, 2 entitlements were acquired for \$50,000 (refer Note 10 Intangibles). The entitlements in certain circumstances can be traded, with government regulation controlling this process. With the uncertainty in valuing the entitlements due to changes in government laws, and the potential for precommitment technology impacting this further, the entitlements where no consideration has been paid have continued to be carried at nil value.

Asset revaluations

The buildings were valued in 2015 by the Directors. The valuation was based using 60% of the insured value. The land is a Crown lease. No consideration was paid by the Club for the Buildings and infrastructure and the fair value model was used whereby frequent revaluations are used to ensure the assets are carried at fair value.

Note 10	Intangibles			
		Note	2025	2024
			\$	\$
Right of Use	Assets	10(i)	146,814	106,808
Poker Machi	ne Entitlements Purchased	10(iii)	50,000	50,000
			196,814	156,808
	s leases for it premises elated amounts recognised on the balanc	e sheet		
			2025	2024
NON CURRE	ENT		\$	\$
Right of Use	Assets		146,814	106,808
Less: Accum	ulated Depreciation			
			146,814	106,808

Note 10 Intangibles

ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the profit and loss	2025 \$
Depreciation charged on right of use assets	-
Short term lease expense	-
Low Value lease expenses	-
Interest right of use assets	-

iii) The software is for 2 entitlements acquired during the year. Refer Note 9 for entitlements where no payment has been made.

Note 11 Trade and Other Payables

		2025	2024
		\$	\$
CURRENT			
Trade creditors		28,040	25,109
Subscriptions in advance		7,833	6,882
Sub Club Monies Held		24,979	44,960
Other current payables		18,441	35,120
	11(a)	79,292	112,070
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified a	on trade and other navables		
 (a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified a Trade and other payables 	is trade and other payables		
Total Current		79,292	112,070
Total Current Total Non-Current		19,292	112,070
— Total Non-Cullent		70.000	112.070
Less deferred income		79,292	112,070
		-	-
Less annual leave entitlements	20	70.000	442.070
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	20	79,292	112,070
Note 12 Accrued Expenses		2025	2024
		\$	\$
Accrued Expenses		<u> </u>	21,362
		-	21,362
Note 13 Borrowings			
2090		2025	2024
	Note	\$	\$
CURRENT			
Bank Loans		1,742	1,505
Lease Liability		28,782	21,362
		30,524	22,867
NON-CURRENT			
Bank loan		-	-
Lease Liability		118,032	85,446
		118,032	85,446
TOTAL BORROWINGS	20	148,556	108,313

The loans are unsecured.

Note 14 Provisions

CURRENT	2025	2024
Short-term Employee Benefits	\$	\$
Opening balance at start of year	59,969	42,644
Additional provisions raised during year	45,558	72,758
Amounts used	(65,685)	(55,432)
Balance at end of year	39,843	59,969
	2025	2024
Analysis of Total Provisions	\$	\$
Current	39,843	59,969
Non-current	<u>-</u> _	
	39,843	59,969

Provision for Long-term Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits has been included in Note 1 to this report.

Note 15 Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Finance Lease Commitments	2025	2024
Payable – minimum lease payments	\$	\$
 not later than 12 months 	28,782	21,362
 later than 12 months but not later than 5 years 	118,033	85,448
 greater than 5 years 	<u>-</u> _	
Minimum lease payments	146,815	106,810
Less future finance charges	<u>-</u> _	(185)
Present value of minimum lease payments	146,815	106,625

The leased assets are ROU assets on a Crown Lease.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for and capitalised in the financial statements

	2025	2024
Payable – minimum lease payments	\$	\$
 not later than 12 months 	-	-
 later than 12 months but not later than 5 years 	-	-
— greater than 5 years	<u> </u>	

Note 16 Contingent Liabilities and Assets

2025	2024
\$	\$

The directors are not aware of any contingent assets or liabilities at the date of signing this report.

