

Central Iron Ore Limited

ACN 072 871 133

**Annual Report
for the year ended June 30, 2016**

Central Iron Ore Limited ACN 072 871 133
Annual Report - Year ended June 30, 2016

Contents	Page
Corporate Directory	1
Directors' Report	2
Auditor's Independence Declaration	13
Independent Audit Report to the Members	14
Financial Report	16
Directors' Declaration	53

Corporate Directory
June 30, 2015

Stock Exchange Listing

Central Iron Ore Limited ('CIO' or 'the Company') is a public company whose shares are quoted in the Official List of the TSX-V (Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange). The Company was incorporated in Victoria Australia and is domiciled in Australia.

Directors

Richard Homsany - Chairman
Brett Hodgins
Anthony Howland-Rose

Secretary

Katherine Garvey

Registered Office

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49-51 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
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Share Registry – Principal Office

Computershare Investors Services Pty Ltd
Yarra Falls
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Abbotsford VIC 3067
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Telephone: 1300 850 505
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Share Registry – Canadian Office

Computershare Investor Services Inc
401-510 Burrard Street
Vancouver BC V6C 3B9
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Telephone: +1 604 661 9400
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Auditors

SCS Audit and Corporate Services Pty Ltd
Level 11, 309 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9267 7771
Fax: +61 2 9267 3109

Directors' Report

June 30, 2016

Your directors present their report on the Company for the year ended June 30, 2016.

Directors

Brett Hodgins, Richard Homsany and Anthony Howland-Rose were directors of CIO (“Directors”) during the whole of the financial year.

Directors' Skills, Experience and Expertise

Mr Richard Homsany was appointed to the board of Directors (“**Board**”) on 27 October 2010.
Chairman

Mr Homsany is an experienced corporate lawyer with significant experience in the resources sector. Mr Homsany has extensive experience in corporate law, including advising public resources and energy companies on corporate governance, finance, capital raisings, takeovers, mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and divestments. Mr Homsany also has significant board experience with publicly listed resource companies including as chairman. He has also worked for an ASX top 50-listed internationally diversified resources company in operations (including at Robe River Iron Ore), risk management and corporate matters.

Mr Homsany is also a Certified Practising Accountant and is a fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA). He has a Commerce Degree and Honours Degree in Law from the University of Western Australia and a Graduate Diploma in FINSIA.

Mr Brett Hodgins was appointed to the Board on 27 October 2010.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr Hodgins has over 20 years of professional experience in the resources sector primarily focused on iron ore mining operations. He began his career as a geologist with Robe River Mining and Rio Tinto Iron Ore. During that time he was involved with the commissioning and development of the West Angelas and Hope Downs operations. Mr Hodgins' recent experience includes General Manager Project Development for Iron Ore Holdings. He brings a wide range of experience in operations and feasibility studies and has a broad knowledge of the iron ore sector.

Mr Hodgins has completed a Science Degree with Honours in Geology from Newcastle University and a Graduate Diploma in Finance and Investment from FINSIA.

Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

Directors' Skills, Experience and Expertise (Continued)

Mr Anthony Howland-Rose was appointed to the Board on 3 June 2011.
Non-Executive Director

Mr Howland-Rose has 50 years of experience in exploration, discovery, development and corporate activity worldwide in the junior exploration sector. From 1962 to 1965 he served as Exploration Geophysicist with the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources (now Geoscience Australia). From 1966 to 1993 he was with the worldwide geophysical consulting, contracting and instrument manufacturing company, Scintrex Limited based in Toronto, Canada. He served as Vice-President and a Director from 1985. He has been involved in a dozen mineral discoveries which included Poseidon's Mt Windarra mine in 1967, the most recent of which was the Avebury Nickel Project for which he was co-recipient of the Association of Mining & Exploration Companies (AMEC) Prospector of the Year Award in 2007. Mr Howland-Rose, for the years 1996 to 2008 as a Director and Chairman of Allegiance Mining NL, together with Mr David Deitz, presided over the discovery, drill out, financing and building of the \$180 million Avebury Mine and processing facility. Allegiance Mining NL was acquired by a hostile takeover by Zinifex Limited in 2008 for approximately \$860 million.

He holds a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Geology from the Queens University of Belfast, Ireland (1962); Master of Science in Applied Geophysics from London University (1966) and a Diploma from Imperial College (London) in Geophysics (1966). Mr Howland-Rose is presently the Executive Chairman of Gullewa Limited and Chairman of Allegiance Coal Limited.

Directors' Report

June 30, 2016

Directorships of other Listed Companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by Directors in the last 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are as follows:

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Period of Directorship</u>
Richard Homsany	Merah Resources Limited	2010 - present
	Redstone Resources Limited	2007 - present
Brett Hodgins	Redstone Resources Limited	2013 - present
Anthony Howland-Rose	Gullewa Limited	2010 - present
	Allegiance Coal Limited	2012 - 2016

Company Secretary

Ms Katherine Garvey was appointed Company Secretary on 20 December 2011. Ms Garvey is an experienced corporate lawyer with a focus on the Energy & Resources sector, including advising public companies on capital raisings, mergers and acquisitions, corporate matters, sale and purchase agreements, company secretarial, farm ins and joint ventures.

Principal Activities

CIO is an Australian public company listed in Canada (TSX-V) which is currently focused on the exploration and development of gold projects located in Western Australia.

Gold Projects

The Company's South Darlot Gold Project area is located approximately 320km northwest of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and includes:

- The British King Mine which is 49% owned by the Company and which is NI43-101 compliant. The British King Mine is 5km southwest of Barrick Gold Corporation's Darlot Mine. The Company has sold its British King Gold Mine to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd for AUD\$1.1 million with payment to occur in four stages.
- A 100% CIO owned tenement package covering 267km².
- A number of tenements which are subject to a joint venture with subsidiaries of Barrick Gold Corporation ("Barrick"), in which CIO has earned 70% interest.

