

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED

ABN 76 001 071 245

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

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**AGM MEETING TO BE HELD AT THE
CORO CLUB 20 - 26 Harward Rd Griffith NSW
Sunday 23rd October 2016 @ 11am
AGENDA**

- Apologies
- Minute Silence
- To confirm the minutes of the Annual General Meeting held Sunday 25th November 2015
- Receive reports from the Board of Directors
- To receive and consider the Balance Sheet, Statutory Profit & Loss, Statement of Cash Flows, Independent Audit Report, Auditor's Independence Declaration and associated notes.
- To elect officers in accordance with the requirements of Articles 34 (a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) of the Articles of Association of the Company.
- Resolutions

Ordinary Resolution No 1:

That pursuant to the Registered Clubs Act, the members hereby approve and agree to the Members of the Board during the twelve (12) month period preceding the 2016 Annual General Meeting receiving the following benefits and the members further acknowledge that the benefits outlined in the following subparagraphs are not available to the members generally but only to those members who are elected Directors of the Club:

- A reasonable supper and refreshments to be associated with each Board meeting of the Club;
- The reasonable cost of Directors attend the Registered Clubs Association Annual General Meeting;
- The reasonable cost of Directors attending seminars, lectures, trade displays and other similar events as may be determined by the board from time to time;
- The reasonable cost of Directors attending functions when representing the Club and at the Annual Directors/Life Members dinner;
- The reasonable cost of Directors attending other registered clubs for the purpose of viewing and assessing their facilities and the method of operation provided such attendances are approved by the Board as being necessary for the benefits of the Club

Ordinary Resolution No 2:

That pursuant to the Registered Clubs Act, the members hereby approve and agree to the following honoraria being provided to the Chairman of the Board of Directors for the twelve (12) months period preceding the 2016 Annual General Meeting as follows:

(a) Chairman \$3,000.00

Such honoraria to be paid monthly by equal instalments to the Directors.

- General Business
- Close meeting

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

DIRECTORS

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

Dino Salvestrin	Shane Davies
Colin Turner	Bradley Turner
Robert Hallam	Andrew Rowe
Tim Rand	Stephen Perlowski (appointed 25/11/2015)
Michael Clancy (resigned 25/11/2015)	John Witherspoon (appointed 25/11/2015)

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

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

In accordance with Section 300(10) of the Corporations Act particulars of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of the company's directors are as follows:

DIRECTOR	QUALIFICATIONS AND	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Dino Salvestrin	Farmer Director 8 years	President
Colin Turner	Builder Director 9 years	Vice President
Robert Hallam	Retired Director 2 years	Treasurer
Tim Rand	Salesperson Director 6 years	
Michael Clancy	Salesperson Director 3 years	
Shane Davies	Vegetation Manager Director 1 year	
Bradley Turner	Spray Painter Director 1 year	
Andrew Rowe	Solicitor Director 1 year	
Stephen Perlowski	Estimator/Sales Director <1 year	
John Witherspoon	Electrician Director <1 year	

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' REPORT

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS	ELIGIBLE	PRESENT	APOLOGY
Dino Salvestrin	12	11	1
Colin Turner	12	11	1
Michael Clancy	6	5	1
Tim Rand	12	12	0
Ashley Woolner	4	4	0
Robert Hallam	12	12	0
Shane Davies	12	5	7
Bradley Turner	12	8	4
Andrew Rowe	12	7	5
Stephen Perlowski	7	6	1
John Witherspoon	7	7	0

During the financial year there were 12 meetings.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal continuing activities of the Club is the encouragement of sport and the provision of recreational facilities for its members.

SHORT AND LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

The Board has established short and long term objectives as outlined in the Club's strategic plan which is reviewed on an annual basis. These objectives are both financial and non financial, and are aimed towards providing a comfortable and secure environment to its members that continues to meet their needs. These objectives are measured through both financial and non financial key performance indicators that have been determined relevant to the registered club industry.

STRATEGIES

To achieve its stated objectives, the company has adopted the following strategies:

The Club will encourage the development of local sports in the area and endeavour to provide sponsorship and other assistance to local sports clubs. This will enable them to achieve their objective of supporting local sports clubs.

The Club will ensure staff are appropriately trained and always courteous to patrons. This will assist the Club in achieving its objective of providing excellent customer service. In addition, by ensuring staff are trained the Club's objectives of practicing responsible service of alcohol and conduct of gambling can be achieved.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company measures its own performance through the use of both quantitative and qualitative benchmarks. The benchmarks are used by the directors to assess the financial sustainability of the company and whether the company's short-term and long-term objectives are being achieved.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT


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 \$1 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2016, the total amount that the members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$3,623 (2015: \$3,260).

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION


The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 8 of the financial report.

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

Director


Dino Salvestrin

Director


Colin Turner

Dated this 29 day of September 2016

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of The Coro Club Limited, the directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 24, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.
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 
Dino Salvestrin

Director 
Colin Turner

Dated this 29 day of September 2016

Coro Club 2016 Treasurer's Report

Dear Members, it is much pleasure to deliver my report for year ending 2016.

The Club has made a profit of \$22,896.00 for the year.

Much credit goes to our Manager Roly Zappacosta and his staff for this achievement

This year the Club has made many improvements to facilities in the Club, New Ladies Toilets, Painting, Ceiling replacement, Relocation of the TAB room, new cash tills, Sign in Machine for visitors, also the electronic Bingo system, and our new Courtesy Bus

We also have given financial support to

Coro Cougars Cricket Club
West Soccer Club
Griffith Hockey Association
Yenda Blueheelers Football Club
Cystic Fibrosis

Our Motel continues to be popular with an occupancy rates over 80% for 2016.

The Board has kept costs to a minimum but if supply costs increase the Board will increase it.

We all look forward to 2017 financial year with members support to continue to provide more improvements to the Club for members

Thanking you all
Robert Hallam
Treasurer 2016

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE CORO CLUB LIMITED**

PinnacleHPC Pty Ltd
ABN 15 866 782 108

Principals

John P Keenan CPA
Morris G Massarotto CPA
Graeme J Lyons CA
Geoffrey M Marin CPA
Allan J Andrezza CA
Angela C Favell CPA
John P Farronato CA

Consultant

Frank S Sergi CPA

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of The Coro Club Limited (the company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, 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.

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 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 judgment, 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 controls 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 to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. 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.

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

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of The Coro Club Limited, would be in the same terms as if given to the directors as at the time of the auditor's report.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report of The Coro Club Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to the Statement of Financial Position on page 10 in the financial report, which indicates that, as at 30 June 2016, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$186,087. This condition indicates the possible existence of uncertainty that may cast doubt about the company's ability to pay its short term liabilities if current and projected cashflow were not realised.

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Email: info@pinnaclehpc.com.au

Griffith - UBC Building
Level 1, 147-153 Yambill Street, Griffith NSW 2680
Page 6 Phone: 02 6969 4600 Fax: 02 6962 7429
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PO Box 1467, Griffith NSW 2680
Web: www.pinnaclehpc.com.au

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE CORO CLUB LIMITED

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling of the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

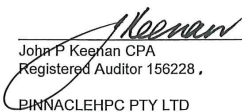
PinnacleHPC Pty Ltd
ABN 15 866 782 108

Principals

John P Keenan CPA
Morris G Massarotto CPA
Graeme J Lyons CA
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Allan J Andreazza CPA
Angela C Favell CPA
John P Farronato CA

Consultant

Frank S Sergi CPA


John P Keenan CPA
Registered Auditor 156228.

PINNACLEHPC PTY LTD

Dated this 29 day of September 2016

Principals

John P Keenan CPA
Morris G Massarotto CPA
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Allan J Andreazza CPA
Angela C Favell CPA
John P Farronato CA

Consultant

Frank S Sergi CPA

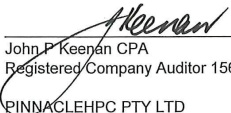
**THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER
SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001**

**TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE CORO CLUB LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016 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.


John P Keenan CPA
Registered Company Auditor 156228

PINNACLEHPC PTY LTD
135 Yambil Street Griffith NSW 2680

Dated this 29 day of September 2016

Griffith - Centrepont Building

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THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	2	2,212,940	2,116,493
Employee benefits expense	3	(741,361)	(777,197)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(197,854)	(188,304)
Finance costs	3	(10,103)	(11,941)
Other expenses	3	<u>(1,240,727)</u>	<u>(1,150,929)</u>
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		22,896	(11,878)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year		<u><u>22,896</u></u>	<u><u>(11,878)</u></u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>22,896</u></u>	<u><u>(11,878)</u></u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		<u><u>22,896</u></u>	<u><u>(11,878)</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	94,803	94,792
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	20,411	15,441
Inventories on hand	6	26,255	30,975
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		141,469	141,208
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	2,477,850	2,445,596
Intangibles	8	344,000	344,000
Other non-current assets	9	14,000	14,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,835,850	2,803,596
TOTAL ASSETS		2,977,319	2,944,803
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	10	160,853	242,013
Loans	11	3,241	38,889
Provisions for employee benefits	12	41,868	44,730
Lease liabilities	13	121,595	54,934
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		327,557	380,566
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loans	11	79,436	3,241
Provisions for employee benefits	12	8,257	17,335
Lease liabilities	13	30,674	35,161
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		118,367	55,737
TOTAL LIABILITIES		445,923	436,303
NET ASSETS		2,531,396	2,508,500
EQUITY			
Retained profits		2,531,396	2,508,500
TOTAL EQUITY		2,531,396	2,508,500

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Total
Balance at 1 July 2014		2,520,378	-	2,520,378
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year attributable to members		(11,878)	-	(11,878)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Prior year adjustment		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members		(11,878)	-	(11,878)
Balance at 30 June 2015		2,508,500	-	2,508,500
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year attributable to members		22,896	-	22,896
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Prior year adjustment		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to members		22,896		22,896
Balance at 30 June 2016		2,531,396	-	2,531,396

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,199,218	2,137,785
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,057,548)	(1,842,926)
Interest received		5	3
Finance costs		(10,103)	(11,941)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>131,572</u>	<u>176,352</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		9,091	8,000
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(231,652)	(126,834)
Net cash provided by investing activities		<u>(222,561)</u>	<u>(118,834)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		190,877	-
Repayment of borrowings		(99,877)	(123,802)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>91,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash held		11	40,285
Cash at beginning of financial year		<u>94,792</u>	<u>54,507</u>
Cash at end of financial year	4	<u>94,803</u>	<u>94,792</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The financial statements cover The Coro Club Limited as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Coro Club Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 29/09/2016 by the directors of the company.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals 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.

Accounting Policies

(a) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery of goods to customers.

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

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

Subscription income is recognised in the year in which it is received.

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

(b) Inventories

Inventories consist of beer, wine, spirits and soft drinks. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration are measured at the current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.

(c) 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 any impairment losses.

Freehold Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

The directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to the fair value.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets shall be recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

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. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probably 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 in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed for 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 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:

Land and Buildings	2.50% - 10.00%
Plant and Machinery	2.50% - 40.00%
Plant and Equipment Under Lease	12.5% - 25%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

The entity holds poker machine licences either acquired through a past business combination or granted for no consideration by the NSW government. AIFRS requires that licences outside of a pre-AIFRS transition business combination be recognised initially at its fair value as at the date it was granted with a corresponding adjustment to profit and loss to recognise the grant immediately as income. Until new gaming legislation taking effect in April 2002 allowing poker machine licences to be traded for the first time, the entity has determined the fair value at grant date for licences granted pre April 2002 to be zero. Licences granted to the entity post April 2002 are initially recognised at fair value. The entity has determined that the fair market for poker machine licences does not meet the definition of an active market and consequently licences recognised will not be revalued each year.

(d) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the entity, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recognising an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(e) 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 (i.e. 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 recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost, using the effective interest rate 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 CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

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 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 value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

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

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either 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 value 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 financial assets

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 expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(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 each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets will be deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of the occurrence of one or more events (a 'loss event'), 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 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 to 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 financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, indications that they will enter into 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 undertaken all possible measures of recovery, if the management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the writing 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 expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, which is extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of the consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the entity reviews the carrying value 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 it and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable value is recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an assets class, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the class of assets belong.

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

(g) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period.

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

(h) 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 short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(i) Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts receivable from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. 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.

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

(j) Goods and Services Tax

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 to suppliers.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity 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.

(l) Comparative Figures

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

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

(m) Accounts Payable and Other Payables

Accounts payable 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.

(n) 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.

(o) Not-For-Profit Status

Under AIFRS, there are requirements that apply specifically to not-for-profit entities that are not consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Requirements. The Club has analysed its purpose, objectives and operating philosophy and determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently, where appropriate, the Club has elected to apply options and exemptions within AIFRS that are applicable to not-for-profit entities.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
ABN 76 001 071 245

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016	2015
2 REVENUE		
Operating activities of the company:		
Sales revenue	758,025	638,600
Gaming revenue	917,282	921,110
Subscriptions and nominations	6,935	7,851
Interest received 2(a)	5	3
Other revenue	521,946	541,354
	<u>2,204,194</u>	<u>2,108,918</u>

(a) All interest received is from other corporations.

Non-operating activities:

Proceeds from sale of non-current assets	8,746	7,574
	<u>8,746</u>	<u>7,574</u>
Total revenue	<u>2,212,940</u>	<u>2,116,493</u>

3 PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax has been determined after:

Expenses:

Administration	588,791	535,404
Entertainment	209,809	137,484
Cost of goods sold	442,127	478,041
	<u>1,240,727</u>	<u>1,150,929</u>

Employee costs	753,301	779,163
Provision for employee entitlements	(11,941)	(1,966)
	<u>741,361</u>	<u>777,197</u>

Borrowing costs 3(a)	10,103	11,941
Depreciation & amortisation	197,854	188,304

Total expenses from ordinary activities	<u>2,190,044</u>	<u>2,128,371</u>
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Non-operating activities:

Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	-	-
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(a) All borrowing costs are payable to other corporations.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016	2015
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	94,803	94,792
	94,803	94,792

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 on hand	25,300	31,345
Cash at bank - Westpac Cheque Account	36,933	50,662
Cash at bank - ANZ Cheque Account	31,070	11,285
Cash at bank - Ebet Trust Account	1,500	1,500
	94,803	94,792

5 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER DEBTORS

Trade debtors	7,088	7,348
Other debtors	13,324	8,092
	20,411	15,441

(i) Credit Risk - Accounts Receivable and Other Debtors

The company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables.

The following table details the company's accounts receivable and other debtors exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

	Accounts receivable 2016	2015	Other debtors 2016	2015
Gross amount				
Past due and impaired				
< 30	2,610	4,045	13,324	8,092
31 - 60	3,553	940	-	-
61 - 90	29	924	-	-
> 90	896	1,439	-	-
	7,088	7,348	13,324	8,092

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016	2015
6 INVENTORIES ON HAND		
Inventory at cost	26,255	30,975
	26,255	30,975
7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land and buildings		
Freehold land at cost:	635,752	635,752
Total land	635,752	635,752
Buildings at cost:		
- cost value in 2013	1,932,805	1,898,606
Less accumulated depreciation	(677,888)	(634,746)
Total buildings	1,254,917	1,263,860
Total land and buildings	1,890,669	1,899,612
Plant and Equipment		
Plant & equipment at cost	1,908,398	1,716,645
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,414,223)	(1,310,183)
	494,175	406,462
Leased assets	282,753	282,753
Less accumulated depreciation	(189,747)	(143,231)
	93,006	139,522
Total plant and equipment	587,181	545,984
Total property, plant and equipment	2,477,850	2,445,596

Movement in Carrying Amounts

2016	Land and Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Leased Assets	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,899,612	406,462	139,522	2,445,596
Additions at cost	34,199	197,453	-	231,652
Disposals	-	1,544	-	1,544
	1,933,811	602,371	139,522	2,675,704
Depreciation expense	(43,142)	(108,196)	(46,516)	(197,854)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,890,669	494,175	93,006	2,477,850

(a) Land

Under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, the company is required to distinguish between its core and non-core property.

(b) Core & Non-Core Property

Pursuant to Section 41J(2) of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976*, for the financial year ended 30 June 2016:

- (a) all property held by the company is to be classified as core property; and
- (b) the company does not hold any non-core property.

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016	2015
8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Poker Machines Entitlements - at cost	344,000	344,000
	344,000	344,000
Directors determined to value poker machiner entitlements at cost.		
9 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
TAB Security Deposit	5,000	5,000
Griffith CC - Water Bond, Motel	9,000	9,000
	14,000	14,000
10 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payables	120,898	177,880
Accrued charges	25,241	31,616
Other creditors	5,912	7,551
PAYG Withholding payable	7,537	24,663
ATO Integrated Client Account	1,265	304
10(a)	160,853	242,013
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Accounts and other payables		
- Total current	160,853	242,013
- Total non-current	-	-
	160,853	242,013
11 LOANS		
Current	3,241	38,889
Non-current	79,436	3,241
	82,677	42,130
12 PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Current	41,868	44,730
Non-current	8,257	17,335
	50,125	62,065

THE CORO CLUB LIMITED
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016	2015
13 CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS		
Current	121,595	54,934
Non-current	30,674	35,161
	<u>152,269</u>	<u>90,095</u>
(a) Finance Lease Commitments		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	122,567	59,153
- later than 12 months but not later than 5 years	30,674	36,132
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	<u>153,241</u>	<u>95,285</u>
Less future finance charges	(972)	(5,190)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>152,269</u>	<u>90,095</u>

14 RELATED PARTIES

Key Management Personnel

Colin Turner Building - construction and repairs (\$8,135.45)

These services which have totalled \$8,135.45 have been rendered in the ordinary course of business on normal terms and conditions.

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