Wyong Rugby League Club Limited

ABN 11 000 834 908

Annual Report - 30 June 2026

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Contents
30 June 2026

Directors' report	2
Auditor's independence declaration	5
Independent auditor's report to the members of Wyong Rugby League Club Limited	6
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13
Consolidated entity disclosure statement	30
Directors' declaration	31

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2026

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors
The following persons were Directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Anthony Newell
Robert Pettiford
Andrew Whitbourne
David Perry
Gavin Wand
Robert Wells
Paul Andrews
Rodney Wicks
Ray Waldron

Principal activities
During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:
- operating as a registered club providing sporting, recreational and social activities for members and their guests.

Operating results
The net deficit of the company for the financial year amounted to $1,272,417 (2025: $4,115,803 surplus).

Objectives
The objective of the company during the financial year was to operate as a registered club providing sporting, recreational and social activities for the members and their guests.

Strategy for achieving the objectives
The company has developed the following principal sporting strategies to achieve their objectives:
- the exercise of corporate social responsibility;
- the efficient operation of licenced venues to fund and finance the operation of sport;
- the efficient operation of both senior and junior rugby league and football (soccer);
- the efficient operation of competition, pennant and social lawn bowls;
- the effective support and sponsorship of golf, darts, fishing and indoor bowls; and
- the provision of support for a diverse range of both senior and junior sporting organisations within the community.

The effective program of facilities improvement ensured maximum comfort for all members of the company.

Performance measures
- The management, on a daily basis, and the board, on a monthly basis, monitor all trading areas against industry benchmarks, financial budgets and cash flow projections.
- Divisional managers and venue managers' report through the Chief Executive Officer to the board on a monthly basis.
- Sporting strategies and achievements are put in place annually and reviewed regularly by the board.
- Investment and expenditure strategy programs are regularly prepared and reviewed.

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

Environmental issues
The Directors believe the company has complied with all significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Events after the reporting period
Subsequent to year end, the Club exchanged contracts to acquire a property at Black Head, New South Wales, for $960,000. Settlement occurred on 28 September 2026. In addition, the Board approved the establishment of a NAB Equity Lending facility with a limit of $7.0 million.

Other than the matters disclosed above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Club's operations, the results of those operations, or the Club's state of affairs in future financial years.

Dividends
The Corporations Act 2001 prohibits a Company Limited by Guarantee from paying dividends.

Information on directors

Name:	Anthony Newell
Title:	Chairperson
Experience and expertise:	Bachelor of Police Practice; Teacher's Aide (SLSo)
Name:	Robert Pettiford
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Manager - Law Firm; Diploma of Education; Mathematics Teacher
Name:	Andrew Whitbourne
Title:	Vice Chairperson
Experience and expertise:	Retired Licenced Electrician; Electrical Company Director; Electrical Consultant
Name:	Paul Andrews
Title:	Vice Chairperson
Experience and expertise:	Retired Finance Broker; Diploma Financial Services; Cert IV Financial Services; Business and Residential Financial Management
Name:	David Perry
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Retired IT Consultant; Delivery of Financial & Commercial software
Name:	Gavin Wand
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Printing Machinist; Business Owner
Name:	Robert Wells
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Retired School Teacher; Bachelor of Arts (Pure Mathematics, Economics); Master of Arts (Educational Leadership); Head Teacher - Mathematics; Rugby League Administrator; Licensed Club Administration
Name:	Rodney Wicks
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Solicitor; Bachelor of Arts; Diploma in Law SAB; Public Notary; Director of a Law Firm
Name:	Raymond Waldron
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Electrical Engineer; Power generation - Operations Manager / Consultant / Operator; Diploma Electrical Engineering; Advanced Diploma Power Plant Operations; Bachelor of Teaching Vocational Education UTS

Company Secretary

The Company's Secretary is Benjamin Coghlan, who also serves as Chief Executive Officer.

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2026

Meetings of directors
The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Anthony Newell	9	9
Robert Pettiford	9	9
Andrew Whitbourne	9	9
David Perry	9	9
Gavin Wand	3	9
Robert Wells	8	9
Paul Andrews	7	9
Rodney Wicks	8	9
Ray Waldron	9	9

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office.

Members contributions on winding up
The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $150,836 (2025: $148,614), based on 75,418 (2025: 74,307) current ordinary members.

