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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:

To provide recreational and other leisure activities normally associated with the services of a licensed RSL club.

Objectives & Strategies

The short and long term objectives of the company are to provide club facilities to members and guests.

The strategy for achieving these objectives is to conservatively manage and monitor the company's financial position, and ensure that member facilities are kept at the highest of standards.

Performance Measurement

The company uses industry accepted financial and non-financial KPI's to monitor performance.

Membership

The number of members registered in the Register of Members at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

Ordinary RSL Members	4,745
Total Members	4,745

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is liable to contribute a maximum of \$2 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 31 December 2020 the collective liability of members was \$9,490 (31 December 2019: \$11,776).

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Peter McGovern	President
Qualifications, experience, and special duties:	
Business Owner	
Board member 6 years	
Andrew Hillis	Vice President

Qualifications, experience, and special duties: Bank Officer Board member 7 years

Director **Neil Keevers**

Qualifications, experience, and special duties: **Business Owner** Board member 6 years

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Graeme Morrison Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Solicitor

Board member 6 years

James Ford Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Semi Retired Bus Driver Board Member 4 years

Allen Wilton Director

Qualifications, experience, and special duties:

Retired Bus Driver Board Member 2 years

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Summary of Meeting Attendances:

12 ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting were held during the year.

	Number of Meetings Eligible To Attend	Number of Meetings Attended
Peter McGovern	13	12
Andrew Hillis	13	13
Neil Keevers	13	12
Graeme Morrison	13	12
James Ford	13	13
Allen Wilton	13	13

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2020 has been received and can be found on page 6 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:

Mr Peter McGovern

Dated 17 February 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALBION PARK RSL MEMORIAL CLUB LTD A.B.N. 39 000 957 344

Audit Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Albion Park RSL Memorial Club Ltd (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at year ended 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Albion Park RSL Memorial 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 the year ended 31 December 2020 and of their performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis of Audit 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 the company, 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.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon, but comprises the President's report and Manager's report, which are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ALBION PARK RSL MEMORIAL CLUB LTD A.B.N. 39 000 957 344

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 at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Booth Partners

David Murphy, CA

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 17 February 2021

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ALBION PARK RSL MEMORIAL CLUB LTD A.B.N. 39 000 957 344

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2020, there have been no contraventions of:

- i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Booth Partners

David Murphy, CA

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 17 February 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020		2019	
	Note	\$	\$	
Revenue	2	2,629,763	4,074,019	
Cost of sales		(324,583)	(573,958)	
Depreciation		(398,976)	(383,052)	
Employee expenses		(555,761)	(856,473)	
Occupancy costs		(259,884)	(296,924)	
Promotions & Entertainment		(228,780)	(619,167)	
Repairs & Maintenance		(126,622)	(113,391)	
Other expenses	_	(457,532)	(855,149)	
Profit before income tax	3	277,625	375,905	
Income tax expense	4	÷	-	
Profit (loss) attributable to members of the company	***	277,625	375,905	
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to members of the company	-	277,625	375,905	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,150,238	1,105,114
Trade and other receivables	6	5,861	29,721
Inventories	7	32,102	33,820
Other current assets	8	3,484	6,263
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,191,685	1,174,918
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	11,881,831	11,694,788
Intangible assets	10	170,967	170,967
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	12,052,798	11,865,755
TOTAL ASSETS	-	13,244,483	13,040,673
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	70,496	115,756
Borrowings	12	261,769	244,929
Short term provisions	13	219,971	175,631
Other current liabilities	14	22,820	48,613
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	- -	575,056	584,929
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12	2,917,882	2,982,756
Long term provisions	13	10,922	9,990
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	2,928,804	2,992,746
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	3,503,860	3,577,675
NET ASSETS	-	9,740,623	9,462,998
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	_	9,740,623	9,462,998
TOTAL EQUITY		9,740,623	9,462,998

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Retained Profits
Balance at 1 January 2019	9,087,093
Profit (loss) for the year	375,905 -
Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	375,905
Income tax expense	
Balance at 31 December 2019	9,462,998
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,462,998
Profit (loss) for the year	277,625
Other comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity	277,625
Total dompionor modific according to the management of the second of the	0.740.000
Balance at 31 December 2020	9,740,623

