

Wyong Golf Club Limited

ABN 29 000 979 180

Annual Report - 30 September 2025

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Contents
30 September 2025

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	6
Independent auditor's report to the members of Wyong Golf Club Limited	7
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14
Consolidated entity disclosure statement	28
Directors' declaration	29

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Directors' report
30 September 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Directors

The following persons were directors of the Company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Mr. David McClelland
Mr. Phillip Coles
Mr. Stephen Edwards
Mr. Mark Osborne
Mr. Stephen Rex
Mr. Graeme McPhan
Mr. Michael Kenny
Ms. Julie Anne Van Agten (appointed 17 Feb 2025)
Mr. Michael James Williams (appointed 17 Feb 2025)
Mr. Gregory Bridge (resigned 17 Feb 2025)
Mr. Scott McQueen (resigned 17 Feb 2025)

Company secretary

On 26 May 2025, Craig Jackes was appointed as Company Secretary. This role was previously held by Anthony Dignan until his passing on 23 May 2025.

Principal activities

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

- providing a golf course for member and social play; and
- providing bar, gaming and dining facilities in the clubhouse.

Review of operations

The deficit for the company for the financial year providing for income tax amounted to \$21,835 (2024: surplus of \$167,310). The activities generated \$7,934,405 (2024: \$7,731,700) in revenue for the financial year. This income allowed the club to present the course and clubhouse in excellent condition.

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) is a financial measure which is not prescribed by Australian Accounting Standards. This represents the profit/loss adjusted for specific non-cash and significant items. The directors and management consider EBITDA to reflect the core earnings of the entity.

	2025 \$	2024 \$	Change \$	Change %
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	(21,835)	167,310	(189,145)	(113%)
Add: Depreciation and amortisation expenses	837,988	801,998	35,990	4%
Add: Finance costs	220,475	154,672	65,803	43%
	<u>1,036,628</u>	<u>1,123,980</u>	<u>(87,352)</u>	(8%)
EBITDA %	13.06%	14.54%	-	-

Significant changes in the year

On 26 May 2025, Craig Jackes was appointed as Company Secretary and CEO.

No other significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Directors' report
30 September 2025

Objectives

The short term goals of Wyong Golf Club are to:

- Promote the game of golf;
- Present the course and clubhouse in the best possible condition on a daily basis;
- Trade profitably;
- Be good community citizens;
- Provide a safe and friendly environment; and
- Comply with all legislative requirements applicable to running a Registered Club.

The long term goals of Wyong Golf Club are to:

- Trade profitably;
- Continue to improve the facilities in the clubhouse for members and guests;
- Increase our involvement in community groups and charities; and
- Comply with all legislative requirements applicable to running a Registered Club.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

The Club's strategy for achieving these objectives has been:

- Provide industry best standard clubhouse facilities;
- Provide safe and & friendly environment;
- Provide function rooms for weddings, parties, presentations etc. for members and their guests; and
- Submit all financial, legislative returns to various bodies as and when required.

Key performance indicators

- Annual budgets are prepared and compared results on a monthly basis;
- Monthly board meetings held to discuss all goals and strategies;
- Strategic planning meetings held annually;
- Performance appraisals on key management personnel done at least annually; and
- Benchmarking against other similar clubs.

Events after reporting period

The Club's constitution was updated at an extraordinary general meeting ('EGM') on 2 October 2025.

No other matter or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations, or the state of affairs of the company in the future financial years.

Environmental issues

The Directors believe the company has complied with all significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state territory.

Dividends

The corporations law prohibits a Company Limited by Guarantee from paying dividends.

Shares in companies

The company does not hold shares in any related company or corporation.

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Directors' report
30 September 2025

Contributions on winding up

The company has the following membership:

	2025	2024
Full Playing	321	347
6 Day	179	178
Weekday	200	201
Intermediate	107	115
Junior	41	38
Cadet	103	33
Life and Special	7	7
Staff	8	5
Non-competition	-	143
Corporate	13	15
Lifestyle	149	45
Non-Playing	88	54
Social	251	540
Social 3 Years	2,546	2,755
	<u>4,013</u>	<u>4,476</u>

If the Club is to be wound up, each member from all classes of membership will be required to contribute up to \$2. As at 30 September 2025, there were 4,013 financial members (2024: 4,476).

