Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)

ABN 97 835 019 730

Financial Report - 31 October 2022

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Directors' Report 31 October 2022

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) ('the Club') for the year ended 31 October 2022.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Peter Hodyl
Andrew Holmes
Des Hardiman
Roanna Edwards
Ian Westmore
Brenda Valentine
Joanne Taylor (resigned 31 October 2022)
Ken Wyatt (appointed 1 November 2022)

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) were the promotion and provision of Australian Rules Football and community programs within the Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) district and zones.

Grant funding, sponsorship revenue and other fundraising activities have been critical in providing much needed cash to effectively achieve the objectives of Swan District Football Club (Inc).

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The surplus for the year amounted to \$64,004 (2021: \$229,746).

Impact of COVID-19

On behalf of the officers

During the financial year, the Club did not receive any COVID-19 funding and COVID-19 had minimal impact on the Club's operations.

Peter Hodyl
President

Des Hardiman FIPA JP
Treasurer

20 January 2023 Perth

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General information

The financial statements cover Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'s functional and presentation currency.

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) is a not-for-profit incorporated association.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 20 January 2023.

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 31 October 2022

		2022 \$	2021 \$	
Revenue				
Administration	18	867,388	810,283	
Commercial Operations	19	437,942	472,793	
Marketing and Business Development	20	699,394	640,275	
Facility		-	52,759	
Football Operations	21	211,435	202,493	
Talent		404,853	360,193	
Community Programs	22	1,611,222	1,816,936	
Interest Received		1,375	1,076	
Fair value adjustment of financial assets			33	
		4,233,609	4,356,841	
Expenses				
Administration	23	(465,745)	(468,949)	
Commercial Operations	19&24	(270,822)	(299,516)	
Marketing and Business Development	25	(372,466)	(352,089)	
Facility	26	(177,046)	(197,103)	
Football Operations	27	(861,843)	(710,744)	
Talent		(406,157)	(324,935)	
Community Programs	28	(1,520,999)	(1,663,689)	
Depreciation/Amortisation		(94,527)	(110,070)	
		(4,169,605)	(4,127,095)	
Surplus		64,004	229,746	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-			
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to the members				
of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)		64,004	229,746	202,7
	=			

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Statement of financial position As at 31 October 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets		•	•
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Inventories Prepayments Financial assets Total current assets	4 5 6 7	1,356,012 280,580 50,473 15,031 	1,447,164 175,299 30,938 12,833 267 1,666,501
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Investment in joint venture Total non-current assets Total assets	8 9	510,200 - 510,200 2,212,446	580,159 75 580,234 2,246,735
Liabilities Current liabilities		400 450	470.404
Trade and other payables Employee benefits provisions Other liabilities Total current liabilities	10 11 12	122,158 105,429 220,859 448,446	173,184 111,658 261,897 549,739
Total liabilities		448,446	546,739
Net assets		1,764,000	1,699,996
Equity Retained surplus	13	1,764,000	1,699,996
Total equity		1,764,000	1,699,996

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 October 2022

	Note	Retained surplus \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 November 2020		1,470,250	1,470,250
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		229,746	229,746
Total comprehensive income for the year		229,746	229,746
Balance at 31 October 2021	13	1,699,996	1,699,996
		Retained surplus \$	Total equity
Balance at 1 November 2021		1,699,996	1,699,996
Surplus for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		64,004	64,004
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,004	64,004

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 October 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers Receipts from Government Subsidies		4,091,575	3,855,958
Payments to suppliers and employees	_	(4,159,534) (67,959)	(3,931,583) (75,625)
Interest received Interest paid		1,374 -	1,076 (1)
Interest paid- lease liabilities	_		(1,430)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	_	(66,585)	(75,980)
Cash flows from investing activities		(0.4.507)	(00.054)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	_	(24,567)	(20,951)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	_	(24,567)	(20,951)
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of lease liabilities	_	<u>-</u>	(32,360)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	_	<u>-</u> _	(32,630)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	_	(91,152) 1,447,164	(129,291) 1,576,455
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	4 _	1,356,012	1,447,164

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) 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.

