

ABN 31 000 960 985

Annual Report - 30 April 2023

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Contents 30 April 2023

President's report to members	2
Treasurer's report to members	3
CEO's report to members	5
Directors' report	6
Auditor's independence declaration	9
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14
Directors' declaration	28
Independent auditor's report to the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd	29

General information

The financial statements cover Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd's functional and presentation currency.

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd 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

C/- Morton & Cord

70 North Street 16 Currarong Road NOWRA NSW 2541 CURRARONG NSW 2540

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 28 June 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Presidents Report 2023

As Club President, I am very proud of everyone's hard work over the last 12 months. I want to thank Ben, our chef, for saving us at Easter when our original chef Ashlee experienced a severe anaphylactic reaction to seafood.

I would also like to thank the Board of Directors for their dedication to helping David run the Club. Also, I want to thank Kim Pritchard for his time on the board, he was a great asset, and we miss him.

The year has had its ups and downs, but we are running great thanks to David and his staff.

The few people who vent their dislike at the way things are run can now swallow their words as locals, and our many visitors are now enjoying our happy Club.

I am very proud of how our locals embrace the many visitors and make them feel welcome to our Club.

Your Humble President

Di Hallet

Treasurer's Report 2023

The Annual Report shows a loss of \$48,525 for the trading period of 1 May 2022 to 30 April 2023.

No major building works were undertaken during this financial year.

We received \$51,085 in government subsidies for wages for two of our staff undertaking Cert 4 traineeships.

Funds were spent on repairs and maintenance to the value of \$50,989. Some of the significant costs for repairs and maintenance included: \$4,820.50 for electrical repairs, including installation of heaters and TVs, additional data points for tills, the investigation into Foxtel issues and fire safety inspection; \$3,742 for cleaning of carpets; \$3,335 for the removal of rock downstairs in the keg room to prevent future flooding and clean-up costs following flooding after excessive rain; \$4,540 for repairs to the roof due to weather rusting; \$2,213.17 to replace the failed air compressor downstairs and maintenance to glass chillers; \$2,430 for half the cost of a new rear boundary fence for the Yalwal Street property; and \$1,954.55 for repairs to snooker tables.

We purchased one new poker machine and upgraded two for \$36,000 and a second-hand poker machine for \$8,500. All of which have proven popular amongst patrons.

The club purchased several new pieces of equipment, including: the electronic sign, which is mounted on the roof, at a cost of \$24,007; installation of additional security cameras around the exterior of the club \$1,570; \$5,206 for heaters in smokers' poker machine room and for the outdoor veranda area, as well as a flood light for the bowling green; \$6,205 to remove and replace a faulty air-conditioning unit; \$1,532 for a replacement large tv for the outdoor veranda area; \$2,065 for the meat raffle fridge; \$1,627 for a new slushie machine for the bar; and \$635 was spent on purchasing a laptop for the bar.

A total of \$2,930 was spent on a new printer for the printing of members' cards, as well as \$1,511.95 on newly designed blank members' cards.

Due to some IT issues, \$940 was spent in purchasing a new IT backup system for the administration area of the club.

A total of \$12,058 was spent on repairs to the Bistro over the full financial year. This figure includes costs associated with the club taking over the operation of the bistro. The cost of kitchen alterations and maintenance, including the moving of the hot water service and repairs and maintenance to the gas appliances, was \$1,830. Since the Club has been operating the Bistro several pieces of new equipment, have been purchased including: \$4,000 for a second-hand pizza oven; \$4,411 for new pagers; \$2,315 for the purchase of heat lamps and their installation; and \$1,903 on various kitchen utensils used for the preparation of food.

The club commenced operating the bistro on 22 March 2023. For six weeks of this financial year, from 22 March to 30 April, the bistro has recorded a small profit of \$77.25. Even though this small profit is disappointing considering all the hard work put in by staff, it can be attributed to the large total of expenses incurred to make the bistro operational.

