

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 49 000 952 081

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
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COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Mr Andrew Bartlett (resigned 15 April 2025)
Mr Peter Brien
Mr Shane Carter (resigned 15 April 2025)
Mr John Carlaw (appointed 25 June 2025, resigned 24 July 2025)
Ms Geraldine Francisco (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr William Geldof (appointed 15 April 2025)
Mr James Goonrey
Mr Wayne Josephson (resigned 27 June 2025)
Mr Daryn Lord (appointed 15 April 2025, resigned 24 July 2025)
Mr Shane Martin (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr Smedley Nicholson
Ms Jill Prince (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr Anthony Polack
Mr Frank Singleton
Mr Scott Toomey (resigned 15 April 2025)

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited is the provision of sporting and other facilities associated with a registered and licensed club. There was no significant change in the nature of that activity during the year.

The Club's short-term and long-term objectives are both to maintain the provision of sporting and other facilities associated with a registered and licensed club. These objectives are achieved through attracting and retaining quality staff and Board members that are committed to engage in continuous improvement with the Club, act in the best interests of the Club and assist with the success of the Club.

Likely developments in the operations of the club and the expected results of these operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Director	Experience	Special Responsibilities
James Goonrey	Committee member for 21 years	President
Peter Brien	Committee member for 31 years	Vice President
Smedley Nicholson	Committee member for 10 years	Vice President
William Geldof	Committee member for 1 year	Treasurer
Geraldine Francisco	Committee member for 1 year	Committee

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT
(Continued)

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (Continued)

Shane Martin	Committee member for 1 year	Committee
Anthony Polack	Committee member for 2 years	Committee
Jill Prince	Committee member for 1 year	Committee
Frank Singleton	Committee member for 2 years	Committee

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year, eleven (11) meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director is as follows:

	Ordinary Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Andrew Barlett	4	4
Mr Peter Brien	11	8
Mr John Carlaw	1	-
Mr Shane Carter	4	3
Ms Geraldine Francisco	6	6
Mr James Goonrey	11	9
Mr William Geldof	7	7
Mr Wayne Josephson	4	-
Mr Daryn Lord	1	-
Mr Shane Martin	6	5
Mr Smedley Nicholson	11	8
Mr Anthony Polack	11	11
Ms Jill Prince	6	5
Mr Frank Singleton	11	11
Mr Scott Toomey	4	3

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5.00 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2025 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial statements.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director

Director

Dated at Cobar on this 7th day of March 2026.

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2025 there has been:

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



LUKA GROUP

7/30 Blueridge Drive
Dubbo
Dated: 7 March 2026



**JM SHANKS
PARTNER**



COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the Club declare that:

- 1) the financial statements and notes as set out on pages 5 to 32 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*;
 - a) comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2025 and the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
- 2) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director

Director

Dated at Cobar this 7th day of March 2026.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue	2	6,833,589	6,925,609
Change in inventories		9,930	(24,670)
Raw material and consumables used		(1,016,186)	(1,103,456)
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,886,683)	(1,728,488)
Depreciation expense	3	(470,704)	(536,954)
Borrowing cost expense	3	(27,540)	(12,830)
Other expenses		(2,723,942)	(3,086,237)
Profit for the year		<u>718,464</u>	<u>432,974</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$718,464</u>	<u>\$432,974</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	3,635,578	2,834,839
Trade and other receivables	5	69,120	50,751
Inventories	6	100,509	90,579
Other assets	7	19,811	35,284
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		3,825,018	3,011,453
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	4,919,638	4,600,584
Intangible assets	8	597,613	597,613
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,517,251	5,198,197
TOTAL ASSETS		9,342,269	8,209,650
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	343,139	383,445
Financial liabilities	11	292,228	192,394
Provisions	12	191,094	152,035
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		826,461	727,874
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities	11	754,132	446,112
Provisions	12	25,224	17,676
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		779,356	463,788
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,605,817	1,191,662
NET ASSETS		7,736,452	7,017,988
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	612,941	612,941
Accumulated funds		7,123,511	6,405,047
TOTAL EQUITY		\$7,736,452	\$7,017,988

