



Annual Report



Notice of Meeting together with the
Forty-Eighth Annual Report and
Financial Statements for the year ending
30th June, 2019





Office

Albion Park Raceway

Amy Street

Breakfast Creek, QLD, 4010

Telephone

(07) 3862 1744

Postal Address

PO Box 396

Albion, QLD, 4010

Web Site

<http://www.brisgreys.com>

Email address

info@brisgreys.com



Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc. will be held on Wednesday, 30th October 2019, at 7.00pm in the Pacers & Chasers Bistro, Albion Park Raceway, Amy Street, Breakfast Creek.

Business to be transacted shall be:

- (i) Apologies
- (ii) To confirm the Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting held 31st October 2018.
- (iii) To receive the report of the Board.
- (iv) To receive the audited Statement of Accounts of the Club for the year ended 30th June 2019.
- (v) To elect members of the Board.
- (vi) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
- (vii) General Business.

Election of the Board:

The two retiring Members are Mr N Beaton and Mr D Pegg.

Nominations for Board positions are to be in writing, duly signed by two financial members.

Every such nomination shall be lodged with the CEO, not later than 5.00pm on **Wednesday 23rd October 2019**. Nominations may be lodged via post or email.

By order of the Board
Luke Gatehouse
Chief Executive Officer



Chairman's Report

It is my privilege to provide the Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Chairman's report for the 2018/19 racing season.

Club Strategic Plan

The focus of the Board has evolved over the years as our Club grows, from that of a hands-on Committee to a Board that focuses on Club governance and strategy. Our Strategic Plan lays the foundation of where we want to go as a Club, and I'm pleased to report that we are achieving some of the significant goals we have set ourselves.

Racing

There has been a lot of activity on the racing front over the 2018/2019 year, with many substantial initiatives introduced by Racing Queensland and the Queensland Government. Significant increases in prizemoney have been achieved across all levels of racing. The first increases were directed at grass roots racing to assist participants at all levels, while the second increase focussed on feature races across the State and building our racing carnivals into major events.

At the Club, we saw the introduction of the richest greyhound race ever held in Queensland – the SKY Racing Brisbane Cup – which concluded an outstanding TAB Winter Carnival. Another highlight during the Carnival was the second staging of the Greyhound Origin Series, which has now firmly cemented itself as one of the significant race night events on the calendar.

The Club and Racing Queensland have recently unveiled the rebranded TAB Golden Greys Summer Carnival. As a Club we are extremely excited about the innovations surrounding the Carnival, particularly the reinvigoration of the former Gold Coast Cup into The Golden Ticket – a unique event on the racing calendar. The heats for this event will be held under a shootout format with the final being conducted under speed star conditions, culminating with the overall winner gaining direct entry into the Group 1 Gold Bullion Final. I'm sure these events will attract a lot of national attention.

Financial Performance

I am pleased to report that the Brisbane Club recorded a surplus of \$183,913 in 2018/19, up from \$175,235 in the previous year. The Board has continued its focus on long-term financial stability of the Club including the incorporation of investment strategies to build Club equity.

The Club's Statement of Comprehensive Income shows that the Club's Net Asset position increased by 9.8% or \$441,608 over the year, with the Club posting a Net Asset position in excess of \$4.9 million.

This result is testament to the governance provided by the Club's Board and the sound management of the Club's resources and finances by the management team.

The positive financial performance of the Club has allowed the Board to approve a number of significant reinvestments into the industry over the past two years, including the track refurbishment project in March 2018 and the Pacesetters renovation project which commenced in July 2019.



Albion Park Food and Beverage

The Board is pleased to confirm that after months of careful negotiations, we finally reached an agreement with Racing Queensland and the Albion Park Harness Racing Club to take over the food and beverage operation at Albion Park. This has been the culmination of many years of hard work, a lot of setbacks and some pain – but I'm sure you agree that the result we have achieved is wonderful.

Now that we have control of a facility that provides a welcoming customer experience, our focus is to grow our commercial revenue through increased patronage and functions. You will see an increased emphasis on marketing activities during the coming twelve months.

Finally, on behalf of our Board I wish to sincerely thank our management team for the continued efficient and hard work they display year in year out. As a Board it is our job to set the strategies and direction the club should follow and it's our management team's job to make sure this is achieved as they have done. To our many staff members who are responsible for making Australia's busiest racetrack function as a well-oiled machine we also say thank you.



