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Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated ABN 42 042 068 751

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

ABN 42 042 068 751

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For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

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Reanda Business Intellect Pty Ltd

Private and Confidential

To the Responsible Persons of Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated 227 Whale Beach Road
Whale Beach NSW 2107

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 60-40 OF THE CHARITIES AND NOT-FOR-PROFITS COMMISSION ACT 2012

We declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 April 2019 there have been:

- 1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in section 60-40 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* in relation to the audit; and
- 2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully,

Reanda Business Intellect Pty Ltd

Kevin Andrew Veale

Director

kevinv@reanda.com.au

Mona Vale

Date:

14 JUNIS 2019

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Other revenue	Note	\$	\$
Depreciation and amortisation expense		132,258	121,744
- WORLD		(16,080)	(18,466)
Other expenses	1	(112,522)	(97,572)
Profit before income tax Income tax expense		3,656	5,706
	-		
Profit for the year		3,656	5,706
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Revaluation changes for property, plant and equipment		10,000	5,000
Other comprehensive income for the year		10,000	5,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	13,656	10,706

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Statement of Financial Position As At 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS			·
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	5 6	224,301 19,855	178,317 45,899
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_	244,156	224,216
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Property, plant and equipment	7	10,018,396	10,022,750
TOTAL ASSETS	_	10,018,396	10,022,750
TOTAL ASSETS	=	10,262,552	10,246,966
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	8 _	11,042	9,112
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	11,042	9,112
NET ASSETS	-	11,042	9,112
NET AGGETO	=	10,251,510	10,237,854
EQUITY			
Reserves		6,791,510	6,781,510
Retained earnings	:c <u>-</u>	3,460,000	3,456,344
TOTAL EQUITY	6 	10,251,510	10,237,854
TOTAL EQUIT	e =	10,251,510	10,237,854

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Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2019

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation and Property Amelioration Reserve	Total \$
Balance at 1 May 2018	Note .	3,456,344	6,781,510	The second secon
Surplus attributable to members Total other comprehensive income for the		3,656	0,761,510	10,237,854 3,656
period		40	10,000	10,000
Balance at 30 April 2019	-	3,460,000	6,791,510	10,251,510
2018				
		Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation and Property Amelioration Reserve	Total
	Note	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 May 2017		3,450,638	6,776,510	10,227,148
Surplus attributable to members		5,706	1	5,706
Total other comprehensive income for the period			5,000	5,000
Production of the Control of the Con			5,000	5,000

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Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	10 <u> </u>	174,326 (120,280) 54,046	91,700 (113,431) (21,731)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest received Purchase of property, plant and equipment Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	<u>-</u>	3,664 (11,726) (8,062)	3,834 (5,898) (2,064)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	_ 5 _	45,984 178,317 224,301	(23,795) 202,112 178,317

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

The financial statements cover Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated as an individual entity. Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated is a not-for-profit Association incorporated in New South Wales under the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 (NSW).

The principal activity of the Association for the year ended 30 April 2019 was to conduct voluntary surf life saving patrols at Whale Beach NSW.

The functional and presentation currency of Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Accounting Interpretations and Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(b) Revenue and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Revenue and other income

Grant revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Association obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the Association incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Donations

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Rendering of services

Revenue in relation to rendering of services is recognised depending on whether the outcome of the services can be estimated reliably. If the outcome can be estimated reliably then the stage of completion of the services is used to determine the appropriate level of revenue to be recognised in the period.

If the outcome cannot be reliably estimated then revenue is recognised to the extent of expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Other income

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

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired for nil or nominal consideration have been recorded at the acquisition date fair value.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases are recognised in profit or loss.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

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

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

Fixed asset class

Depreciation rate

Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings

15 - 30%

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

(e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Association becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Association classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Association changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Association's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis for the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost
- debt investments measured at FVOCI

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significant since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Association considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Association's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Association uses the presumption that an asset which is more than 30 days past due has seen a significant increase in credit risk.

The Association uses the presumption that a financial asset is in default when:

- the other party is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Association in full, without recourse to the Association to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial assets is more than 90 days past due.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial assets

Credit losses are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Association in accordance with the contract and the cash flows expected to be received. This is applied using a probability weighted approach.

Trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables has been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Association has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Where the Association renegotiates the terms of trade receivables due from certain customers, the new expected cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate and any resulting difference to the carrying value is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Impairment of other financial assets measured at amortised cost is determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

Financial liabilities

The Association measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs; subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Association is comprised of trade payables.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

3 Revenue and Other Income

	Revenue from continuing operations		
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
	- Donations	2,691	:=
	- Rental revenue	125,903	117,910
	- Interest received	3,664	3,834
	Total Revenue	132,258	121,744
4	Auditors' Remuneration		
	Remuneration of the auditor Reanda Business Intellect Pty Ltd, for:		
	- auditing the financial statements	4,500	4,500
5	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash at bank and in hand	71,777	29,256
	Short-term deposits	152,524	149,061
		224,301	178,317
6	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Trade receivables	16,644	45,899
	Prepayments	3,211	· = 2
		19,855	45,899
7	Property, plant and equipment		
	LAND AND BUILDINGS		
	Freehold land At fair value	5,900,000	5,900,000
	Buildings		
	At fair value	4,100,000	4,100,000
	Total land and buildings	10,000,000	10,000,000
	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Furniture, fixtures and fittings At cost	97,622	87,240
	Accumulated depreciation	(79,226)	(64,490)
	Total plant and equipment	18,396	22,750
	Total property, plant and	10,000	22,100
	equipment	10,018,396	10,022,750