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Retained Earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2024	5,972,073	612,941	6,585,014
Profit attributable to the company	432,974	-	432,974
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	<hr/> 6,405,047	<hr/> 612,941	<hr/> 7,017,988
Profit attributable to the company	718,464	-	718,464
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	<hr/> \$7,123,511	<hr/> \$612,941	<hr/> \$7,736,452

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	7,465,248	7,633,475
Interest received	11,126	18,491
Payments to suppliers and employees	(6,191,129)	(6,695,190)
Finance costs	(27,540)	(12,830)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash generated from operating activities (Note 14.2)	1,257,705	943,946
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(864,820)	(536,297)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities	(864,820)	(536,297)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	634,942	261,265
Repayment of borrowings	(227,088)	(224,767)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in financing activities	407,854	36,498
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held	800,739	444,147
Cash at the beginning of the financial year	2,834,839	2,390,692
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash at the end of the financial year (Note 14.1)	\$3,635,578	\$2,834,839
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements cover the economic entity of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited. Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, 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, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 7 March 2026 by the directors of the company.

1.1. Income Tax

Under current income tax law, clubs established for the promotion and encouragement of the games of golf are exempt from income tax, providing this is their predominant purpose. Accordingly, no provision for income tax is made in the financial statements.

1.2. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.3. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts receivable from customers. 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.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

1.4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property

Freehold land and buildings, golf course, leasehold improvements, bowling greens and surrounds are measured at fair value, less where applicable, accumulated depreciation.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, furniture and fittings and poker machines are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.4. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Plant and equipment (Continued)

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings, but excluding freehold land, are depreciated over their useful lives commencing from the time the assets are held ready for use.

The depreciation rates for each class of assets are:

Class	Rate	Class	Rate
Buildings	2-2.5%	Plant and equipment	10-25%
Club surrounds	2-25%	Course improvements	2.5-20%
Furniture and fittings	15-30%	Poker machines	20-40%
Bowling greens and surrounds	5-25%		

The assets' 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 determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised as a line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.4. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, land, buildings, golf course, lease improvements, bowling greens and club surrounds are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the statement of financial position unless it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Any revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless it directly offsets a previous surplus of the same asset class in the asset revaluation reserve.

In addition, any accumulated depreciation as at revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the reporting date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the item is recognised.

1.5. Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a lease exists – i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
- The company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision-making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.5. Leases (Continued)

- The company has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components have accounted for all leases as a single component.

At the lease commencement, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy. The right-of-use asset is assessed for impairment indicators at each reporting date.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1.6. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement, plus related on-costs.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.6. Employee Benefits (Continued)

The provision for annual leave has been reviewed with entitlements expected to be used within 12 months classified as current, and entitlements expected to be used longer than 12 months classified as non-current and measured at present value accordingly.

1.7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, at call deposits and term deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts.

1.8. Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

1.9. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent the poker machine licences of the company. The poker machine licences were brought to account at deemed cost. Any subsequent purchases of poker machine licences have been brought to account at cost.

The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be indefinite.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis or when an indicator for impairment exists.

1.10. Impairment

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and when the company would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

1.11. Revenue

The Club has applied AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15) and AASB 1058: *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities* (AASB 1058).

AASB 15 requires revenue to be recognised when control of a promised good or service is passed to the customer at an amount which reflects the expected consideration.

The customer for these contracts is the fund provider.

Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price
- Recognise revenue

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.11. Revenue (Continued)

Generally, the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

Sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods comprises revenue earned from the sale of goods purchased for resale and gifts donated for resale. Sales revenue is recognised when the control of goods passes to the customer which is at the time that the goods are physically transferred.

None of the items sold have any warranty attached to them.

Fees and charges

The member or guest receives and consumes the benefits of the services as the company provides them. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Donations

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the company gains control of the asset.

Grant income and Government rebates

Grant income arising from an agreement which contains enforceable and sufficiently specific performance obligations is recognised when control of each performance obligation is satisfied. Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.

Where control is transferred over time, generally the revenue is recognised based on either cost or time incurred which best reflects the transfer of control.

1.12. Comparative Amounts

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended, comparative amounts shall be reclassified unless the reclassification is impractical.