The total amount that members of the club are liable to contribute if the club is wound up is \$8,026. (2024: \$8,952).

Information on directors

Name: Mr. David McClelland
Title: President
Experience and expertise: Retired Registered Company Auditor and Retired Club Manager

Name: Mr. Phillip Coles
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Managing Director

Name: Mr. Stephen Edwards
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Accountant

Name: Mr. Mark Osborne
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Operations Manager

Name: Mr. Stephen Rex
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Teacher

Name: Mr. Graeme McPhan
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Power Station Operator / Team Leader

Name: Mr. Michael Kenny
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Construction Project Manager

Name: Ms. Julie Anne Van Agten (appointed 17 February 2025)
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Property Director

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Directors' report
30 September 2025

Name: Mr. Michael James Williams (appointed 17 February 2025)
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Retired Lawyer

Name: Mr. Gregory Bridge (resigned 17 February 2025)
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Financial Planner

Name: Mr. Scott McQueen (resigned 17 February 2025)
Title: Director
Experience and expertise: Plumber / Project Management

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 September 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Attended	Full Board Held
Mr. David McClelland	10	12
Mr. Phillip Coles	11	12
Mr. Stephen Edwards	9	12
Mr. Mark Osborne	10	12
Mr. Stephen Rex	10	12
Mr. Graeme McPhan	12	12
Mr. Michael Kenny	11	12
Ms. Julie Van Agten (appointed 17/02/2025)	6	7
Mr. Michael Williams (appointed 17/02/2025)	6	7
Mr. Greg Bridge (resigned 17/02/2025)	4	4
Mr. Scott McQueen (resigned 17/02/2025)	2	4

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office.

Indemnifying officer or auditor

During the year, the company effected a directors and officer's liability policy. The insurance policy provides cover for the directors named in this report, the company secretary, officers and former directors and officers of the company.

This policy prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the indemnification and the insurance cover, and the amount of the premium.

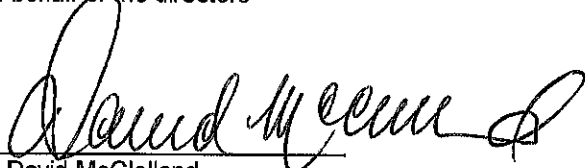
No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the company.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this directors' report.

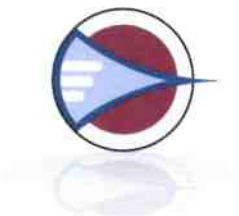
This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors


Mr David McClelland
President

24 November 2025

HEAD OFFICE
Suite 6, 6 Reliance Drive
Tuggerah NSW 2259



BISHOP COLLINS
AUDIT PTY LTD
ABN: 98 159 109 305

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
PO Box 3686
Tuggerah NSW 2259

W: <https://www.bishopcollinsaudit.com.au>

E: audit@bcaudit.com.au

T: (02) 4314 8020

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S DECLARATION
TO THE MEMBERS OF
WYONG GOLF CLUB LIMITED**

We hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 September 2025, there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor


Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Suite 6, 6 Reliance Drive, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated

24 November 2025

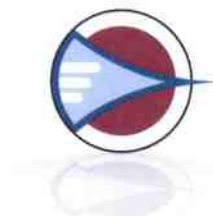


LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION



Directors: Martin Le Marchant CA
Johan Van Der Westhuizen CA

Associate Director: Cecille Capucao CA



BISHOP COLLINS
AUDIT PTY LTD
ABN: 98 159 109 305

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
WYONG GOLF CLUB LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Wyong Golf Club Limited ('the Company') which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the Directors' Declaration of the company.

In our opinion, the financial report of Wyong Golf Club Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 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.



LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION





In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures to the extent described in Note 2 to the financial report, the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our 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.



We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Name of Firm

Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

Name of Registered Company Auditor


Martin Le Marchant

Auditor's Registration No.

431227

Address

Suite 6, 6 Reliance Drive, Tuggerah NSW 2259

Dated

24 November 2025

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	4	7,934,405	7,731,700
Other income	5	21,431	22,662
Total revenue		<u>7,955,836</u>	<u>7,754,362</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(1,488,415)	(1,465,088)
Consultancy and legal expenses		(1,950)	(725)
Employee benefits expenses		(3,088,082)	(2,995,922)
Computer and software expenses		(60,053)	(59,788)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	13	(837,988)	(801,998)
Cleaning expenses		(143,749)	(137,837)
Entertainment and promotion expenses		(497,630)	(545,970)
Insurance expenses		(279,847)	(242,284)
Motor vehicle expenses		(58,842)	(54,471)
Poker machine duty expenses		(264,582)	(237,029)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(392,010)	(358,347)
Trophies, pennants and competition expenses		(12,098)	(9,084)
Utilities expenses		(198,454)	(186,102)
Subscriptions and licences expenses		(145,276)	(108,211)
Finance costs		(220,475)	(154,672)
Loss on disposal of assets		(30,849)	-
Other expenses		(257,371)	(229,524)
Total expenses		<u>(7,977,671)</u>	<u>(7,587,052)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		(21,835)	167,310
Income tax expense	2	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	23	(21,835)	167,310
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(21,835)</u>	<u>167,310</u>

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

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	764,269	921,609
Trade and other receivables	7	66,421	101,121
Inventories	8	228,247	257,099
Other current assets	9	240,146	74,309
Total current assets		<u>1,299,083</u>	<u>1,354,138</u>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	9,449,311	9,623,334
Right-of-use assets	11	1,744,956	956,818
Intangibles	12	102,081	85,100
Total non-current assets		<u>11,296,348</u>	<u>10,665,252</u>
Total assets		<u>12,595,431</u>	<u>12,019,390</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	710,491	790,337
Borrowings	15	42,999	1,596,856
Lease liabilities	16	318,180	208,538
Employee benefits	17	230,912	226,032
Other current liabilities	18	72,407	69,536
Total current liabilities		<u>1,374,989</u>	<u>2,891,299</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	1,400,000	31,887
Lease liabilities	20	1,535,424	794,474
Employee benefits	21	39,827	34,704
Total non-current liabilities		<u>2,975,251</u>	<u>861,065</u>
Total liabilities		<u>4,350,240</u>	<u>3,752,364</u>
Net assets		<u>8,245,191</u>	<u>8,267,026</u>
Equity			
Asset revaluation reserve	22	3,760,000	3,760,000
Retained surpluses	23	4,485,191	4,507,026
Total equity		<u>8,245,191</u>	<u>8,267,026</u>

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

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Asset revaluation reserve \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 October 2023	3,760,000	4,339,716	8,099,716
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	167,310	167,310
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	167,310	167,310
Balance at 30 September 2024	<u>3,760,000</u>	<u>4,507,026</u>	<u>8,267,026</u>

	Asset revaluation reserve \$	Retained surpluses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 October 2024	3,760,000	4,507,026	8,267,026
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	-	(21,835)	(21,835)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(21,835)	(21,835)
Balance at 30 September 2025	<u>3,760,000</u>	<u>4,485,191</u>	<u>8,245,191</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 September 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		8,842,771	8,523,759
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		<u>(7,836,240)</u>	<u>(7,356,958)</u>
Interest and finance costs paid		<u>1,006,531</u>	<u>1,166,801</u>
		<u>(220,475)</u>	<u>(154,672)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	24	<u>786,056</u>	<u>1,012,129</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	10	(388,799)	(1,042,699)
Payments for intangibles	12	(20,388)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		<u>700</u>	<u>30,218</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(408,487)</u>	<u>(1,012,481)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	450,001
Repayment of borrowings		(185,744)	(291,643)
Repayment of lease liabilities		<u>(349,165)</u>	<u>(334,168)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(534,909)</u>	<u>(175,810)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(157,340)	(176,162)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>921,609</u>	<u>1,097,771</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	<u><u>764,269</u></u>	<u><u>921,609</u></u>