Feature Racing

Congratulations are extended to the winners of the Group and Listed races conducted during 2018/19:

Group 1

Garrard's Horse and Hound Winter Cup (520m)

Jury (Tony Brett)

Sky Racing Brisbane Cup (520m)

Hasten Slowly (Angela Langton)

TAB Gold Cup (710m)

Bago Bye Bye (Darren Russell)

Group 2

Fabregas @ Stud Bogie Leigh Queensland Futurity (520m)

Circle of Dreams (Angela Langton)

Thirty Talks @ Stud Queensland Derby (520m)

Sennachie (Steven White)

Group 3

Asset Body Corporate Gold Coast Cup (520m)

Del Rey (Tom Tzouvelis)

Box 1 Photography Queensland Cup (600m)

Infrared Star (Joanne Price)

Garrard's Winter Chase (710m)

Infrared Lad (Joanne Price)

TAB Flying Amy Classic (520m)

Feral Franky (Raymond Smith)

Fast Times @ Stud Superstayers Invitational (710m)

Tornado Tears (Robert Britton)

National Championships-State Winners

National Sprint Queensland Final (520m)

Maurice Minor (Tom Tzouvelis)

National Distance Queensland Final (710m)

Double Gee (Selena Zammit)

Track Records

331m – Wazza Who (Cynthia Elson) - 18.5

31/01/19

395m – Ringbark Ace (Serena Lawrence) - 22.3 (equal)

05/12/18



Sponsors

On behalf of the Club we thank our sponsors for their participation and support of our race meetings

Aspley Leagues Club

Asset Body Corporate – Bribie Island

Box 1 Photography

Carina Leagues Club

Expat Lodge Boarding Kennels

Fabregas @ Stud

Fast Times @ Stud

Forum Group

Garrard's Horse and Hound

Harris Family

Kedron Wavell Services Club

Marburg Hotel

Racing Queensland

Salisbury Community Sports Club

Tony & Brett Gallagher

Tabcorp Holdings Ltd

Zillmere Sports Club



Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club at a Glance

Number of race meetings conducted	210
Number of races held	2,270
Percentage QLD races held (all codes)	18%
Number of starters	17,075
Percentage of starters (all codes)	16%
Avg starters per meeting	81.3
Injury rate	2.88%
Wagering Turnover	\$420,000,000
% QLD Wagering Turnover (all codes)	14%
Prizemoney and appearance fees	\$9,930,000
% QLD Prizemoney (all codes)	6%





Treasurer's Report

The Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club posted an operating surplus of \$183,913 and a Total Comprehensive Income of \$441,608 for the 2018/19 year.

The Club's Total Comprehensive Income for the 2018/19 year of \$441,608 is comprised of:

A surplus from normal operating activities of \$101,054;

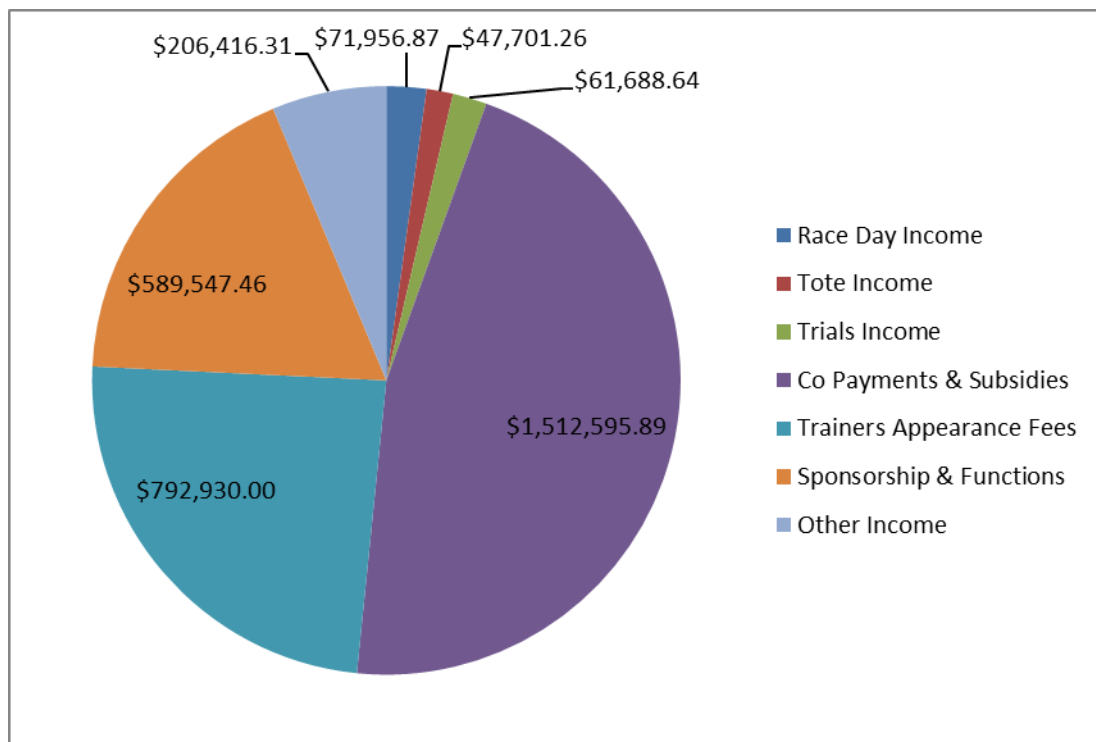
Investment income of \$134,428;