1.13. Other Taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST) except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.13. Other Taxes (Continued)

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows 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 ATO, are classified as operating cash flows.

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

1.14. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except trade receivables) 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 in profit or loss immediately.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.14. Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

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

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual right to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Company no longer controls the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.14. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Company uses the simplified approach.

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times. This approach is applicable to trade receivables that result from transactions within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and which do not contain a significant financing component.

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

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognised the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

1.15 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability.

The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (that is, the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the company at reporting date (that is, the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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(Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (Continued)

1.15 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of an identical or similar financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where identical or similar assets are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

1.16 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The company evaluates 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.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment - general

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evolution of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using the value in use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key Judgements

(i) Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employee render the related services. As the Company expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlement in the same year in which they are earned or during the following 12 month period, obligations for annual leave entitlements are classified under AASB 119 as long term employee benefits and therefore, are assumed to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Long service leave entitlements are classified under AASB 119 as long term employee benefits and therefore, are assumed to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

(iii) Useful lives of depreciable assets

As describe in Note 1.4, the company reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

1.17 New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the Company

There were no new and amended Accounting Standards adopted by the company during the year.

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	2025	2024
	\$	\$
2. REVENUE		
<i>Operating Activities:</i>		
Bar sales	2,221,789	2,263,440
Cigarettes sales	34,750	76,500
Merchandise sales	3,724	12,497
Poker machines	3,519,791	3,382,622
ATM transaction income	56,815	63,003
Bingo	19,788	15,204
Catering	135,303	175,777
Chocolate machines	-	451
Commission	91,188	106,663
Donations and fundraising	9,521	96,094
Fuel tax credits income	3,664	4,003
Gas income – restaurant	14,402	13,649
Golf buggy shed income	21,042	8,564
Golf tags	10,136	9,871
Grant income	-	3,385
Green fees	2,942	1,738
Hall hire income	42,728	40,904
Interest	11,125	18,491
Jerry the joker income	63,912	73,095
Market night	114,472	108,095
Other	4,666	27,483
Poker machine subsidy	17,180	17,180
Pop-up restaurant	48,698	49,185
Raffles	96,369	62,575
Rent	20,160	20,160
Sporting activities	137,943	207,222
Subscriptions	40,712	22,388
Tournament income	80,567	14,913
Trophies and entertainment	10,202	30,457
	\$6,833,589	\$6,925,609

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(Continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
3. RESULT FROM OPERATIONS		
Expenses		
Cost of sales	\$1,006,256	\$1,128,126
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
Buildings	63,315	60,771
Club surrounds	10,691	2,025
Plant and equipment	179,493	178,894
Golf course improvements	4,032	4,032
Furniture and fittings	27,549	19,753
Poker machines	175,130	260,974
Bowling green	1,900	1,911
Leasehold improvements	8,594	8,594
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$470,704	\$536,954
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Borrowing costs		
Interest paid	\$27,540	\$12,830
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit services	33,900	32,250
Other services	11,682	11,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$45,582	\$43,541
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	1,503,018	1,396,972
Superannuation	172,814	162,624
Employee leave entitlements	127,390	88,759
Workers compensation insurance	33,292	37,328
Payroll tax	23,999	17,293
Other staff expenses	26,170	25,512
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,886,683	\$1,728,488
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenue and net gains		
Interest received	\$11,126	\$18,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gain / (loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	\$(75,062)	\$(14,919)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	303,612	300,288
Trading account	1,018,827	430,395
ATM account	11,867	18,592
Keno and TAB account	10,598	6,527
Poker machine tax account	2,180,664	1,981,595
Cobar golfers account	29,776	28,147
Cricket club account	7,038	7,038
Cobar bowlers account	17,431	9,710
Swimming club account	14,852	15,853
Junior golfers account	12,659	7,279
Associates account	18,212	18,173
Womens bowlers account	10,042	11,242
	<u>\$3,635,578</u>	<u>\$2,834,839</u>
5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	49,352	23,014
Accrued income	18,726	25,893
Other receivables	1,042	1,844
	<u>\$69,120</u>	<u>\$50,751</u>
6. INVENTORIES		
Liquor	90,665	86,381
Cigarettes	8,921	3,104
Merchandise	923	1,094
	<u>\$100,509</u>	<u>\$90,579</u>
7. OTHER ASSETS		
Prepayments	\$19,811	\$35,284
	<u>\$19,811</u>	<u>\$35,284</u>
8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Poker machine licences - at cost	\$597,613	\$597,613
	<u>\$597,613</u>	<u>\$597,613</u>

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(Continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land		
- at independent valuation	338,025	338,025
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Buildings		
- at independent valuation	1,054,700	1,054,700
- at cost	1,557,699	1,557,699
- Work in progress	384,065	75,268
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,996,464	2,687,667
Less: accumulated depreciation	(331,430)	(294,356)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,665,034	2,393,311
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Golf course improvements		
- at independent valuation	150,650	150,650
Less: accumulated depreciation	(32,260)	(28,228)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	118,390	122,422
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Leasehold improvements		
- at independent valuation	268,550	268,550
Less: accumulated depreciation	(162,956)	(154,362)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105,594	114,188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bowling greens and surrounds		
- at independent valuation	79,250	79,250
Less: accumulated depreciation	(15,517)	(13,617)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	63,733	65,633
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)		
Furniture and fittings		
- at cost	309,464	296,784
Less: accumulated depreciation	(185,767)	(158,218)
	123,697	138,566
Poker machines		
- at cost	1,401,905	1,295,704
Less: accumulated depreciation	(911,633)	(893,331)
	490,272	402,373
Club surrounds		
- at independent valuation	63,563	63,563
- at cost	179,695	179,695
- Work in progress	215,975	58,840
	459,233	302,098
Less: accumulated depreciation	(22,954)	(12,263)
	436,279	289,835
Plant and equipment		
- at cost	1,489,418	1,471,468
Less: accumulated depreciation	(910,804)	(735,237)
	578,614	736,231
	\$4,919,638	\$4,600,584

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2025	Buildings \$	Golf Course Improvements \$	Bowling Greens & Surrounds \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Poker Machines \$	Club Surrounds \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Land \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,393,311	122,422	65,633	138,566	402,373	289,835	736,231	114,188	338,025	4,600,584
Additions	394,242	-	-	12,680	292,130	157,135	22,137	-	-	878,324
Disposals	(59,204)	-	-	-	(29,101)	-	(261)	-	-	(88,566)
Depreciation	(63,315)	(4,032)	(1,900)	(27,549)	(175,130)	(10,691)	(179,493)	(8,594)	-	(470,704)
Balance at the end of the year	\$2,665,034	\$118,390	\$63,733	\$123,697	\$490,272	\$436,279	\$578,614	\$105,594	\$338,025	\$4,919,638

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

2024	Buildings \$	Golf Course Improvements \$	Bowling Greens & Surrounds \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Poker Machines \$	Club Surrounds \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Land \$	Total \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,418,942	126,454	67,544	105,406	657,347	53,326	726,335	122,782	338,025	4,616,161
Additions	35,140	-	-	52,913	6,000	238,534	203,709	-	-	536,296
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,919)	-	-	(14,919)
Depreciation	(60,771)	(4,032)	(1,911)	(19,753)	(260,974)	(2,025)	(178,894)	(8,594)	-	(536,954)
Balance at the end of the year	\$2,393,311	\$122,422	\$65,633	\$138,566	\$402,373	\$289,835	\$736,231	\$114,188	\$338,025	\$4,600,584