The company has the following membership:
- Life members: 18 (2025: 19)
- Ordinary Rugby League members: 560 (2025: 515)
- Ordinary Associate members: 74,840 (2025: 73,773)

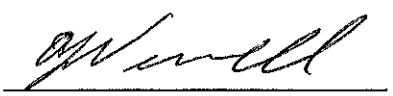
Indemnifying officer or auditor
During the year, the company effected a liability policy for Directors and Officers. The insurance policy provides cover for the Directors named in this report, the Company Secretary, Officers and former Directors and Officers of the company. This policy prohibits the disclosure of the nature of the indemnification, the insurance cover and the amount of the premium.

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

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this Directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Anthony Newell
Director

29 September 2026

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BISHOP COLLINS
AUDIT PTY LTD
ABN: 98 159 109 305

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF WYONG RUGBY LEAGUE CLUB LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2026, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Name of Firm	Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants
Name of Registered Company Auditor	Martin Le Marchant
Auditor's Registration No.	431227
Address	Suite 6, 6 Reliance Drive Tuggerah NSW 2259
Dated	29 September 2026

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA + NEW ZEALAND

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

Directors: Martin Le Marchant CA Johan Van Der Westhuizen CA Associate Director: Cecille Capucao CA

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WYONG RUGBY LEAGUE CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Wyong Rugby League Club Limited ('the Company') which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Wyong Rugby League Club Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

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 Company in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia; and we have 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 of our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Excess of Current Liabilities Over Current Assets

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial report which describes the entity's excess of current liabilities over current assets. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026 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.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

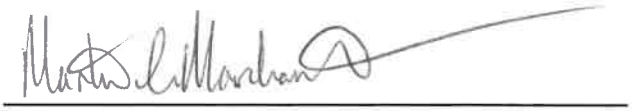
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial report. We also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the disclosures in the financial report about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial report. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- 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 Directors 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.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Name of Firm	Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants
Name of Registered Company Auditor	 Martin Le Marchant
Auditor's Registration No.	431227
Address	Suite 6, 6 Reliance Drive Tuggerah NSW 2259
Dated	29 September 2026

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue	4	86,449,598	84,551,650
Other income	5	204,688	5,504,803
Total revenue		86,654,286	90,056,453
Expenses			
Cost of goods sold		(7,991,409)	(7,891,229)
Advertising expenses		(768,301)	(831,893)
Community engagement contributions	26	(2,818,117)	(2,535,016)
Cleaning expenses		(1,826,941)	(1,700,666)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(8,734,489)	(8,708,558)
Employee benefits expenses		(27,906,774)	(27,152,885)
Entertainment expenses		(7,802,500)	(7,637,169)
Insurance expenses		(1,377,385)	(1,314,063)
Membership expenses		(734,685)	(565,053)
Utilities expenses		(2,923,301)	(2,811,197)
Gaming machine duty		(10,133,778)	(9,764,149)
Repairs and maintenance expenses		(4,406,496)	(4,613,455)
Security costs		(1,212,460)	(1,254,263)
Other expenses		(9,290,067)	(9,161,054)
Total expenses		(87,926,703)	(85,940,650)
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax expense		(1,272,417)	4,115,803
Income tax expense		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	21	(1,272,417)	4,115,803
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain (Loss) on the revaluation of land and buildings		120,266	17,265,341
Gain (Loss) on the revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		12,845,505	311,369
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		12,965,771	17,576,710
Total comprehensive income for the year		11,693,354	21,692,513

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	5,550,923	7,105,623
Trade and other receivables	7	1,137,566	797,377
Inventories	8	901,691	895,097
Other	9	1,571,422	1,840,622
Total current assets		9,161,602	10,638,719
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	10	27,266,990	16,283,109
Property, plant and equipment	11	142,725,502	134,251,622
Right-of-use assets	12	930,567	982,265
Intangibles	13	10,363,196	10,163,196
Total non-current assets		181,286,255	161,680,192
Total assets		190,447,857	172,318,911
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	6,420,583	5,302,387
Borrowings	15	5,223,150	-
Lease liabilities	16	32,750	31,017
Employee benefits	17	5,046,752	4,976,720
Total current liabilities		16,723,235	10,310,124
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	940,820	973,570
Employee benefits	19	367,033	311,802
Total non-current liabilities		1,307,853	1,285,372
Total liabilities		18,031,088	11,595,496
Net assets		172,416,769	160,723,415
Equity			
Reserves	20	56,015,098	44,556,583
Retained surpluses	21	116,401,671	116,166,832
Total equity		172,416,769	160,723,415

