MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB
A.B.N 71 534 190 089

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB
A.B.N 71 534 190 089

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report on MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

1. General information

Information on directors

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

P.J. Gillieron

Qualifications	Principal Property Advisor Master of Business (Property), Associate of the Australian Property Institute Graduate Diploma of Accounting, Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants.
Experience	24 Years Club Director
Special responsibilities	President/Chair

B.C. Allan

Qualifications	Bachelor of Business (Accounting), member CPA
Experience	14 years on GIVRC Board as Assistant Treasurer
Special responsibilities	Vice-President (Resigned May 2016)

R.L. Johnson

Qualifications	Bachelor of Electronic and Communications Engineering (RMIT)
Experience	Member of GIVRC Board

A. Sucevic

Qualifications	Bachelor of Engineering (Electronics and Computer Systems)
Experience	Member of the GIVRC Board
Special responsibilities	Hon. Secretary (Resigned May 2016)

R. Chawla

Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Registered Tax Agent
Experience	Ex-board member (and Treasurer) at the Australian India Business Council. Director at RCB Advisors
Special responsibilities	Treasurer

M. Calder

Qualifications	Bachelor of Business (Accounting) Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
Experience	Manager, Business Solutions, RSM Bird Cameron with over 10 years experience
Special responsibilities	Assistant Treasurer (Resigned May 2016)

R. Cleland

Qualifications	Professional dentist
Experience	Member of the GIVRC Board
Special responsibilities	Assistant Secretary (Resigned May 2016)

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Information on directors

M. Verbeek	
Qualifications	Clinical trained in Critical Care, Graduate Diploma in Business Management, Masters of Business Management
Experience	18 years working in both public and private sectors throughout Australia and New Zealand.
Special responsibilities	Director (Resigned May 2016)
T. Lo	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing)
Experience	9 years working at NAB, currently a Associate Director within Corporate Transaction Solutions at NAB.
Special responsibilities	Director
C. P. Kachel	
Qualifications	Tennis Australia High Performance Coach
Experience	Former AIS Head Coach - 12 years
Special responsibilities	Director (Appointed 4 June 2016)
Current Role	Clay Court Development Manager Tennis Australia
Board Responsibilities	Maintenance Component
C. Mukerjea	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Economics Post Graduate Diploma in Marketing Management
Experience	10 years as General Manager of UTC Fire & Security, the Australian arm of a Global Multi National business 15 years as Committee member of the MCC Tennis Section including 3 years as Chairman.
Special responsibilities	Deputy Chair (Appointed 4 June 2016)
J. Dymond	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Arts (Honours)/ Bachelor of Law
Experience	Lawyer for 8 years, Associate for 3 years Member of Committee of MCC Tennis Section for 10 years
Special responsibilities	Secretary (Appointed 4 June 2016)
B. R. Ellwood	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce Level 2, Derivatives accredited (ADA2)
Experience	Member of MCC Tennis Section (7 years)
Special responsibilities	Treasurer (temporary) (Appointed 4 June 2016)

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

Principal activities

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Principal activities

The principal activity of MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club during the financial year was to provide and facilitate the opportunity for members of the club to participate in the sporting game of tennis.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Short term objectives

The Company's short term objectives are to:

– Increase membership across all categories

– Increase coaching numbers

– Increase competition participation in all categories

– Maintain the Club’s facilities at the highest possible standard

Long term objectives

The Company's long term objectives are to:

– Fund and undertake a continuing capital works program to ensure that the Club’s facilities are at the highest standard

– Continue to maintain relationships with the peak associations in tennis, e.g. Tennis Australia, Tennis Victoria

– Continue to provide sustainable member services at an affordable level.

Strategy for achieving the objectives

To achieve these objectives, the Company has adopted the following strategies:

– Agreed on the terms and conditions for a new 3-year management agreement with VIDA Tennis.

