



Goolwa Surf Life Saving Club Inc

Financial Report - 30th June 2022

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GOOLWA SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB INC
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 2022

| | NOTE | 2022 \$ | 2021 \$ |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS | 2 | 85,643 | 71,656 |
| RECEIVABLES | 3 | 3,150 | 8,525 |
| INVENTORIES | 4 | 8,902 | 10,218 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | | 97,695 | 90,399 |
| NON CURRENTS ASSETS | | | |
| PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT | 5 | 126,010 | 130,286 |
| TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS | | 126,010 | 130,286 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 223,705 | 220,685 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| GST LIABILITIES | 7(b) | 553 | (928) |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 553 | (928) |
| NON CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| KANINI LOAN | 7(b) | 165,156 | 188,000 |
| TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES | | 165,156 | 188,000 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 165,709 | 187,072 |
| NET ASSETS | | 57,996 | 33,613 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| OPENING BALANCE | | 33,613 | (26,382) |
| OPERATING INCOME / (LOSS) FOR YEAR | | 24,383 | 59,995 |
| RETAINED FUNDS | | 57,996 | 33,613 |

GOOLWA SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB INC
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| INCOME | | |
| TRADING SALES | 108,168 | 120,266 |
| Less COST OF SALES | | |
| OPENING STOCK | 10,218 | 10,744 |
| PURCHASES | 61,277 | 66,579 |
| CLOSING STOCK | (8,902) | (10,218) |
| | <u>62,593</u> | <u>67,105</u> |
| GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING | 45,575 | 53,161 |
| GRANTS : | | |
| ALEXANDRINA COUNCIL | - | - |
| SLSA | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| SA GOVERNMENT | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| OTHER GRANT | 1,818 | 31,695 |
| CARNIVAL INCOME | 732 | 88 |
| MEMBERSHIPS | 21,720 | 20,535 |
| CLUB MERCHANDISE | 7,017 | 8,214 |
| COMPETIONS ENTRY SPORTS INCOME | 2,655 | 605 |
| PATROL UNIFORMS | - | - |
| DONATIONS | 5,789 | 5,578 |
| HIRE INCOME | 4,536 | 1,182 |
| INTEREST RECEIVED | 44 | 68 |
| IRB WATER COVER | 2,698 | - |
| SPONSORSHIP | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| DISTRIBUTION FROM SLSSA | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| BUILDING FOUNDATION MEMBERSHIP | - | - |
| SUNDRY INCOME | 2,613 | 2,587 |
| FUNDRAISING: | | |
| OTHER | 9,405 | 2,769 |
| NIPPER BBQ | 2,005 | - |
| DONATION J JACKSON | 6,147 | 440 |
| TOTAL INCOME | <u>148,755</u> | <u>147,921</u> |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| AUDIT FEES | 900 | 900 |
| BANK FEES | 1,981 | 1,939 |
| CARNIVAL EXPENSES | 1,425 | 530 |
| CATERING EXPENSES | 318 | 1,636 |
| CLEANING | 14,039 | 10,854 |
| COMPETITION EXPENSES | 425 | 740 |
| COMPUTER SOFTWARE LICENSE FEES | 3,644 | 1,520 |
| COUNCIL RATES | 7,505 | 601 |
| DEPRECIATION | 37,923 | 24,364 |
| ELECTRICITY AND GAS | 7,443 | 5,596 |
| FUNDRAISING | 1,136 | 1,234 |
| INSURANCES | 10,935 | 4,271 |
| INTEREST PAID | 6,281 | 7,245 |
| INTERNET AND TELEPHONE | 1,146 | 1,093 |
| LEGAL EXPENSES | - | - |
| LIFE SAVING EXPENSES | 1,913 | 2,031 |
| LIQUOR LICENCE | 117 | - |
| OFFICE EXPENSES | 1,583 | 1,980 |
| REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE | 17,694 | 12,177 |
| TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT | 90 | 766 |
| TROPHIES | 1,742 | 544 |
| SECURITY EXPENSE | 528 | 351 |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS | 953 | 2,165 |
| SUNDRY EXPENSES | 1,253 | 3,012 |
| VEHICLE EXPENSES | 2,184 | 2,377 |
| YOUTH DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES | 1,213 | - |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | <u>124,372</u> | <u>87,926</u> |
| OPERATING INCOME / (LOSS) | <u>24,383</u> | <u>59,995</u> |

AUDITED ACCOUNTS - to be read in conjunction with the Qualified Audit Report

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Reporting Framework

The financial statements of the Goolwa Surf Life Saving Club ('the Club') are a special purpose financial report and have been prepared in order to satisfy the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced disclosure Requirements of the Accounting Standards Board and the Associations Incorporation Act 1985. The Club is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The Committee has determined that the Club is not a reporting entity.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards and the Associations Incorporation Act 1985. The Accounting policies below have been determined appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

The Club has not complied with AASB 107 ;*Cash Flow Statements*, AASB 16; *Leases* and does not consider the requirements set out in AASB 10 and AASB 128 to be applicable.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical cost unless otherwise stated in the notes. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Basis of Preparation

The accounts have been prepared on a mixture of accrual and cash basis and are based on historical costs. They do not take into account changing money values or, except where specifically stated, current valuations of non-current assets

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Club is exempt from income tax pursuant to Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act, 1997.

(b) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis for all assets . The cost of plant and equipment has been depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by the committee to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over the useful lives to the Club commencing from the time the assets are held ready for use. The provision of depreciation was first brought to account in the 2022 financial year.

| Class of Asset | Useful Life (Years) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Nipper Equipment | 5 |
| Plant and Equipment | 7 |
| Office Equipment | 5 |
| Life Saving Equipment | 3 |
| Furniture & Equipment | 10 |
| Training Equipment | 5 |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the Statement of Income & Expenditure. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Leases

The Club did not have any formal leases during the reporting period and therefore did not adopt the requirements of AASB 16; *Leases* .

