## PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD

## ACN 618 613 095

## GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

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Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial period ended 30 June 2021.

#### Directors

The names and details of the company's directors who held office during or since the end of the financial period:

#### Mathew Jordan O'Keefe

Director

Occupation: Chief Executive Officer

Former Occupation: Trade Marks Attorney

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Mathew came up with "Pride of our Footscray" ("Pride") as a name on 10 January 2017 and has been working on the project ever since, becoming a Shareholder, Director and CEO of Pride of our Footscray Ltd at its inception. He has overseen growth in Pride's revenues and reputation every year as Pride has worked to establish itself in its local and LGBTIQA+ communities. Prior to leading Pride, Mathew was a Trade Marks Attorney, with global responsibility for the Intellectual Property portfolio of Carlton & United Breweries "CUB"), overall working for CUB (and/or its owners including Foster's Group Ltd and SABMiller plc) in Intellectual Property roles from 2002 until 2017. Mathew is broadly educated, completing an undergraduate degree at Swinburne majoring in Software and Sociology and completing a Post Graduate Diploma in Law (Intellectual Property) at Monash. Mathew is a gay man with strong links within the local and LGBTIQA+ communities, including being on the committee of Bulldog Pride.

Special responsibilities: Chairman/ Chief Executive Officer

Interests in shares: 344 Shares

#### Margaret Maud O'Keefe

Director

Occupation: Project Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Maggie is a project management professional with proven delivery success in the deployment of software applications. Maggie is currently working on the modernisation of IT systems within the Victorian courts, and has a broad range of experience in managing project budgets, schedules and resources.

Maggie is a non-executive Director. Special responsibilities: Secretary Interest in shares: 8 Shares

#### Pauline Rebecka Diano

Director

Occupation: Executive Adviser - Digital Innovation and Technology, Court Services Victoria

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Specialising in the planning and delivery of high risk, high value IT projects, Pauline is currently engaged as the Executive Adviser – Digital Innovation and Technology for Court Services Victoria. She is recognised in the market for leading the delivery of commercially and politically sensitive projects, and excellence in stakeholder engagement, Pauline's professional experience is in the management of multi-million dollar business transformation and information technology projects within the public and private sectors, including public-private partnership projects. Known for her passion and commitment, she combines strong leadership organisational and change management skills to produce on time and on budget results, whilst always ensuring buy-in from stakeholders.

Pauline will be a non-executive director

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil Shares

Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Mathew O'Keefe lend a substantial amount of funds to the Company as detailed in Note 11.

No other directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

#### **Company Secretary**

The company secretary is Margaret Maud O'Keefe.

#### **Principal Activities**

The company through Pride of our Footscray Community Bar Pty Ltd operates a vibrant, fun and safe LGBTIQA+ friendly community bar in Footscray which provides quality live entertainment of all descriptions.

#### **Operating Results**

The loss of the company for the financial period after provision for income tax was:

Period ended 30 June 2021 \$
\$8,657

Period ended 30 June 2020 \$	
\$25,877	

#### Remuneration Report

Directors' remuneration

The directors of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director.

Transactions with directors

Mathew O'Keefe advanced approx. \$18,159 (2020: \$155,305) to the company by period end.

Directors' shareholdings

	Balance at start of the Period	Changes during the Period	Balance at end of the Period
Mathew Jordan O'Keefe	64	280	344
Margaret Maud O'Keefe	8	-	8
Pauline Rebecka Diano	40	(40)	-

#### Dividends

	Period ended 30 June 2020 Cents \$		Period ended 30 June 2019	
			Cents	\$
Final dividends recommended	-	-	-	-

The 2021 Financial Year activities were severely restricted by COVID-19, with the bar closed or heavily restricted through much of the period. Whilst the bar was able to return a surplus in a very credible result, the surplus was not sizable enough to contemplate a dividend given the challenges of prior years and the need to be prudent given the high likelihood that Financial Year 2022 would also be similarly curtailed by COVID-19.

### Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial Period under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

#### Events since the end of the financial Period

The key events since the start and after the end of the financial period are discussed in more details in Note 19.