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

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Wyong Golf Club Limited ('the Company') as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The Company is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Pacific Highway
Wyong NSW 2259

A description of the nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 24 November 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the Company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

Going concern

At 30 September 2025, the Company's current liabilities (\$1,374,989) exceed its current assets (\$1,299,083) by \$75,906. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Directors of the Company have considered the going concern assumption appropriate with consideration to the following:

- The Company continues to generate cash from operating activities.
- It is not anticipated that current employee entitlements of \$230,912 will be extinguished by 30 September 2026.
- In November 2024, the Company has successfully renewed its bank facilities, increasing the aggregate limit of bank loans from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million and extending the due date for repayment to 2 October 2027.

It is with full consideration of the factors noted above that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Comparative figures

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

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Membership fees

Membership fees are recognised as income in the period which they are collected as there is no right for refund.

Poker machine revenue

Poker machine revenue is stated net of payouts.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rent

Rent revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

As the Company is a tax exempt institution in terms of subsection 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Inventories

Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Land is stated at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 to 5 years, valuations by external independent valuers. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land is credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Buildings, leasehold improvements, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years
Plant and equipment	3-7 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Capital work-in-progress

Research and feasibility costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the company is able to use or sell the asset; the company has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably.

Capital works in progress are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated when completed and ready for use.

Intangible assets

Poker machine entitlements

Poker machine entitlements are recorded at cost and have been recorded as intangible assets in the balance sheet. They are considered to have an indefinite useful life as the legislation does not specify a lifespan for the entitlements, and therefore the entitlements are not amortised.

The Company has assessed the poker machine entitlements for indications of impairment. The recoverable amount has been determined based on value in use. Cash flow projections are based on net poker machine clearances and a useful economic life for the physical machines attached to the licences. The 10 year bond rate has been used to discount the cash flows to present value. No impairment loss has been identified.

Software

Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted.

Borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Land valuation

The Company's land is measure at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Company engages external independent valuers periodically to perform the valuation. Changes in the valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation models adopted by the valuers may have material impacts on their conclusions as to the fair value of the land.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories

The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of intangible assets

Poker machine entitlements have been considered as having an indefinite useful life and are not amortised. The Company has assessed the poker machine entitlements for indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount has been determined based on value in use. Cash flow projections are based on net poker machine clearances and a useful economic life for the physical machines attached to the licence. The 10 year bond rate has been used to discount the cash flows to present value.

Tax exemption

The Directors are of the opinion that the company is exempt from income tax pursuant to Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Note 4. Revenue

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Sales revenue</i>		
Bar revenue	1,261,822	1,260,984
Gaming revenue	1,855,737	1,698,753
Restaurant revenue	907,094	1,008,961
Keno commission	128,761	93,301
TAB commission	28,484	23,651
Functions and room hire revenue	39,664	19,203
Competition, green fees and course revenue	1,306,796	1,341,877
Membership income	895,035	766,271
Raffles and promotions	48,607	54,524
Proshop revenue	879,327	898,950
	<u>7,351,327</u>	<u>7,166,475</u>
<i>Other revenue</i>		
Cart hire and golf cart fees	350,902	374,926
Other revenue	232,176	190,299
	<u>583,078</u>	<u>565,225</u>
Revenue	<u><u>7,934,405</u></u>	<u><u>7,731,700</u></u>

Note 5. Other income

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	700	4,152
Government subsidies and grant	20,731	18,510
Other income	<u><u>21,431</u></u>	<u><u>22,662</u></u>

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	<u><u>764,269</u></u>	<u><u>921,609</u></u>

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade and sundry debtors	26,639	21,442
Other receivables	39,782	79,679
	<u>66,421</u>	<u>101,121</u>

Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bar stock	40,223	38,192
Catering stock	9,254	16,654
Proshop supplies	178,770	189,696
Green shed stock	-	12,557
	<u>228,247</u>	<u>257,099</u>

Note 9. Current assets - other current assets

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments	<u>240,146</u>	<u>74,309</u>

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Land - at independent valuation	3,790,000	3,790,000
Clubhouse - at cost	5,770,461	5,897,150
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,402,214)</u>	<u>(2,386,774)</u>
	3,368,247	3,510,376
Course reconstruction and improvements - at cost	2,008,901	1,851,556
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(881,843)</u>	<u>(823,490)</u>
	1,127,058	1,028,066
Plant and equipment - at cost	3,795,486	3,753,966
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,855,174)</u>	<u>(2,594,920)</u>
	940,312	1,159,046
Capital works in progress - at cost	223,694	135,846
	<u>9,449,311</u>	<u>9,623,334</u>

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 10. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Land \$	Clubhouse and Pro-shop \$	Course reconstruction \$	Plant & equipment \$	Capital works in progress \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2024	3,790,000	3,510,376	1,028,066	1,159,046	135,846	9,623,334
Additions	-	37,440	-	77,772	273,587	388,799
Disposals	-	(26,519)	(2,099)	(2,233)	-	(30,851)
Transfers in/(out)	-	21,944	163,795	-	(185,739)	-
Depreciation expense	-	(174,994)	(62,704)	(294,273)	-	(531,971)
Balance at 30 September 2025	<u>3,790,000</u>	<u>3,368,247</u>	<u>1,127,058</u>	<u>940,312</u>	<u>223,694</u>	<u>9,449,311</u>

Valuation of land

The basis of the valuation of land is fair value. The land are revalued based on independent assessments by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of land being valued. The valuation was completed on 19 April 2023 by Robertson & Robertson and adopted in the financial report. The directors do not believe that there has been a material movement in fair value since the revaluation date.

Note 11. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use	705,287	705,287
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(142,737)</u>	<u>(109,151)</u>
	562,550	596,136
Plant and equipment - right-of-use	1,590,800	1,168,848
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(408,394)</u>	<u>(808,166)</u>
	1,182,406	360,682
	<u>1,744,956</u>	<u>956,818</u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings \$	Plant & equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2024	596,136	360,682	956,818
Additions	-	1,090,748	1,090,748
Depreciation expense	<u>(33,586)</u>	<u>(269,024)</u>	<u>(302,610)</u>
Balance at 30 September 2025	<u>562,550</u>	<u>1,182,406</u>	<u>1,744,956</u>

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 12. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Poker machine entitlements - at cost	85,100	85,100
Software - at cost	93,830	82,832
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(76,849)	(82,832)
	16,981	-
	<u>102,081</u>	<u>85,100</u>

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Poker machine entitlements \$	Software \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 October 2024	85,100	-	85,100
Additions	-	20,388	20,388
Amortisation expense	-	(3,407)	(3,407)
Balance at 30 September 2025	<u>85,100</u>	<u>16,981</u>	<u>102,081</u>

Note 13. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Depreciation expenses - property, plant and equipment	531,971	496,963
Amortisation expenses - intangibles	3,407	755
Depreciation expenses - right-of-use assets	302,610	304,280
	837,988	801,998
	<u>837,988</u>	<u>801,998</u>

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade payables	457,995	468,177
Sundry creditors and accruals	252,496	322,160
	<u>710,491</u>	<u>790,337</u>

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 15. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bank loans	-	1,499,999
Hire purchase liabilities	31,887	89,122
Credit cards	11,112	7,735
	<u>42,999</u>	<u>1,596,856</u>

In November 2024, the Company has successfully extended the due date for repayment of bank loans from 28 April 2025 to 2 October 2027.