Other Non Operating Expenses of \$41,038;

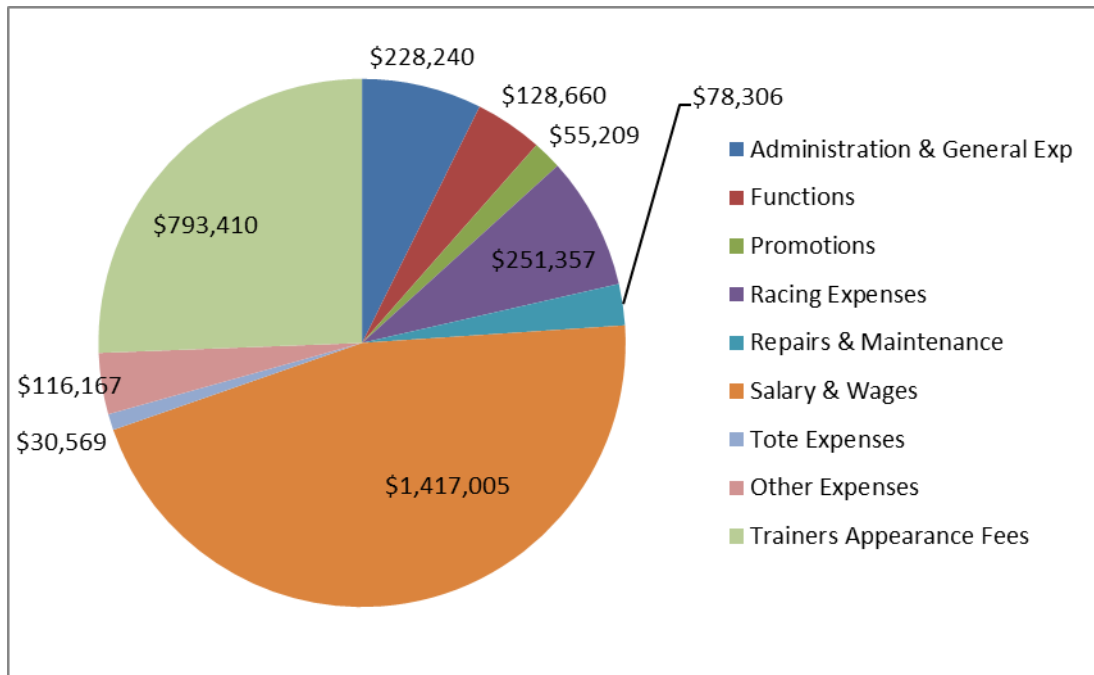
Loss on Sale of Assets \$10,531;

Asset revaluation increase of \$257,695;