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	2025 \$	2024 \$
10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	209,182	186,036
Accrued expenses	108,218	166,220
Members' subscriptions paid in advance	18,632	24,082
Poker machine subsidy received in advance	7,107	7,107
	<u>\$343,139</u>	<u>\$383,445</u>
11. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Current		
Bank loans – secured	137,296	32,122
Hire purchase liability	154,932	160,272
	<u>\$292,228</u>	<u>\$192,394</u>
Non- Current		
Bank loans – secured	628,184	346,980
Hire purchase liability	125,948	99,132
	<u>\$754,132</u>	<u>\$446,112</u>
a) Total current and non-current secured liabilities:		
Bank loans	\$765,480	\$379,102
	<u>\$765,480</u>	<u>\$379,102</u>
b) The carrying amounts of non-current assets pledged as security are:		
- Freehold land and buildings	\$3,003,059	\$2,731,336
-	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
12. PROVISIONS		
Current		
Annual leave	148,755	126,784
Long service leave	42,339	25,251
	<u>\$191,094</u>	<u>\$152,035</u>
Non-Current		
Long service leave	\$25,224	\$17,676
	<u>\$25,224</u>	<u>\$17,676</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
12. PROVISIONS (Continued)		
Opening balance at 1 January	169,711	169,340
Additional provisions raised during the year	95,211	75,491
Amounts used	(48,604)	(75,120)
	\$216,318	\$169,711
13. RESERVES		
Asset revaluation reserve	612,941	612,941
14. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
14.1 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$3,635,578	\$2,834,839
14.2 Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with operating result		
Profit from operations	718,464	432,974
<i>Non-cash flows in profit for year</i>		
Depreciation	470,704	536,954
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of assets	75,062	14,919
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>		
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	46,607	372
(Decrease)/ increase in payables	(40,306)	(80,076)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(9,930)	24,670
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(18,369)	35,959
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	15,473	(21,826)
	\$1,257,705	\$943,946
14.3 Credit standby arrangements and loan facilities		
Loan facilities	1,200,000	1,200,000
Current borrowing	(336,980)	(346,980)
	\$863,020	\$853,020
14.4 Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities		
During the year there were non-cash acquisitions and disposals of poker machines for \$13,504 (2024 – \$1,686). These acquisitions are not reflected in the statement of cash flows.		

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15. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

There were no expenditure commitments as at 31 December 2025. (2024 - \$Nil)

16. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Remuneration to Key Management Personnel

The company reviews the remuneration packages of all key management personnel on an annual basis.

The company also assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emolument of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to current market rates. Such officers are given the opportunity to receive their base emolument in a variety of forms including cash and fringe benefits. It is intended that the manner of payment will be optimal for the recipient without creating undue cost for the company.

Total remuneration received by or due to key management personnel in exchange for services rendered to the company.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Salaries and fees	286,342	259,844
Superannuation	30,770	26,623
	<hr/> \$317,112	<hr/> \$286,467

The names of the key management personnel who have held office during the year are:

Mr Andrew Bartlett (resigned 15 April 2025)
Mr Peter Brien
Mr Shane Carter (resigned 15 April 2025)
Mr John Carlaw (appointed 25 June 2025, resigned 24 July 2025)
Ms Geraldine Francisco (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr William Geldof (appointed 15 April 2025)
Mr James Goonrey
Mr Wayne Josephson (resigned 27 June 2025)
Mr Daryn Lord (appointed 15 April 2025, resigned 24 July 2025)
Mr Shane Martin (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr Smedley Nicholson
Ms Jill Prince (appointed 21 August 2025)
Mr Anthony Polack
Mr Frank Singleton
Mr Scott Toomey (resigned 15 April 2025)
Mr Jason Howell – Secretary Manager
Mrs Karen Daly – Office Assistant

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17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the company was party to a number of contracts with businesses where a director or his family is a member or has a substantial financial interest. All transactions were under normal commercial terms and conditions.

Other than the foregoing, no director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since, the financial year, a benefit arising from a contract made by the company with a business where a director is a member or has a substantial financial interest.

18. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Since the end of the financial year and to the date of this report, in the opinion of the Directors, no item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which would affect substantially the result of the company's operation for the next succeeding year, has occurred.

19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The company measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss;
- Available for sale financial assets; and
- Property, plant and equipment.

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined by using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

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19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

Valuation techniques

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches.

- *Market approach*: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income approach*: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- *Cost approach*: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy.