The Eureka gold project is approximately 50km north of Kalgoorlie and includes the Eureka open pit gold mine which is 100% owned by the Company and is NI43-101 compliant. The Eureka gold mine is currently under care and maintenance. The Company's tenement package comprising the Eureka gold project covers 563 hectares.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or recommended for payment during the financial year.

Directors' Report June 30, 2016

Review of Operations and State of Affairs

Report on Operating Results

The consolidated loss of the Group for the year ended June 30, 2016 amounted to \$52,130 after income tax. This represents a 85.03% decrease on the loss of \$348,114 reported for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Report on Statement of Financial Position

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company's net assets decreased from \$2,926,256 to \$2,536,012 (2015: from \$2,588,142 to \$2,926,256).

Report on Operations

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company:

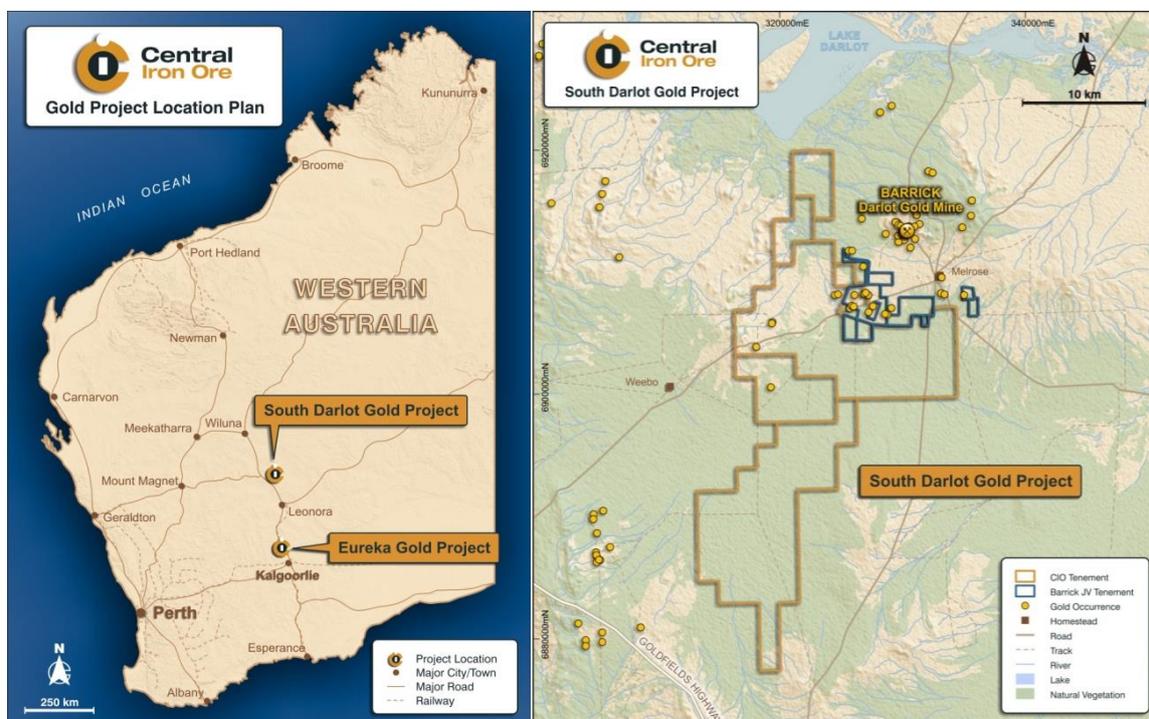
- continued its gold exploration strategy; and
- completed its divestment in iron ore properties.

SOUTH DARLOT GOLD PROJECT (Western Australia)

The Company's South Darlot Gold Project area is located approximately 320km northwest of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia and includes:

The British King Mine which is 49% owned by the Company and which is National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI43-101") compliant.

- A 100% CIO owned tenement package covering 267km².
- A number of tenements which are subject to a joint venture with subsidiaries of Barrick Gold Corporation Limited ("Barrick"), details of which are set out below, in which CIO has earned a 70% interest.



Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

The Company's current 100% owned South Darlot Gold Project tenement package covers 267km². Details of the Company's 100% owned South Darlot Gold Project and British King Project tenements are set out below.

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (km²)
South Darlot	E37/882	Granted	84
South Darlot	E37/1054	Granted	33
South Darlot	E37/1085	Granted	24
South Darlot	E37/1086	Granted	3
South Darlot	E37/1106	Granted	123
British King	M37/30	Granted	0.1
British King	L37/162	Granted	0.1

The Company's strategy and objective in respect of the South Darlot Gold Project is to evaluate the gold prospectivity of the region, generate targets, consolidate the tenement position and acquire all necessary access approvals in order to progress to the next stage of exploration. The Company has identified seven prospective targets on its 100% owned tenements and intends to systematically evaluate those targets.

British King Sale

On November 10, 2014, CIO announced that it has entered into an agreement for the AUD\$1.1 million sale of its British King Gold Mine ("Project") in Western Australia to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd ("Purchaser").

The consideration payable by the Purchaser for the acquisition of the Project includes a AUD\$250,000 payment on completion of the acquisition, with the balance of the consideration to be paid in three tranches upon the satisfaction of certain production milestones from the Project, as set out below.

Tranche 1: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 150 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 5,000 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 14% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 65%).

Tranche 2: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 175 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 7,500 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 15% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 80%).

Tranche 3: The Purchaser must deliver to CIO 215 troy ounces of gold upon the production and sale of 10,000 troy ounces of gold from the Project, upon which the Purchaser will acquire a further 20% interest in the Project (resulting in a total interest for the Purchaser of 100%).