#### **Environmental regulation**

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the manager in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or manager of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct specifically excluded by their normal fiduciary duties as a director.

#### **Directors' Meetings**

	Board Meetings Attended		
	Eligible	Attended	
Mathew Jordan O'Keefe	3	3	
Margaret Maud O'Keefe	3	3	
Pauline Rebecka Diano	3	3	

#### Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the period.

#### Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Frederik Eksteen) for audit and non audit services provided during the Period are set out in the notes to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the audit committee and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out in the notes did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

All non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor

None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

## 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 on page 5.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Footscray, Victoria.

Mathew Jordan O'Keefe

Chairperson



127 Paisley Street Footscray VIC 3011 Australia Phone (03) 9680 1000 Fax (03) 9689 6605

www.collinsco.com.au

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 there has 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 contravention of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Frederik Ryk Ludolf Eksteen CA ASIC Auditor Registration Number 421448

Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd 127 Paisley Street FOOTSCRAY VIC 3011

Dated this 5th day of April 2022

# PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities		-	-
Employee benefits expenses		-	(26,345)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	-	-
General administration expenses		(31,225)	(8,752)
Provision for non-recoverable loan		22,568	9,220
Loss before income tax expense	•	(8,657)	(25,877)
Income tax expense/(credit)	4	-	-
Loss after income tax expense		(8,657)	(25,877)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members		(8,657)	(25,877)

# PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,044	-
Trade and other receivables	6	809	84
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	-	1,853	84
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	7	-	_
Intangible assets	8	8,706	8,706
Investment in subsidiary	9	100	100
Deferred tax asset	10	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	8,806	8,806
TOTAL 400FT0	<del>-</del>	40.050	2.222
TOTAL ASSETS	-	10,659	8,890
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	26,605	38,283
Provisions	12	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<del>-</del>	26,605	38,283
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	18,159	155,305
Provisions	12	<b>'-</b>	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	18,159	155,305
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	44,764	193,588
	= _		,
NET ASSETS	=	(34,105)	(184,698)
EQUITY			
Issued share capital	13	361,300	202,050
Accumulated members funds/ (losses)	10	(395,405)	(386,748)
TOTAL EQUITY	_	(34,105)	(184,698)

# PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Issued Share Capital	Accumulated Losses \$	Total \$
Balance as at 1 July 2019	202,050	(360,871)	(158,821)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(25,877)	(25,877)
	202,050	(386,748)	(184,698)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	202,050	(386,748)	(184,698)
Balance as at 1 July 2020	202,050	(386,748)	(184,698)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(8,657)	(8,657)
	202,050	(395,405)	(193,355)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	159,250	-	159,250
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2021	361,300	(395,405)	(34,105)

# PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received		- (43,628)	- (30,406)
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	14	(43,628)	(30,406)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Loan to related entity		22,569	40,897
Net cash (used in)/ provided by investing activities		22,569	40,897
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Repayment of /(Proceeds from) borrowings Proceeds from issue of share capital Dividends Paid		(137,147) 159,250 -	(10,501) - -
Net cash used in financing activities		22,103	(10,501)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash held		1,044	(10)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		-	10
Cash and cash equivalents at end of half-year	5	1,044	-

#### Note 1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements and notes represent those of Pride of Our Footscray Ltd, the Company.

#### **Statement of Compliance**

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards.

#### **Basis of Preparation**

#### 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. These areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexities, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

#### Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

#### Comparative figures

Where required by Australian Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial period.

#### Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

#### Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at the rate equivalent to the available building allowance using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

#### Intangibles

Intangibles consist of trade mark cost and formation expenses.

#### Payment terms

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days.

#### **Financial instruments**

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights 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.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

#### (i) 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 using the effective interest rate method.

#### (ii) 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 entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be 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 the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

#### (iv) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

### Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **Contributed equity**

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

#### Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the period.

#### **Goods and Services Tax**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

#### Note 2. Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a limited variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity does not use derivative instruments.