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Asset revaluation reserve $	Financial assets at fair value through OCI reserve $	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	20,115,352	6,889,074	112,026,476	139,030,902
Surplus after income tax expense for the year	-	-	4,115,803	4,115,803
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	17,265,341	311,369	-	17,576,710
Total comprehensive income for the year	17,265,341	311,369	4,115,803	21,692,513
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	(24,553)	24,553	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	37,380,693	7,175,890	116,166,832	160,723,415

	Asset revaluation reserve $	Financial assets at fair value through OCI reserve $	Retained surpluses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	37,380,693	7,175,890	116,166,832	160,723,415
Deficit after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(1,272,417)	(1,272,417)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	120,266	12,845,505	-	12,965,771
Total comprehensive income for the year	120,266	12,845,505	(1,272,417)	11,693,354
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	(1,507,256)	1,507,256	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	37,500,959	18,514,139	116,401,671	172,416,769

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		89,571,685	88,360,653
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(81,243,884)	(80,367,369)
		8,327,801	7,993,284
Interest received		18,439	165,999
Dividends received		182,147	58,537
Net cash from operating activities	23	8,528,387	8,217,820
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(8,667,026)	(4,954,811)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	11	(17,289,795)	(11,388,124)
Payments for intangibles	13	(200,000)	-
Amalgamation acquisition payments, net of cash acquired		-	(1,214,036)
Proceeds from disposal of investments		10,528,650	4,824,746
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	352,951	414,665
Net cash used in investing activities		(15,275,220)	(12,317,560)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		5,223,150	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		(31,017)	(29,376)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		5,192,133	(29,376)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,554,700)	(4,129,116)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		7,105,623	11,234,739
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	5,550,923	7,105,623

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 1. General information

The financial statements cover Wyong Rugby League Club Limited as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Wyong Rugby League Club Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited is a not-for-profit unlisted public company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business are:

Registered office	Principal place of business
Wyong Rugby League Club	Lakehaven Drive, Kanwal NSW 2259

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 29 September 2026.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted
The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Basis of preparation
These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for not-for profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment properties, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Excess of Current Liabilities Over Current Assets
As at 30 June 2026, the company's current liabilities ($16,723,235) exceed its current assets ($9,161,602) by $7,561,633. Notwithstanding this deficiency, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realisation of assets and the extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Directors of the company have considered the going concern assumption appropriate with consideration to the following:

- The Club continues to generate cash from operating activities.
- It is not anticipated that current employee entitlements of $5,046,752 will be extinguished by 30 June 2027.
- The bank loans maturing in December 2026 are expected to be renewed and extended.
- The Company holds financial assets with a carrying value of $27,266,990 that could be realised or otherwise made available should cash be required to meet any liabilities.
- The Club has access to unused credit and standby facilities of $1.5M with its financier to meet short-term working capital requirements.
- The Club continues to receive ongoing financial support from lenders to assist the Club meet its short term liabilities.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

It is with full consideration of the factors noted above that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Comparative figures
Where required or permitted by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Revenue recognition
The company recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Gaming revenue
Gaming machine revenue is recognised net of payouts.

Membership
Membership revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Commissions
Commission revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest
Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue
Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax
The Directors are of the opinion that the company is exempt from income tax pursuant to section 50-45 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. A private ruling was obtained from the ATO on 2 March 2009 confirming this exemption.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Inventories
Stock on hand is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises of purchase and delivery costs, net of rebates and discounts received or receivable.

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

Investments and other financial assets
Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Dividends are recognised when the entity’s right to receive payment is established, it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount can be measured reliably. Dividends are recognised in profit and loss unless they clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are included in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never recycled to profit and loss, even if the asset is sold or impaired.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment
Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 3 years, valuations by external independent valuers. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land are credited in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Any revaluation decrements are initially taken in other comprehensive income through to the revaluation surplus reserve to the extent of any previous revaluation surplus of the same asset. Thereafter the decrements are taken to profit or loss.

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Plant and equipment	3 - 5 years

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Capital work-in-progress
Research and feasibility costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the company is able to use or sell the asset; the company has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably.

Capital works in progress are transferred to property, plant and equipment and depreciated when completed and ready for use.

Right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination, other than goodwill, are initially measured at their fair value at the date of the acquisition. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Software
Significant costs associated with software are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Gaming machine entitlements
Gaming machine entitlements are considered to have an indefinite useful life as a result of the expiry of the 10 year period initially indicated by the New South Wales Government. The company tests for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Finance costs
Finance costs include interest or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings and lease finance charges.