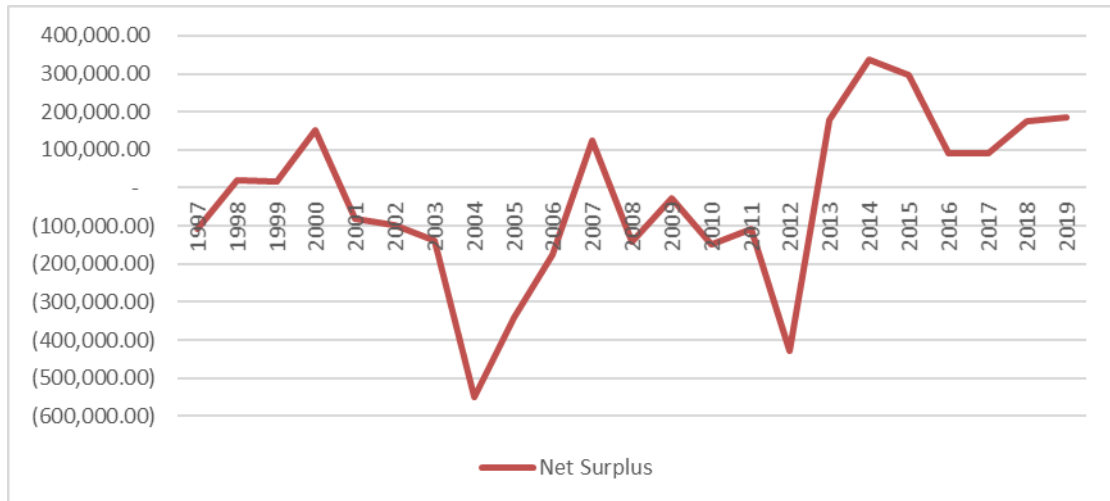
Sources of Income



Expenditure

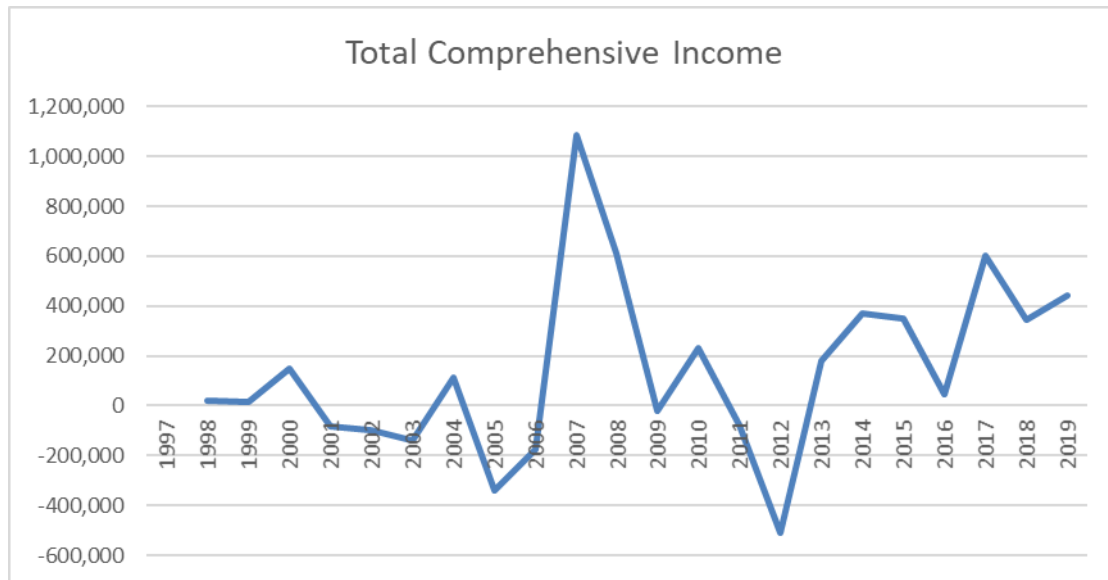


Historical Net Profit/Loss



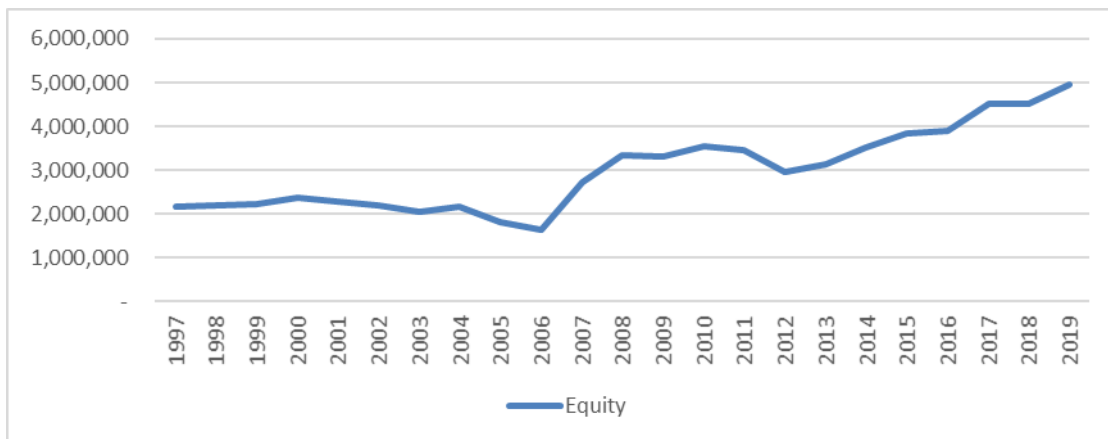


Historical Total Comprehensive Income



Historical Total Equity

The Club's Balance Sheet continues to grow, with the Club's total equity increasing by \$441,608 over the course of the year.



Board Meetings

Under Clause 7 (iv) of the Club Constitution, at the first meeting of the Board held after the 2018 Annual General Meeting, Mr L Bein was appointed Chairperson, Mr. R. Lambert was appointed Deputy Chairperson, and Ms E Wallis was appointed Hon. Treasurer for the ensuing year.

During the period under review, twelve General Meetings of the Club Board were held.

Attendances at these Meetings were as follows:

N. Beaton	12
L. Bein	12
R. Lambert	10
D. Pegg	10
E Wallis	12
D Wallis	12





Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc

ABN 84 193 096 124

Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

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BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

BOARD REPORT

The Board members submit herewith the annual report of the Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Board Members

The names of the Board members during the year or since the end of the financial year are:

Les Bein – Chairman

Robert Lambert – Deputy-Chairman

Neil Beaton

Eleanor Wallis - Treasurer

David Wallis

Dennis Pegg

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the association during the financial year were:

- Host race meetings throughout the year; and
- To provide social facilities to members of the association.