I would like to acknowledge the work that Dave and his team have undertaken to date to get the bistro up and operational and the ongoing service they have been providing to members and guests. Moving forward, if our members and guests continue to support it with patronage, I am confident it will be a source of profit for the club. Members and guests are definitely posting favourable reviews and enjoying the culinary experience provided by Chef Ben.

Some other significant costs for the financial year included: \$81,999.24 for bowling green maintenance contract; \$40,569 for entertainment for members and guests; \$14,500 for Auditor fees; \$15,249.93 for Honorarium fees for Directors and \$8,511.71 for President and Directors' Allowances.

Members received \$3,457 in happy hour discounts; use of members points awarded totalled \$15,924.82; members' birthday drink vouchers totalled \$744.52; badge draw promotions totalled \$7,013.62; and \$2,321.04 was spent on other promotions for members.

The club assisted two local sporting teams by spending \$630 on sponsorship.

Promotions such as the Jag the Joker and the Friday night raffle have assisted in increasing Friday night bar sales. Both promotions have been favourably accepted by regular members and visiting guests.

Whilst a loss for the last financial year is disappointing, the Auditor has informed the Board that the Club is still in a good financial position and hopefully, we will see an increase in our total revenue over the next twelve months.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dave and his team for their hard work in many areas for the benefit of our members and guests.

Lisa Payne

Treasurer

CEO's Report 2023.

First, I want to thank all our staff for how they have performed over the last 12 months; all of you are a credit to Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club.

I thank the board of directors for your efforts and input over the previous 12 months.

While the result differed from what I had hoped for, it is still okay, considering the various factors we encountered throughout the year.

As a club, I am very proud that we were able to support the local RFS for our first Charity Gala Weekend, where thanks to numerous sponsors and donations, we raised \$5,000 to hand over to the RFS; we also saw the Show & Shine car show resume after a few years, with the response being way over what we had anticipated. We raised \$2,000 for the Shoalhaven Safe Shelter, which we all agree is a worthwhile cause.

The most significant change for us as a Club was bringing the catering operations back in-house. After a few minor hiccups, we can now enjoy quality meals at a reasonable price; thank you to all our catering staff for your efforts. I also want to thank Jedd & Mouse Webber for their help in cleaning and getting the kitchen ready to open; you guys gave of your time to make the club successful, and I appreciate all your hard work.

Easter was the Brasserie's first big test, and we managed to pump out 434 mains on Easter Saturday night. With the success of the Brasserie, we have seen many locals rejoining the Club and many visitors enjoying the different offerings that Chef Ben provides. As I write this report, we are still in the running for the Perfect Plate ClubsNSW statewide competition.

The following 12 months will continue to be a challenge for us as a club, with the current financial climate being what it is. However, I am sure the decisions the board and I make will continue to see growth and prosperity for the business.

Kind Regards

David Quigg

CEO

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 April 2023.

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:

Dianna Hallet

Lisa Payne

Merrilyn Harrison

Darren Holmes (from July 2022) Thomas Curan (from July 2022)

Gerard Van Wyk (from July 2022)

Kim Pritchard (to January 2023)

Scott Baxter (to July 2022)

Steve Smallwood (to July 2022)

Stephen Wright (to July 2022)

Objectives

Trade and achieve positive cash flows

To maintain the Club's current working capital

To achieve the strongest financial position as possible

To maintain and when possible to update Club facilities

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal continuing activities of the company consisted of:

- Trading as a Licensed Club in NSW
- Promoting the game of bowls
- Promoting other sporting and recreation activities for members

Performance measures

Monitoring monthly results to forecasts

Developing KPI's

Developing and following a long term strategic plan

Information on directors

Name: Dianna Hallett Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Sales representative (ret.)