Finance costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets, which take more than 12 months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, finance costs are capitalised to the cost of the assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of finance costs capitalised is those incurred in relation to that borrowing, net of any interest earned on those borrowings. Where funds are borrowed generally, finance costs are capitalised using a weighted average capitalisation rate.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in non-current liabilities, provided there is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability. The liability is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Fair value measurement
When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Note 2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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 tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

Provision for impairment of inventories
The provision for impairment of inventories assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. The level of the provision is assessed by taking into account the recent sales experience, the ageing of inventories and other factors that affect inventory obsolescence.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The company tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including estimated discount rates based on the current cost of capital and growth rates of the estimated future cash flows.

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy
The Company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective. The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets
The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Note 3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
The company assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax
The Directors are of the opinion that the company is exempt from income tax pursuant to section 50-45 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. A private ruling was obtained from the ATO on 2 March 2009 confirming this exemption.

Employee benefits provision
As discussed in note 2, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure lease agreements
The land on which Canton Beach Sports Club and Budgewoi Soccer Club are situated is leased from the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

On 24 June 2024, a lease agreement for Budgewoi Soccer Club was executed for 20 years. Canton Beach Sports Club is under a perpetual lease agreement.

The land on which Hallidays Sports Club is situated is leased from the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure. Lease payments relating to the Budgewoi Soccer Club and Canton Beach Sports Club properties are payable annually, whereas lease payments for the Hallidays Sports Club property is payable monthly.

Safety Beach Golf Club lease agreements with Seven Lakes Australia Pty Ltd
The land on which Safety Beach Golf Club is situated is leased from the Seven Lakes Australia Pty Ltd. The lease agreement for this property expired in December 2021. Currently, the Company is on a month to month lease. The negotiation with Seven Lakes Australia Pty Ltd is in progress at the date the financial report is authorised for issue. Should the lease renegotiations not eventuate, WRLC is exposed to an asset impairment of approximately $180K (2025: $208K). The Directors are confident the lease will be ratified for a further term.

Note 4. Revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Sales revenue		
Bar revenue	25,825,179	25,601,041
Catering revenue	103,183	125,170
Entertainment revenue	2,502,670	2,499,671
Net gaming machine takings	50,878,864	49,422,339
Football (league and soccer) revenue	1,473,340	1,434,505
Commissions received	2,395,769	2,511,594
Bowls revenue	1,195,456	1,079,993
Membership revenue	964,575	981,920
	85,339,036	83,656,233
Other revenue		
Dividends	182,147	58,537
Rent	232,290	200,410
Interest revenue	18,439	165,999
Other revenue	677,686	470,471
	1,110,562	895,417
Revenue	86,449,598	84,551,650

Note 5. Other income

	2026 $	2025 $
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	204,688	285,465
Gain on amalgamation with Cootamundra Golf and Sports Club	-	5,219,338
Other income	204,688	5,504,803

Note 6. Current assets - cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash on hand and at bank	5,550,923	7,105,623

Note 7. Current assets - trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	760,054	469,320
Other receivables	377,512	328,057
	1,137,566	797,377

Note 8. Current assets - inventories

	2026 $	2025 $
Bar stock - at cost	762,907	684,960
Promotions - at cost	94,600	173,168
Uniforms - at cost	44,184	36,969
	901,691	895,097

Note 9. Current assets - other

	2026 $	2025 $
Prepayments	1,517,691	1,786,891
Security deposits	53,731	53,731
	1,571,422	1,840,622

Note 10. Non-current assets - financial assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares	27,266,990	16,283,109

Note 10. Non-current assets - financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise:

- Equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the Club considers this classification to be more relevant.

Note 11. Non-current assets - property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Land - at independent valuation	44,613,809	43,624,835
Buildings - at independent valuation	98,768,279	97,581,273
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(29,425,026)	(27,239,619)
	69,343,253	70,341,654
Plant and equipment - at cost	78,084,534	75,877,492
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(62,245,296)	(57,894,397)
	15,839,238	17,983,095
Capital work-in-progress	12,929,202	2,302,038
	142,725,502	134,251,622

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Land $	Buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Capital work-in-progress $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	43,624,835	70,341,654	17,983,095	2,302,038	134,251,622
Additions	988,974	1,180,629	4,493,028	10,627,164	17,289,795
Disposals	-	(375)	(253,015)	-	(253,390)
Revaluation increments	-	120,266	-	-	120,266
Depreciation expense	-	(2,298,921)	(6,383,870)	-	(8,682,791)
Balance at 30 June 2026	44,613,809	69,343,253	15,839,238	12,929,202	142,725,502

Valuations of land and buildings
The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value. Independent valuations are undertaken by a member of the Australian Property Institute with recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued.