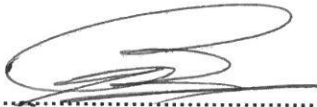
Significant Changes

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

Operating Result

The profit after providing for income tax amounted to \$183,913 (2018:\$175,235)

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



.....
L Bein - Chairman



.....
E Wallis - Treasurer

Dated this 26th day of September 2019

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue	2	3,282,836	2,829,856
Accounting and audit fees		(15,847)	(22,396)
Committee expenses		(17,294)	(9,733)
Cost of merchandise sold		(2,406)	(2,518)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(40,728)	(37,298)
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,493,234)	(1,398,149)
Equipment hire		(27,324)	(27,324)
Finance costs	3	(153)	(4)
Function expenses		(125,667)	(108,157)
Insurance		(17,025)	(25,972)
Investment expenses		(7,059)	(8,403)
Legal fees		(2,149)	-
Loss on sale of financial assets		(10,531)	-
Motor Vehicle expenses		(8,448)	(6,657)
Nationals event expenses		-	(237,257)
Prize money		-	(1,000)
Promotions expense		(57,545)	(69,591)
Racing expense		(199,457)	(171,771)
Repairs and maintenance		(69,565)	(51,096)
Telephone expenses		(14,110)	(13,085)
Tote expenses		(30,569)	(31,002)
Trainer fee		(793,410)	(258,360)
Travel expenses		(49,376)	(56,756)
Other expenses		(117,026)	(118,092)
Current year surplus before income tax		183,913	175,235
Income tax expense	1a	-	-
Net current year surplus		183,913	175,235
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:			
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		257,695	168,257
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		257,695	168,257
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		441,608	343,492
Net current year surplus attributable to members of the association		183,913	175,235
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association		441,608	343,492

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on hand	5	725,740	681,165
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	296,665	220,706
Inventories on hand	7	6,110	6,342
Other	8	16,283	20,366
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,044,798</u>	<u>928,579</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	9	3,997,373	3,658,442
Property, plant and equipment	10	418,434	386,818
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>4,415,807</u>	<u>4,045,260</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>5,460,605</u></u>	<u><u>4,973,839</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	11	322,508	280,186
Employee provisions	12	160,433	155,721
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>482,941</u>	<u>435,907</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee provisions	12	32,837	34,713
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>32,837</u>	<u>34,713</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>515,778</u>	<u>470,620</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>4,944,827</u></u>	<u><u>4,503,219</u></u>
EQUITY			
Reserves	13	645,818	388,123
Retained surplus		4,299,009	4,115,096
TOTAL EQUITY		<u><u>4,944,827</u></u>	<u><u>4,503,219</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	Financial Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Retained surplus \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2017		219,866	3,939,861	4,159,727
Comprehensive income				
Net surplus for the year		-	175,235	175,235
Other comprehensive income for the year	13	168,257	-	168,257
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association		168,257	175,235	343,492
Balance at 30 June 2018		388,123	4,115,096	4,503,219
Comprehensive income				
Net surplus for the year		-	183,913	183,913
Other comprehensive income for the year	13	257,695	-	257,695
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the association		257,695	183,913	441,608
Balance at 30 June 2019		645,818	4,299,009	4,944,827

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Grants (state) operating received		2,506,878	1,914,237
Receipts from customers		869,299	1,049,457
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,308,651)	(2,767,012)
Interest paid		(153)	(4)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18	67,373	196,678
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(72,344)	(125,718)
Investment income received		141,313	123,358
Purchase of financial assets		(455,969)	(539,098)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		364,202	402,710
Net cash used in investing activities		(22,798)	(138,748)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of borrowings		-	(2,082)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(2,082)
Net increase in cash held		44,575	55,848
Cash on hand at beginning of financial year		681,165	625,317
Cash on hand at end of financial year	5	725,740	681,165

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements cover Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc as an individual entity. Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc is an association incorporated in Queensland and operating pursuant to the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 26th September 2019 by the members of the Board.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc applies Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as set out in AASB 1053: *Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981*. The association is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

The financial statements, 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 amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

Accounting Policies

a. Income Tax

The association is exempt from Income tax, by virtue of Section 50-45 of the Income Tax assessment Act 1997.

b. Inventories on Hand

Inventories held for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed by the association includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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 association and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold improvements	5-10%
Motor Vehicles	22.5%
Plant and equipment	5-33%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

d. Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the association, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the association will obtain ownership of the asset over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

e. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for 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 expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient has been applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial Instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit and loss.

Financial asset

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

on the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

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 payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

Equity instruments – shares and units in listed investments

The association made an irrevocable election to measure the equity instruments – shares and units in listed investments, in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investment will still be recognised in profit and loss.