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers & government subsidies		2,546,215	3,837,176
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,950,007)	(3,315,154)
Interest received		666	2,439
Borrowing costs paid		(19,046)	(15,460)
Rent		91,399	124,232
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		669,227	633,233
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	70,909
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(493,952)	(454,039)
Capitalised Interest		(82,117)	(124,480)
Proceeds from sale of land option fee		•	100,000
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(576,069)	(407,610)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		118,000	54,385
Repayment of borrowings		(166,034)	(287,801)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(48,034)	(233,416)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		45,124	(7,793)
Cash at beginning of financial year		1,105,114	1,112,907
Cash at end of year	5	1,150,238	1,105,114

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in the financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements of Albion Park RSL Memorial Club Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 February 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Revenue and Other Income

The company has applied AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (AASB 15) and AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (AASB 1058) using the cumulative effective method of initially applying AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2020. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be presented under AASB 118: Revenue and AASB 1004: Contributions. Due to the nature of the changes in the accounting policy, no equity adjustment has been required. The details of accounting policies under AASB 118 and AASB 1004 are disclosed separately since they are different from those under AASB 15 and AASB 1058.

In the current year

Goods and Services

All goods and services other than those detailed below are delivered, invoiced, and paid for simultaneously. This includes sales of liquor, gaming products and other products.

Revenue is recognised immediately at the point of sale. The impact of the loyalty program has been detailed below.

Memberships

Membership is granted following payment of annual fees and in the case of new members, board approval of their application. Payment for new members is due on application, and payment for renewing members is due within one month of the renewal date.

Contract liabilities are recognised on receipt of payment, and revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of membership.

Loyalty Program

Members are eligible to earn points based on their poker machine usage. Points are redeemable against any future purchases from the company. The points accumulate and do not expire.

A portion of poker machine takings relating to loyalty points are deferred to contract liabilities. Revenue is recognised when loyalty points are redeemed or the likelihood of the customer redeeming the loyalty points becomes remote.

Advertising and Sponsorships

Advertising and sponsorships are invoiced prior to the agreed period of coverage and invoices are typically payable within 30 days.

Contract liabilities are recognised when the invoices are issued, and revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the agreed period of coverage.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Function Income

Deposits for functions are invoiced at the time of booking and are payable by the earlier of 30 days from the booking, or 10 days prior to the event. Full payment for the function is typically due by the day of the event.

Contract liabilities are recognised when the booking is made, and for any part payments received prior to the time of the event. Revenue is recognised at the time the function is held.

Ticket Sales

Event tickets are invoiced when payment is received.

Contract liabilities are recognised when tickets are sold prior to the date of the event. Revenue is recognised at the time the event is held.

Rental Income

Rental income is invoiced and payable on a monthly basis.

Revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the length of the lease.

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the company receives operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15. When both these conditions are satisfied, the company identifies each performance obligations relating to the grant, recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement, and recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the company recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (for example AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138), recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer), and recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Capital Grants

When the company receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards. The company recognises income in profit or loss when or as the company satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

Interest Income

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Dividend Income

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

Dividends received from associates and joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Investment Property Revenue

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

In the comparative period

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the memberships.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price (i.e. cost) and are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis.

Stores are valued at cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments are recognised when a payment is made for services that the company expects to utilise over a period of time. Prepayments are measured at the unexpended portion of the contractual cost of the services. Expenditure is transferred to profits and losses on a straight line basis over the period to which it relates.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are measured at cost less depreciation. It is the policy of the entity to have annual appraisals by the directors to ensure the carrying amount is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of Fixed Asset
Buildings
2.50%
Plant & Furniture
10 - 50%

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient has been applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit and loss

On the basis of the two primary criteria, being:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost when it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement condition are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

The entity initially designates financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance to the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings was documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that was part of an entity of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit and loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which was elected to be classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through profit and loss

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability. That is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (i.e. when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The entity used the following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9:

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

At each reporting date, the entity recognised the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other standard.

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

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

Income Tax

The income tax expense/(income) for the year comprises current income tax expense/(income) and deferred tax expense/(income).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Under the concept of mutuality, the company is only assessed for income tax on that proportion of income derived from non-members and other external sources.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense/(income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the company in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages and salaries. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as a part of current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

The company classifies employee's long service leave and annual leave entitlements as other long-term employee benefits as they are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Provision is made for the company's obligation for other long-term employee benefits, which are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss classified under employee benefits expense.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current liabilities in the statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Leases

The company initially applied AASB 16 Leases from using the modified retrospective approach under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings at 1 January 2020. Accordingly the comparative information presented for the prior year is not restated. Due to the nature of the changes, no adjustment was required to retained earnings. The details of the changes in accounting policies are disclosed below. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in AASB 16 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

At inception of a contract, the company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the company where the company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

For leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the Entity to further its objectives (commonly known as peppercorn/concessionary leases), the company has adopted the temporary relief under AASB 2018-814 and measures the right-of-use assets at cost on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Comparative Figures

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

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information.

Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

Key judgements - Employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: Employee Benefits defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. As the company expects that most employees will not use all of their annual leave entitlements in the same year in which they are earned or during the 12-month period that follows the directors believe that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of other long-term employee benefits and, therefore, are required to be measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

		2020	2019
		. \$	\$
2	Revenue		
	Revenue		
	Sales Revenue:		
	Commissions	96,086	160,207
	Interest received	666	2,439
	Land Sale Option Fee	•	100,000
	Members subscriptions	23,371	28,334
	Net Clearances	1,552,677	2,281,267
	Poker Machine GST Rebate	17,180	17,180
	Rental income	91,399	124,232
	Sales	735,384	1,325,178
	Sundry income	113,000	35,182
		2,629,763	4,074,019
	Total revenue and other income	2,629,763	4,074,019
3	Profit from Ordinary Activities		
	Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:		
	Expenses:		
	Cost of sales	324,583	573,958
4	Income Tax Expense		
	The prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows: Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax at 27.5% (2019: 28%):	76,346	103,374
	=	.,	-

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
Mutuality adjustment	76,346	103,374
Income tax expense attributable to company	-	
The Club has accumulated tax losses of \$1,622,856 (2019: \$1,557,705) and capital losses of \$1,018,788 (2019: \$1,018,788). In accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1, no deferred tax assets have been recognised in relation to these losses.		
5 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Current		
Cash on Hand	150,000	155,000
CBA Main	573,852	176,404
CBA Keno	126,284	124,233
CBA TAB	49,341	47,730
Barter Card	11,550	18,834
Greater Building Society Account	82,302	13,839
CBA Online saver	100,000	516,253
CBA General	56,909	52,821
	1,150,238	1,105,114
Reconciliation of cash Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,150,238	1,105,114
2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1,150,238	1,105,114
6 Trade and Other Receivables		Market St. III.
Current		
Other Debtors	5,861	29,721

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020 \$	2019 \$
7	Inventories		
	Current		
	Stock on Hand	32,102	33,820
8	Other Current Assets		
	Current Prepayments	3,484_	6,263
	, repay, memo		A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
9	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings		222 222
	Freehold Land at Cost	662,869	662,869
	Investment Properties at Cost	3,309,701	3,309,701
		3,972,570	3,972,570
	Club Buildings at Cost	4,210,918	3,754,069 (1,078,6 <u>37)</u>
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,177,320) 3,033,598	2,675,432
	D. J	3,850,667	3,763,743
	Development Costs at Cost Building WIP	3,630,007	131,477
	building Wir	3,850,667	3,895,220
	Total Land and Buildings	10,856,835	10,543,222
	Plant and Equipment		
	Plant & Furniture at Cost	5,315,089	5,187,457
	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(4,290,093)	(4,035,891)
		1,024,996	1,151,566
	Total Plant and Equipment	1,024,996	1,151,566
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	11,881,831	11,694,788

The directors have determined that the "core property" of the company consists of the Car Park and Clubhouse situated at 160 Tongarra Road, Albion Park, NSW (as defined in the Registered Clubs Act 1976).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

)20 \$	2019 \$
Movements in Carryin	g Amounts				
Movements in carrying a beginning and the end of			ty, plant and	equipment betv	veen the
	Carrying Value				Carrying Value
Land and Buildings Plant and Equipment	1 Jan 2020 10,543,222 1,151,566	Additions 412,296 173,723	Disposals - -	Depreciation (98,683) (300,293)	10,856,835
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	11,694,788	586,019		(398,976)	
Poker Machine Entitlem Total	ents			170,967 170,967	170,96 170,96
			,,,,		
Movements in Carryin	g Amounts				
	amount of agab of	ace of intancih	olee hetween	the beginning :	and the end
Movements in carrying of the current financial y		ass of finaligic	nes between	the beginning t	and the end
		ass of mangin	nes between	ano bogiming (Carrying Value
	/ear: Carrying	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Carrying Value

14,869

46,452

9,175

70,496

14,349

88,781

12,626 115,756

Current

Sundry Creditors

Trade Creditors

Goods and Services Tax

		2020 \$	2019 \$
12	Borrowings		
	Current		0.4.000
	Poker Machine Loans	13,860	34,299
	Bank Loans Secured	247,909 261,769	<u>210,630</u> 244,929
		201,709	£77,000
	Non-Current		
	Poker Machine Loans	-	13,860
	Bank Loans Secured	2,917,882	2,968,896
		2,917,882	2,982,756
		•	
	Total current and non-current secured liabilities:	0.165.701	3,179,526_
	Bank loan	3,165,791	3,173,320
	The carrying amount of non-current assets pledged as security are:		
	Freehold Land and Buildings	7,006,168	6,648,002
	The bank loan is secured by a registered mortgage over the freehold properties of the company and a floating charge over the chattels of the company. The poker machine loans are secured by a registered mortgage over the poker machines financed by the loans.		
13	Provisions		
	Current		
	Provision for Annual Leave	132,542	92,548
	Provision for Long Service Leave	87,429	83,083
		219,971	175,631
	Non-Current	40.000	0.000
	Provision for Long Service Leave	10,922	9,990_
	Aggregate Employee Benefit Liability	230,893	185,621

		2020 \$	2019 \$
14	Other Liabilities		
	Current		
	Accrued Expenses	14,708	33,270
	Bonus Points Liability	8,112	-
	Income in Advance		15,343
		22,820	48,613
15	Key Management Personnel Compensation		
	Total Compensation	123,456	122,202
16	Related Party Transactions		
	Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions. These terms and conditions are no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.		
	Transactions with related parties:		
	The President Peter McGovern is the proprietor of Trans/Link NSW which supplies the club with a Courtesy Bus Service.	36,175	156,180
17	Financial Risk Management		
	The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable, and leases.		
	The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:		
	Financial Assets		
	Financial assets at amortised cost:		
	- Cash and cash equivalents	1,150,238	1,105,114
	- Trade and other receivables	5,861	29,721 1,134,835
	Total Financial Assets	<u>1,156,099</u>	1,134,835

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	•	
- Trade and other payables	61,321	115,756
- Borrowings	3,179,651	3,227,685
Total Financial Liabilities	3,240,972	3,343,441

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards.
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2020 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director:

Mr Peter McGovern®

Dated 17 February 2021

DISCLAIMER ON ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The additional information on the following pages is in accordance with the books and records of Albion Park RSL Memorial Club Ltd which have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the company for the year ended 31 December 2020. It will be appreciated that the audit did not cover all details of the additional financial information. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on such financial information and no warranty of accuracy or reliability is given.

In accordance with our firm policy, we advise that neither the firm nor any member or employee of the firm undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any person (other than the company) in respect of such information, including any errors or omissions therein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.

Booth Partners

David Murphy CA

52 Osborne Street, Nowra NSW 2541

Dated 17 February 2021

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Bar Trading			
Sales		735,384_	1,325,178
		735,384	1,325,178
LESS: COST OF GOODS SOLD			
Opening Stock		33,820	52,708
Purchases		322,865	555,070
Closing Stock		(32,102)	(33,820)
-		324,583	573,958
GROSS PROFIT FROM TRADING		410,801	751,220
EXPENDITURE			
Bar Inducement Provisions		654	5,195
Freight & Cartage		6,997	12,617
Gas		878	1,394
Glasses, Coasters and other Requisites	3	2,268	5,490
Promotions		1,154	1,312
Repairs and Maintenance		4,346	6,642
Till System		3,807	2,170
Wages		163,142	401,999
		183,246	436,819
NET PROFIT		227,555	314,401

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Poker Machine Trading			
Net Clearances		1,552,677	2,281,267
Poker Machine GST Rebate		17,180_	17,180
		1,569,857	2,298,447
EXPENDITURE			
Poker Machine Monitoring Service		24,796	30,633
Poker Machine Servicing		19,797	24,711
Promotions		57,838	183,688
Repairs and Maintenance	-	15,697	1,372
Supplementary Tax		205,104	351,080
TITO Support		16,226	23,720
Wages		33,440	42,082
	-	372,898	657,286
NET PROFIT	-	1,196,959	1,641,161
I that I stoom to			

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
Keno Trading			
Commissions		68,969	110,681
	_	68,969	110,681
EXPENDITURE			
Club Keno Expenses		5,244	7,373
Promotions		7,340	15,826
Wages		36,233	46,239
Ţ.	Name of the state	48,817	69,438
NET PROFIT		20,152	41,243

		2020	2019
	Note	\$	\$
TAB Trading			
Commissions	_	4,627	11,390
	· -	4,627	11,390
EXPENDITURE			
Entertainment		3,803	4,680
Promotions		-	2,191
	_	3,803	6,871
NET PROFIT		824	4,519

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
INCOME		
Bar Trading	227,555	314,401
Poker Machine Trading	1,196,959	1,641,161
Keno Trading	20,152	41,243
TAB Trading	824	4,519
Commissions	22,490	38,136
Interest received	666	2,439
Land Sale Option Fee	-	100,000
Members subscriptions	23,371	28,334
Rental income	91,399	124,232
Sundry income	113,000	35,182
·	1,696,416	2,329,647
LESS: EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy fees	5,500	10,000
Advertising & sponsorships	35,956	123,971
AGM expenses	3,541	4,544
Audit fees	17,000	17,000
Bank charges	8,626	6,502
Barter card	1,297	1,129
Board expenses	6,776	14,255
Cleaning materials & garbage removal	9,831	11,390
Computer software	15,397	16,761
Consultancy	7,675	3,465
Contract cleaners	48,671	63,015
Courtesy bus	32,886	141,982
Depreciation	398,976	383,052
Donations paid	8,765	12,198
Election expenses	-	3,700
Electricity	60,362	75,185
Entertainment	96,055	220,322
General expenses	-	291
Housie - Net	2,518	10,300

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Insurance	71,522	70,396
Interest paid	19,046	15,460
Land tax	17,535	16,313
Lease motor vehicle	478	1,456
Legal costs	•	2,219
Licenses & permits	6,297	16,248
Lucky draw	6,464	45,964
Makatak expenses	785	4,173
Managers meals & drinks	293	297
Meat market	51,518	113,028
Payroll tax	(60)	(1,011)
Postage	2,305	1,719
President's allowance	878	1,356
Printing & stationery	6,306	8,446
Rates	39,324	42,685
Recreation equipment & newspaper	394	1,944
Repairs & maintenance	86,782	80,666
Schooner club expenses	5,108	22,363
Security services	7,087	12,095
Staff training & amenities	1,200	1,821
Subscriptions & affiliations	7,722	4,573
Superannuation contributions	59,662	71,256
Telephone	5,552	5,845
Travelling expenses	910	1,578
Uniforms	846	3,107
Wages	261,005	290,683
	1,418,791	1,953,742
OPERATING PROFIT	277,625	375,905
we make the transfer of the transfer		