Note 17 Events After the Reporting Period

There has been no matters or circumstances that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Club's operations, the results of those operations or the Club's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 18 Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions were noted for the year.

The directors were reimbursed \$7,490 during the year (2024: \$5,960).

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

Note 19 Cash Flow Information

		2025	2024
	No	te \$	\$
(a)	Reconciliation of cash		
	Cash at bank	261,179	345,157
	Bank Overdraft	-	-
	Financial assets at amortised cost	100,000	100,000
	4	361,179	445,157
(b)	Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after i	ncome tax	
	Profit (loss) after income tax	(115,359)	(232,403)
	Non cash flows		
	Depreciation and amortisation	136,232	126,813
	Right of Use Assets Depreciation and Interest	21,362	19,590
	Net Fundraising Income	(9,791)	(5,047)
	Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
	Change in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	941	39,049
	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(54,139)	(16,586)
	Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	(20,127)	17,326
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	1,819	5,547
	(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(3,924)	(6,182)
		(42,986)	(51,893)

Note 20 Financial Risk Management

The Club's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		2025	2024
	Note	\$	\$
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	261,179	345,157
Receivables	5	3,361	600
Financial asset at amortised cost			
Government and fixed interest securities	8(a)	100,000	100,000
Total Financial Assets		364,540	445,757
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
 Trade and other payables 	11	28,040	25,109
Borrowings	13	148,556	108,313
Total Financial Liabilities		176,595	133,422

Note 21 Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the entity to ensure that adequate cash flows are generated to fund its mentoring programs and that returns from investments are maximised. The executive committee ensures that the overall risk management strategy is in line with this objective.

The executive committee operates under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The entity's capital consists of financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively manages the entity's capital by assessing the entity's financial risks and responding to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses may include the consideration of debt levels.

There have been no changes to the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the entity since the previous year. The strategy of the entity is to maintain a gearing ratio below 40%.

The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Total borrowings	13	148,556	108,313
Total equity (reserves + retained earnings)		4,391,738	4,507,098
Gearing ratio		3.4%	2.4%

Note 22 Reserves

a. Revaluation Surplus

The revaluation surplus records the revaluations of non-current assets. Where revaluations are deemed to represent profits of a permanent nature, dividends may be declared from this surplus.

Note 23 Entity Details

The registered office of the entity is:

Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited High Street

LISMORE HEIGHTS NSW 2480

The principal place of business is:

 $\label{limited} \mbox{Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited}$

High Street

LISMORE HEIGHTS NSW 2480

Note 24 Members' Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2025 the number of members is 1663 (2024: 2161).

Note 25 Key Management Remuneration

	Short term benefits	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Total
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
2025				
Total compensation	103,216	11,870	-	115,086
2024				
Total compensation	103,646	13,468	-	117,114

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN: 45 167 669 249 DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001,
 - (i) Giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
 - (ii) Complying with the Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
- (b) 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.

Signed in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

Darryl Buggy		
Acting Chairperson		
Geoffrey Cahill		
Treasurer		
Signed at Lismore		
14th October 2025		

LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED ABN 45 167 669 249 INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LISMORE HEIGHTS SPORTS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In my opinion the financial report of Lismore Heights Sports, Recreation and Community Club Limited has been prepared in accordance with Corporations Act 2001, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the companys's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure and the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for my Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report. I am independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants(the Code) that is relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion..

Responsibilities of Directors' [and Those Charged with Governance] for the Financial Report

The directors' of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosure and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors' determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that 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 intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by directors'.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in our my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In my opinion:

- (i) the governing Board and company have complied with reporting obligations imposed by Corporations Act 2001 and regulations;
- (ii) I have been given all the information, explanations and assistance necessary to conduct the audit and sufficient financial records we kept to enable the financial report to be prepared and audited.

Name of Firm: MF Partners Chartered Accountants

Name of Partner: Mark Charter

Address: Level 1, 95 Tamar Street, BALLINA NSW 2478.

Dated this 14th October 2025.