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

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

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities is operative for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021

Certain for-profit and not for profit entities will be required to prepare general purpose financial statements, rather than special purpose financial statements, to enhance consistency, comparability and transparency of financial reporting. To reduce the cost of preparing general purpose financial statements while maintaining their usefulness, affected entities will be required to follow the recognition and measurement requirements under Australian Accounting Standards, but may apply the simplified disclosure requirements in AASB 1060. AASB 1060 is the new simplified disclosure standard developed by the AASB based on IFRS for Small and Medium sized Entities.

Basis of preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Western Australian legislation, the Associations Incorporation Act 2015, and associated regulations, 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.

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 Club'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 2.

Revenue recognition

Revenue was recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when the Club transfers control of the services to their members and customers. The performance obligations are satisfied when the services have been provided to the customer.

Revenue is recognised for the major activities as follows:

Sales revenue

Events, fundraising and raffles are recognised when received or receivable.

Donations

Donations are recognised as revenue when received.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Grants

Grant revenue is recognised in profit or loss when the Club obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Club 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 Club incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, 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.

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.

Recruitment Revenue and Expenditure

Transfer fees both received and paid for players are brought to account as income/expenses on an accrual basis upon obtaining a contractual agreement.

Other revenue

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

Government Subsidies

Income from government COVID-19 subsidies are recognised in profit or loss when the Club obtains control of the subsidies as the criteria for the subsidies are not sufficiently specific to apply AASB 15 and are recognised under AASB 1058

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

Income tax

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) is exempt from paying income tax under the Income Tax Assessment At 1997.

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 Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'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 Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'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 unconditional right 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

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Club has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (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.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at 'fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, unless, an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Club intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Club has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all a financial asset, it carrying value is written off.

Impairment of financial assets

The Club recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Club's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognised, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimate. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised within other comprehensive income. In all other cases, the loss allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities The Club's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

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 over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements20 - 25 yearsPlant and equipment2 - 20 yearsMotor vehicles6 - 7 years

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) 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. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

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.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

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

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (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.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Note 2. 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.

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. 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

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment. 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.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, 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 3. Expenses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Surplus includes the following specific expenses:		
Superannuation expense Defined contribution superannuation expense	151,176	174,324
Note 4. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash on hand Cash at bank	1,400 1,354,612	1,400 1,445,764
	1,356,012	1,447,164
Note 5. Current assets - trade and other receivables		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables Other receivables Sundry debtors	269,174 3,540 	171,759 3,540
	280,580	175,299

Management have considered the impact of expected credit losses under AASB 9 by determining the value of aged receivables that could potentially have expected credit losses, and then applying an expected credit loss rate to determine the allowance for expected credit losses. Based on management's assessment of the expected credit losses, no allowance for credit losses is required to be recognised as at 31 October 2022 as it is considered immaterial.

Note 6. Current assets - inventories

Note 6. Current assets - Inventories		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Items held for resale - at lower of cost and net realisable value (i)		
- Merchandise	24,471	12,285
- Bar	22,720	17,849
- Canteen	3,281	805
	50,472	30,939
(i) There is no deed of consignment over inventories as at 31 October 2022.		
Note 7. Current assets – financial assets		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial assets – at fair value	150	267
	150	267
to determine market value.		
Movements in financial assets – at fair value Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below:		
		Financial assets \$
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021	-	assets \$ 267
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss	-	assets \$ 267 (117)
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022	2022 \$	assets \$ 267 (117)
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost	\$ 1,052,545	267 (117) 150 2021 \$
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332)	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902)
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation Plant and equipment - at cost	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213 439,164	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643 815,756
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213 439,164 (260,120)	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643 815,756 (615,982)
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation Plant and equipment - at cost	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213 439,164	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643 815,756
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation Motor vehicles - at cost	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213 439,164 (260,120) 179,044 82,078	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643 815,756 (615,982) 199,774 82,078
Movements in financial assets during the current financial year are set out below: Balance at 1 November 2021 Fair value adjustment through profit or loss Balance at 31 October 2022 Note 8. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment Buildings and leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,052,545 (747,332) 305,213 439,164 (260,120) 179,044	267 (117) 150 2021 \$ 1,052,545 (699,902) 352,643 815,756 (615,982) 199,774