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 any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial Instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights 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 association no longer controls the asset (i.e. it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

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.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The association recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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 interest rate of the financial instrument.

The association uses the simplified approaches to impairment for its trade receivables, as applicable under AASB 9:

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk in every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

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

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

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

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

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. An amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**f. Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the association assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will consider both external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of that asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the association 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.

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

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is recognised against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that class of asset.

g. Employee Provisions**Short-term employee benefits**

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits (including long service leave entitlements) are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements of obligations for other long-term employee benefits for changes in assumptions are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

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

h. Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

i. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

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

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i. **Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors**

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(e) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

j. **Revenue and Other Income**

Revenue from hosting race meetings are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

Non-reciprocal grant revenue is recognised profit or loss when the association obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the association and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

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

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

k. **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

l. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

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

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

m. **Comparative Figures**

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

Where the association has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

n. **Accounts Payable and Other Payables**

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o. Provisions

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

p. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Board evaluates estimates and judgments 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 association.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment – general

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

Key judgments

(i) Provision for impairment of receivables

The association reviews the receivables outstanding at the end of the year for any debtors that are unlikely to be collected. A provision for impairment of receivables is recognised for those debts that are considered uncollectable.

(ii) Investment in Shares in Publically listed entities

The association has an investment in the shares of publically listed entities with a total value of \$3,997,373 (2018:\$3,658,442) at the end of the reporting period. Should share values decline to a level which is in excess of 50% below cost or should prices remain at levels below cost for a period in excess of 24 months, the association has determined that such investments will be considered impaired in the future.

(iii) 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 employees render the related services. As the association expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the association believes that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

q. Fair Value of Assets

The association measures some of its assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Fair value is the price the association would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) 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 values 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.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

q. Fair Value of Assets

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the association at reporting date (i.e. 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).

r. New and amended Accounting standards adopted by the Association

Initial application of AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*

The association has adopted AASB 9 with a date of initial application of 1 July 2018. As a result the association has changed its financial instruments accounting policies as detailed in this note.

Considering the initial application of AASB 9 during the financial period, financial statement line items have not been materially affected.

AASB 9 requires retrospective application with some exemptions and exceptions (eg when applying the effective interest method, impairment measurement requirements, and hedge accounting in terms of the Standard).

New requirements were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as for impairment and general hedge accounting.

Financial assets in terms of AASB 9 need to be measured subsequently at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the association's business model and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets:

- debt investments (ie Trade receivables and loans) that are held within a business model whose goal is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments that are held within a business model whose goal is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell it, and that have contractual cash flows that are purely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- all other debt investments and equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The association may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition of a financial asset as follows:

- the association may choose to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment (ie shares in listed entities) that is not held for trading and not a contingent consideration in a business combination in other comprehensive income; and
- the association may choose to present a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria as measured at fair value through profit or loss if this choice significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

When an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income has a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income, it is not reclassified to profit or loss. However, when a debt investment at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised, the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are subject to impairment.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

r. New and amended Accounting standards adopted by the Association

Initial application of AASB 9: *Financial Instruments*

The Board determined the existing financial assets as at 1 July 2018 based on the facts and circumstances that were present and determined that the initial application of AASB 9 had the following effect:

- The association's investments in equity instruments not held for trading that were previously classified as available-for-sale financial assets and were measured at fair value have been designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. The movement in fair value on equity instruments continue to be accumulated in the financial assets revaluation reserve.
- Financial assets as held-to-maturity and loans and receivables that were measured at amortised cost continue to be measured at amortised cost under AASB 9, as they are held to collect contractual cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Impairment

As per AASB 9 an expected credit loss model is applied and not an incurred credit loss model as per the previous Standard applicable (AASB 139). To reflect changes in credit risk this expected credit loss model requires the association to account for expected credit losses since initial recognition.

AASB 9 also determines that a loss allowance for expected credit loss be recognised on debt investments subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, lease receivables, contract assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as the impairment provision would apply to them.

A simple approach is followed in relation to trade receivables, as the loss allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

The association reviewed and assessed the existing financial assets on 1 July 2018. The assessment was done to test the impairment of these financial assets using reasonable and supportable information that was available to determine the credit risk of the respective items at the date they were initially recognised. The assessment concluded that there were no material changes to the impairment of financial assets held as at 30 June 2018. Therefore there has not been a retrospective change to the impairment of the trade receivables and other financial assets held by the association.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Racing revenue:			
- Dog Trials		61,689	60,765
- Grants (state) operating		2,305,526	1,740,215
		2,367,215	1,800,980
Other revenue:			
- Bar and catering commission		29,739	31,534
- Investment income		134,428	142,255
- Functions		45,926	34,894
- Management fees		1,710	1,500
- Nationals Registration Fees		-	109,744
- Profit on sale of financial assets		-	18,171
- Sales of merchandise		8,290	9,422
- Sponsorships		543,621	537,999
- Tote income		47,701	59,008
- Wages recovered		71,957	51,779
- Other Income		32,249	32,570
		915,621	1,028,876
Total revenue		3,282,836	2,829,856