2025		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Note	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Land	9	-	-	338,025	338,025
Buildings	9	-	-	2,665,034	2,665,034
Golf course improvements	9	-	-	118,390	118,390
Leasehold improvements	9	-	-	105,594	105,594
Bowling greens and surrounds	9	-	-	63,733	63,733
Furniture and fittings	9	-	123,697	-	123,697
Poker machines	9	-	490,272	-	490,272
Club surrounds	9	-	-	436,279	436,279
Plant and equipment	9	-	578,614	-	578,614
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		\$-	\$1,192,583	\$3,727,055	\$4,919,639

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

2024		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Note	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements					
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Land	9	-	-	338,025	338,025
Buildings	9	-	-	2,393,311	2,393,311
Golf course improvements	9	-	-	122,422	122,422
Leasehold improvements	9	-	-	114,188	114,188
Bowling greens and surrounds	9	-	-	65,633	65,633
Furniture and fittings	9	-	138,566	-	138,566
Poker machines	9	-	402,373	-	402,373
Club surrounds	9	-	-	289,835	289,835
Plant and equipment	9	-	736,231	-	736,231
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value		\$-	\$1,277,170	\$3,323,414	\$4,600,584

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2024: no transfers).

b) Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair value at 31 December 2025 \$	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Non-financial assets</i>			
Furniture and fittings	123,697	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar furniture and fittings; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per item; market borrowing rate
Poker machines	490,272	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar poker machines; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per machine; market borrowing rate
Plant and equipment	578,614	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar plant and equipment; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Price per plant or equipment; market borrowing rate
	<u>\$1,192,583</u>		

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19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (Continued)

The fair value of furniture and fittings, poker machines and plant and equipment is determined at cost. At the end of each intervening period, the directors review the values and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the company to determine Level 2 fair values.

c) Valuation Techniques and Inputs used to Measure Level 3 Fair Values

Land, Buildings, Golf course improvement, Leasehold improvements, Bowling greens and surrounds, Club surrounds

The land, buildings, golf course improvements, leasehold improvements, bowling greens and surrounds and club surrounds were valued by Opteon in 2017. Opteon is a professional independent valuation organisation which has no direct or indirect relationship with the company, other than to undertake the valuation. The valuation was based on the market value method.

20. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited
Bloxham Street
COBAR NSW 2835

[End of the Audited Financial Statements]

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, accompanying notes to the financial statements and directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited are in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and Corporation Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

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 Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) and the *Corporations Act 2001* that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the detailed profit and loss statement and trading account for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(Continued)**

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – AASB 1060: *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, where due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 statements as a whole are 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 it 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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 risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 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 statements 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(Continued)**

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors, 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 the audit.



LUKA GROUP

7/30 Blueridge Drive
Dubbo
Dated: 7 March 2026



**JM SHANKS
PARTNER**

COMPILATION REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED

We have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited, which comprise the detailed profit and loss statement and trading account for the year ended 31 December 2025 on the basis of information provided by the directors. The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial statements have been prepared is to provide detailed information relating to the performance of the company that satisfies the information needs of directors and members.

The Responsibility of the Directors of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited

The Directors of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial statements and have determined that the basis of accounting adopted is appropriate to meet their needs and for the purpose that the financial statements were prepared.

Our Responsibility

On the basis of information provided by the directors of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited, we have compiled the accompanying special purpose financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting adopted and APES 315: Compilation of Financial Information.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, in compiling the financial statements. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit of review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

The special purpose financial statements were compiled exclusively for the benefits of the directors and members of Cobar Bowling and Golf Club Limited. We do not accept responsibility to any person for the contents of the special purpose financial statements.



LUKA GROUP

7/30 Blueridge Drive
Dubbo

Dated: 7 March 2026



**JM SHANKS
PARTNER**

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 49 000 952 081

**DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	2025 \$	2024 \$
INCOME		
Gross trading profit	1,254,007	1,211,949
Poker machines	3,519,791	3,382,622
ATM transaction income	56,815	63,003
Bingo	19,788	15,204
Catering	135,303	175,777
Chocolate machines	-	451
Commission	91,188	106,663
Donations and fundraising	9,521	96,094
Fuel tax credits income	3,664	4,003
Gas income – restaurant	14,402	13,649
Golf buggy shed income	21,042	8,564
Golf tags	10,136	9,871
Grant income	-	3,385
Green fees	2,942	1,738
Hall hire income	42,728	40,904
Interest	11,125	18,491
Jerry the joker income	63,912	73,095
Market night	114,472	108,095
Other	4,666	27,483
Poker machine subsidy	17,180	17,180
Pop-up restaurant	48,698	49,185
Raffles	96,369	62,575
Rent	20,160	20,160
Sporting activities	137,943	207,222
Subscriptions	40,712	22,388
Tournament income	80,567	14,913
Trophies and entertainment	10,202	30,457
	5,827,333	5,785,121
EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy and audit fees	45,582	43,541
Advertising	55,758	39,753
Affiliation fees	11,612	12,490
Bad debts	-	770
Badge and membership cards	1,798	65
Badge draw and second chance draw	46,466	57,365
Bank charges	30,018	28,381
Bar miscellaneous	10,965	1,560
Bingo	43,646	35,482
Bus expenses	337	3,885
Catering	133,532	179,550