– Promote and support “open days” in conjunction with Tennis Victoria

– Maintain affiliation with Tennis Victoria and other tennis associations

– Improve communications with club members

– Continue to make the Club’s facilities available to tennis associations, educational institutions and to the public

Members guarantee

MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club is a company limited by guarantee. In the event of, and for the purpose of winding

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DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Members guarantee

up of the company, the amount capable of being called up from each members and any person or association who ceased to be a member in the year prior to the winding up, is limited to $ 4.20 for members that are corporations and $4.20 for all other members, subject to the provisions of the company's constitution.

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DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 25, 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 31 December 2016 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.

2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity 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 ....
P.J. Gillleron

Director ....
R. Chawla

Dated 02 May 2017

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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Australia

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2016, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S. WONG
Partner
Melbourne: 2 May 2017

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB
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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue	2	165,840	155,178
Funds Received from merger with MCC Tennis Section		173,462	-
Employee benefits expense		(1,073)	(557)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(46,797)	(47,063)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(13,092)	(6,132)
Services		(18,094)	(11,146)
Administration		(131,471)	(94,779)
Competition and tournament expenses		(42,511)	(33,995)
Repairs and maintenance		(38,006)	(39,411)
Profit before income tax		48,258	(77,905)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		48,258	(77,905)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Other comprehensive income	4	1,710	144
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,710	144
Total comprehensive income for the year		49,968	(77,761)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	206,468	107,483
Trade and other receivables	6	7,072	3,980
Other assets	8	4,785	5,032
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		218,325	116,495
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,009,486	1,056,055
Other assets	8	57,700	53,449
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,067,186	1,109,504
TOTAL ASSETS		1,285,511	1,225,999
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	26,146	16,602
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		26,146	16,602
TOTAL LIABILITIES		26,146	16,602
NET ASSETS		1,259,365	1,209,397
EQUITY			
Reserves		1,221,908	1,220,198
Retained earnings		37,457	(10,801)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,259,365	1,209,397

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2016

	Retained Earnings	General Reserves	Financial Assets Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 January 2016	(10,801)	74,058	1,140	1,145,000	1,209,397
Gain attributable to members of the entity	48,258	-	-	-	48,258
Revaluation Increment of available for sale investment	-	-	1,710	-	1,710
Balance at 31 December 2016	37,457	74,058	2,850	1,145,000	1,259,365

2015

	Retained Earnings	General Reserves	Financial Assets Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at January 1, 2015	67,104	74,058	996	1,145,000	1,287,158
Loss attributable to members of the entity	(77,905)	-	-	-	(77,905)
Revaluation Increment of available for sale investment	-	-	144	-	144
Balance at 31 December 2015	(10,801)	74,058	1,140	1,145,000	1,209,397

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 $	2015 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from members and visitors		163,048	157,100
Payments to suppliers and employees		(240,875)	(184,162)
Interest received		3,167	3,768
Funds received from MCC Tennis Section		173,462	-
Net cash used in operating activities	16	98,802	(23,294)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		411	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(228)	(1,219)
Purchase of available-for-sale investments		-	(10,000)
Net cash used by investing activities		183	(11,219)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		98,985	(34,513)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		107,483	141,996
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	5	206,468	107,483

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements are for as an individual entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee.

The functional and presentation currency of is Australian dollars.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a). Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements 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.

(b). Comparative Amounts

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

(c). Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(d). Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the Company are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. 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 of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of 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.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(e). Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.

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

(f). Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(g). Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable.

Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Leasehold Improvements

Leasehold Improvements are measured using the revaluation model.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(g). Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant, Equipment and Furnishings

Plant, equipment and furnishings are measured using the cost model.

Plant, equipment furnishings 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.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation/amortisation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Plant, Equipment and Furnishings	20%
Leasehold improvements	4%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(h). Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is the equivalent to 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 are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h). Financial instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. 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:

(a) the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;

(b) less principal repayments;

(c) plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and

(d) less any reduction for impairment.

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 in profit or loss.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period for held-to-maturity assets.

The Company does not designate any interest as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(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.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h). Financial instruments

(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.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting year.

(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.

Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be realised within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which will be classified as current assets.

If during the period the Company sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held-to-maturity investments before maturity, the entire held-to-maturity investments category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be 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.

Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fees payable on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(h). Financial instruments

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

(vii) Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(viii) Available-for-sale financial assets

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

(i). Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the Company determines whether there is an evidence of an impairment indicator for non-financial assets.

Where this indicator exists and regardless for goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets not yet available for use, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

Where assets do not operate independently of other assets, the recoverable amount of the relevant cash-generating unit (CGU) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss, except for goodwill.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(j). 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.

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, on demand deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(k). New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2014) and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).
31 December 2018

These Standards will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the provisions on hedge accounting) and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments, and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

Impacts on the reported financial position and performance have not yet been determined.

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers
AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15
AASB 2015–8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective date of AASB 15
31 December 2018

AASB 15 introduces a five step process for revenue recognition with the core principle of the new Standard being for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accounting policy changes will arise in timing of revenue recognition, treatment of contracts costs and contracts which contain a financing element. AASB 15 will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements.

The changes in revenue recognition requirements in AASB 15 may cause changes to the timing and amount of revenue recorded in the financial statements as well as additional disclosures. The impact of AASB 15 has not yet been quantified.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(k). New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

IFRS 16 Leases
31 December 2019

IFRS 16 will cause the majority of leases of an entity to be brought onto the statement of financial position. There are limited exceptions relating to short-term leases and low value assets which may remain off-balance sheet.
The calculation of the lease liability will take into account appropriate discount rates, assumptions about lease term and increases in lease payments.
A corresponding right to use asset will be recognised which will be amortised over the term of the lease.
Rent expense will no longer be shown, the profit and loss impact of the leases will be through amortisation and interest charges.

The impact of IFRS 16 has not yet been quantified. Interest and amortisation expense will increase and rental expense will decrease.

2 Revenue and Other Income

Revenue from continuing operations

Finance income includes all interest-related income, other than those arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The following amounts have been included in the finance income line in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the reporting periods presented:

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Sales revenue		
- Subscripitions	45,080	44,131
- Other	115,052	105,381
	160,132	149,512
Finance income		
- Interest	3,167	3,768
Other revenue		
- other trading revenue	2,541	1,898
Total Revenue	165,840	155,178

3 Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Other expenses:		
- Amortisation - Leasehold improvements	45,800	45,800
- Depreciation - Plant and equipment	454	321
- Depreciation - Furnishings	543	942
Total depreciation and amortisation	46,797	47,063

4 Investment revenue and other investment income

	2016	2015
	$	$
Asset Revaluation - Vanguard (Current Year)	2,850	1,140
less Asset Revaluation - Vanguard (Prior year)	(1,140)	(996)
Total Investment Gain	1,710	144

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016	2015
Cash at bank and on hand	206,468	107,483
	206,468	107,483

6 Trade and other receivables

	2016	2015
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	4,847	24
GST receivable	2,225	3,956
Total current trade and other receivables	7,072	3,980

7 Property, plant and equipment

	2016	2015
Plant and equipment		
At cost	21,822	21,594
Accumulated depreciation	(20,364)	(19,910)
Total plant and equipment	1,458	1,684
Furnishings		
At cost	34,974	34,974
Accumulated depreciation	(34,546)	(34,003)
Total office equipment	428	971
Leasehold improvements		
Leasehold improvements - at independent valuation	1,145,000	1,145,000
Accumulated depreciation	(137,400)	(91,600)
Total improvements	1,007,600	1,053,400
Total property, plant and equipment	1,009,486	1,056,055

7 Property, plant and equipment

a. Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and Equipment	Furnishings	Leasehold improvements - at independent valuation	Total
	$	$	$	$
Year ended 31 December 2016				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,684	972	1,053,400	1,056,056
Additions at cost	228	-	-	228
Depreciation expense	(454)	(544)	(45,800)	(46,798)
Balance at the end of the year	1,458	428	1,007,600	1,009,486
Year ended 31 December 2015				
Balance at the beginning of the year	903	1,797	1,099,200	1,101,900
Additions at cost	1,102	117	-	1,219
Depreciation expense	(321)	(942)	(45,800)	(47,063)
Balance at the end of the year	1,684	972	1,053,400	1,056,056