In the event that the Purchaser fails to make any of the payments referred to above by the date required under the agreement, the Purchaser will be required to transfer back to CIO all of its then existing percentage interest in the Project and CIO will grant to the Purchaser a gross value royalty in respect of gold extracted from the Project. The percentage royalty interest will be determined as follows:

Purchaser Project Interest	Gross Value Royalty
51%	1.25%
65%	1.625%
80%	2%
100%	2.5%

Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

In addition to the consideration set out above, the Purchaser will pay AUD\$5,000 per month to CIO for rental of the equipment located at the Project site, until such time as the Purchaser acquires a 100% interest in the Project (subject to the earlier termination of the agreement).

Barrick Joint Venture Project (Western Australia)

The tenements set out in the table below ("Barrick JV Tenements") are the subject of a joint venture between the Company and subsidiaries of Barrick ("Barrick JV"), and are situated southwest of Barrick's Darlot gold mine and are contiguous with CIO's current holdings in the area. The Barrick JV Tenements are detailed below.

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (ha)
Barrick JV	M37/421	Granted	381
Barrick JV	M37/552	Granted	200
Barrick JV	M37/631	Granted	776
Barrick JV	M37/632	Granted	595
Barrick JV	M37/709	Granted	98
Barrick JV	M37/1045	Granted	90

The Company's strategy and objective for the Barrick JV Tenements, the strategy and objective is to evaluate their gold prospectivity and deliver on target generation and access. The Company has identified 24 prospective targets on the Barrick JV Tenements and will systematically evaluate those targets, with a priority being placed on the exploration of the Mermaid and Endeavour Prospects.

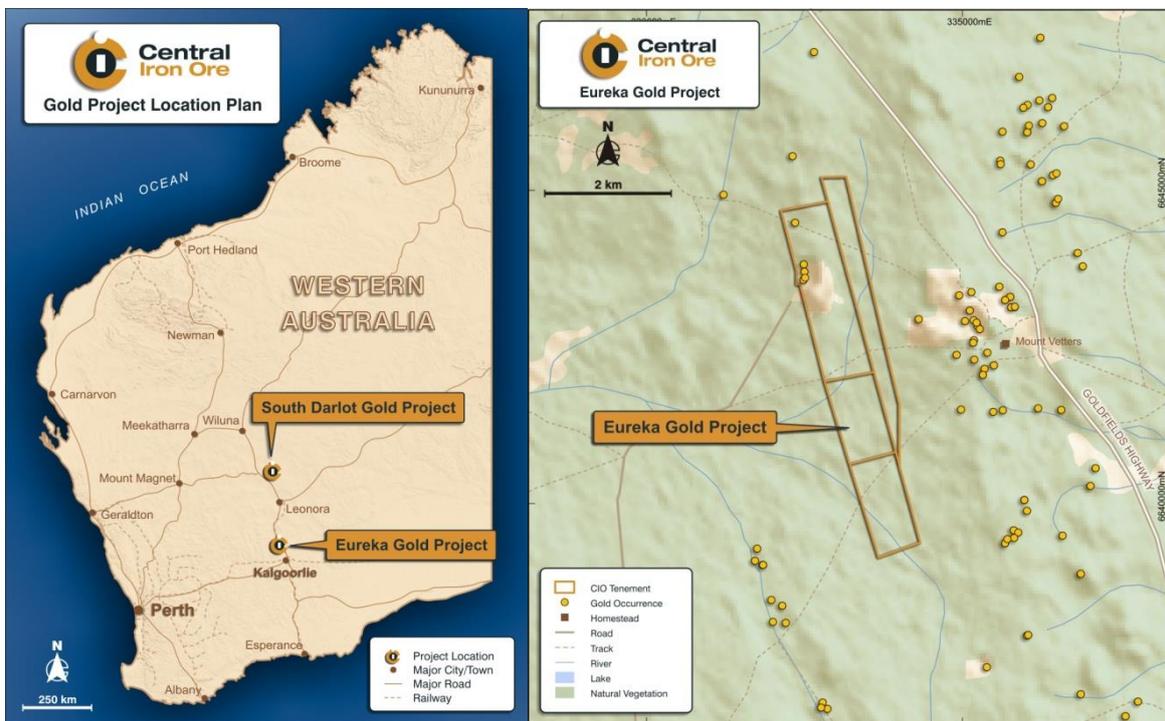
As at the date of this report, the Company has earned a 70% interest in the Barrick JV Tenements in accordance with the Barrick JV and is continuing exploration on the Barrick JV Tenements.

Barrick's interest in the Darlot region were acquired by Gold Fields Limited.

EUREKA GOLD PROJECT (Western Australia)

The Eureka gold project is approximately 50km north of Kalgoorlie and includes the Eureka open pit gold mine which is 100% owned by the Company and is NI43-101 compliant. The Eureka gold mine is currently under care and maintenance. The Company's tenement package comprising the Eureka gold project covers 563 hectares.

Project	Tenement	Status	Area (ha)
Eureka Gold	M24/189	Granted	218.15
Eureka Gold	M24/584	Granted	110.5
Eureka Gold	M24/585	Granted	104.5
Eureka Gold	M24/586	Granted	130



QUALIFIED PERSON –

Mr Darryl Mapleson who is a Fellow of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has compiled the information within this report relating to mineralisation and drill results. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

Review of Operations and State of Affairs (Continued)

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year and likely future developments

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

Environmental Regulations

The Company currently conducts exploration and development activities in Australia. All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which requires stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. There is no assurance that regulatory and environmental approvals will be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations or to preclude entirely the economic development of a property. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties which are unknown to the Company at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company is currently engaged in exploration with minimal environmental impact.

Shares under option

There are no unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option at the date of this report.

No option holder has any right under the options to participate in any other share issue of the Company or of any entity.

Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

Information on Directors (Continued)

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has not, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

Non-audit services

There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Officers of the company who are former audit director's of SCS Audit & Corporate Services Pty Ltd

There are no officers of the company who are former audit director's of SCS Audit & Corporate Services Pty Ltd.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 13.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Directors' Report
June 30, 2016

The Board has considered the position and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001* ("Corporations Act"). The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Professional Statement F1, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration is required under section 307C of the Corporations Act and is set out on page 15.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



.....
Brett Hodgins
President & CEO, Director

Sydney
28 October 2016



Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Central Iron Ore Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Central Iron Ore Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity, comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year as set out on pages 20 to 54.

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 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 consolidated 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 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 entity'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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Limited liability by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Auditor's Independence Declaration

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Central Iron Ore Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Central Iron Ore Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
- (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 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 consolidated financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Matter of Emphasis

Without qualifying our above opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of the Financial Report, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, which indicates that the consolidated entity incurred a loss from continuing operations after tax of \$52,130 (2015: \$90,432) and experienced a net cash outflow from operating and investing activities of \$29,713 (2015: \$90,432). . The matters detailed in Note 1 indicate the existence of uncertainty which may cast doubt as to the ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern. The consolidated entity may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of its business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

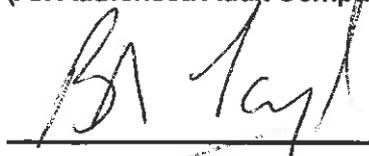
Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 5 to 9 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Central Iron Ore Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Yours faithfully,
SCS Audit & Corporate Services Pty Ltd
(An Authorised Audit Company)



Brian R Taylor
Director
Sydney, 28 October 2016



SCS AUDIT & CORPORATE SERVICES PTY LTD

ABN 99 165 260 444

Board of Directors
Central Iron Ore Limited
Level 2, Quantum House
49-51 York Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Directors,

Re: CENTRAL IRON ORE LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Central Iron Ore Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Central Iron Ore Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

Yours faithfully,
SCS Audit & Corporate Services Pty Ltd
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Brian R Taylor
Director

Sydney, 28 October 2016

Limited liability by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Central Iron Ore Limited

Financial Report – June 30, 2016

Contents

Financial Report	Page
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	17
Statement of Financial Position	18
Statement of Changes in Equity	19
Statement of Cash Flows	20
Notes to the Financial Statements	23
Directors' Declaration	56

This financial report covers both the separate financial statements of Central Iron Ore Limited as an individual entity and the consolidated financial statements for the consolidated entity consisting of Central Iron Ore Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

Its registered office and principal place of business are detailed on page 1.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the director's report on pages 2 to 14, which are not part of this financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 28 October 2016.

Central Iron Ore Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended June 30, 2016 (Expressed in Australian dollars)

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Interest income		7,203	5,785
Other income	3	50,000	35,000
Amortisation	5	(1,404)	(136,672)
Consulting fees		(28,776)	(142,754)
Professional fees		(29,816)	(29,997)
Listing and filing fees		(25,394)	(27,527)
Office and miscellaneous expenses		(23,943)	(46,727)
Net loss before tax		(52,130)	(342,892)
Income tax (expenses) / benefit		-	(5,222)
Net loss for the year	6	(52,130)	(348,114)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(52,130)	(348,114)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted loss per common share	16	(0.0007)	(0.005)

The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Central Iron Ore Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30, 2016

(Expressed in Australian dollars)

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	53,746	94,962
Trade and other receivables	8	43,845	23,781
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		97,592	118,743
NON-CURRENT			
Deposit / Receivables	9	125,093	213,027
Property, plant & equipment	10	420,025	421,429
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	2,489,527	2,151,383
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,034,645	2,785,839
TOTAL ASSETS		3,132,237	2,904,582
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	546,225	266,440
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITY		546,225	266,440
NON-CURRENT			
Provisions		50,000	50,000
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES		50,000	50,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		596,225	316,440
NET ASSETS		2,536,012	2,588,142
EQUITY			
Contributed equity		23,671,655	23,671,655
Accumulated losses	14	(21,135,643)	(21,083,513)
TOTAL EQUITY		2,536,012	2,588,142

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Central Iron Ore Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended June 30, 2016 (Expressed in Australian dollars)

	Contributed equity \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 30 June 2014	23,671,655	(20,735,399)	2,936,256
Balance at 1 July 2014	23,671,655	(20,735,399)	2,936,256
Loss for the year	-	(348,114)	(348,114)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(348,114)	(348,114)
Balance at June 30, 2015	23,671,655	(21,083,513)	2,588,142
Balance at 1 July 2015	23,671,655	(21,083,513)	2,588,142
Loss for the year	-	(52,130)	(52,130)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(52,130)	(52,130)
Balance at June 30, 2016	23,671,655	(21,135,643)	2,536,012

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Central Iron Ore Limited

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended June 30, 2016 (Expressed in Australian dollars)

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		28,000	35,000
Payments to suppliers and employees		179,359	(20,364)
Interest received		6,802	5,785
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	15	214,161	20,421
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment			
Security deposits refunded/(paid)		88,334	(4,555)
Payment for Exploration Activities		(332,208)	(106,298)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Outflow from Investing Activities		(243,874)	(110,853)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Financing Activities			
(Payment)/proceeds from related parties		(11,503)	250,000
Borrowing repayment		-	(85,000)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities		(11,503)	165,000
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(41,216)	74,568
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		94,962	20,394
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	7	53,746	94,962
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Section 1.01 Note 1. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law.

The accounting policies detailed below have been consistently applied to all of the years presented unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Central Iron Ore Limited and its subsidiaries.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

Central Iron Ore Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange – Venture Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are mineral exploration and investment.

Adoption of new and revised standards

In the year ended 30 June 2016, the Directors have reviewed all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group's operations and effective for the current annual reporting period.

It has been determined by the Directors that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business and, therefore, no change is necessary to Group accounting policies.

The Directors have also reviewed all new Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2016. As a result of this review the Directors have determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group's business and, therefore, no change necessary to Group accounting policies.

Statement of Compliance

The financial report was authorised for issue on 28 October 2016.

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the consolidated entity incurred a net loss of \$52,130 (2015: \$348,114) and experienced net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of \$29,713 (2014: \$90,432).

Current liabilities at June 30, 2016 include a loan payable to Gullewa Limited, a shareholder of CIO, of \$163,579 (2015: \$163,579), an amount owing of \$25,456 to Cardinals Corporate Pty Limited, a company related to Richard Homsany and an amount owing of \$291,752.86 to Jaybre Geological Consulting Pty Limited, a company related to Brett Hodgins. Gullewa Limited, Cardinals Corporate Pty Limited and Jaybre Geological Consulting Pty Limited have agreed to defer repayment of the balances owing to them of \$163,579, \$25,456 and \$291,752.86 respectively, for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial report, or until such time as the Company is financially independent.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast for the period ending 28 October 2016, which indicates that the current cash resources will not be sufficient to fund working capital, exploration expenditure and other principal activities.

During the year ended June 30, 2016 and the period subsequent to that date, the directors have undertaken several key measures to ensure the Company and the consolidated entity continue as going concerns, including:

- Sale of the British King tenement;
- continuing discussions with potential purchasers of the Eureka tenement;
- continuing to monitor the consolidated entity's ongoing working capital requirements;
- limited its exploration and evaluation expenditure to the minimum required to maintain current rights to tenure to its exploration tenements; and
- continuing their focus on maintaining an appropriate level of corporate overheads in line with the consolidated entity's available cash resources.

The ability of the Company and the consolidated entity to continue as going concerns is principally dependent upon:

- finalisation of payment for the British King tenement; and
- obtaining additional funding to meet working capital requirements in respect of current projects.

The Company has historically been able to raise funding to meet its ongoing working capital requirements. The directors are confident that the Company will be able to raise the necessary funding to meet future working capital requirements during the period of at least 12 months from the date of signing this financial report.

In the event of being unable to obtain funding in the short-term, the directors will seek to put on hold discretionary project expenditure until such time as additional equity funding can be raised.

At the date of this report, and having considered the above factors, the directors are confident that the Company and the consolidated entity will be able to continue as going concerns. Notwithstanding this, if additional funding to meet working capital requirements is not obtained, or the sale of the British King tenement does not complete, there is significant uncertainty whether the Company and the consolidated entity will continue as going concerns and, therefore, whether they will be able to realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial report.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

Going concern (continued)

No adjustments have been made relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset values or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company and the consolidated entity be unable to continue as going concerns.

b) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Central Iron Ore Limited as at June 30, 2016 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Central Iron Ore Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of Central Iron Ore Limited.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

c) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is accumulated separately for each area of interest. Such expenditure comprises net direct costs, but does not include general overheads or administrative expenditure not having a specific nexus with a particular area of interest. Expenditure in respect of any area of interest or mineral resource is carried forward provided that:

- The Company's rights of tenure to that area of interest are current;
- Such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or, alternatively by its sale; or
- Exploration and/or evaluation activities in the areas of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the areas are continuing.

Exploration expenditure which no longer satisfies the above policy is written off. Evaluation expenditure for each area of interest or mineral resource is carried forward, but only to the extent to which its recoupment out of revenue to be derived from the relevant area of interest or mineral resource, or from sale of that area of interest, is reasonably assured.

When an area of interest is abandoned, any expenditure carried forward in respect of that area is written off firstly against any existing provision for that expenditure, with any remaining balance being charged to earnings.

d) Provision for closure and restoration

An obligation to incur closure and restoration costs arises with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that the Company is required to settle. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant, mines and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalised at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognised in profit or loss. Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalised cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortised capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognised in profit or loss.

For the period presented, the Company has recorded \$50,000 in provisions for closure and restoration.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Central Iron Ore Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Translation differences on financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken into shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entities and translated at the closing rate.

f) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes.

The normal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of finance liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flow at the current market interest rate that is available for similar financial instruments.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

g) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that the future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

At June 30, 2016, deferred tax assets were re-assessed and have not been recognised as it has not yet become probable that they will be recovered and utilised.

h) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation of assets is calculated as follows:

Plant & Equipment	15% to 18.75% Diminishing Value Method
Office Equipment	7.5% to 25% Straight Line Method
	10% to 37.5% Diminishing Value Method
Mine Property	12.5% Straight Line Method

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, it is Company policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

i) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options, or for the acquisition of a business, are included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

j) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

k) Acquisition of assets

The purchase method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition, plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Where equity instruments are issued in an acquisition, the value of the instruments is their market price as at the acquisition date. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of the acquisition. The discount rate used is the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

l) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net loss after income tax attributable to members of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year; adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

m) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, allowances, rebates and taxes.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be readily measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below.

Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(ii) Other revenue

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

n) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

o) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

p) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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 statement of financial position date.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

q) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the income statement.

r) Investment and other financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its investments in the following categories: available-for-sale assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

(i) *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are financial assets held for sale. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in the category are classified as current assets.

(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. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturity greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Recognition and de-recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised as trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as gains or losses from investment securities.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arrive.

Fair value

The fair value of quoted investments is based on current bid prices.

Impairment

On an annual basis the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belong. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years.

Provisions

Provisions for legal action costs and make good obligations are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of managements' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date.

s) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Other long term employee benefits

The liability for long service leave has not been recognised in the financial statements since it is not material and the single employee had only been employed for a short period of time at balance date. No retirement benefit obligations, termination benefits or share based payments have been incurred during the year.

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Central Iron Ore Limited Option Plan.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

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

The fair value of options granted under the Central Iron Ore Limited Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of the options granted is adjusted to reflect market vesting conditions, but excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example, profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. The impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, is recognised in the income statement with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

t) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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 taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Note 2: Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Board controls overall risk management and the investment of excess liquidity.

