

ABN 31 000 960 985

Annual Report - 30 April 2022

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Contents 30 April 2022

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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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 29 June 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

President's Report 2022

I would like to thank all our members with their relatives and friends for their patronage of the last 12 months, it has been wonderful to see you all.

I would also like to thank my fellow directors for their efforts over the last year. I would like to thank David and all of our staff for their efforts and input over the last 12 months, and look forward to seeing the input from you all over the next 12 months.

Our aim is to continue to build on our happy and friendly atmosphere. We have a suggestion box located at the bar for any suggestions you may have, please remember to write these in a polite manner, if you feel that you need to speak about a matter you can always speak to our C.E.O David, as members we have a right to express an opinion, ask a question, but what I don't want is unhanded whispers between members that are not based on fact, and are an attempt to undermine the great work your team of directors have done over the last 12 months and the new board will also continue to do.

We have an exciting year coming up where some of the suggestions and some ideas from the board of directors will be fulfilled.

Remember, stay healthy, wealthy, happy and wise and get ready for an exciting 12 months in life of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club.

Thank you

Di Hallett President

Treasurer's Report 2022

The Annual Report shows a loss of \$41,796 for the trading period of 1 May 2021 to 30 April 2022.

Many of our members were not able to travel to Currarong from the Sydney, Blue Mountains, Wollongong and Shellharbour regions due to COVID restrictions and lock downs from June until October 2021 and the Shoalhaven from August to October 2021. This had a significant impact on the Club's trading ability.

Comparing the reported loss of \$94,992 in 2021 to this year's loss it is important to note that in 2021 we received over \$165,000 in Government COVID subsidies; however we only received \$7,500 in 2022.

Revenue is down slightly by \$9551 and this is once again attributed to the COVID shut down periods.

A substantial portion of our liabilities at present is due to the retirement of Allan Thomas in 2021 and his request for a delayed payment of his entitlements. These have now been paid out in full.

Additional funds were spent on completing the new outdoor verandah area, with the total cost of this project being \$541,931. I would like to acknowledge the generous donation of an additional \$10,000 from the Darts and Snooker Committee which was spent on outdoor furniture for this area.

Funds were spent on Club Maintenance to the value of \$29,019 including repairs to the cool room, repairs to the roof. A total of \$13,864 was spent on repairs to the Bistro and an additional \$11,652 was spent on replacement of the flooring in the Bistro. Auditor and Accounting Services fees are higher this year due to the implementation of a new finance package, including training of staff, which will increase the efficiency and streamlining of monthly and yearly finance reporting moving forward.

A total of \$8947 was used in members points and members' discounts, happy hour discounts, birthday drink vouchers and badge draw promotions totalled \$5484.

I congratulate Dave and his team for the introduction of several new promotions which have been implemented in the last twelve months, such as the Online Friday Night Raffle during lockdown, followed by Friday Night Seafood Raffles and more recently the Jag the Joker portion and the increasing of the Friday Night Raffle prizes to include meat trays and member's club points, all of which have proved to be very popular amongst members.

The Club's Investment Property, 7 Yalwal Street Currarong has recently been valued by local registered professional valuers, Walsh and Monaghan with the valuation increasing from \$700,000 to \$1,450,000.

The Auditor has informed the Board that the Club is still in a strong financial position and hopefully we will see an increase in our total revenue over the next twelve months.

Vina Payre

Lisa Payne Treasurer

CEO's Report 2022

As we come to the end of another 12 months that has seen our business affected by Covid 19, floods, unprecedented rainfall, travel restrictions it is time to look back on the last 12 months.

Personally, I would like to thank Di and her fellow board members, it hasn't been easy and at times it has been downright hard to make some of the decisions we have been forced to make this last year. The financial figures show a loss which isn't a great result, but I am happy considering we were closed except for take away sales for 9 weeks, had no tourists or regular visitors from Sydney or Wollongong due to travel restrictions either side of the lockdown, and what I consider a very disappointing January due to mask requirements and social distancing policies.

I would like to thank all my staff for their effort and input over the last year, Flo in the admin has done a fantastic job, Daniel has pushed the marketing side of our business to new heights and has been responsible for the online raffle which helped us keep in touch with each other over the lockdown period and many other ideas. Michaela who has stepped and keeps our bar area tidy, clean, and organized. To our other staff I thank you for your efforts and look forward to working with you over the next 12 months.

To the members who regularly pop into the office for a chat and get firsthand information on where the club is at, I thank you for that, I appreciate it. I also appreciate your honesty where if you have a concern, you come directly to me and not listen to whispers which can do more damage than good.

With some exciting plans on the drawing board, I am looking forward to the next 12 months, please stay safe and well.

Regards

David

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 April 2022.

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 Hallett Kim Pritchard Merrilyn Harrison Lisa Payne Stephen Wright Scott Baxter Stephen Smallwood

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:	Kim Pritchard
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Plant operator (ret.)
Special responsibilities:	Junior Vice President

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2022

Name:	Merrilyn Harrison
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Public servant (ret.)
Special responsibilities:	Junior Vice President
Name:	Lisa Payne
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Services administration officer SCC
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer
Name:	Stephen Wright
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Managing Director of an engineering company
Name:	Scott Baxter
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Managing director of local real estate and strata managing agencies
Name:	Stephen Smallwood
Title:	Director
Experience and expertise:	Plumbing supervisor (ret.)