Risk management is carried out directly by the board of directors.

#### (i) Market risk

The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

#### (ii) Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

#### (iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

#### (iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding from credit facilities. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

#### (v) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board of directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the balance sheet.

#### Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

#### **Taxation**

Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-recouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation.

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. There is therefore a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in corresponding credit or charge to the statement of comprehensive income.

### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and the condition of the asset is assessed at least once per period and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

		2021 \$	2020 \$
Note 4.	Income tax expense/(credit)		
	The components of tax expense comprise: - Current tax	-	-
	<ul> <li>Movement in deferred tax</li> <li>Recoupment of prior period tax losses</li> </ul>	<u>-</u> -	- - -
	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
	Operating loss	(8,657)	(25,877)
	Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 26.0% (2020: 27.5%)	(2,251)	(7,116)
	Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses	-	-
	- timing difference expenses - other deductible expenses	2,251 	7,116 
	Current tax Movement in deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<del>-</del>	
Note 5.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash at bank and on hand	1,044 <b>1,044</b>	-
	The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial period as follows:		
	Cash at bank and on hand	1,044 <b>1,044</b>	-
Note 6.	Trade and other receivables		
	Loan to Related Entity - Pride of Our Footscray Community Bar Pty Ltd Provision for Potential Non-Recoverable Loan GST receivable	176,751 (176,751) 809	199,319 (199,319) 84
		809	84

Property, plant and equipment		
Computer equipment		
		159
Less accumulated depreciation	(159)	(159)
	<del>-</del>	<u> </u>
Furniture & fittings		
At cost	200	200
Less accumulated depreciation	(200)	(200)
·	<u> </u>	-
	<u></u>	
Total Written Down Value		
Intangible assets		
Trade Marks		
At cost	900	900
Less: accumulated amortisation	-	-
	900	900
Formation Evanges		
	7 806	7,806
	7,000	7,000
Less. accumulated amortisation	7 806	7,806
		7,000
Total Written Down Value	8,706	8,706
	Computer equipment At cost Less accumulated depreciation  Furniture & fittings At cost Less accumulated depreciation  Total Written Down Value  Intangible assets  Trade Marks At cost Less: accumulated amortisation  Formation Expenses At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	Computer equipment         At cost       159         Less accumulated depreciation       (159)         Furniture & fittings         At cost       200         Less accumulated depreciation       (200)         -       -         Intangible assets         Trade Marks         At cost       900         Less: accumulated amortisation       -         Formation Expenses         At cost       7,806         Less: accumulated amortisation       -         7,806       -         -       7,806

## Note 9. Investment in Subsidiary

The sole subsidiaries of Pride of Our Footscray Ltd is:

Name of Subsidiary % Shareholding

Pride of Our Footscray Community Bar Pty Ltd 100%

Note 10.	Taxation		
	Provision for Income Tax	-	-
	Deferred tax assets		
	- accruals	-	-
	- provision for non-recoverable loan - tax losses carried forward	-	-
	Total deferred tax assets		-
	Deferred tax liability		
	- accruals	-	-
	- deductible prepayments	<u> </u>	
	Total deferred tax liabilities	<del>-</del> -	-
	Net deferred tax asset		-
	Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income		
Note 11.	Trade and other payables		
	Current		
	Trade creditors	-	<u>-</u>
	Other creditors and accruals	23,148	38,283
	Loan from Employee	3,457 <b>26,605</b>	38,283
			,
	Non-Current	10 150	155 205
	Loan from Mathew O'Keefe (Director)	18,159 <b>18,159</b>	155,305 <b>155,305</b>
Note 12.	Provisions		
	Current:		
	Provision for annual leave		-
	Non-Current:	-	_
	Provision for long service leave		
Note 13.	Contributed equity		
	662 (2020:417) Ordinary shares fully paid	361,300	202,050
		361,300	202,050
		001,000	202,000

