Urabba Parks Pty Ltd

ABN 24 159 318 859

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2019

Contents

<u>Director's Report</u>	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Balance Sheet	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	<u> </u>
Statement of Cash Flows	<u>8</u>
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Director's Declaration	17

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Director's Report

Your director presents this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Director

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

D. J. Racovolis

The Director has been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Operating Result

The loss of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to:

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2018	30 June 2019
\$	\$
(757)	(953)

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the year were park and garden operations. No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

After Balance Date Events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in subsequent financial years.

Future Developments

The company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely developments in the operations in future financial years.

Environmental Issues

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Director's Report

Share Options

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

Directors Benefits

No director has received or has become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Indemnifying Officer or Auditor

No indemnities have been given or agreed to be given or insurance premiums paid or agreed to be paid, during or since the end of the financial year, to any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the director:

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

D. J. Racovolis
Director

Dated: 15 November, 2019

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Public liability insurance		113	76
Volunteers insurance		130	42
Rates & land taxes		600	568
Subscriptions	_	110	71
Total expenses	_	953	757
Operating Profit (Loss)	_	(953)	(757)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$	2018 \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash assets		109	15
Other	<u>2</u>	247	229
Total Current Assets		356	244
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	<u>3</u>	100	100
Total Non-Current Assets		100	100
Total Assets	_	456	344
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	_		142
Total Current Liabilities	_		142
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities		1,947	740
Total Non-Current Liabilities	_ _	1,947	740
Total Liabilities	_	1,947	882
Net Assets (Liabilities)	=	(1,491)	(538)
Equity			
		102	100
Issued capital Patained profits / (Accumulated losses)	4	102	102
Retained profits / (Accumulated losses) Total Equity (Deficiency)	_	(1,593)	(640)
Total Equity (Deliciency)	=	(1,491)	(538)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30/06/2019

	Notes	Retained Earnings	Issued & Paid Up Capital	Total
Balance at 01/07/2017		117	102	219
Comprehensive income				
Profit attributable to the members		(757)		(757)
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity		(757)		(757)
Balance at 30/06/2018		(640)	102	(538)
Comprehensive income				
Profit attributable to the members		(953)		(953)
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of the entity		(953)		(953)
Balance at 30/06/2019		(1,593)	102	(1,491)

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Payments to Suppliers and employees	(1,113)	(844)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (note 2)	(1,113)	(844)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds of borrowings	1,207	740
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,207	740
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	94	(104)
Cash at the beginning of the year	15	119
Cash at the end of the year (note 1)	109	15

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018	
Note 1. Reconciliation Of Cash			
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash			

includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

 Cash at bank
 109
 15

 109
 15

Note 2. Reconciliation Of Net Cash Provided By/Used In Operating Activities To Operating Profit After Income Tax

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,113)	(844)
Increase (decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	(142)	142
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(18)	(229)
Changes in assets and liabilities net of effects of purchases and disposals of controlled entities:		
Operating profit after income tax	(953)	(757)

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 15 November, 2019 by the director of the company.

Basis of Preparation

The director has prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependant on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012.

The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the director has determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

Accounting Policies

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of Fixed Asset

Depreciation Rate

No depreciable assets

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(b) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are recognised as expenses in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

The company does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available for sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a 'loss event') having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit and loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors (or a group of debtors) are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principle payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(d) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

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

All dividends received shall be recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend has been established.

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

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the investment.

(e) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The company is not registered for GST.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

(f) Trade and Other Payables

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

(g) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The director 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 company.

Key estimates

None noted

Key judgments

None noted

Significant judgements

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

None noted

(h) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company. The director has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The director's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2015).

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements that may impact the company are:

AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure
of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011), AASB 128:
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) (as amended by AASB 2012-10), and
AASB 2011-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and
Joint Arrangements Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1
January 2013).

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of 'control' and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either 'joint operations' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or 'joint ventures' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed).

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a 'structured entity', replacing the 'special purpose entity' concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued.

None of the aforementioned Standards are expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

 AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

AASB 13 requires:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2019

- inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorised in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and
- enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and liabilities) to be measured at fair value.

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The company does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to:

- require only those 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 to be classified as
 short-term employee benefits. All other employee benefits are to be classified as other long-term
 employee benefits, post-employment benefits or termination benefits, as appropriate; and
- the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognise an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of:
 - (i) for an offer that may be withdrawn when the employee accepts;
 - (ii) for an offer that cannot be withdrawn when the offer is communicated to affect employees; and
 - (iii) where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137:
 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and if earlier than the first two conditions when the related restructuring costs are recognised

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

Urabba Parks Pty Ltd ABN 24 159 318 859 Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2019

	2019	2018
Note 2: Other Assets		
Current		
Prepayments	247	229
	247	229
Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment		
Freehold land:		
- At cost	100	100
_	100	100
<u> </u>	100	100
-		
Note 4: Contributed Capital		
100 Park Ranger's shares at \$1.00 each fully paid	100	100
1 Visitor's share at \$2.00 fully paid	2	2
_	102	102

Director's Declaration

The director has determined that the company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies prescribed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The director of the company declares that:

- the financial statements and notes satisfy the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012; and
- 2. in the director's opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with subsection 60.15(2) of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Regulation 2013.

D. J. Racovolis Director

Dated: 15 November, 2019