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') held during the year ended 30 April 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full Board	
	Attended	Held
Dianna Hallett (appointed July 2021)	9	10
Kim Pritchard	15	15
Merrilyn Harrison	15	15
Lisa Payne (appointed July 2021)	9	10
Stephen Wright (appointed February 2022)	5	9
Scott Baxter (appointed Janury 2022)	3	4
Stephen Smallwood (resigned July 2021, appointed February 2022)	5	9
David Love (resigned July 2021)	5	5
Geoff Walker (resigned February 2022)	9	11
Gerard Van Wyk (resigned July 2021)	4	5
John Kelly (appointed July 2021, resigned January 2022)	3	4
Martin Burton (appointed July 2021, resigned January 2022)	5	6

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

State of affairs

Due to the impact of Covid-19, and the governments mandatory shutdown of Club's between June 26 and mid October 2021, the Club did not trade during this period. This has had a significant impact on the Club's results and the loss of revenue has also impacted Club cashflow. In the opinion of the Directors there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Club that occurred during the financial year under review.

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Directors' report 30 April 2022

The Directors believe that the mandatory Covid-19 restrictions imposed by the NSW government deterred patrons from attending the Club which adversely affected the results and cashflows.

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 \$2,874, based on 1,437 current ordinary members.

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Di Hallett President

29 June 2022

Vina Payre

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 2022, 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 & Card

Morton & Cord

Michael Lees Partner

Nowra 29 June 2022





Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note		2021
		\$	\$
Revenue	3	1,238,995	1,248,546
Other income	4	764,997	165,317
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		93	1,181
Member subscriptions		8,034	6,389
Total revenue		2,012,119	1,421,433
Expenses			
Raw materials and consumables used		(358,911)	(368,686)
Employee benefits expense Bowling green expenses		(403,918) (81,010)	(483 <i>,</i> 353) (85 <i>,</i> 980)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(265,339)	
Light and power		(205,555)	
Marketing and administration		(115,074)	,
Occupancy expenses		(126,692)	(126,628)
Poker machine expenses		(25,484)	
Bar operating expenses		(16,305)	(12,680)
Other expenses		(100,024)	(74,027)
Total expenses		(1,542,955)	(1,516,425)
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd	16	469,164	(94,992)
curraiong bowning & Recreation Club Ltu	10	409,104	(94,992)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(540.000)	
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		(41,796)	(94,992)
		(,	(0.)002)

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Inventories Other Total current assets	5 6 7 8	1,025,034 - 54,830 39,726 1,119,590	1,335,263 9,482 49,610 8,447 1,402,802
Non-current assets Investment properties Property, plant and equipment Total non-current assets	9 10	1,450,000 5,267,896 6,717,896	700,000 5,750,079 6,450,079
Total assets		7,837,486	7,852,881
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Employee benefits Provisions Other Total current liabilities	11 12 13 14	125,673 88,292 4,809 42,008 260,782	45,524 180,152 - 10,616 236,292
Non-current liabilities Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	12	1,911 1,911	-
Total liabilities		262,693	236,292
Net assets	,	7,574,793	7,616,589
Equity Reserves Retained surpluses Total equity	15 16	4,462,599 3,112,194 7,574,793	4,973,559 2,643,030 7,616,589
rotar equity		1,314,133	1,010,059

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Reserves \$	Retained profits \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 May 2020	4,973,559	2,738,022	7,711,581
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(94,992)	(94,992) -
Total comprehensive income for the year		(94,992)	(94,992)
Balance at 30 April 2021	4,973,559	2,643,030	7,616,589
	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)	469,164	469,164 (510,960)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(510,960)	469,164	(41,796)
Balance at 30 April 2022	4,462,599	3,112,194	7,574,793

Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 April 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,130,785	1,220,383
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,286,456)	(1,287,247)
Interest received		(155,671) 93	(66,864) 1,181
Other revenue		139,465	257,883
		i	<i>i</i>
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		(16,113)	192,200
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	(306,356) 12,240	(482,637) 7,740
Net cash used in investing activities		(294,116)	(474,897)
Net cash from financing activities			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(310,229)	(282,697)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,335,263	1,617,960
		<u> </u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	1,025,034	1,335,263

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.

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 November 2021. AASB 1060 provides a new Tier 2 reporting framework with simplified disclosures that are based on the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards for SMEs. Given that the company already prepares financial statements under the reduced disclosure requirements there is not likely to be an impact on the company's financial statements on adoption of this standard.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB'), the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

During the year, the company received \$7,500 from support payments from the Australian & NSW Government, to support the maintenance of the employee headcount. These have been 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.

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 shortterm, 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other receivables

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

Inventories

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

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

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.