510,200

580,159

Reconciliations

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

Balance at 1 November 2021 Additions Disposals Depreciation expense Balance at 31 October 2022	Buildings and leasehold improvements \$ 352,643 - (47,430) 305,213	Plant and equipment \$ 199,774 24,690 - (45,420) 179,044	Motor vehicles \$ 27,742 - (1,799) 25,943	Total \$ 580,159 24,690 - (94,649) 510,200
				<u> </u>
Note 9. Non-current assets - Investments				
			2022 \$	2021 \$
Investment accounted for using the equity method		-	<u> </u>	75
		=	<u>-</u> _	75
Note 10. Current liabilities - trade and other payables				
			2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade payables Accruals			35,945 41,257	43,504 39,288
Sundry creditors PAYG and superannuation GST liabilities (net)		-	17,116 27,840	4,938 57,436 28,018
		-	122,158	173,184
Note 11. Current liabilities - employee benefits provisions				
Note 11. Outrent nashities - employee benefits provisions			2022	2021
			\$	\$
Employee benefits – annual leave Employee benefits – long service leave			73,297 32,132	94,070 17,588
Total current employee benefits		=	105,429	111,658

Note 12. Current liabilities - Other liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income in advance – Community Programs Income in advance - Memberships	220,739 120	261,492 405
	220,859	261,897

Note 13. Equity - retained surplus

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Retained surplus at the beginning of the financial year	1,699,996	1,470,250
Surplus for the year	64,004	229,746
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Retained surplus at the end of the financial year	1,764,000	1,699,996

Note 14. Contingent liabilities

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) had no contingent liabilities as at 31 October 2022 and 31 October 2021.

Note 15. Auditors Remuneration

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Amounts received or due and receivable by William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report of the entity	6,900	6,500
- Other services in relation to the entity	2,050	2,000
	8,950	8,500

Note 16. Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) was a unit holder of the Swan Districts Sports Clinic Unit Trust. On 17 October 2022, the Swan Districts Sports Clinic Unit Trust's Short Form Unit Holders Agreement was terminated and Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'s 50% unit holding was transferred to the other 50% beneficial owner. In previous reporting periods the Club has recognised their 50% ownership share as an investment accounted for using the equity method (refer Note 9).

Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

Loans to/from related parties

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

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Notes to the financial statements 31 October 2022

Note 17. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 October 2022 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'s operations, the results of those operations, or Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'s state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 18. Administration Income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Asset & Venue Rentals & Dividends	147,422	144,941
Corporate/Management Fees	264,732	226,008
WAFC Grants	455,233	439,334
	867,388	810,283
Note 19. Commercial Operations Income		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Ψ	Ψ
Sales - Bar	261,621	299,059
Sales - Catering	98,724	98,996
Sales - Merchandise	60,300	54,563
Total Gross Sales	420,645	452,618
Cost of Sales - Bar	(95,853)	(127,456)
Cost of Sales - Catering	(35,944)	(43,729)
Cost of Sales - Merchandise	(46,600)	(39,383)
Total Cost of Sales	(178,397)	(210,568)
Gross Profit	242,247	242,050
Venue Hire & Sundry Income	17,297	20,175
Total Bar & Functions Income	259,544	262,225
Note 20. Marketing & Business Development Income		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Functions & Fundraising	200,680	104,815
Membership Fees	95,459	73,080
Sponsorship	403,256	462,380
	699,394	640,275

Note 21. Football Operations Income

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Gate Receipts	97,832	115,355
Sundry Income	102,353	77,138
Transfer Fees	11,250	10,000
		<u> </u>
	211,435	202,493
Note 22. Community Programs Income		
,		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Program Funding Government	713,154	708,824
Program Funding Private	763,786	992,812
Sundry Income & Donations	134,282	115,300
	1,611,222	1,816,936
Note 23. Administration Expenses		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit Fees	9,050	8,500
Bad & Doubtful Debts	7,750	196
Bank Charges & Interest	11,953	11,649
Computing, Telephone & Office Expenses	19,683	28,733
FBT, Payroll Tax & Superannuation	57,605	56,637
Insurance & Workers Comp	43,641	50,707
Printing & Stationery	21,055	18,925
Salaries & Employee Expenses	285,434	292,457
Sundry Admin Expenses	9,575	1,144
	465,745	468,949
Note 24. Commercial Operations (excluding Cost of Sales)		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
General Bar Expenses	4,098	4,819
Catering Expenses	-	2,217
Salary & Employee Costs	88,327	81,912
	92,425	88,948

Note 25. Marketing & Business Development Expenses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Advertising Promotion & Office Expenses	32,557	21,415
Functions & Sponsorship Servicing	145,420	156,077
Salary & Employee Costs	193,409	173,787
Sundry Expenses	1,080	810
	372,466	352,089
		332,030
Note 26. Facility Expenses		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cleaning, R&M, Security	80,733	96,356
Light Power & Gas	63,716	64,631
Rates & Facility Lease	22,994	24,704
Salary & Employee Costs	1,126	5,108
Sundry Expenses	8,477	6,304
	177,046	197,103
Note 27. Football Operations Expenses		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Catering	18,408	23,288
Equipment, Footballs & Uniforms	81,518	41,031
Insurance & General Expenses	17,953	8,567
Match & Training Expenses	58,820	45,022
Medical and Game Day Staff	89,623	89,615
Medical Supplies	10,687	12,136
Player Payments (incl Super)	221,901	186,498
Recruitment & Transfer Fees	58,282	27,123
Salaries Football Staff (incl Super)	291,253	261,262
Travel & Motor Vehicle	7,361	7,272
Trophies & Awards	3,222	5,720
Sundry Expenses	2,816	3,210
	004.040	740 744

861,843

710,744

Note 28. Community Programs Expenses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Computer IT, Office & Rates	30,059	39,616
Insurance & Sundry Expenses	70,905	44,986
Management Fees	202,620	220,250
Employee Costs	976,197	1,121,945
Program Expenses & Communities	100,508	81,350
Rent & Accommodation	140,710	155,542
	1,520,999	1,663,689

Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) Directors' Declaration 31 October 2022

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures, the Associations Incorporation Act 2015 (WA) and associated regulations;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)'s financial position as at 31 October 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Directors

Peter Hodyl

President

Des Hardiman Treasurer FIPA JP

An/fordi

20 January 2023 Perth



Swan Districts Football Club (Inc)

Independent auditor's report to members

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) (the Club), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 October 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other 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 significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Swan Districts Football Club (Inc) has been prepared in accordance with the *Associations Incorporations Act 2015 (WA)*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Clubs' financial position as at 31 October 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Simplified Disclosures.

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 Club in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Associations Incorporations Act 2015 (WA), and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other Information

The Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Club's annual report for the year ended 31 October 2022, 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.



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Independent auditor's report to members (cont.)

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.

Responsibilities of Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The Board of Directors of the Club are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Associations Incorporations Act 2015 (WA)* and for such internal control as management 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 Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Club's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Club or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Club's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

William Buck Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

ABN 67 125 012 124

William Buck

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Director

Dated this 20th day of January 2023