
UTS HABERFIELD CLUB LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT

31 DECEMBER

2013





UTS HABERFIELD CLUB LTD

UTS HABERFIELD CLUB REPORT 2013

The UTS Haberfield Club was not in operation during the year of 2013, despite this it was an extremely busy period for the Club. Preparation for the demolition commenced on January 1, 2013 with the removal of equipment, stock, memorabilia and other items that were to be retained for the new facility. Work formally commenced on site in May 2013 and Lipman worked at a frenetic pace for the duration of the year. By 31 December, 2013 the ground floor and level 1 slabs had been poured and scaffolding was erected to commence works on the new roof.

The loyalty of the UTS Haberfield Club membership was evident during the year of 2013, with over 1200 members choosing to renew their membership, despite the Club not being operational. This loyalty reflects the incredibly amount of community spirit that is alive and well at UTS, Haberfield and the greater Ashfield municipality.

2013 saw the closing of one chapter in the life of UTS Haberfield and 2014 will see the beginning of a new chapter. I would like to thank every member of our Club, past and present and I look forward to seeing you all in your new Club, in 2014.

Elizabeth Brett
Chief Executive Officer
UTS Union Ltd



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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

The directors present their report together with the financial report of UTS Haberfield Club Limited (the Company) for the financial year ended 31 December 2013 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are as follows:

Professor Anthony Moon

BSc (Hons) PhD, FAIP
Professor Emeritus
Appointed 1 February 2006

William Paterson

BA (Hons), M Ed Admin
University Staff
Appointed 1 January 2009

Jacqueline Wise

MMgmt (Mktg) (MGSM)
University Staff
Appointed 7 October 2010

Janet Lynne Currie

TC, AssocDipHEd, BEd (PhysEd),
BHLthSc (HProm), MEd,
MHLthSc (Hons), PhD
University Staff
Appointed 29 March 2011

John James Marcus

Student
Appointed 7 October 2011
Resigned 8 October 2013

Nicholas Bentley

Student
Appointed 7 October 2011
Resigned 8 October 2013

Aaron Ngan

Student
Appointed 7 October 2011
Resigned 8 October 2013

Professor Robert Lisle Lynch

PhD (Illinois), MEd, BEd (Hons) (UWA),
DipPhysEd (Wollongong TC)
Appointed 20 February 2012

Elizabeth Ann Brett

Executive Masters in Business
Administration
Appointed 23 February 2012

Yannick Gachter

Student
Appointed 3 October 2012

Rayan Jericho Calimlin

Student

Appointed 3 October 2012

Lloyd Charles Wood

Student

Appointed 3 October 2012

Akshay Rajat Kumar

Student

Appointed 3 October 2012

Stephanie Purcell

Student

Appointed 8 October 2012

Wilson Kwong

Student

Appointed 8 October 2012

Jake Bailey

Student

Appointed 8 October 2012



2. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

BOARD MEETINGS		
Director	Number of meetings attended	Number of meetings held *
Professor Anthony Moon	9	11
William Paterson	9	11
Jacqueline Wise	9	11
Janet Lynne Currie	8	11
John James Marcus	3	9
Nicholas Bentley	8	9
Aaron Ngan	8	9
Professor Robert Lisle Lynch	9	11
Elizabeth Ann Brett	11	11
Yannick Gachter	10	11
Rayan Jericho Calimlin	10	11
Lloyd Charles Wood	10	11
Akshay Rajat Kumar	8	11
Stephanie Purcell	2	2
Wilson Kwong	2	2
Jake Bailey	2	2

* Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year.

3. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The objective of the Company is to provide a community based social club encompassing food and beverage and gaming coupled with rowing facilities to cater for all standards of rowers from the new member up to those of high performance and representative level. Inherent in these objectives is the encouragement of University student participation in the sport.

Strategies to meet these objectives include working with the University of Technology, Sydney and the UTS Union Ltd in the execution of the club redevelopment, including the club facility and rowing facilities. The Company has ceased trading during the year to facilitate this redevelopment. The new club facility re-opened on 12th April 2014.