The Club's land and buildings were independently valued by MJD Valuers in June 2025, effective 30 June 2025. During the year, the Club also acquired a Community Centre at 191W Wallarah Road, Kanwal NSW, which was subsequently independently valued by MJD Valuers. The Directors have assessed the carrying values of these properties and do not consider that there has been a material change in fair value since the respective valuation dates.

Note 12. Non-current assets - right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	1,033,963	1,033,963
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(103,396)	(51,698)
	930,567	982,265

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Right-of-use (RoU) Asset $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	982,265	982,265
Depreciation expense	(51,698)	(51,698)
Balance at 30 June 2026	930,567	930,567

Note 13. Non-current assets - intangibles

	2026 $	2025 $
Software - at cost	87,407	87,407
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(87,407)	(87,407)
	-	-
Gaming machine entitlements - at cost	10,363,196	10,163,196
	10,363,196	10,163,196

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Gaming machine entitlements $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	10,163,196	10,163,196
Additions	200,000	200,000
Balance at 30 June 2026	10,363,196	10,363,196

Note 14. Current liabilities - trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade payables	3,763,502	2,847,588
Corporate cards	61,170	90,232
Other payables	2,595,911	2,364,567
	6,420,583	5,302,387

Note 15. Current liabilities - borrowings

	2026 $	2025 $
Bank loans	5,223,150	-

Assets pledged as security
The bank loans are secured by first mortgages over the company's land and buildings.

The market rate loans will expire in December 2026.

Note 16. Current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease liability	32,750	31,017

Note 17. Current liabilities - employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Annual leave	3,071,279	3,105,034
Long service leave	1,547,222	1,526,379
Personal leave	428,251	345,307
	5,046,752	4,976,720

Note 18. Non-current liabilities - lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease liability	940,820	973,570

Note 19. Non-current liabilities - employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Long service leave	367,033	311,802

Note 20. Equity - reserves

	2026 $	2025 $
Asset revaluation reserves	37,500,959	37,380,693
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) reserve	18,514,139	7,175,890
	56,015,098	44,556,583

Note 20. Equity - reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current financial year are set out below:

	Asset revaluation reserve $	Financial assets at fair value through OCI reserve $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2025	37,380,693	7,175,890	44,556,583
Movement of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	12,845,505	12,845,505
Transfer of gain on disposal of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	(1,507,256)	(1,507,256)
Asset revaluation increment	120,266	-	120,266
Balance at 30 June 2026	37,500,959	18,514,139	56,015,098

Note 21. Equity - retained surpluses

	2026 $	2025 $
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	116,166,832	112,026,476
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	(1,272,417)	4,115,803
Transfer from other reserves	1,507,256	24,553
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	116,401,671	116,166,832

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company, and its network firms:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services - Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd		
Audit of the financial statements	82,000	73,500
Other services - Bishop Collins Audit Pty Ltd		
Preparation of financial statements	8,000	8,000
	90,000	81,500
Network firms - other services		
Preparation of the FBT and other services	4,050	7,180

Note 23. Reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Surplus/(deficit) after income tax expense for the year	(1,272,417)	4,115,803
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	8,734,489	8,708,558
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(99,561)	(66,825)
Net fair value loss on financial assets	-	24,553
Net gain on acquisition	-	(5,219,338)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(340,189)	127,253
Increase in inventories	(6,594)	(30,431)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	269,200	(45,665)
Increase in trade and other payables	1,118,196	180,679
Increase in employee benefits	125,263	423,233
Net cash from operating activities	8,528,387	8,217,820

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
Payments made to directors are set out in note 25. The aggregate compensation made to members of key management personnel of the company (excluding directors) is set out below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Aggregate compensation	1,163,363	1,209,027

Note 25. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

WRLC employs persons related to members of key management personnel. The terms of employment for each of these individuals are on commercial terms consistent with all employees of WRLC. These individuals received no conditions more favourable than those which are reasonable to expect that they would have received if there had been no relationship with members of key management personnel.