Special responsibilities: President

Name: Lisa Payne Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Senior Administration Officer SCC

Special responsibilities: Treasurer

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2023

Name: Merrilyn Harrison

Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Public servant (ret.)
Special responsibilities: Junior Vice President

Name: Darren Holmes

Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Master builder

Name: Thomas Curan
Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Traffic controller

Name: Gerard Van Wyck

Title: Director

Experience and expertise: Business owner

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 April 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
	4.4	4.4
Dianna Hallet	11	11
Lisa Payne	11	11
Merrilyn Harrison	10	11
Darren Holmes (from July 2022)	7	8
Thomas Curan (from July 2022)	8	8
Gerard Van Wyk (from August 2022)	8	8
Kim Pritchard (to February 2023)	7	7
Scott Baxter (to July 2022)	2	3
Steve Smallwood (to July 2022)	3	3
Stephen Wright (to July 2022)	1	3

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

Contributions on winding up

In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$2 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$3,110, based on 1,555 current ordinary members (2022: \$2,874)

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.

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2023

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

Di Hallett

28 June 2023

President

Lisa Payne Treasurer



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY MICHAEL LEES TO THE DIRECTORS OF CURRARONG BOWLING & RECREATION CLUB LTD

As lead auditor for the audit of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd for the financial year ended 30 April 2023, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- 1. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- 2. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Morton & Cord

Morton & Cord

Michael Lees

Partner

Nowra

28 June 2023





Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		\$	\$
Revenue	3	1,708,376	1,213,397
Other income	4	101,640	798,722
Total revenue		1,810,016	2,012,119
Expenses Bar operating expenses Cost of sales Depreciation and amortisation expense Employee benefits expense Light and power Marketing, promotion and administration Poker machine expenses Property expenses Repairs and maintenance Other expenses		(34,426) (522,995) (189,050) (548,610) (50,258) (230,313) (33,232) (68,030) (139,426) (42,201)	(16,305) (358,911) (265,339) (403,918) (50,198) (185,102) (25,484) (60,386) (124,353) (52,957)
Total expenses			(1,542,953)
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd	17	(48,525)	469,166
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Loss on the revaluation of land and buildings			(510,960)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(510,960)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd		(48,525)	(41,794)

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Inventories Other Total current assets	5 6 7 8	988,267 2,314 63,693 25,468 1,079,742	1,025,034 - 54,830 39,726 1,119,590
Non-current assets Other financial assets Investment properties Property, plant and equipment Total non-current assets	9 10 11	1,000 1,452,391 5,175,916 6,629,307	1,450,000 5,267,896 6,717,896
Total assets		7,709,049	7,837,486
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Employee benefits Provisions Other Total current liabilities	12 13 14 15	109,262 24,100 6,960 38,720 179,042	125,671 88,292 4,809 42,008 260,780
Non-current liabilities Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	13	3,737 3,737	1,911 1,911
Total liabilities		182,779	262,691
Net assets		7,526,270	7,574,795
Equity Reserves Retained surpluses Total equity	16 17	4,462,599 3,063,671 7,526,270	4,462,599 3,112,196 7,574,795
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Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 May 2021	4,973,559	2,643,030	7,616,589
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	- (510,960)	469,166	469,166 (510,960)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(510,960)	469,166	(41,794)
Balance at 30 April 2022	4,462,599	3,112,196	7,574,795
	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 May 2022	4,462,599	3,112,196	7,574,795
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		(48,525)	(48,525)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(48,525)	(48,525)
Balance at 30 April 2023	4,462,599	3,063,671	7,526,270

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
		Ą	Ą
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,706,214	1,130,785
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,920,387)	
		(214,173)	(155,671)
Interest received		-	93
Other revenue		269,694	139,465
Not each from //used in) enerating activities		FF F24	(16 112)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		55,521	(16,113)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	11	(100,288)	(306,356)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		8,000	12,240
		·	<u> </u>
Net cash used in investing activities		(92,288)	(294,116)
Net cash from financing activities			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(36,767)	(310,229)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,025,034	1,335,263
cash and cash equivalents at the segming of the intalicial year			1,000,200
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	988,267	1,025,034

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, 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.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

The adoption of these Accounting Standards and Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial performance or position of the company.