Note 14.	Statement of cash flows		
	Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
	Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	(8,657)	(25,877)
	Non cash items: - depreciation - provision for non-recoverable loan	- (22,568)	- (9,220)
	<u>Changes in assets and liabilities:</u> - increase/ (decrease) in payables - (increase)/ decrease in deferred tax assets	(12,403) -	4,691 -
	Net cash flows provided by operating activities	(43,628)	(30,406)
Note 15.	Auditor's remuneration  Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
	Frederik Eksteen of Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd - audit and review services - non audit services	1,550 - <b>1,550</b>	6,000 - <b>6,000</b>
Note 16.	Director and related party disclosures		
	Directors of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director.	-	-
	Transactions with directors		
	Loans advanced by Mathew O'Keefe to the company by period end.	18,159	155,305
	Key Management Personnel Shareholdings Ordinary shares fully paid	352	119
	Detailed shareholding disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included		

as part of the directors' report.

Note 17. Dividends paid or provided		
Dividends paid during the period		-
Note 18. Earnings per share		
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(8,657)	(25,877)
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating	Number	Number
basic earnings per share	662	417

#### Note 19. Events occurring during the financial year and after the reporting date

The 2021 Financial Year was another year full of challenges for Pride and for all hospitality and entertainment enterprises in Melbourne, set against the backdrop of a tragic year for all people around the world as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to cause illness, death, lockdowns, and economic downturn.

The very survival of Pride was the necessary focus throughout Financial Year 2021 and therefore the Company, or its subsidiary, received critical emergency loans in the period (and the 2020 Financial Year) from Director Mathew O'Keefe and from Company Accountant Minh Nguyen. These loans were to provide Pride with the best possible chance to make it through the Melbourne lockdowns, and the significant restrictions placed on hospitality and entertainment post the lockdowns. These loans, together with great community support of Pride's telethons, online bingo and merchandise range, ultimately enabled Pride to hang on to survive until material financial assistance from the Victorian state government arrived in November 2020.

It is noted that Pride's core banking partner, Commonwealth Bank, provided absolutely no assistance and has been terminated by Pride in favour of Westpac Bank going forward.

The Board thanks both Minh and Mathew for loans.

As previously reported (in the 2020 Financial Year Report), Minh accepted one share at the price of \$650 in a debt-forequity swap, to help reduce the amount of his loan that Pride would need to repay. The remainder of Minh's loan, approximately \$5,500, has since been repaid in full.

The Company still owes Mathew O'Keefe approx. \$20,000, but he has undertaken not to seek repayment until Pride is in a stronger financial position. The Company's debt to Mathew did rise close to approx. \$209,000 during the 2021 Financial Year, but as previously reported (in the 2020 Financial Year Report), Mathew O'Keefe agreed to convert most of that debt, approx. \$158,600, to equity, foregoing repayment of the loan given the financial strain placed upon the Company by the pandemic.

Mathew O'Keefe agreeing to the debt-to-equity swap saw the Company's balance sheet improve by close to \$150,000 over the course of the 2021 Financial Year, with the Company's equity (\$34,105) at the close, compared to equity of (\$184,698) at the end of 2020 Financial Year.

#### Note 19. Events occurring during the financial year and after the reporting date (continued)

The Company's tax affairs are also relatively up to date given the conditions it has faced, owing the Australian Tax Office approx. \$7,500 as at 26 March 2022, that debt being subject to a payment plan of \$250 per week.

The financial health of the Company remains entirely dependent on the success of its subsidiary trading as Pride of our Footscray Community Bar, and it is therefore pleasing that the trading operations of the bar were as strong as they were when allowed to trade between the various lockdowns (under various programs of restrictions and limits). The income generated from that trading enabled the subsidiary to send back sufficient funds to enable the Company to meet its commitments. The trading results of the bar also saw an improvement of \$22,568 in the Company's provision against the loan made to its subsidiary, as the subsidiary continues to make payments back to the Company.

Whilst the results of the bar are detailed in the Pride of our Footscray Community Bar Pty Ltd Financial Report, provided separately, it's worth noting here that it achieved total income of approximately \$1 million, for a surplus approaching \$100,000, the first surplus it has ever achieved.