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 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:

Buildings	40 years
Poker machines	3-7 years
Plant and equipment	3-15 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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 valuein-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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

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

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Trading revenue		
Bar Sales	733,034	760,768
Poker machine revenue	346,250	348,879
Keno commission	35,243	38,593
	1,114,527	1,148,240
Other revenue		
Other commission	9,242	10,160
Rent	21,404	21,822
Other revenue	93,822	68,324
	124,468	100,306
Revenue	1,238,995	1,248,546
Note 4. Other income		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Net fair value gain on investment properties	746,397	-
Government grants	7,500	165,317
Subsidies and grants	1,100	-
Donations	10,000	
Other income	764,997	165,317
	,	100,017

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Current assets	
Cash on hand 57,810 78,41	12
Cash at bank 967,224 1,256,85	51
1,025,034 1,335,26	63
Note 6. Trade and other receivables	
2022 2021	
\$ \$	
Current assets	
Other receivables 9,48	82
Note 7. Inventories	
2022 2021	
\$ \$	
Current assets	
Bar Stock 54,830 49,61	10
Note 8. Other	
2022 2021	
\$\$	
T T	
Current assets	
Prepayments 39,726 7,80	
Other current assets 64	42
39,7268,44	47

Note 9. Investment properties

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Non-current assets Yalwal Street, Currarong - at independent valuation	-	700,000
Investment property A - at cost	1,450,000	-
	1,450,000	700,000
<i>Reconciliation</i> Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening fair value	700,000	700,000
Additions	3,603	-
Revaluation increments	746,397	-
Closing fair value	1,450,000	700,000

Valuations of investment properties

The basis of the valuation of investment properties is fair value. The investment properties are revalued every 3 to 5 years based on independent assessments by a member of the Australian Property Institute having recent experience in the location and category of investment property being valued. Valuations are based on current prices in an active market for similar properties of the same location and condition, subject to similar leases and takes into consideration occupancy rates and returns on investment. In the interim periods, the directors may, from time to time conduct a directors valuation based on advice from other property specialists.

Valuation

An independent valuation by Walsh & Monaghan Pty Limited of the company's investment properties being 7 Yalwal Street, was carried out on 20 June 2022 on the basis of open market value for existing use resulted in a valuation of \$1,450,000

Note 10. Property, plant and equipment

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - at independent valuation	4,685,000	4,992,750
Land and buildings - at cost	-	490,938
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(522,664)
	4,685,000	4,961,024
Bowling Greens	200,000	290,000
Plant and equipment - at cost	526,256	601,464
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(314,204)	(288,834)
	212,052	312,630
Motor vehicles - at cost	35,091	35,091
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(35,091)	(35,091)
	-	-
Poker Machines - at cost	710,934	649,844
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(540,090)	(463,419)
	170,844	186,425
	5,267,896	5,750,079

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 2021	4,961,024	186,425	312,630	290,000	-	5,750,079
Additions	129,248	66,590	110,518	-	-	306,356
Disposals	(10,095)	(2,145)	-	-	-	(12,240)
Revaluation decrements	(420,960)	-	-	(90,000)	-	(510,960)
Transfers in/(out)	141,229	-	(141,229)	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(115,446)	(80,026)	(69,867)	-	-	(265,339)
Balance at 30 April 2022	4,685,000	170,844	212,052	200,000		5,267,896

Valuations of land and buildings

An independent valuation by Walsh & Monaghan Pty Ltd of the company's land and buildings being 16 Currarong Road, was carried out on 20 June 2022 on the basis of fair value in use resulted in a valuation of \$4,885,000

Core properties

Note 10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

• Club premises at 16 Currarong Road, Currarong

Non-core properties

• 7 Yalwal Street, Currarong

Note 11. Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	89,245	38,080
Other payables	36,428	7,444
	125 672	45 524
	125,673	45,524
Note 12. Employee benefits		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current liabilities Annual leave	88,292	168,853
Long service leave		11,299
	88,292	180,152
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	1,911	-
	90,203	180,152
Note 13. Provisions		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Current liabilities		
Superannuation	4,809	-
•	,	

Note 14. Other

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current liabilities		
Accrued expenses	32,650	-
Deferred revenue	9,358	10,616
	42,008	10,616
Note 15. Reserves		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Revaluation surplus reserve	4,462,599	4,973,559
Note 16. Retained surpluses		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Retained surpluses at the beginning of the financial year	2,643,030	2,738,022
Profit/(Loss) for the year	469,164	(94,992)
Retained surpluses at the end of the financial year	3,112,194	2,643,030

Note 17. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Aggregate compensation	108,036	142,668

Note 18. 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:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit services - Morton & Cord		
Audit of the financial statements	14,500	10,715
Other services - Morton & Cord Financial accounting Software configuration costs	10,865 8,485	10,445
-	19,350	10,445
	33,850	21,160

Note 19. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 17.

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.

Note 20. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 April 2022 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 2022

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012, 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 2022 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

29 June 2022

Vina Payre

Lisa Payne Treasurer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Currarong Bowling & Recreation Club Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

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 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other 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 2022 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 2022, 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 – Reduced Disclosure Requirements 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 & Cord

Michael Lees Partner

Nowra 29 June 2022