(d) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Club 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 expensed to 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. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

The Club 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.

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. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

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.

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 Club's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets 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 changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses). 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 and loss.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Club assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available for sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires 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 where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value 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.

(e) Impairment of Assets

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

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

(f) Employee Benefits

Provision has not been made for the Club's liability for any employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date.

(g) 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 borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of the Financial Position.

(h) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods, services or grants is recognised when earned.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

Dividend revenue, if applicable, is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022
for
THE GOOLWA LIFE SAVING CLUB Inc.

(i) Borrowing costs

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

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

(j) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. Where GST is not recoverable from the Australia Taxation Office, the GST is recognised as part 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 ATO is included with other receivable or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Comparative Figures

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

2. Cash & Cash Equivalents

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Cash on Hand | 2,212 | 1,700 |
| Cash at Bank - General Account | 21,272 | 9,322 |
| Cash at Bank - Bar Account | 21,009 | 41,691 |
| Cash at Bank - Building Account | 33,554 | 12,615 |
| Cash at Bank - Fundraising Account | 7,596 | 1,306 |
| Term Deposit | - | 5,022 |
| | 85,643 | 71,656 |

3. Receivables

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Debtors | 3,150 | 5,094 |
| Other Receivables | - | 3,432 |
| | 3,150 | 8,525 |

4. Other Current Assets

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| Inventories | 8,902 | 10,218 |
| | 8,902 | 10,218 |

2022
\$

5. Property, Plant & Equipment

| | Nipper Equipment | Plant & Equipment | Motor Vehicles | Life Saving Equipment | Office, Furniture & Equipment | Training Equipment | Total |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| As at 30th June 2022 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cost or valuation</i> | 1,606 | 8,952 | 30,961 | 37,527 | 43,327 | 7,914 | 130,287 |
| Accumulated Depreciation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Net Carrying Cost</i> | 1,606 | 8,952 | 30,961 | 37,527 | 43,327 | 7,914 | 130,287 |
| Movements in carrying amounts | | | | | | | |
| Add Additions | - | 16,485 | 300 | 16,862 | | | 33,647 |
| Less Disposals | - | | | | | - | - |
| Depreciation for year | 401 | 3,053 | 6,827 | 20,253 | 5,412 | 1,978 | 37,924 |
| Net carrying cost at end of year | 1,205 | 22,384 | 24,434 | 34,136 | 37,915 | 5,936 | 126,010 |

6. Contingent Obligations

The Club is not aware of any matters which would give rise to any significant liability in the future.

7. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Risk Management

The Club's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, accounts receivable and payable.

The totals of each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the Accounting Policies to these financial statements are as follows: -

The Club does not have any derivative instruments at the 30th June, 2022.

Financial Risks

The main risks the Club is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Club is not exposed to any interest rate risks at balance date.

Foreign currency risk

The Club is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022
for
THE GOOLWA LIFE SAVING CLUB Inc.

Liquidity risks

The Club manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate funds are available.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provision for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

The Club does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Club.

The Club is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The Club's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Cash & Cash equivalents | 85,643 | 71,656 |
| Amounts Receivable | 3,150 | 8,525 |
| Total Financial Assets | 88,793 | 80,181 |
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| Payables | 553 | (928) |
| Kanini Loan | 165,156 | 188,000 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | 165,709 | 187,072 |

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Club's Committee is responsible for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the Club. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the Club's transactions and reviewing the effectiveness of controls relating to credit risk, financial risk and interest rate risk. The Committee is responsible for overall risk management and seeks to ensure that the Club meets its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects of cashflow shortfalls.

(a) Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Club.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that members and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the Board has otherwise approved as being financially sound.

Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value of and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as represented in the statement of financial position.

The Club does not hold any collateral securing trade or other receivables.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality.

The Club does not have significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Club might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations relating to financial liabilities. The Club manages this risk through the following mechanisms:-

- preparing forward cashflow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- pro-actively monitoring the recovery of amounts due to the Club.

(c) Market Risk

1 Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change of interest rates will affect future cashflows.

At the 30th June, 2022 the Club did not have any debt subject to interest.

2 Price Risk

Price Risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices of securities held.

At the 30th June, 2022 the Club did not hold any available for sale investments.

8. Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant events after the Reporting Period.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GOOLWA SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB INC

Qualified Audit Opinion

I, together with the assistance of my staff, have audited the financial report of Goolwa Surf Lifesaving Club Inc. ("the Club") which comprises: -

- Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 2022
- Profit or Loss for the year ended 30th June 2022
- Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters contained in the qualifications paragraph, the accompanying financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Club as at the 30th June, 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Associations Incorporation Act (SA) 1985,

Basis for Qualified Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of my report. I am independent of the entity in accordance with 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 my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion save and except: -

1. it is not practicable to extend my examination of some items of income and expenditure beyond the amounts shown in the books and records of the Club.
2. I have not verified the existence or value of the non-current equipment assets appearing in the Balance Sheet.
3. Non-current equipment assets have been depreciated but not independently valued and therefore the value attributed to these assets in the Balance Sheet may not accurately reflect the current position of Club as at the 30th June, 2022.

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Other Information aside from the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30th June, 2022, but does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial report, which gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Associations Incorporation Act (SA) 1985, and for such internal control as the committee and management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objective is 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 my 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 Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report, however, future events or conditions may cause the entity 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Dated this 26th day of October 2022



BARRIE M. MANSOM
Registered Company Auditor