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Other non-financial assets

	2016	2015
	$	$
CURRENT		
Prepaid expense	2,960	2,960
Inventory	1,825	2,072
	4,785	5,032
NON-CURRENT		
Investment	57,700	53,449

9 Trade and other payables

	2016	2015
CURRENT		
Prepaid subscriptions	988	2,005
Accruals	25,158	14,597
	26,146	16,602

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

10 Capital and Leasing Commitments

Leasehold

	2016	2015
Minimum lease payments:		
- not later than one year	57,558	57,446
- between one year and five years	347,712	347,035
- later than five years	812,358	870,592
Minimum lease payments	1,217,628	1,275,073
Present value of minimum lease payments	1,217,628	1,275,073

11 Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The Company does not speculate in financial assets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Market risk - currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payables

Objectives, policies and processes

Risk management is carried out by the Company's risk management committee under the delegated power from the Board of Directors. The Finance Manager has primary responsibility for the development of relevant policies and procedures to mitigate the risk exposure of the Company, these policies and procedures are then approved by the risk management committee and tabled at the board meeting following their approval.

Specific information regarding the mitigation of each financial risk to which the Company is exposed is provided below.

11 Financial Risk Management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital and the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

At the reporting date, these reports indicate that the Company expected to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances and will not need to draw down any of the financing facilities.

Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from listed investments held by the Company and classified as available-for-sale on the statement of financial position.

Equity instruments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes and the Company does not actively trade these investments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The utilisation of credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by line management. Customers who subsequently fail to meet their credit terms are required to make purchases on a prepayment basis until creditworthiness can be re-established.

Management considers that all the financial assets that are not impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality, including those that are past due.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The class of assets described as 'trade and other receivables' is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Company.

11 Financial Risk Management

Credit Risk continued

The Company does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

There are no balances within trade receivables that contain assets that are not impaired and are past due. It is expected that these balances will be received when due.

12 Remuneration of Auditors

	2016	2015
	$	$
Remuneration of the auditor, MSI Ragg Weir, for:		
- Auditors remuneration	2,100	2,100

13 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets

Net Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are similar to the carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

14 Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2016 (December 31, 2015:None).

15 Related Parties

Key management personnel

The names of the personal who were directors of the club during the year are listed in the directors' report. The directors receive no remuneration.

During the financial year, the directors had the following types of transactions with the club, where applicable:

- Payment of annual fees
- Payment of rental items
- Use of facilities

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions nomore favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

16 Cash Flow Information

Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities:

	2016 $	2015 $
Loss for the year	48,258	(77,905)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	45,800	45,800
- depreciation	997	1,263
- Investment distributions reinvested	(2,952)	(2,309)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,092)	3,174
- decrease in other assets	247	4,742
- increase in trade and other payables	9,544	1,941
Cashflow from operations	98,802	(23,294)

17 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB
A.B.N 71 534 190 089

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Other items

Significant changes in state of affairs

As of July 1, 2016, Glen Iris Valley Recreation Club had merged with the MCC Tennis Section, changing its name to MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club. Pursuant to the agreement made, MCC Tennis Section ceased to exist and transferred its Assets to MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club amounting to $173,462.

Meetings of directors

During the financial year, 12 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
P.J. Gillieron	12	10
A. Sucevic	12	10
R.L. Johnson	12	10
M.Calder	5	4
B.C. Allan	5	3
R. Chawla	12	9
R. Cleland	5	5
M. Verbeek	5	5
T. Lo	12	10
C. P. Kachel	7	5
C. Mukerjea	7	5
J. Dymond	7	4
B. R. Ellwood	7	5

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial report.

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

Director: ....
P.J. Gillieron

Director: ....
R. Chawla

Dated 02 May 2017

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of , which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

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.

In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We 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 for the purpose of expressing 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 qualified audit opinion.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

It is not practicable for the company to establish total control over income from its activities and funds from the MCC Tennis Section prior to entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit relating to such income was limited to the amounts recorded in the accounting records.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph:

(a) the financial report of is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S.WONG
Partner
Melbourne: 2 May 2017