4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE

The principal activity of the Company during the course of the financial year was the conduct and promotion of a licensed social and rowing club for members and non-members.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

Operating and financial review

The loss after tax for the year amounted to \$63,922 (2012: \$22,762 loss after tax).

5. MEMBERSHIP

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and without share capital. In accordance with the constitution of the Company, every member of the Company undertakes to contribute an amount limited to \$5 per member in the event of the winding up of the Company during the period of membership or within one year thereafter. The total amount that members of the Company are liable to contribute if the Company is wound up is \$6,150 (2012: \$7,880).

<i>In number of members</i>	2013	2012
	No.	No.
Ordinary	1,230	1,576



6. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

The Company's parent entity, UTS Union Ltd, completed the redevelopment of the club building and rowing facilities in April 2014 and the Company recommence trading on 12 April 2014.

Other than the above there have been no events subsequent to reporting date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2013.

7. LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 9 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 31 December 2013.

This report is made with a resolution of the directors:



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A Moon', is written over a horizontal line.

Professor Anthony Moon

Dated at Sydney this 28th day of April 2014.

To the directors of UTS Haberfield Club Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2013, there have been:

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

KPMG



Cameron Roan
Partner
Sydney
28 April 2014

UTS HABERFIELD CLUB LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2013

<i>In AUD</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	96,244	210,925
Receivables		2,000	2,000
Inventories	5	-	5,481
Prepayments		2,263	6,752
Total current assets		100,507	225,158
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	6,067
Total non-current assets		-	6,067
Total assets		100,507	231,225
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	6,898	62,078
Employee benefits	9	-	3,938
Revenue received in advance		-	8,318
Total current liabilities		6,898	74,334
Trade and other payables	8	82,031	81,391
Total non-current liabilities		82,031	81,391
Total liabilities		88,929	155,725
Net assets		11,578	75,500
Members' funds			
General funds		11,578	75,500
Total members' funds		11,578	75,500

The notes on pages 14 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2013

<i>In AUD</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Revenue	10	13,464	808,302
Change in inventories of finished goods		5,481	16,135
Raw materials and consumables used		(9,442)	(216,025)
Personnel expenses	11	(9,348)	(271,507)
Events and functions expenses		-	(12,905)
Insurance expenses		(5,841)	(43,816)
Management fee		(5,000)	(50,000)
Poker machine expenses		(1,663)	(7,855)
Professional services expenses		(25,551)	(17,880)
Property expenses		(8,839)	(86,200)
Rent and rates expenses		(5,878)	(73,133)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(757)	(32,124)
Depreciation		(242)	(8,175)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(5,825)	-
Other expenses		(4,878)	(28,075)
Results from operating activities		(64,319)	(23,258)
Interest income		397	496
Net finance income		397	496
Loss before income tax		(63,922)	(22,762)
Income tax expense	12	-	-
Loss for the year		(63,922)	(22,762)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(63,922)	(22,762)

The notes on pages 14 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of changes in members' funds
For the year ended 31 December 2013

<i>In AUD</i>	General funds	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	98,262	98,262
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Loss for the year	(22,762)	(22,762)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	75,500	75,500
Balance at 1 January 2013	75,500	75,500
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Loss for the year	(63,922)	(63,922)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	11,578	11,578

The notes on pages 14 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2013

<i>In AUD</i>	<i>Note</i>	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		6,492	888,568
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(121,570)	(889,337)
Cash used in operations		(115,078)	(769)
Interest received		397	496
Net cash used in operating activities		(114,681)	(273)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash from investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(114,681)	(273)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		210,925	211,198
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4w	96,244	210,925

The notes on pages 14 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.



1. Reporting entity

UTS Haberfield Club Limited (the Company) is a reporting entity and a company limited by guarantee domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Dobroyd Parade, Haberfield NSW 2045. UTS Union Limited is the parent company and the ultimate parent entity. The financial statements of the Company are as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The principal activity of the Company during the course of the financial year was the conduct and promotion of a licensed social and rowing club for members and non-members.

2. Basis of preparation**(a) Statement of compliance**

The financial statements are Tier 2 general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), the Corporations Act 2001, the Registered Clubs Amendment Act 2006 and the Gaming Machines Tax Act 2001.