NOTE 3: EXPENSES

Employee benefit expense:			
- Salaries and wages		1,309,243	1,230,981
- Superannuation expense		115,308	111,150
- WorkCover		23,025	23,245
- Fringe benefits tax		24,236	17,033
- Payroll tax		21,422	15,740
		1,493,234	1,398,149
Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		153	4
Rental expense on operating leases:			
- minimum lease payments		57,972	57,972

NOTE 4: AUDITORS' FEES

Remuneration of the auditor of the association for:			
- Auditing or reviewing the financial report		12,177	14,000
- Accounting and taxation services		3,670	3,400
		15,847	17,400

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 5: CASH ON HAND	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Cash at bank		680,048	639,045
Cash on hand		45,692	42,120
	19	725,740	681,165

Reconciliation of cash

Cash on hand at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash at bank – unrestricted	680,048	639,045
Cash on hand – unrestricted	45,692	42,120
	725,740	681,165

NOTE 6: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

CURRENT

Trade receivable	71,177	53,338
Provision for impairment	-	-
Other receivables	225,488	167,368
	19	220,706

NOTE 7: INVENTORIES ON HAND

CURRENT

Promotional material (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	6,110	6,342
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NOTE 8: OTHER ASSETS

CURRENT

Prepayments	16,283	20,366
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NOTE 9: FINANCIAL ASSETS

NON CURRENT

Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income

Listed investments, at fair value:

– shares in listed corporations at fair value	19	3,997,373	3,658,442
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Investments in equity instruments are held for medium- to long-term planned purposes and are not held for trading. The association elected to designate investments in equity instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Board believe that recognising current shorter-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be in line with the association's plan to hold them over a longer term.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Leasehold land improvements:			
At cost		159,403	159,403
Accumulated depreciation		(60,193)	(54,682)
		<u>99,210</u>	<u>104,721</u>
Leasehold improvements:			
At cost		12,288	12,288
Accumulated depreciation		(11,271)	(11,171)
		<u>1,017</u>	<u>1,117</u>
Plant and equipment:			
At cost		536,515	497,258
Accumulated depreciation		(295,746)	(266,964)
		<u>240,770</u>	<u>230,294</u>
Motor Vehicles:			
At cost		69,537	69,537
Accumulated depreciation		(25,187)	(18,851)
		<u>44,350</u>	<u>50,686</u>
Capital work in progress		33,087	-
Total property, plant and equipment		<u><u>418,434</u></u>	<u><u>386,818</u></u>

Movements in carrying amounts

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

	Leasehold land Improvements	Leasehold Improve- ments	Plant and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital work in progress	Total
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2017	-	1,215	239,256	57,927	-	298,398
Additions	110,233	-	15,485	-	-	125,718
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(5,512)	(98)	(24,447)	(7,241)	-	(37,298)
Balance at 30 June 2018	<u>104,721</u>	<u>1,117</u>	<u>230,294</u>	<u>50,686</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>386,818</u>
Additions	-	-	39,257	-	33,087	72,344
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(5,511)	(100)	(28,781)	(6,336)	-	(40,728)
Balance at 30 June 2019	<u><u>99,210</u></u>	<u><u>1,017</u></u>	<u><u>240,770</u></u>	<u><u>44,350</u></u>	<u><u>33,087</u></u>	<u><u>418,434</u></u>

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 11: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities:			
Trade payables		113,199	78,742
Other payable		127,980	114,109
Unearned revenue		16,260	16,886
GST liability		65,069	70,449
		322,508	280,186
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as accounts payable and other payables			
Accounts payable and other payables:			
– total current		322,508	280,186
– total non-current		-	-
		322,508	280,186
Less: Unearned revenue		(16,260)	(16,886)
Financial liabilities as accounts payable and other payables	19	306,248	263,300

NOTE 12: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS

CURRENT			
Employee provisions – annual leave entitlements		78,643	79,033
Employee provisions – long service leave entitlements		81,790	76,688
		160,433	155,721
NON CURRENT			
Employee provisions – long service leave entitlements		32,837	34,713
		32,837	34,713

Analysis of Employee Provisions

	Annual Leave Entitlements \$	Long Service Leave Entitlements \$
Opening balance at 1 July	79,033	111,401
Additional provisions	65,600	15,298
Amounts used	(65,990)	(12,072)
Balance at 30 June	78,643	114,627

Employee Provisions – Leave Entitlements

The provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$

Employee Provisions – Leave Entitlements

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service and are expected. Based on past experience, the association does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the association does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(g).

