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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report on MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

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:

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	President/Chair
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	Deputy Chair and Treasurer
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
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, ex-President and Chair
Special responsibilities	Director
R.L. Johnson	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Electronic and Communications Engineering (RMIT)
Experience	Member of GIVRC Board
Special responsibilities	Director
T. Lo	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing)
Experience	Working at Westpac as Business Development Manager, Global Transaction Services. Previously worked at NAB for 9 years as an Associate Director within their Corporate Transaction Solutions.
Special responsibilities	Director

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

Information on directors

C. P. Kachel	
Qualifications	Tennis Australia High Performance Coach
Experience	Former AIS Head Coach - 12 years
Special responsibilities	Director
Current role	Clay Court Development Manager Tennis Australia
Board Responsibilities	Maintenance Component
B. R. Ellwood	
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce Level 2, Derivatives accredited (ADA2)
Experience	Member of MCC Tennis Section (7 years)
Special responsibilities	Treasurer (temporary) (Resigned June 2017)
M. Bradbury	
Qualifications	Completed studies in Organisational Behaviour
Experience	Over 20 years experience in Operational Customer Service / Contact Centre environments in 2 x Federal Government Departments (AEC and ATO) Currently in a Team Leader role with the ATO Certified Tennis Australia Chair Umpire and officiate at the Australian Open
Special responsibilities	Director (appointed July 2017)

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 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

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

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

At 31 December 2017 the collective liability of members was $ NIL (2016: $ NIL).

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT
31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Other items

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	12
R.L. Johnson	12	11
R. Chawla	12	10
T. Lo	12	10
C.P. Kachel	12	8
C. Mukerjea	12	10
J. Dymond	12	10
B. R. Ellwood	6	4
M. Bradbury	7	4

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, for the year ended 31 December 2017 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: ....
C. Mukerjea

Director: ....
R. Chawla

Dated 12.04.2018

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

Level 2
108 Power Street
Hawthorn Victoria
Australia

T +613 9819 4011
F +613 9819 6780
W raggweir.com.au
E info@raggweir.com.au

Postal Address: PO Box 325 Hawthorn Victoria 3122

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

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2017, 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: 12 April 2018

A member of msi Global Alliance
Independent legal & accounting firms

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	2	270,812	165,840
Funds Received from merger with MCC Tennis Section		-	173,462
Employee benefits expense		(564)	(1,073)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(47,446)	(46,797)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(24,157)	(13,092)
Services		(18,336)	(18,094)
Administration		(100,374)	(131,471)
Competition and tournament expenses		(47,437)	(42,511)
Repairs and maintenance		(56,439)	(38,006)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(23,941)	48,258
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(23,941)	48,258
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Other comprehensive income	2	247	1,710
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		(23,694)	49,968

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	192,099	206,468
Trade and other receivables	5	23,923	7,072
Other assets	7	12,009	4,785
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		228,031	218,325
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	966,662	1,009,486
Other assets	7	63,092	57,700
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,029,754	1,067,186
TOTAL ASSETS		1,257,785	1,285,511
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	22,114	26,146
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		22,114	26,146
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		22,114	26,146
NET ASSETS		1,235,671	1,259,365
EQUITY			
Reserves		1,222,155	1,221,908
Retained earnings		13,516	37,457
		1,235,671	1,259,365
TOTAL EQUITY		1,235,671	1,259,365

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2017

	Retained Earnings	General Reserves	Financial Assets Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 January 2017	37,457	74,058	2,850	1,145,000	1,259,365
Loss attributable to members of the entity	(23,941)	-	-	-	(23,941)
Revaluation Increment of available for sale investment	-	-	247	-	247
Balance at 31 December 2017	13,516	74,058	3,097	1,145,000	1,235,671

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

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from members and visitors		204,077	158,608
Payments to suppliers and employees		(266,913)	(240,875)
Interest received		1,071	3,167
Funds received from MCC Tennis Section		52,018	177,902
Net cash used in operating activities	15	(9,747)	98,802
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments		-	411
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,622)	(228)
Net cash used by investing activities		(4,622)	183
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		(14,369)	98,985
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		206,468	107,483
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	192,099	206,468

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

The functional and presentation currency of MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

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.