The time since the beginning of the pandemic has also seen Pride in the media on several occasions as it has fought to look after itself, its people, its performers, and the industry generally. The public profile and reputation of Pride is therefore higher than it's ever been, which leaves Pride in a good position to continue to lead and to entertain when conditions improve. At the time of writing, 26 March 2022, the bar is open again under almost normal conditions, following a very difficult 2021/2022 summer which saw the bar closed for 5 weeks during the Omicron outbreak in Victoria, during which many of Pride's staff and performers contracted the virus. As bars were allowed to open during that 5-week period, Pride received no government assistance for the 5 weeks it was closed. When Pride opened again to the public on 27 January 2022, indoor dancing was prohibited by the government's COVID protocols, putting extraordinary pressure on the business as revenues collapsed without people being able to come to the bar for dancing. Sitting in a nightclub is obviously not a compelling idea for many people and Pride obeyed the protocols strictly, much more strictly than the industry in general, according to our observations and all reports. It did this to keep faith with its commitment to treat COVID seriously and as a heath issue first and foremost. Also, given it accepted Government assistance, following the Government protocols should be expected.

With trading back now, performance is slowly recovering but the revenue losses throughout Financial Year 2022 have been substantial, and the bar will need to see conditions continue to improve in order to deliver the results it is capable of.

The Board thanks everyone who has helped Pride survive over the very difficult financial years of 2020 and 2021 and is thankful to be able to report that the Company is intact with a chance to continue its good work. We are grateful to all staff, performers, owners, guests, supporters, service providers, suppliers, partners and friends. And we appreciate the government assistance both the Company and staff received over the period.

There was only going to be one way through the pandemic and that was with everyone helping each other and it was great to see so many examples of that around Melbourne, including help for Pride when it was absolutely needed. We want to repay that faith and love for years to come.

### Note 20. Registered office/ Principal place of business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office Principal Place of Business

49 Hewitt Avenue Level 1

FOOTSCRAY VIC 3011 86 - 88 Hopkins Street

**FOOTSCRAY VIC 3011** 

#### Note 21. Going Concern

I draw attention to the financial report, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$8,657 (2020: \$25,877) during the year ended 30 June 2021 and, as of that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$34,105 (2020: \$184,698).

The Company's largest unsecured lender, Director Mathew O'Keefe, has provided an undertaking that he will continue to support the activities of the Company and its subsidiary for the next twelve months.

The Company also entered into a payment arrangement with the ATO, which represented that largest other payable creditor.

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Pride of Our Footscray Ltd, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
  - (a) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows for the Period ended on that date;
  - (b) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- 2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 3. the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Chairman

Dated this day of



127 Paisley Street Footscray VIC 3011 Australia

Phone (03) 9680 1000 Fax (03) 9689 6605

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# PRIDE OF OUR FOOTSCRAY LTD ACN 618 613 095 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Pride of Our Footscray Ltd (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the statement of 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 and the statement by the Board of Directors.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report of Pride of Our Footscray Ltd 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 2020 and of its performance and cash flows for the year ended on 30 June 2020; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

#### **Basis for 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 Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of 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 (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company would be on the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter - Going Concern**

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter. As indicated in Note 21 - Going Concern, the Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

I draw attention to the financial report, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$8,657 (2020: \$25,877) during the year ended 30 June 2021 and, as of that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$34,105 (2020: \$184,698).

The Company's largest unsecured lender, Director Mathew O'Keefe, has provided an undertaking that he will continue to support the activities of the Company and its subsidiary for the next twelve months.

The Company also entered into a payment arrangement with the ATO, which represented that largest other payable creditor.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.



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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the applicable legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the company'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 company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My 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 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 the financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement 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 registered entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the responsible entities.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the responsible entities use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the registered 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 registered 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 controls that I identify during my audit.



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Frederik Ryk Ludolf Eksteen CA ASIC Auditor Registration Number 421448

Collins & Co Audit Pty Ltd 127 Paisley Street FOOTSCRAY VIC 3011

Dated this 5th day of April 2022