The Company elected to early adopt AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards, AASB 2010-2 Amendments to Australian Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements and AASB 2011-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project - Reduced Disclosure Requirements for the year beginning on 1 January 2013 to prepare Tier 2 general purpose financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2014.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year, are included in the notes to the financial statements.

(e) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue trading, realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business for a period of at least 12 months from the date that these financial statements are approved.

The principal activity of the Company is the conduct and promotion of a licensed social and rowing club for members and non-members. During the year ended 31 December 2013 the Club was closed for trading as the premises it occupied were completely renovated by UTS Union Limited, the head lessee and controlling entity. Accordingly the Company had minimal trading activity and recorded a loss before tax of \$63,922.

Subsequent to year end, UTS Union Limited completed the renovations of the club premises and the Club reopened on the 12 April 2014 and recommenced trading activity. However, long term lease agreements between UTS Union Limited as head lessee and relevant Government authorities have yet to be executed, in relation to the use of the land on which the club is situated, and similarly a lease between UTS Union Limited and the Company has not yet been executed for the premises occupied by the Company.

In considering the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption, the Directors have had regard to the following:

- The Company has cash assets of \$96,244 (2012: \$210,925), positive working capital of \$93,609 (2012: \$150,824) and positive net assets of \$11,578 (2012: \$75,500);
- The Company has forecasted to make a profit for the next twelve months;
- The Directors have received confirmation from UTS Union Limited that for a period of at least 12 months from signing this report, UTS Union Limited will provide additional debt, deferral of debt repayments or other means as and when required by the Company, as to ensure that it is able to meet its debts as and when they fall due; and
- The directors are confident that leases between UTS Union Limited and the relevant Government authorities will be executed in the near future. Following this process, a licence between UTS Union Limited and the Company will be finalised. A draft licence agreement has been prepared and agreed with UTS Union Limited.

2. Basis of preparation *continued*

(e) Going Concern (continued)

After considering the above factors, the Directors have concluded that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate. Had the going concern basis not been used, adjustments would need to be made relating to the recoverability and classification of certain assets, and the classification and measurement of certain liabilities to reflect the fact that the Company may be required to realize its assets and settle its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts different from those stated in the financial report.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets are recognised initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: cash and cash equivalents and loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: trade and other payables (excluding accrued expenses).

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is generally recognised in profit or loss, unless the amount is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

3. Significant accounting policies *continued*

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation (continued)

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Plant and equipment 4-5 years

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

(c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

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

(d) Impairment

(i) *Non-derivative financial assets*

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for any judgement by management as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of the impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Depreciated replacement cost is used to determine value in use. Depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of the item less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation to date, calculated on the basis of such cost. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3. Significant accounting policies *continued*

(e) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(f) Revenue

(i) Goods sold and services rendered

Revenue from the sale of goods comprises revenue earned from the provision of food, beverage and other goods. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised in the profit or loss when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Revenue from services rendered comprises revenue from gaming facilities together with other services to members and patrons of the Company. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised in profit or loss as the services are provided.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the costs incurred or to be incurred cannot be measured reliably, there is a risk of return of the goods or there is continuing management involvement with the goods.

(ii) Other revenue

Other revenue comprises grants and donations from the parent entity and other various sundry income. Grants and donation income is recognised in profit or loss when the considerations are received or become receivable.

(g) Lease payments

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

(h) Interest income

Interest income on funds invested is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

(i) Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in members funds or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (amended) provides that under the concept of mutuality, clubs are only liable for income tax on income derived from non-members and from outside entities.

3. Significant accounting policies *continued*

(j) Goods and services tax

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 taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

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

4. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Bank balances	96,244	196,607
Cash on hand	-	14,318
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	96,244	210,925

5. Inventories

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Finished goods	-	5,481

6. Property, plant and equipment

<i>In AUD</i>	Plant and equipment	Total
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2013	318,859	318,859
Disposals	(91,518)	(91,518)
Balance at 31 December 2013	227,341	227,341
Depreciation		
Balance at 1 January 2013	312,792	312,792
Depreciation for the year	242	242
Disposals	(85,693)	(85,693)
Balance at 31 December 2013	227,341	227,341
Carrying amounts		
At 1 January 2013	6,067	6,067
At 31 December 2013	-	-

7. Core and non-core properties

Pursuant to section 41J of the Registered Clubs Amendment Act 2006, all the Company's properties are core properties.