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

8 Trade and Other Payables

		2019	2018
	Note	\$	\$
Trade payables		4,696	4,590
GST payable		1,846	22
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		4,500	4,500
	_	11,042	9,112

9 Statutory Information

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

Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated 227 Whale Beach Road

Whale Beach NSW 2107

10 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation	of	cash
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	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at the end of the financial		
year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in		
the statement of financial position		
as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	224,301	178,317
(b) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating act	ivities	
(2) Reconstruction of reconstruction and year to dustribute from operating act	ivides	
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Profit for the year	3,656	5,706
Cash flows excluded from profit		
attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	16,080	18,466
- movement in reserves	10,000	5,000
- interest included as investing activity	(3,664)	(3,834)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and		
other receivables	26,044	(45,899)
- increase/(decrease) in trade and	2 10416390	
other payables	1,930	(1,170)
Cashflows from operations	54,046	(21,731)

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Statement by Members of the Committee

(Responsible Persons' Declaration)

The committee (responsible persons') declares that in the committee's (responsible persons') opinion:

- 1. The financial report which comprises of the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2019, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, satisfies the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth) and
 - a) complies with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and
 - b) presents fairly the financial position of Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated as at 30 April 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date.
- The accompanying statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the profit (or loss) of the association including fundraising appeals for the last financial year;
- 3. The statement of financial position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state affairs of the association including fundraising appeals as at the end of the financial year;
- 4. The provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW), the regulations under the act, and the conditions attached to the fundraising authority have been complied with by the association;
- 5. The internal controls exercised by the association are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the organisation from any of its fundraising appeals;
- 6. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated will be able to pay all of its debts as and when they fall due and payable.
- 7. The accounts and associated records have been properly kept during the year;
- 8. Money received as a result of fundraising appeals conducted during the year has been properly accounted for, and;
- 9. The principal activities of the association during the financial year were the provision of lifesaving services and no significant change to these activities has occurred.

The accounts of the assocation have been made out in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, other professional reporting requirements, the provisions of the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth), the Associations Incorporations Act 2009 (NSW) and the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (NSW).

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee in accordance with subsection 60.15 (2) of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013* and other requirements by:

President

Andrew Pearce

Treasurer ..

J. M. Lollo-Jon Pratten

Dated this 14 day of JUNE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF WHALE BEACH PROPERTY SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB INCORPORATED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

We have audited the financial report of **Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated** ABN 42 042 068 751 (the association), which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 April 2019, the 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 and the Declaration by Members of the Committee.

Auditor's Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial report of Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated has been prepared in accordance with Div 60 of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 (NSW), including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 April 2019 and of its performance and cash flows for the year ended then ended; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013.

In accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (as amended) (NSW) and the Charitable Fundraising Regulation 2008, in our opinion, except for the effects described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph:

- the financial statements show a true and fair view of the financial results of the fundraising appeals conducted during the year ended 30 April 2019 being the year to which they relate:
- (b) the financial statements and associated records have been properly kept during the year ended 30 April 2019, in accordance with the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and the regulations;
- (c) money received as a result of fundraising appeal activities conducted during the year ended 30 April 2019 has been properly accounted for and applied in accordance with the *Charitable Fundraising Act 1991* and the regulations;
- (d) at the date of this report, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Whale Beach Property Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated will be able to pay all of its debts as and when they fall due and payable.



Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Committee made a decision not to treat amounts of \$654,763 received in the Association's 2013 financial year in relation to the rent of its property for telecommunication purposes, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Had this income been recorded in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, revenue as disclosed in the Income Statement would have been increased by \$33,606 in the 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 years, retained earnings as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position would have been reduced by \$453,129 in 2019, \$486,735 in 2018, \$520,341 in 2017, \$553,946 in 2016, \$587,552 in 2015 and \$621,157 in 2014 and a liability of \$486,735 in 2018, \$520,341 in 2017, \$553,946 in 2016, \$587,552 in 2015 and \$621,157 in 2014 would have been disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position under the heading income received in advance.

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

The committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the registered entity's annual report for the year ended 30 April 2019, 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.

Responsibilities of the Committee for the Financial Report

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the Associations Incorporation Act 2009 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 committee is 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 committee either intends to liquidate the association 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 registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered entity'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 registered entity 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.

Reanda Business Intellect Pty Ltd
Registered Company Auditor

Kevin Veale Director

kevinv@reanda.com.au

Mona Vale

Dated this day of June 2019

ABN 42 042 068 751

Profit and Loss Account For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Income		er=
Donations	2,691	
Interest received	3,664	3,834
Moby's rent received	108,101	100,855
Other revenue	17,802	17,055
Total income		
Less: Expenses	132,258	121,744
Auditors remuneration		
Depreciation	4,500	4,500
Donations to surf club	16,080	18,466
Insurance	15,000	39,000
Property amelioration	18,347	20,671
Repairs and maintenance	10,000	15,000
Utilities	44,516	1,275
	20,159	17,126
Total Expenses	128,602	116,038
Profit before income tax	3,656	5,706