- (a) Market risk
- (b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency and net investments in foreign operations. The risk is measured using cash flow forecasting.

Group companies are required to manage their foreign currency risk against their functional currency. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. The Group does not hedge its foreign exchange risk exposure.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2016	2015
	CAD\$	CAD\$
Cash at bank	-	-

The carrying amounts of the parent entity's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Australian dollars except as set out below:

	2016	2015
	CAD\$	CAD\$
Cash at bank	-	-

Group and parent entity sensitivity

The Group's and parent entity's exposure to foreign currency movements is not material. The Group's and parent entity's sensitivity to cash flow and fair value interest rate risk is not material.

(a) Credit risk

The credit risk in respect of financial assets of the Group which have been recognised in the statement of financial position is generally the carrying amount, net of any provision for diminution in value.

(b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through adequate capital raising with a variety of counterparties. Surplus funds are generally only invested in short term cash deposit accounts with banks. The Group does not have access to bank overdraft facilities.

(c) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. The fair value of investments in unlisted subsidiaries is assumed to equal cost at balance date. The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Note 3: Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Other income	50,000	35,000
Interest	7,203	5,785
Total revenue from continuing operations	<u>57,203</u>	<u>40,785</u>

Note 4: Segment

A business segment is identified for a group of assets and operation engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different to those of other business segments. A geographical segment

Central Iron Ore Limited

is identified when products or services are provided within a particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The consolidated entity operates in one business segment. Its main business is exploration and mining for precious and other minerals. The consolidated entity operates in three main geographical areas.

	Australia	Canada	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$
2016			
Total segment revenue	57,203	-	57,203
Segment result	(109,333)	-	(109,333)
Loss before income tax	<u>(52,130)</u>		<u>(52,130)</u>
Income tax expense	-		-
Loss for the year	<u>(52,130)</u>		<u>(52,130)</u>
Segment assets	3,132,237	-	3,132,237
Segment liabilities	596,225	-	596,225

	Australia	Canada	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$
2015			
Total segment revenue	40,785	-	40,785
Segment result	(383,677)	-	(383,677)
Loss before income tax	<u>(342,892)</u>		<u>(342,892)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(5,222)</u>		<u>(5,222)</u>
Loss for the year	<u>(348,114)</u>		<u>(348,114)</u>
Segment assets	2,904,582	-	2,904,582
Segment liabilities	316,440	-	316,440

Segment revenues and expenses are allocated based on the country in which the transactions occurred or are directly attributable to a segment. Segment assets and capital expenditure are allocated based on where the assets are located.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 5: Expenses

Consolidated

2016

\$

2015

\$

Loss before income tax includes the following specific items.

Depreciation

Office plant and equipment	1,404	18,332
British King Mine	-	118,341
Total depreciation	<u>1,404</u>	<u>136,672</u>

Note 6: Income Tax

(a) Loss from continuing operations before income tax	<u>(52,130)</u>	<u>(348,114)</u>
Tax at Australian tax rate of 30%	(15,639)	(104,434)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible in calculating taxable income:		
Impairment of assets	<u>4,488</u>	<u>36,450</u>
	(11,151)	(67,984)
Current year tax losses not recognised	11,151	67,984
Research and development refund (over provided)/received	-	(5,222)
Income tax benefit	<u>11,151</u>	<u>5,222</u>
Tax Losses		
(b) Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised		
Tax losses	<u>13,504,800</u>	<u>13,467,630</u>
Potential Benefit	<u>4,051,440</u>	<u>4,040,289</u>

The above potential tax benefit for tax losses has not been recognised in the statement of financial position. These tax losses can only be utilised in the future if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 7: Current Assets – Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and on hand	53,746	94,962
	<u>53,746</u>	<u>20,394</u>

The Group's and the parent entity's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in note 2.

Note 8: Current Assets – Trade and other Receivables

Trade receivables	37,496	12,812
GST receivable	-	2,684
Prepayments	6,350	8,285
	<u>43,846</u>	<u>23,781</u>

Note 9: Non-Current Assets – Receivables

	2016	
	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value
	\$	\$
Security deposit - office premises	32,374	32,374
Indemnity for Bank Guarantee – Eureka	-	-
Indemnity for Performance Bond – British King	80,370	80,370
Indemnity for Performance Bond – Yilgarn	12,349	12,349
	<u>125,093</u>	<u>125,093</u>

The fair values are based on cash flows measured at cost for the Security Deposit and other receivables. The indemnities are based on cash flows measured at cost plus interest paid on the invested funds.

(a) Risk Exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign exchange and interest rate risk is provided in Note 2.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 10: Property, Plant and Equipment

	Mine property	PP&E	Office equipment	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year end June 30, 2016				
Opening net book value	420,025	1,404	-	421,429
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	1,404	-	1,404
Closing net book amount	420,025	0	-	420,025
At June 30, 2016				
Cost or Fair Value	1,435,927	405,390	32,722	1,874,039
Additions				
Accumulated depreciation	(1,015,902)	(405,390)	(32,722)	(1,454,014)
Net book amount	420,025	0	0	420,025
Year end June 30, 2015				
Opening net book value	535,505	19,572	163	555,240
Additions	2,861			2,861
Disposals				
Depreciation charge	(118,341)	(18,169)	(163)	(136,672)
Closing net book amount	420,025	1,404	0	421,429
At June 30, 2015				
Cost or Fair Value	1,433,066	405,390	32,722	1,871,179
Additions	2,861			2,861
Accumulated depreciation	(1,015,902)	(403,986)	(32,722)	(1,452,611)
Net book amount	420,025	1,404	0	421,429

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 10: Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

British King Gold Mine

The British King Gold Mine is located north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

- The British King Mine which is 49% owned by the Company and which is National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI43-101”) compliant. The British King Mine is 5km southwest of Gold Fields Limited’s Darlot Mine. The British King Mine is currently under care and maintenance. The Company has sold its British King Gold Mine to BK Gold Mines Pty Ltd for AUD\$1.1 million with payment to occur in four stages.