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 rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
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 an indicator exists and regardless for 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2014) and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).	1 January 2018	Significant revisions to the classification and measurement of financial assets, reducing the number of categories and simplifying the measurement choices, including the removal of impairment testing of assets measured at fair value. The amortised cost model is available for debt assets meeting both business model and cash flow characteristics tests. All investments in equity instruments using AASB 9 are to be measured at fair value. Amends measurement rules for financial liabilities that the entity elects to measure at fair value through profit and loss. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income.	Impacts on the reported financial position and performance have not yet been determined.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(k) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and associated Amending Standards	1 January 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.
AASB16 Leases (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019)	1 January 2019	AASB 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 AASB 16 has not yet been quantified. Interest and amortisation expense will increase and rental expense will decrease.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Revenue and Other Comprehensive Income

Revenue from continuing operations

	2017 $	2016 $
Sales revenue		
- Revenue	210,110	155,692
Finance income		
- Interest	1,071	3,167
Other revenue		
- funds from MCC Tennis Section	52,018	4,440
- other revenue	7,613	2,541
	59,631	6,981
Total Revenue	270,812	165,840
Investment revenue and other investment income		
- Asset Revaluation - Vanguard investment (Current year)	3,097	2,850
- Less: Asset Revaluation - Vanguard investment (Prior year)	(2,850)	(1,140)
Total Investment gain	247	1,710

3. Result for the Year

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

	2017 $	2016 $
Other expenses:		
Amortisation - Leasehold improvements	45,800	45,800
Depreciation - Plant and equipment	1,137	454
Depreciation - Furnishings	509	543
Total depreciation and amortisation	47,446	46,797

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank and on hand	192,099	206,468
	192,099	206,468

5. Trade and other receivables

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	18,304	4,847
Sundry Debtors	7,375	-
GST receivable	(1,756)	2,225
Total current trade and other receivables	23,923	7,072

6. Property, plant and equipment

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017 $	2016 $
Plant and equipment		
At cost	26,200	21,822
Accumulated depreciation	(21,501)	(20,364)
Total plant and equipment	4,699	1,458
Office equipment		
At cost	35,218	34,974
Accumulated depreciation	(35,055)	(34,546)
Total office equipment	163	428
Leasehold Improvements		
At independent valuation	1,145,000	1,145,000
Accumulated depreciation	(183,200)	(137,400)
Total leasehold improvements	961,800	1,007,600
Total plant and equipment	966,662	1,009,486
Total property, plant and equipment	966,662	1,009,486

(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 2017				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,458	428	1,007,600	1,009,486
Additions at cost	4,378	244	-	4,622
Depreciation expense	(1,137)	(509)	(45,800)	(47,446)
Balance at the end of the year	4,699	163	961,800	966,662
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

7. Other assets

	2017 $	2016 $
CURRENT		
Prepaid expense	8,580	2,960
Inventory	3,429	1,825
	12,009	4,785
NON-CURRENT		
Investment (available for sale)	63,092	57,700

8. Trade and other payables

Current		
Prepaid subscriptions/membership/income	-	988
Accruals	22,114	25,158
	22,114	26,146

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

9. Capital and Leasing Commitments

Leasehold

Minimum lease payments:		
- not later than one year	61,454	57,558
- between one year and five years	371,248	347,712
- later than five years	803,480	812,358
Minimum lease payments	1,236,182	1,217,628
Present value of minimum lease payments	1,236,182	1,217,628

10. 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 Treasurer 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.

10. 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.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms are considered to be of high credit quality.

10. 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.

11. Remuneration of Auditors

	2017	2016
	$	$
Remuneration of the auditor, MSI Ragg Weir, for:		
- Auditors remuneration	2,300	2,100

12. 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

13. Contingencies

In the opinion of the Directors, the Company did not have any contingencies at 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: None).

14. 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 no more favourable than those available to other persons unless otherwise stated.

15. Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

	2017	2016
	$	$
Profit/(loss) for the year	(23,941)	48,258
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- amortisation	45,800	45,800
- depreciation	1,646	997
- investment distributions received	(5,145)	(2,952)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(16,851)	(3,092)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(7,224)	247
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(4,032)	9,544
Cashflows from operations	(9,747)	98,802

16. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

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

17. Company Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:

The MCC Glen Iris Valley Recreation Club
270 High Street Rd
MOUNT WAVERLEY VIC 3149

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

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company 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 2017 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 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 ....

C. Mukerjea

Director ....

R. Chawla

Dated 12.04.2018

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

Level 2
108 Power Street
Hawthorn Victoria
Australia

T +613 9819 4011
F +613 9819 6780
W raggweir.com.au
E info@raggweir.com.au

Postal Address: PO Box 325 Hawthorn Victoria 3122

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial report of MCC Glen Iris Valley Tennis Club (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial report of the Company 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 2017 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 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 was limited to the amounts recorded in the accounting records.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

A member of
msi Global Alliance
Independent legal & accounting firms

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

msi RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

Level 2
108 Power Street
Hawthorn Victoria
Australia

T +613 9819 4011
F +613 9819 6780
W raggweir.com.au
E info@raggweir.com.au

Postal Address: PO Box 325 Hawthorn Victoria 3122

MCC GLEN IRIS VALLEY TENNIS CLUB

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

MSI Ragg Weir

MSI RAGG WEIR
Chartered Accountants

L.S. WONG
Partner

Melbourne 12 April 2018

A member of msi Global Alliance
Independent legal & accounting firms

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION