BLUE MOUNTAINS VILLAGES LTD

ABN 97 000 662 359

FINANCIAL REPORT

ABN 97 000 662 359

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Alexis Viles
Brian Single
Richard Wadick
Christine Killinger

Judith McDougall (Resigned 19/08/2020)

Bryan Hardy John Rankins Jane Adams William Winn Tom Brownjohn

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

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was the provision of affordable housing for people over the age of 55 years.

Information on Directors

Alexis Viles – Chair

Occupation – Retired Nursing Director

Director since 1988

Brian Single – Deputy Chair

Occupation – Insurance Investigator

Director since 2004

Christine Killinger – Secretary

Occupation – Retired Tourism Operator

Director since 2005

Bryan Hardy – Treasurer

Occupation – Retired Real Estate Agent

Director since 2013

Richard Wadick – Director

Occupation – Bank Manager

Director since 1997

Judith McDougall – Director

Occupation – Retired Company Director

Director since 2003

John Rankins – Director

Occupation – Retired TAFE Teacher

Director since 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Jane Adams	_	Director
Occupation	_	Retired CEO of Hotel Management School
	_	Director since 2019
William Winn	_	Director
Occupation	_	Retired Company Director
	_	Director since 2020
Tom Brownjohn	_	Director
Occupation	_	Funeral Director
	_	Director since 2020

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	
Alexis Viles	11	9	
Brian Single	11	8	
Christine Killinger	11	7	
Bryan Hardy	11	11	
Richard Wadick	11	8	
Judith McDougall	0	0	
John Rankins	11	9	
Jane Adams	11	7	
William Winn	11	8	
Thomas Brownjohn	11	11	

The company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a company limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the Constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$5 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received and can be found on page 3 of the financial report.

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

	Alexis Viles (Chair)	
Dated:		



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF BLUE MOUNTAINS VILLAGES LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2021 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.

Trumans
Chartered Accountants

Peter Bray Partner

Dated: 17 August 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

r	Note 2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	759,22	792,123
Employee benefits expense	(8,29	(8,617)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(88,42	(93,816)
Finance costs	(12,46	(11,500)
Other expenses	(444,79	(439,559)
Surplus/(deficit) before income tax	205,23	238,631
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	205,23	238,631

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		205,239	238,631	
Other comprehensive surplus/(deficit):				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Revaluation increment	9(b)	<u>-</u>	330,280	
Total other comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	<u>-</u>	330,280	
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		205,239	568,911	
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) attributable to member of the company	:	205,239	568,911	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	7,247,292	7,470,076
Trade and other receivables Other assets	3 4	3,066 23,134	3,807 49,454
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	 -	7,273,492	7,523,337
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	12,344,494	12,231,907
Other non-current assets	4 _	135,375	116,675
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	_	12,479,869	12,348,582
TOTAL ASSETS	_	19,753,361	19,871,919
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	6	16,555	17,561
Other financial liabilities Provisions	7 8	6,832,301 43,953	7,160,913 39,460
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	6,892,809	7,217,934
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	8	5,381	4,053
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	5,381	4,053
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,898,190	7,221,987
NET ASSETS	=	12,855,171	12,649,932
EQUITY			
Reserves	9	7,207,458	7,207,458
Retained earnings	_	5,647,713	5,442,474
TOTAL EQUITY	=	12,855,171	12,649,932

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Balance at 1 July 2019 Comprehensive surplus/(deficit)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year
Other comprehensive income for the year
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit)
for the year attributable to the member
of the company
Balance at 30 June 2020

Balance at 1 July 2020
Comprehensive surplus/(deficit)
Surplus/(deficit) for the year
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit)
for the year attributable to the member
of the company
Balance at 30 June 2021

Retained	Capital revaluation	
Earnings	reserve	Total
\$	\$	\$
5,203,843	6,877,178	12,081,021
238,631	-	238,631
	330,280	330,280
238,631	330,280	568,911
5,442,474	7,207,458	12,649,932
5,442,474	7,207,458	12,649,932
205,239		205,239
205,239		205,239
5,647,713	7,207,458	12,855,171

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from residents		410,101	420,743
Payments to suppliers and employees		(532,022)	(548,256)
Interest received		97,429	170,819
Net rent received	_	20,740	20,540
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	10(b)	(3,752)	63,846
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	_	(148,431)	(176,327)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	_	(148,431)	(176,327)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from interest free loans and holding deposits		791,000	1,495,750
Repayment of interest free loans and holding deposits	<u>_</u>	(861,600)	(707,370)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	_	(70,600)	788,380
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(222,783)	675,899
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		7,470,076	6,794,177
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	10(a)	7,247,293	7,470,076
	_		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The financial statements cover Blue Mountains Villages Ltd as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Blue Mountains Villages Ltd is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 18 August 2021 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with those of previous periods unless stated otherwise.

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

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

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

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and any impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(d) for details of impairment).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost, are recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed AssetDepreciation RatePlant and equipment5% - 25%Furniture5% - 25%Motor Vehicles12.5%

The assets' 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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

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

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are not expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance accounts.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party, and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

d. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair amount less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset

e. Employee Provisions

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 before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. 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, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of accounts payable and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Contributions are made by the entity to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

f. Cash on Hand

Cash on hand equivalents includes 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 short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

g. Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from donors and any outstanding grant receipts. 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.

h. 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 Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES to suppliers.

i. Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

j. Comparative Figures

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements must be presented.

k. Accounts Payable 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 amount being normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

I. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial statements 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 estimates

(i) Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		2021 \$	2020 \$
2.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash on hand	200	200
	Term deposits	6,778,111	7,000,000
	General account	264,484	106,349
	Maintenance account	17,780	7,900
	Business cash reserve	183,373	353,282
	Cash reserve fund raising	3,344	2,345 7,470,076
		7,247,292	7,470,076
3.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	CURRENT	500	004
	Sundry debtors Goods and services tax	580 2,486	301 3,506
	Goods and services tax	3,066	3,807
4.	OTHER ASSETS		
	CURRENT		
	Accrued income	23,134	49,454
	NON-CURRENT		
	Asset under construction	135,375	116,675
5.	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
O.	Retirement units at valuation	11,210,000	11,210,000
	Property 6 Queens Rd Katoomba, at valuation	220,000	220,000
	Property 8 Queens Rd Katoomba, at valuation	200,000	200,000
	Total land and buildings	11,630,000	11,630,000
	Property 12 - 14 Queens Rd Katoomba, at valuation	525,000	525,000
	Property improvement at cost	129,490	
	Plant and equipment at cost	169,857	174,417
	Less accumulated depreciation	(142,600)	(137,471)
		27,257	36,946
	Furniture at cost	95,736	95,736
	Less accumulated depreciation	(86,179)	(83,199)
		9,557	12,537

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Motor vehicle at cost 33,873 Less accumulated amortisation (10,683)	33,873 (6,449) 27,424
Less accumulated amortisation (10.683)	
(10,000)	27 424
23,190	21,727
Total plant and equipment 714,494	601,907
Total property, plant and equipment 12,344,494	12,231,907
6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	
CURRENT	
Sundry creditors 9,309	12,720
PAYG withholding taxes payable 7,246	4,841
16,555 	17,561
7. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	
CURRENT	
Levies in advance 11,466	10,926
Interest free loans and holding deposits 6,820,835	7,149,987
6,832,301	7,160,913
8. PROVISIONS	
CURRENT	
Provision for holiday pay 25,032	24,271
Provision for long service leave 18,921	15,189
43,953	39,460
NON-CURRENT	
Provision for long service leave 5,381	4,053

9. RESERVES

(a) Capital Revaluation Reserve

The asset revaluation reserve records revaluations of non-current assets. Under certain circumstances dividends can be declared from this reserve.

(b) Analysis of Items of Other Comprehensive Income by Each

Class of Reserve:

Canital	revaluation	reserve

Revaluation increment		330,280
Movement in capital revaluation reserve	-	330,280
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	330,280

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		2021 \$	2020 \$
10.	CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
	(a) Reconciliation of cash Cash at the end of financial year as included in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash	200	200
	Cash at Bank	468,982	469,876
	Term deposits	6,778,111	7,000,000
		7,247,293	7,470,076
	(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the conciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the conciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the conciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow from operations with profit after incompared to the cash flow flow flow flow flow flow flow flow	me tax	
	Profit after income tax	205,239	238,631
	Non-cash flows in profit:		
	Depreciation	17,144	18,394
	Discount on interest free loans	(258,552)	(269,761)
	Provision for employee entitlements	5,822	8,667
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	5,187
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	742	19,932
	(Increase)/Decrease in accrued income	26,320	39,635
	Increase/(Decrease) in creditors and accruals	(1,007)	(2,399)
	Increase/(Decrease) in levies in advance	540	5,560
	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(3,752)	63,846

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Blue Mountains Villages Ltd, the directors declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 17, are in accordance with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and:
 - a. comply with the Australian Accounting Standards applicable to the company; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2021 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- 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.
Alexis Viles (Chairperson)
Dated:



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Blue Mountains Villages Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of Blue Mountains Villages Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors declaration declaration.

Directors' Responsibility 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012* (ACNC Act) and the needs of the members. The director's responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Blue Mountains Villages Limited has been prepared in accordance with Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012*, including:

- a. Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1, and Division 60 of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Regulation 2013*.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared to fulfil the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the ACNC Act. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Trumans
Chartered Accountants

Peter Bray Partner Dated:

Chatswood Office:

Suite 302, 12 Help Street Chatswood NSW 2067 Australia PO Box 5485 West Chatswood NSW 1515 Australia T 61 2 9410 6999 Katoomba Office:

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PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	2021 \$	2020 \$
	Ψ	Ψ
INCOME		
Loss on sale of non-current assets	-	(5,187)
Membership fees	80	92
Net garden fundraising	1,347	432
Interest received	71,109	131,184
Other revenue	10,269	(14,885)
Deferred management fees	258,552	269,761
Maintenance account income	397,124	384,999
Net rent received	20,740	20,540
	759,221	786,936
LESS EXPENDITURE		
Accounting and bookeeping	2,099	2,477
Advertising	-	602
Application fees	800	-
Audit fees	12,075	11,500
Bank charges	159	132
Cleaning	4,723	7,617
Computer expenses	1,572	
Depreciation	17,144	18,394
Electricity and gas	71,281	75,422
Fringe benefits tax	5,064	5,088
Furn & Equip (>\$300)	-	3,483
Furn & Equip (<\$300)	343	-
Garbage removal	8,296	8,617
Gardens and grounds	81,191	96,573
Insurance	22,025	22,349
Management	170,905	161,754
Maintenance	76,963	44,743
Motor vehicle expenses	6,656	5,411
Printing, postage and stationery	1,783	4,363
Provision for annual leave	761	5,852
Provision for long service leave	5,060	2,817
Pest control	855	-
Rates and taxes	14,582	19,476
Repairs and maintenance	30,597	41,137
Staff training and welfare	9,984	6,793
Telephone	3,664	3,705
Valuation fees	5,400	-
	553,982	548,305
NET OPERATING PROFIT	205,239	238,631
Retained Profits at the beginning of the financial year	5,442,474	5,203,843
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION	5,647,713	5,442,474
RETAINED PROFITS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	5,647,713	5,442,474