The Company is currently in negotiations to sell the British King Asset.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Title to mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral claims. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral property interests and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its interests are in good standing. The mineral property interests in which the Company has committed to earn an interest are located in Western Australia.

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in:		
Exploration and/or evaluation- Intangible	2,489,527	2,151,383
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	2,151,383	2,297,946
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	338,144	195,820
Sales of British King	-	(250,000)
Impairment	-	(92,383)
Balance at end of year	2,489,527	2,151,383

The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective area of interest.

Eureka Gold Mine

The Eureka Gold Mine is located north of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The Eureka Gold Project is approximately 50km north of Kalgoorlie and includes the Eureka open pit gold mine which is 100% owned by the Company and is NI43-101 compliant. The key focus of activity was mine site exploration and development opportunities.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 10: Property, Plant and Equipment (cont'd)

South Darlot Gold Project

The South Darlot Gold Project is North West of Kalgoorlie and includes the British King gold mine which is 100% owned by the Company.

During the year ended 30 June 2011 a farm in and joint venture agreement was entered between the Company (through a 100% owned subsidiary, South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd) and Barrick (Plutonic) Limited and Barrick (Darlot) NL (together “Barrick”) (“Barrick Agreement”) in respect of certain tenements that form Barrick’s Southern Darlot Gold Project area (“Barrick Joint Venture Tenements”).

The Barrick Joint Venture Tenements are situated south west of Barrick’s Darlot gold mine and are contiguous with the Company’s current holdings in the area which includes the British King gold mine. The Company’s strategy and objective for the Barrick JV Tenements, the strategy and objective is to evaluate their gold prospectivity and deliver on target generation and access. The Company has identified 24 prospective targets on the Barrick JV Tenements and will systematically evaluate those targets over the next 12 months, with a priority being placed on the exploration of the Mermaid and Endeavour Prospects.

As at the date of this report, the Company has earned a 70% interest in the Barrick JV Tenements in accordance with the Barrick JV and is continuing exploration on the Barrick JV Tenements. A formal joint venture agreement is in the process of being drafted between Barrick and CIO but has not yet been finalised.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, Barrick’s interest in the Darlot region where acquired by Gold Fields Limited.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 11: Current Liabilities – Trade and other payables

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Trade payables	382,646	102,861
Other payables (i)	165,579	163,579
	546,225	266,440

- (i) Other payables comprise a loan of \$163,579 (2015: \$163,579) from Gullewa Limited. Loan is interest free and repayable at call. As of June 30, 2016, Gullewa Limited holds 36.1% of the Company's shares.

Note 12: Current Liabilities – Provisions

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Rehabilitation - Mine	50,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000

Note 13: Contributed Equity

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
a) Share Capital:				
Ordinary Shares fully paid	72,710,741	72,710,741	23,671,655	23,671,655

b) Movements in ordinary Share Capital:

Date	Details	Number of	Issue	AUD \$
		Shares	Price	
30 June 2010	Balance	19,950,741		18,431,005
7 September 2010	Issue of Shares to Consultants	1,000,000	AUD\$0.10	100,000
27 October 2010	Subscription agreement – Tranche 1	5,000,000	CAD \$0.0525	259,738
27 October 2010	Subscription agreement – Tranche 2	25,000,000	CAD\$0.06	1,501,752
15 February 2011	Issued to MINC (broker)	1,760,000	AUD\$0.07	123,200
16 May 2011	Private Placement	20,000,000	CAD\$0.20	3,887,388
30 June 2011	Share issue costs	-		(631,429)
June 30, 2014	Balance	72,710,741		23,671,654

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 13: Contributed Equity (cont'd)

- c) 700,000 options expired during 2013.
- d) Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 13: Contributed Equity (cont'd)

e) Warrants

	June 30, 2016		June 30, 2015	
	Number of Warrants	CAD \$ Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	CAD \$ Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	10,000,000	0.30
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	10,000,000	-
Outstanding, end of year	-	-	-	0.30

Details

	Notes	Number of Warrants 2016	Number of Warrants 2015
Warrants exercisable at the following price and expiration dates: 26/05/2015 @ CAD \$0.30	(i)	-	10,000,000
Balance		-	10,000,000

- (i) On 25 April 2013, CIO announced the extension of the term of 10,000,000 common share purchase warrants that were issued as part of a private placement which was completed on 13 May 2011 (“Warrants”). The Warrants are exercisable for one common share in the capital of the Company, at an exercise price of \$0.30. The Company has submitted an application to the TSX-V to have the expiration date of the Warrants extended to 13 May 2015, which has been granted.

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 14: Accumulated Losses

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	21,083,513	20,735,399
Loss attributable to members of Central Iron Ore Limited	52,130	348,114
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	21,135,643	21,083,513

Note 15: Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

Net loss for the year	(52,130)	(348,114)
Loss on disposal of assets		
Depreciation	1,404	136,672
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	92,383
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(22,000)	258,033
Increase in trade & other payables	281,721	(118,553)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	<hr/> 214,161	<hr/> 20,421

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 16: Earnings per share

	Consolidated 2016	2015
	\$	\$
Basic loss per share	(0.0007)	(0.005)
Diluted loss per share	(0.0007)	(0.005)

Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	Consolidated 2016	2015
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	72,710,741	72,710,741
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted loss per share	72,710,741	72,710,741
Reconciliation of loss used in calculating loss per share		
Net loss	(52,130)	(348,114)
Loss used in calculating basic loss per share	(52,130)	(348,114)

Note 17: Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Directors

The following persons were directors of Central Iron Ore Limited during the financial year.

Chairman

Richard Homsany

Executive Director – President and Chief Executive Officer

Brett Hodgins

Non-executive Director

Anthony Howland-Rose

Other key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling various activities of the company during the financial year.

