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Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated

ABN: 33 881 544 061

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Independent Audit Report to the Members of Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated (the association), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of financial performance, the trading statement, the statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the committees' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated is in accordance the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 auditor independence requirements of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

The committee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the 31 December 2021 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit or 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

Independent Audit Report to the Members of Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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.

Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the Associations Incorporation Act 2009. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

In preparing the financial report, the committee are responsible for assessing the association'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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

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

 Identify and assess the risk 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 on resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Independent Audit Report to the Members of Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated

For the year ended 31 December 2022

- 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 and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast 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 related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 committee 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.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we followed applicable independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the *Associations Incorporation Act 2009*.

Name of Auditor

KENNETH JAMES CLIFTON Registered Company Auditor 2636

Name of firm

CLIFTON ACCOUNTANTS Moss Vale NSW

Dated

11th day of May 2023

Committee's Declaration

For the year ended 31 December 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the committee members of the Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated, we state that:

In the opinion of the committee members:

- 1. The financial statements and accompanying notes give a true and fair view of all income and expenditure with respect to fundraising appeals.
- 2. The financial position as at 31 December 2022 gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organisation with respect to its activities.
- 3. Internal controls exercised by the organisation are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals.

On behalf of the association's committee by:

Committee Member

Committee Member

Dated: 22Adday of May 2023

Trading Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Trading Income		+	4
Revenue			
Junior Domestic			
Active Kids Vouchers		41,655	16,425
Term & Registration Fees		112,879	71,007
Aussie Hoops Registration		1,695	
Total Junior Domestic		156,229	87,432
Junior Representative			
Representative Fees		38,749	112,124
Junior Sponsorship		4,082	-
Southern Junior League			1,896
Total Junior Representative		42,831	114,020
Senior Domestic			
SD – Game Fees		35,157	-
SD – Registration		3,257	-
Total Senior Income		38,414	-
Waratah League			
Waratah League		-	(909)
Door Takings		3,971	-
Sponsorship		27,727	
Total Waratah League		31,698	(909)
Event Income			
Barrengarry		12,036	7,131
Country Tournament		10,290	7,898
Total Event Income		22,326	15,029

Trading Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Other Income		2 000	
Administration Income		2,000	4.026
Sporting School		3,468	4,026
Court Hire			12,880
Door Sales			998
Event Sales			5,455
Fundraising		50	2,568
Grants		1,100	7,310
Merchandise Sales		8,613	34,292
COVID Grant			15,000
Sponsorship			15,300
Sundry Income			5,237
JobSaver		-	9,600
Walking Basketball		1,120	
Employee Subsidy		10,000	19,808
Interest Received		860	210
Total Other Income		27,211	132,684
Total Revenue		318,709	348,256
 A second sec second second sec			
Cost of Sales		4 000	
Opening Stock		4,880	-
Merchandise Purchases		23,919	25,158
Closing Stock		(17,301)	(4,880)
Total Cost of Sales		11,498	20,278
Gross Profit		307,211	327,978

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income		Ŷ	Ŷ
Trading Profit			327,978
Total Income		307,211	<u> 327,978</u>
Expenditure			
Depreciation		3,921	<u>2,127</u>
General Association Expenses			
Sporting School Coach		1,640	-
Accountancy and Bookkeeping		585	-
Advertising & Marketing		9,970	5,016
Audit Fees		3,800	-,
Bank Charges		30	227
Basketball NSW		-	22,800
BNSW Referee Training Expenses		27	
Cleaning		-	587
Contractor Fees		-	3,500
Computer & IT Expenses		1,204	-
Court Hire – Dad's & Daughters		460	-
Court Hire – SISC		517	89,680
Court Hire – Referee Training		1,445	-
Equipment under \$1,000		511	373
Electricity & Gas		-	7
Equipment Rental		1,275	480
Filing Fees		212	-
Freight, Courier & Postage		144	
Fundraising Expense		-	660
Honorarium		2,450	2,650
Merchant Fees		-	484
Office Supplies		658	377
Printing & Stationery		336	3,054
Postage		29	-
Competition Referee		953	-
School Referee		1,330	-
Refunds		21,522	-
Repairs & Maintenance		231	2,339
Subscriptions & Memberships		2,572	1,800

Statement of Financial Performance

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
	NOLES	\$	\$
Sundry Expenses		265	32
Telephone & Internet		2,763	2,719
Travel & Accommodation		2,703	1,058
Website Costs			4,915
Total General Association Expenses		54,929	142,758
Total delieral Association Expenses		5 1,5 20	,
Junior Domestic			
Active Kids Vouchers Fee		317	680
Aussie Hoops		923	14
Court Hire		31,854	- 10 C
Competition Referee		7,286	29,909
Aussie Hoops Coaches		2,100	
Junior Trophies & Presentation Gifts		1,310	4,562
Total Junior Domestic		43,790	35,165
Senior Domestic			
Court Hire		14,552	a second second
Competition Referee		9,608	-
Senior Trophies & Presentation Gifts		1,822	
Total Senior Domestic		25,982	
Representative Fees			
Junior Rep Coaching		2,356	h a shekara
Barrengarry Game Fees		5,864	1,536
SJL Referee Travel & Accommodation		1,490	
BNSW SJL/Country Fees		12,758	3,211
Representative Levies Refund		261	
Court Hire – Junior Rep Training		12,837	100 C
Junior Rep Presentation		1,639	
Representative Levies Refunded		27	
Referee Expenses		6,165	
Total Representative Fees		43,397	4,747

Statement of Financial Performance

	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Insurance			
General		1,355	2,536
Workers Compensation		490	464
Total Insurance		1,845	3,000
Waratah League			
Administration Fees		2,000	_
Advertising & Banners		1,109	-
Court Hire		7,060	-
Uniform Purchases		3,499	_
Nomination Fees		6,600	-
Referee Allowance		5,895	-
Refund of Fees		2,018	-
Travel Costs		909	1,491
Trophies		257	
Total Waratah League		29,347	1,491
Event Expenses			
Court Hire – Barrengarry Conference		7 091	
Total Event Expenses		7,081	
		7,081	-
Personnel			
Wage Expenses		42 525	50.000
Superannuation		42,525	58,920
Staff Amenities		4,330	5,454
Total Personnel		508	
		47,363	64,374
ATO Penalty		(888)	888
Total Expenditure		_256,767	254,550
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		50,444	73,428

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2022	2021 \$
		\$	Ş
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	350,750	295,481
Trade and Other Receivables	3	1,945	106
Other Assets	5		5,789
Total Current Assets		370,905	301,376
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and Equipment	4	3,579	8,500
Total Non-Current Assets		3,579	8,500
Total Assets		374,484	309,876
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	6	2,780	
Current Tax Liabilities	7	3,847	83
Employee Entitlements	8	1,208	1,06
Income in Advance		9,233	_
Total Current Liabilities		17,068	1,904
Total Liabilities		17,068	1,904
Net Assets		<u> 358,416</u>	307,97
Members Funds		250 445	207.07
Retained Surplus		358,416	307,97
Total Members Funds		358,416	307.97

As at 31 December 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2022	Notes	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2022 Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to members		307,972 50,444	307,972 <u>50,444</u>
Balance at 31 December 2022		<u> 358,416</u>	358,416
2021			
Balance at 1 January 2021 Surplus attributable to members		234,544 73,428	234,544 73,428
Balance at 31 December 2021		<u></u>	307,972

Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers		356,827	383,448
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(302,418)	(336,083)
Interest Received		860	211
Interest Paid			
Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities	9	55,269	47,576
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of Plant and Equipment			(5,634)
Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities		<u> </u>	(5,634)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		55,269	41,942
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the year		_295,481	_253,539
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of the Year	2		295,481

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements cover Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated as an Individual entity.

Shoalhaven Basketball Association Incorporated is an Incorporated Association domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Members of the Committee.

Basis of Preparation

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The entity is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

a. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement by the association in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the state of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. State of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

c. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at cost and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measure on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including building and capitalised leased assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the association commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter or either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Plant and Equipment	25%

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determine by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount.

These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the valuation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the assets carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a valuation decrease in accordance with the other standard.

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e. Impairment of Assets (continued)

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets within definite lives.

f. Intangibles other than Goodwill

Research and Development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a systematic basis matched to the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

g. Trade and Other Payables

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

h. Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. Employee Benefits (continued)

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

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees' render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measure at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, duration of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the measurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense.

The association's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in the state of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

i. Provisions

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

j. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j. Goods and Services Tax (GST) (continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

k. Comparative Figures

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

Where the association retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statement is presented.

I. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	AS at 51 Detember	2022	
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
2.	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Ŷ	Ŷ
	Bendigo – Statement Account	43,796	124,519
	Bendigo – Savings Account	90,276	-
	Bendigo – Term Deposit	215,793	165,208
	Bendigo – Debit Card	493	479
	CBA – General Account	-	4,475
	Cash on Hand	392	800
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	350,750	295,481
3.	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Accounts Receivable	1,945	106
4.	Plant and Equipment		
	Plant and Equipment at cost	83,436	83,436
	Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(78,857</u>)	(74,936)
	Total Plant and Equipment	4,579	8,500
F	Other Acesta		
5.	Other Assets	47.004	
	Inventory BNSW State League Band	17,301	4,880
	BNSW State League Bond	909	909
		10.210	5 700
		18,210	<u> </u>
6	Trade and Other Payables		
υ.	Sundry Creditors	2 700	
	Sundry Creators	2,780	
7.	Current Tax Assets/Liabilities		
	GST	2,581	(2,063)
	ATO Integrated Account	2,301	888
	PAYG Withholding Payable	1,266	2,011
	Total Current Tax Assets/Liabilities	3,847	836
			000

As at 31 December 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2022 \$	2021 \$
8.	Employee Entitlements Payroll Clearing Superannuation Payable	1,208	307 761
	Total Employee Entitlements	1,208	1,068
9.	Cash Flow Information Reconciliation of the result for the year to cash flow from operating activities		
	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	50,444	73,428
	Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities: - Depreciation	3,921	2,127
	Changes in assets and liabilities - Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables - (Increase)/decrease in other assets - Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	(1,839) (12,421) 15,164	48,284 (1,130) (75,133)
	other payables Cash Flows from Operating Activities	<u> </u>	<u>47,576</u>

As at 31 December 2022