The following Accounting Standards and Interpretations are most relevant to the company:

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Notfor-Profit Tier 2 Entities

The company has adopted AASB 1060 from 1 May 2022. The standard provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of IFRS for SMEs. As a result, there is increased disclosure in these financial statements for key management personnel, related parties, tax and financial instruments.

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 2.

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue as follows:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comprises of revenue earned from the provision of food, beverage and other goods and is recognised (net of rebates, returns, discounts and other allowances) at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied that is on delivery of goods to the customer.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering services comprises revenue from gaming facilities together with other services to members and other patrons of the club and is recognised at a point in time when the services are provided.

Membership

Income received in advance from membership represents the company's obligation to transfer membership services to members and is recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the company recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the company has transferred the services to the member

Customer loyalty program

The company operates a loyalty reward program where customers accumulated points for dollars spent. The reward points are recognised as a separately identifiable component of the initial sale transaction, by allocating the fair value of the consideration received between the reward points and the other components of the sale, such that the reward points are recognised at their fair value. Revenue from the reward points is recognised when the points are redeemed. The amount of revenue is based on the number of points redeemed relative to the total number expected to be redeemed.

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.

Rent revenue

Rent revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

Sale of non-current assets

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the net proceeds on disposal (including incidental costs) and is recognised as other income at the date control of the asset passes to the buyer.

Government grants - COVID-19

In the previous year, the company received \$7,500 from support payments from the Australian & NSW Government, to support the maintenance of the employee headcount. These were recognised as government grants in the financial statements and recorded as other income over the periods in which the related employee benefits are recognised as an expense.

Government subsidies and other grants

Government subsidies and grant funding that contain specific conditions on the use of those funds are recognised as the Company satisfies its performance obligations. A contract liability is recognised where the Company has received grant funds but has not satisfied its obligations under the funding agreement.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax

As the company is a tax exempt institution in terms of subsection 50-10 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and non-current classification

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

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 unconditional right 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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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, it's carrying value is written off

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

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.

Investment properties

Investment properties principally comprise of freehold land and buildings held for long-term rental and capital appreciation that are not occupied by the company. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs, and are subsequently remeasured annually at fair value. Movements in fair value are recognised directly to profit or loss.

Investment properties also include properties under construction for future use as investment properties. These are carried at fair value, or at cost where fair value cannot be reliably determined and the construction is incomplete.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, at least every 5 years, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings. The valuations are undertaken more frequently if there is a material change in the fair value relative to the carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings 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 is 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:

Buildings40 yearsPoker machines3-5 yearsPlant and equipment3-15 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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service 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.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at 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.

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 1. Significant accounting policies (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.

Note 2. 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.

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.

Impairment of non-financial 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.

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in note 1, 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.

Note 3. Revenue

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Bar sales	869,316	733,034
Poker machine revenue	493,245	346,250
Bistro sales	82,584	-
Bottleshop sales	95,177	-
	1,540,322	1,079,284
Other revenue		
Commission received	83,375	67,862
Green fees	7,273	3,823
Membership subscriptions	7,060	8,034
Social activities and raffles	70,346	54,394
	168,054	134,113
Revenue	1,708,376	1,213,397
Disagragation of revenue		
Disaggregation of revenue The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows:		
The disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is as follows.		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,540,322	1,079,284
Note 4. Other income		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
	Ψ	Ψ
Donations	4,447	10,000
Government grants - COVID-19	-	7,500
Interest received	5,826	93
Net fair value gain on investment properties	-	746,397
Subsidies and grants	56,085	3,233
Rents received	25,637	21,404
Other income	9,645	10,095
Other income	101,640	798,722

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current assets Cash on hand	00 220	F7 010
Cash at bank	98,330 889,937	57,810 967,224
Cash at bank	003,337	307,221
	988,267	1,025,034
Note 6. Trade and other receivables		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Trade receivables	2,314	
Note 7. Inventories		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current assets	62.622	54.000
Bar Stock	63,693	54,830
Note 8. Other		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Current assets		
Prepayments	25,468	39,726
Note 9. Other financial assets		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
	-	-
Non-current assets		
TAB security deposit	1,000	-