Katherine Garvey	Company Secretary
David Deitz	Chief Financial Officer
Hugh Pinniger	Chief Operating Officer

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 17: Key Management Personnel Disclosures (cont'd)

Principals used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Fees and payments to directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of, the directors. Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the committee having regard to performance-related bonuses and fringe benefits.

Remuneration packages are set at levels that are intended to attract and retain executives capable of managing the company's operations.

Remuneration of non-executive directors is determined by the Board within the maximum amount approved by the shareholders from time to time.

Details of Remuneration

Details of the remuneration of each key management personnel and their related parties of Central Iron Ore Limited are set out in the following tables. Due to the difficult conditions prevailing in the mining sector, the directors did not take fees.

June 30, 2016	Short Term Employee Benefits			Post-Employment Benefits		Share Based Payments	Total \$
	Cash Salary & Fees \$	Cash Bonus \$	Other \$	Super- annuation \$	Retirement Benefits \$	Options \$	
<i>Directors</i>							
B Hodgins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Homsany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Howland-Rose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

June 30, 2015	Short Term Employee Benefits			Post-Employment Benefits		Share Based Payments	Total \$
	Cash Salary & Fees \$	Cash Bonus \$	Other \$	Super- annuation \$	Retirement Benefits \$	Options \$	
<i>Directors</i>							
B Hodgins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R Homsany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Howland-Rose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 17: Key Management Personnel Disclosures (cont'd)

Other transactions with key management personnel

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Consulting work – Brett Hodgins (Jaybre Geological Consulting Pty Ltd)	242,934	32,006
Legal services – Richard Homsany (Cardinals Corporate Lawyers Pty Ltd)		
	242,934	32,006

As at June 30, 2016, the Company owed Jaybre Geological Consulting Pty Limited \$291,752 which is included in trade payables (Note 11).

Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel *Ordinary Shares*

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director of Central Iron Ore Limited, including their personally-related entities, are set out below.

Name	Number at 1/07/15	Number Acquired	Number Disposed	Number at 30/06/16
Brett Hodgins	400,000	-	-	400,000
Anthony Howland-Rose	-	-	-	-
Richard Homsany	-	-	-	-
	400,000	-	-	400,000

Anthony Howland-Rose is a substantial shareholder of Gullewa Limited. Gullewa Limited is the owner of 100% of the shares in Brooklyn Bay Pty Ltd. Brooklyn Bay holds 26,250,000 common shares in CIO. Further, Brooklyn Bay holds the following warrants:-

Details	Number of Warrants 2016	Number of Warrants 2015
Warrants exercisable at the following price and expiration dates: 26/05/2015 @ CAD \$0.30	-	625,000
Balance	-	625,000

Brett Hodgins has a 50% interest in Golden Sword Investments Pty Ltd through his superannuation fund and a holding company. Golden Sword Investments holds 5,000,000 common shares in CIO. Further, Golden Sword Investments holds the following warrants:-

Details	Number of Warrants 2016	Number of Warrants 2015
Warrants exercisable at the following price and expiration dates:	-	-
	-	-
Balance	-	-

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 18: Related Party Transactions

a) Directors and specified executives

Disclosures relating to directors and specified executives are set out in Note 17.

Note 19: Retirement Benefits of Directors

No amounts have been paid in connection with the retirement of Directors and Executive Officers, other than payments made in accordance with Superannuation Guarantee Legislation. These amounts have been included in Directors' Remuneration disclosed within Note 17.

Note 20: Remuneration of Auditors

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor.		
Audit services		
Audit review of the financial statement – SCS Audit & Corporate Services Pty Ltd	10,000	10,000
Total remuneration for audit services	10,000	10,000

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration is required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is set out on page 19.

Note 21: Commitments

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<i>(a) Exploration and evaluation expenditure</i>		
In order to maintain current rights to tenure to exploration tenements, the company is required to perform minimum expenditure requirements specified by various governments. The expenditure obligations are subject to renegotiation when application for a mining lease and/or renewal of exploration permits is made and at other times. These obligations are not provided for in the financial statements and are payable:		
Not later than one year	446,800	509,240
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,346,200	1,420,200
Later than 5 years	2,097,600	2,269,400
	3,890,600	4,198,840

Central Iron Ore Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – JUNE 30, 2016

Note 22: Parent entity disclosure

In accordance with the Corporations Amendment (Corporate Reporting Reform) Act 2010 and the Corporations Act 2001 the following summarised parent information is set out below. As at, and throughout, the financial year ending June 30, 2016 the parent company of the Group was Central Iron Ore Limited.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Profit of parent entity		
Loss for the year	(46,963)	(313,299)
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(46,963)</u>	<u>(313,299)</u>
Financial position of the parent entity as at 30 June		
Current assets	863,976	873,623
Total assets	3,877,175	3,644,352
Current liabilities	548,305	268,519
Total liabilities	<u>598,305</u>	<u>318,519</u>
Net assets	<u>3,278,870</u>	<u>3,325,833</u>
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of		
Issued capital	23,671,654	23,671,654
Retained profits	<u>(20,392,784)</u>	<u>(20,345,821)</u>
Total equity attributable to shareholders of Central Iron Ore Ltd	<u>3,278,870</u>	<u>3,325,833</u>

Note 23: Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy in note 1(b).

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding (a)	
			2016	2015
			%	%
Central West Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
International Gold Mining Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Central East Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Central South Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Central North Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
South Darlot Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
South Darlot Gold Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
South Darlot Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	100	100

Note

(a) The proportion of equity holding is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

Central Iron Ore Limited

Directors' Declaration 30 June 2016

1. In the opinion of the directors of Allegiance Coal Limited (the 'Company'):
 - a) the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards the Corporations Regulations 2001, professional reporting requirements and other mandatory requirements,
 - b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
 - c) the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.
2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with Section 295A of Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



.....
Brett Hodgins
President & CEO, Director

Sydney
28 October 2016