8. Trade and other payables

In AUD **2013** 2012

Current

Trade payables	30	20,119
Other payables and accrued expenses	6,868	41,959
	6,898	62,078

Non-current

Payable to related party	82,031	81,391
	82,031	81,391

9. Employee benefits

In AUD **2013** 2012

Current

Liability for annual leave	-	3,938
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10. Revenue

In AUD **2013** 2012

Sale of goods	491	566,758
Rendering of services	11,873	199,468
Other revenue	1,100	42,076
	13,464	808,302

11. Personnel expenses

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Wages and salaries	12,600	258,118
Other associated personnel expenses	-	1,000
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation funds	686	20,032
Movement in liability for annual leave	(3,938)	(7,643)
	9,348	271,507

12. Income tax expense

Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax accounting profit

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
The income tax in the statement of comprehensive income has been calculated as follows:		
Proportion of net taxable income attributable to non-members	-	532,522
Less: Proportion of expenses attributable to non-members	-	(582,679)
	-	(50,157)
Add: Other taxable income	1,782	55,632
Less: Other deductible expenses	(686)	(22,819)
Net income subject to tax	1,096	(17,344)
Income tax expense using the Company's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2012: 30%)	329	(5,203)
Unrecognised tax losses reversed (utilised)/reversed	(329)	5,203
	-	-

12. Income tax expense *continued*

Estimated deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Deductible temporary differences	-	1,182
Tax losses	19,239	19,568
	19,239	20,750

The deductible temporary differences and tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the entity can utilise the benefits from.

13. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

There are no contingent assets or contingent liabilities at reporting date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2013.

14. Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

Executive key management personnel for the Company are employed by the parent entity. The parent entity charges the Company a portion of remuneration for its employees who act in the capacity of key executive management personnel for the Company.

The compensation received by executive key management personnel included in the management fee charge is \$1,417 (2012: \$14,169).

Non-executive directors do not receive any remuneration in connection with their services performed at the Company.

Other key management personnel transactions and balances with the Company

From time to time, key management personnel of the Company, or their related entities, may purchase goods and services from the Company. These purchases are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by third parties and are trivial or domestic in nature.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no other key management personnel has transacted with the Company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no outstanding balances involving key management personnel's interests existing at year-end.

Other related party transactions

The Company is a subsidiary of UTS Union Limited (parent entity).

Balances with related party

Aggregate amounts receivable from or payable to the parent entity at reporting date are:

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Current payables		
Parent entity	82,031	81,391

The balance is non-interest bearing.

Transactions with related party

Aggregate amounts brought to account from transactions with the parent entity are:

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Management fee expense	(5,000)	(50,000)



15. Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

<i>In AUD</i>	2013	2012
Less than one year	-	-
Between one and five years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year no expense was recognised in the profit or loss in respect of the operating lease (2012: \$73,133) provided by the Ashfield Council and the Roads and Maritime Service. The lessors permitted a limited licence for the years (rent free) to enable UTS Union Ltd to commence demolition and construction of the premises occupied by the Company.

16. Events after the reporting period

The Company's parent entity, UTS Union Ltd, completed the redevelopment of the club building and rowing facilities in April 2014 and the Company recommenced trading on 12 April 2014.

Other than the above there have been no events subsequent to reporting date which would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2013.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of UTS Haberfield Club Limited (the Company):

(a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 10 to 28, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2013 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



Professor Anthony Moon

Dated at Sydney this 28th day of April 2014.



We have audited the accompanying financial report of UTS Haberfield Club Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 16 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Company's financial position and of its performance.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of UTS Haberfield Club Limited on 28 April 2014, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion the financial report of UTS Haberfield Club Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

KPMG



Cameron Roan
Partner
Sydney
29 April 2014