Note 10. Investment properties

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Non-current assets Yalwal Street, Currarong - at independent valuation Additions - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,450,000 2,430 (39)	1,450,000
	1,452,391	1,450,000
Reconciliation Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening fair value Additions	1,450,000 2,430	700,000 3,603
Revaluation increments Depreciation expense	(39)	746,397 -
Closing fair value	1,452,391	1,450,000
Note 11. Property, plant and equipment		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Non-current assets Land and buildings - at independent valuation Less: Accumulated depreciation	4,685,000 (61,388)	4,685,000 -
	4,623,612	4,685,000
Bowling Greens	200,000	200,000
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	579,644 (374,774) 204,870	526,256 (314,204) 212,052
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	35,091 (35,091)	35,091 (35,091)
Poker Machines - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	752,434 (605,000) 147,434	710,934 (540,090) 170,844
	5,175,916	5,267,896

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

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

	Land and Buildings \$	Poker Machines \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Bowling Greens \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 May 2022	4,685,000	170,844	212,052	200,000	-	5,267,896
Additions	-	44,500	55,788	-	-	100,288
Disposals	-	(827)	(2,391)	-	-	(3,218)
Depreciation expense	(61,388)	(67,083)	(60,579)			(189,050)
Balance at 30 April 2023	4,623,612	147,434	204,870	200,000	-	5,175,916

Core properties

• Club premises - 16 Currarong Road, Currarong

Non-core properties

• Investment property - 7 Yalwal Street, Currarong

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	67,772	89,243
Other payables	41,490	36,428
	109,262	125,671
Note 13. Employee benefits		
	2023	2022
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Current liabilities Annual leave		
	\$	\$
Annual leave	\$	\$
Annual leave Non-current liabilities	\$ 24,100	\$ 88,292
Annual leave Non-current liabilities	\$ 24,100	\$ 88,292

Note 14. Provisions

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities Superannuation	6,960	4,809
Note 15. Other		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses Deferred revenue	28,620	32,650
Revenue received in advance	9,822 278	9,358
	38,720	42,008
Note 16. Reserves		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Revaluation surplus reserve	4,462,599	4,462,599
Note 17. Retained surpluses		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	3,112,196	2,643,030
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(48,525)	469,166
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	3,063,671	3,112,196

Note 18. Key management personnel disclosures

a. Directors

Dianna Hallet

Lisa Payne

Merrilyn Harrison

Darren Holmes

Thomas Curan

Gerard Van Wyk

Kim Pritchard

Scott Baxter

Steve Smallwood

Stephen Wright

b. Other Key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly during the 2023 financial year:

Name Position

David Quigg General Manager / Company Secretary

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Aggregate compensation	128,737	124,106

Note 19. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Morton & Cord, the auditor of the company:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit services - Morton & Cord Audit of the financial statements	14,500	14,500
Other services - Morton & Cord Financial accounting Software configuration costs	14,300	10,865 8,485
	14,300	19,350
	28,800	33,850

Note 20. Related party transactions

Parent entity

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd is the parent entity.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 18.

Transactions with related parties

During the year, a family member of the General Manager, was employed as a permanent-part time bar attendant. This position was on normal commercial terms and no more favourable than those available to other staff.

During the year, a family member of the General Manager, was employed as a casual catering manager. This position was on normal commercial terms and no more favourable than those available to other staff.

During the year, a family member of the General Manager, was employed as a casual kitchen hand. This position was on normal commercial terms and no more favourable than those available to other staff.

Note 21. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 April 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' declaration 30 April 2023

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 April 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Di Hallett President

28 June 2023

Lisa Payne Treasurer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 April 2023, the statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club 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 April 2023 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 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 our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

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

The 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 April 2023, 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.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Morton & Coro

Morton & Cord

Michael Lees

Partner

Nowra

28 June 2023