	2026 $	2025 $
Sale of goods and services:		
Sponsorship received from Wand Printing for the ground sponsorship	1,650	1,650
Payment for goods and services:		
Payment for services from Wand Printing	63,378	37,993

Note 25. Related party transactions (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Honorarium paid to Directors		
Anthony Newell	20,000	20,000
Robert Pettiford	6,000	10,000
Andrew Whitbourne	10,000	10,000
David Perry	10,000	10,000
Gavin Wand	8,000	8,000
Robert Wells	6,000	6,000
Paul Andrews	10,000	6,000
Rodney Wicks	6,000	6,000
Ray Waldron	6,000	6,000
Total Honorarium	82,000	82,000

Gavin Wand is the owner of Wand Printing.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans to/from related parties
There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Note 26. Community engagement contributions

During the financial year, the Club made the following community engagement contributions including financial contributions, sponsorships and donations as summarised below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Sports Organisations	1,455,693	1,646,046
Community Organisations	366,429	107,941
Foundation Beneficiaries	250,000	442,890
Club Grants	745,995	338,139
	2,818,117	2,535,016

Note 27. Members guarantee

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is $150,836 (2025: $148,614), based on 75,418 (2025: 74,307) current ordinary members.

Note 28. Company details

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

Lakehaven Drive
Kanwal NSW 2259

Note 29. Core and non-core property

In accordance with the provisions under section 41J(2) of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, the Directors have classified the following assets as core property of the company:

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited, Lakehaven Drive, Kanwal NSW 2259
- Clubhouse
- Carpark
- Sporting fields

Canton Beach Sports Club, Hibbard Street, Toukley NSW 2263
- Clubhouse

The land on which Canton Beach Sports Club is situated is leased from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (Crown Lands).

Wallarah Bay Recreation Club, 40 Wallarah Road, Gorokan NSW 2263
- Clubhouse
- Carpark

Budgewoi Soccer Club
Scenic Drive, Budgewoi NSW 2262
- Clubhouse

The land on which Budgewoi Soccer Club is situated is leased from the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (Crown Lands).

Wyong Bowling Club, Panonia Road, Wyong NSW 2259
- Club house
- Bowling greens

Goulburn Railway Bowling Club, 271 Sloane Street, Goulburn NSW 2580
- Clubhouse
- Carpark
- Bowling greens

Avoca Beach Bowling Club, Avoca Drive, Avoca Beach NSW 2251
- Clubhouse
- Carpark
- Bowling greens

Bateau Bay Bowling Club, 5 Bias Ave, Bateau Bay NSW 2261
- Clubhouse
- Carpark
- Bowling greens

Woolgoolga Diggers Club, 15-17 Beach Street, Woolgoolga NSW 2456
- Clubhouse
- Carpark

Safety Beach Golf Club, 51A Safety Beach Drive, Safety Beach NSW 2456
- Clubhouse

The land on which Safety Beach Golf Club is situated is leased from the Seven Lakes Australia Pty Ltd.

Hallidays Sports Club, Main St, Hallidays Point NSW 2430
- Clubhouse

The land on which Hallidays Sports Club is situated is leased from the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

Note 29. Core and non-core property (continued)

Cootamundra Golf and Sports Club, 94 Hurley St, Cootamundra NSW 2590
- Clubhouse
- Elements of the golf course

Other non-core property
- 10 Gavin Way, Lake Haven NSW 2263
- 9 Haines Close, Woolgoolga NSW 2456
- Community Centre, 191W Wallarah Road, Kanwal NSW 2259

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to year end, the Club exchanged contracts to acquire a property at Black Head, New South Wales, for $960,000. Settlement occurred on 28 September 2026. In addition, the Board approved the establishment of a NAB Equity Lending facility with a limit of $7.0 million.

Other than the matters disclosed above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the Club's operations, the results of those operations, or the Club's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 31. EBITDA

	2026 $	2025 $
Total Revenue	86,654,286	90,056,453

	2026 $	2025 $
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(1,272,417)	4,115,803
Add back: Depreciation and amortisation expense	8,734,489	8,708,558
Add back: Finance costs	816,782	713,061
	8,278,854	13,537,422

EBITDA percentage 2026: 9.55% (2025: 15.03%).

EBITDA is a financial measure which is not prescribed by the Australian Accounting Standards ('AAS') and represents the profit or loss under AAS adjusted for specific non-cash and significant items not expected to recur between periods. The Directors consider EBITDA to reflect the core operating earnings of the entity and is a measure also used by Registered Clubs and Listed Companies.

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Consolidated entity disclosure statement
As at 30 June 2026

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, section 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the entity.

Wyong Rugby League Club Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

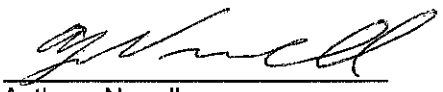
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;

- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

- the information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors



Anthony Newell
Director

29 September 2026