Note 16. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	<u>318,180</u>	<u>208,538</u>

Note 17. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Annual leave provision	190,351	179,498
Long service leave provision	40,561	46,534
	<u>230,912</u>	<u>226,032</u>

Note 18. Current liabilities - other current liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue received in advance	<u>72,407</u>	<u>69,536</u>

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - borrowings

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bank loans	1,400,000	-
Hire purchase liabilities	-	31,887
	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>31,887</u>

Total secured liabilities

The total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Bank loans	1,400,000	1,499,999
Hire purchase liabilities	31,887	121,009
	<u>1,431,887</u>	<u>1,621,008</u>

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - borrowings (continued)

Assets pledged as security

The bank holds the following registered mortgages:

- General security interest by Wyong Golf Club Ltd ACN 000979180 comprising: first ranking charge over all present & after acquired property.
- First registered mortgage over lease by Wyong Golf Club Ltd ACN 000979180 over non residential property located at 325 Pacific Hwy Wyong 2259.
- First registered mortgage by Wyong Golf Club Ltd ACN 000979180 over non residential property located at 319 Pacific Hwy Wyong 2259.

Note 20. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Lease liabilities	<u>1,535,424</u>	<u>794,474</u>

Note 21. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Long service leave provision	<u>39,827</u>	<u>34,704</u>

Note 22. Equity - asset revaluation reserve

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revaluation reserve - land	<u>3,760,000</u>	<u>3,760,000</u>

Movements in reserves

There is no movement in asset revaluation reserve during the current financial year.

Note 23. Equity - retained surpluses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	4,507,026	4,339,716
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	<u>(21,835)</u>	<u>167,310</u>
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	<u>4,485,191</u>	<u>4,507,026</u>

Note 24. Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	(21,835)	167,310
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	535,378	497,168
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	30,151	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	349,165	334,168
Non-cash related to right-of-use assets	62,454	8,171
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	34,700	(1,929)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	16,295	(36,378)
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	(153,280)	178,110
Decrease in trade and other payables	(79,846)	(216,036)
Increase in employee benefits	10,003	42,186
Increase in other liabilities	2,871	39,359
Net cash from operating activities	<u>786,056</u>	<u>1,012,129</u>

Note 25. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to the members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Aggregate compensation	<u>542,137</u>	<u>619,699</u>

Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Assurance services and preparation of financial statements	<u>22,700</u>	<u>22,700</u>

Note 27. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to remuneration of key management personnel are set out in note 25.

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 27. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Sale of goods and services: The Club sold a motor vehicle to a member of key management personnel	-	20,000
Payment for goods and services: Aggregate compensation made to employees who are related to a director and a member of key management personnel	34,467	44,880
Directors' benefits received as approved at the Annual General Meeting and equally shared by all directors:		
Refreshments after committee meetings:	3,329	5,033
Other directors expenses	1,745	6,951

Reserved car parking spaces are equally shared by Directors.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current payables: Reverse vending machine collections for staff	171	1,838

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions

All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 28. Credit and standby arrangement with banks

	2025	2024
Other credit arrangements		
TAB bank guarantee	5,000	5,000
Business credit card	20,000	20,000
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

Note 29. Events after the reporting period

The Club's constitution was updated at an extraordinary general meeting ('EGM') on 2 October 2025.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 September 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 30. Members' liability

In the event of winding up of the company, each member from all classes of membership will be required to contribute up to \$2. The members' liability in the event of the company being wound up is 8,026 (2024: \$8,952) based on 4,013 (2024: 4,476) current members.

Wyang Golf Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 September 2025

Note 31. Core and non-core property

In accordance with provisions under section 41E(5) of the Registered Clubs Act, the Directors have classified the following assets as core property of the Company:

- Land at Pacific Highway, Wyong
- Clubhouse
- Car park
- Golf course and improvements

There has been no non-core property identified by the Company.

Note 32. Company details

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

Wyang Golf Club Limited
Pacific Highway
Wyang NSW 2259

Wyong Golf Club Limited
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
As at 30 September 2025

Wyong Golf Club Limited does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, section 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the entity.


Wyong Golf Club Limited
Directors' declaration
30 September 2025

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Mr David McClelland
President

24 November 2025