NOTE 13: RESERVES

Financial Asset Revaluation Reserve

The financial assets revaluation reserve represents the cumulative amount of fair value gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income in remeasuring the investments in shares in listed companies.

NOTE 14: LEASING COMMITMENTS

Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements

Payable – minimum lease payments:

– not later than 12 months	57,972	57,972
– between 1 year and 5 years	52,488	83,004
– later than 5 years	-	-
	110,460	140,976

The lease commitment consists of the lease of two (2) photocopiers and a telephone system with a term of 5 years with payments made monthly in advance and a lease of photo finish camera equipment with a lease term of 6 years, paid monthly in arrears.

The association has a commitment with Racing Queensland Limited with respect to its occupancy at the Albion Park Raceway. From 1 July 2011, no rent was payable by the association to Racing Queensland Limited for rent of the Albion Park facility.

NOTE 15: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

There are no contingent liabilities and contingent assets for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018:\$nil)

NOTE 16: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board is not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 17: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS			
a. Key Management Personnel			
Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the association, directly or indirectly, including its Board members, is considered key management personnel.			
Key management personnel compensation:			
– short-term benefits		335,581	316,426
– post-employment benefits		31,678	29,683
		367,259	346,109
The association's Board members are not entitled to receive remuneration for the services provided to the association.			
b. Other Related Parties			
Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel, and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel individually or collectively with their close family members.			
There were no transactions with a related party of the association or the key management personnel.			

NOTE 18: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities with net current year surplus

Current year surplus/(deficit) after income tax	183,913	175,235
Non-cash flows in current year surplus:		
– depreciation expense	40,728	37,298
– Net (gain)/loss on sale of financial assets	10,531	(18,171)
– Interest and dividends recognised as Investing Activities	(141,313)	(123,358)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
– (Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable and other debtors	(75,959)	20,080
– (Increase)/decrease in inventories on hand	232	(422)
– (Increase)/decrease in other assets	4,083	33,545
– Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and other payables	42,322	73,534
– Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions	2,836	(1,063)
	67,373	196,678

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 19: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT			
The association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, investments in listed shares, receivables and payables.			
The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i> as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:			
Financial assets			
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost:</i>			
Cash on hand	5	725,740	681,165
Accounts receivable and other debtors	6	296,665	220,706
Financial assets designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investments in listed shares and units	9	3,997,373	3,658,422
Total financial assets		5,019,778	4,560,393
Financial liabilities			
<i>Financial liabilities at amortised cost:</i>			
– Accounts payable and other payables	11	306,248	263,300
Total financial liabilities		306,248	263,300

Refer to Note 20 for detailed disclosures regarding the fair value measurement of the association's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The association's Board is responsible for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the association. The Board monitors the association's transactions and reviews the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Discussions on monitoring and managing financial risk exposures are held by the Board.

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to ensure that the association meets its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects of cash flow shortfalls.

NOTE 20: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The association has the following assets, as set out in the table below, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

Valuation techniques

The association 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 association are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- the market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities;
- the income approach, which converts estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value; and
- the cost approach, which reflects the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
NOTE 20: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS			
<p>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 association 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.</p> <p>The association does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis and has no assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.</p>			
Recurring fair value measurements			
Financial assets			
Investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
– shares in listed entities	9	3,997,373	3,658,422
Total financial assets recognised at fair value		<u>3,997,373</u>	<u>3,658,422</u>

For investments in listed entities, the fair values have been determined based on closing quoted bid prices at the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 21: ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The association's activities are largely funded by operating grants received from Racing Queensland Limited. At the date of this report, the members of the Board had no reason to believe that Racing Queensland Limited would not continue to provide financial support to the Club.

NOTE 22: ASSOCIATION DETAILS

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

Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc.

Albion Park Raceway

Amy Street

BREAKFAST CREEK QLD 4010

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In the opinion of the Board, the financial report as set out on pages 4 to 24:

1. Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc. as at 30 June 2019 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Association Incorporations Act 1981.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc. will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:



.....
L Bein
Chairman



.....
E Wallis
Treasurer

Dated this 26th day of September 2019

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

Report on the Financial Report

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the statement by members of the Board.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Brisbane Greyhound Racing Club Inc is in accordance with the requirements of the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981* (Qld), including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the association's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) that the financial records kept by the association are such as to enable financial statements to be prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the association 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) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

The Board of the association is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the association's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Report

The Board of the association is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981 (Qld)* and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Board is responsible for assessing the association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board either intends to liquidate the association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRISBANE GREYHOUND RACING CLUB INC

Report on the Financial Report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board'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 association's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



PRIESTLEYS
Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation



M C ANDRIASSEN
Partner

Signed at Brisbane on this 27th day of September 2019