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 49 000 952 081

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
EXPENDITURE (Continued)		
Cleaning and laundry	43,646	44,531
Computer software expenses	9,833	6,898
Consultants	-	8,150
Club entertainment	114,520	152,332
Data monitoring services	28,534	27,662
Depreciation and amortisation	470,705	536,954
Donations	86,012	65,054
Electricity and gas	205,858	241,202
Employee entitlements	127,390	88,759
Firewood and flowers	1,783	880
Foxtel	46,400	32,790
Insurance	127,778	131,566
Interest charges	27,540	12,830
Jerry the Joker expenses	73,161	54,953
Legal fees	1,274	-
Loss on disposal of property plant and equipment	75,062	14,919
Licenses and subscriptions	66,240	107,209
Market night	86,127	87,250
Motor vehicle expenses	25,787	24,648
Multiscreen lease expenses	-	4,519
Payroll tax	23,999	17,293
Pest control	3,624	2,710
Poker machine service	1,545	4,976
Poker machine licence tax	605,982	563,982
Pop-up restaurant	24,447	20,060
Printing and stationery	33,964	30,491
Raffles	66,551	51,753
Rates	85,054	90,282
Repairs and maintenance	275,246	589,634
Salaries and wages		
Management and administration	369,897	336,276
Bar	562,471	520,262
Bowling green and golf course	218,301	239,534
Maintenance	152,306	111,707
Cleaning	102,907	109,844
Catering	49,173	34,481
Restaurant	4,602	9,615
Bus driver	24,228	25,222
RSA,RGO Marshall	19,133	10,030
Sky channel	12,099	3,300
Security	38,113	65,545
Social and staff drinks	3,993	5,333
Sporting activities	106,737	202,205
Sportspick expenses	5,968	2,160

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 49 000 952 081

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(Continued)

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
EXPENDITURE (Continued)		
Staff training	6,945	4,817
Superannuation	172,814	162,624
Telephone and postage	11,947	16,985
TAB and keno expenses	3,240	2,288
Travelling	6,886	9,923
Trophies and entertainment	73,946	15,040
Uniforms / T-Shirts	12,095	10,499
Workers compensation insurance	33,292	37,328
	5,108,869	5,352,147
 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	 \$718,464	 \$432,974

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.

COBAR BOWLING AND GOLF CLUB LIMITED
(a company limited by guarantee)
ABN 49 000 952 081

TRADING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
BAR TRADING		
Sales	2,221,789	2,263,440
Cost of goods sold		
Opening stock	86,381	103,385
Purchases	970,419	1,018,300
Freight	6,035	12,362
Less: closing stock	(90,665)	(86,381)
	972,170	1,047,666
Gross profit	1,249,619	1,215,774
Gross margin – 56.2% (2024 – 53.7%)		
CIGARETTE TRADING		
Sales	34,750	76,500
Cost of goods sold		
Opening stock	3,104	11,863
Purchases	35,695	73,620
Less: closing stock	(8,921)	(3,104)
	29,878	82,380
Gross profit	4,872	(5,880)
Gross margin – 14% (2024 – 7.7%)		
MERCHANDISE TRADING		
Sales	3,724	12,497
Cost of goods sold		
Opening stock	1,094	-
Purchases	4,037	11,536
Less: closing stock	(923)	(1,094)
	4,208	10,442
Gross profit	(484)	2,055
GROSS TRADING PROFIT	\$1,254,007	\$1,211,949

This statement does not form part of the audited financial statements.