CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 35 108 146 694

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the year ended 30 June 2016

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'Consolidated Entity') consisting of Cannindah Resources Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'Company', 'Parent Entity' or 'Cannindah Resources') and the entities it controlled for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Cannindah Resources Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Thomas J Pickett (Executive Chairman)
Laurie G Johnson (Independent Non-Executive Director)
John Hamilton (Non-Executive Director)
Geoffrey J Missen (Independent Non-Executive Director) – appointed 21 June 2016
Adam P Colrain (Non-Executive Director) – resigned 31 March 2016

Principal activities

During the financial year the principal activities of the consolidated entity consisted of mineral exploration, evaluation and progressing development of its various mineral projects. The Company also considered potential diversification opportunities to take advantage of improved market sentiment enjoyed by companies that have exposure to improving Chinese domestic consumer markets. At the date of this report no investments have been undertaken. .

Dividends

There were no dividends paid or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Operating and Financial review

The loss for the consolidated entity after providing for income tax amounted to $966,670 (2015: loss $703,824).

Corporate Strategy

The Company's goal like most other small cap exploration companies is to preserve shareholder wealth and grow the value of the flagship asset with prudent exploration methods. In the 2016 financial year, the Company also considered potential diversification opportunities to take advantage of improved market sentiment enjoyed by companies that have exposure to improving Chinese domestic consumer markets.

Operations

Operations for the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 were focussed on two key areas:

The continued exploration of the Company's flagship Mt Cannindah copper gold asset and

Pursuit of the diversification strategy announced at the Annual General Meeting in November 2015.

Exploration activities at Mt Cannindah continued as planned with further exploration at the Barrimoon prospect confirming the high level character of the large scale mineralised alteration within the system. A review of the Lifesaver prospect area was also conducted and separate copper and gold zones were identified. The copper zone is thought to be contained in oxidised skarn which was confirmed by rock chip samples and an historical drill intercept by Newcrest in 1996. An exploration target was established for the prospect. In consultation with the Company's independent geologist, a number of future targets and projects have been developed for the various prospect areas within the Mt Cannindah mining leases and tenements.

At the Annual General Meeting in November 2015, the Company announced a change in strategy towards other sectors of interest that take advantage of improved market sentiment enjoyed by companies that have exposure to improving Chinese domestic consumer markets. The Company conducted a review of a number of potential projects and in March 2016 announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to conduct due diligence into the potential acquisition of the Little Treasure branded infant formula. Following an extensive due diligence and negotiating period which was extended a number of times, the Company announced on 5 September 2016 that unsatisfactory results of due diligence enquiries, negative sentiment for new brands entering the Chinese market and recent changes to the ASX listing rules regarding re-compliance resulted in the Board withdrawing from further negotiations. The Company remains active in seeking opportunities and the Board has discussed numerous ways to gain exposure to international markets with less exposure to regulatory uncertainties.

Financial

At 30 June 2016, the Company had cash on hand of $413,629 and undrawn loan facilities of $193,754. In March 2016 the Directors extended the facility for a further year and intend to extend for a further 12 months in March 2017.

Future Strategy

The Cannindah Resources Board and management will continue to focus on developing the exploration potential of the Company's key copper-gold project at Mt Cannindah. The Company is also identifying additional opportunities in the Mt Cannindah exploration asset along with new opportunities which take advantage of a positive gold market sentiment.

The Board will continue to seek to take advantage of additional corporate opportunities that are evaluated from time to time.

Environmental regulation

The Consolidated Entity's operations are subject to significant environmental regulation under Commonwealth and State legislation in relation to the discharge of hazardous waste and minerals arising from mining activities and development conducted by the consolidated entity on any of its tenements. The Mt Cannindah Project held by the company has had standard compliance inspections carried out by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection in the reporting period with no penalties imposed against the company for any issues of non-compliance. The consolidated entity holds all necessary Environmental Authorities in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and such other environmental approvals as may be stipulated under State laws to enable it to operate within the Mount Cannindah Mining Leases and the various exploration tenements it holds.

Information on Directors

Thomas J Pickett

LLB, Grad Cert App Fin
*Executive Ch*airman*.*

Tom holds a Bachelor of Law and was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1996. Mr Pickett has broad experience in the mining industry and has held a number of corporate roles in the mining and finance industries.

Tom was Chairman of Dynasty Resources Limited from 2011 to September 2015,was a Non-Executive Director of Discovery Resources Limited (ASX: DIS) which completed a transaction to become Aquis Entertainment Limited (ASX: AQS) in August 2015 and was a Non-Executive Director of Red Gum Resources Limited (ASX: RGX) from May 2015 until January 2016 when the company completed a transaction to become MCS Services Limited (ASX: MSG). He was a director of CuDeco Ltd (ASX: CDU) from 2002 to 2005, and continued in an advisory capacity until 2009 where he consulted in all aspects of the company's governance and compliance, operations and implementation of policies and procedures. He was a director of Piccadilly Gold Mine Holdings Limited and Diversified Mining which are privately held exploration entities resigning in 2015.

Laurie G Johnson

B.Sc. (Geology) F.AusIMM
Independent non-executive Director and, Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Laurie is a geologist with more than 45 years' experience in exploration, development and mining throughout Australia and overseas, particularly the Pacific Rim. Laurie is also a Member of the Geological Society of Australia and has extensive experience in the ASX-listed junior resource sector with previous roles including Managing Director and Chairman of City Resources in the late 1980s and Managing Director of Monto Minerals from 1995-2003. Laurie was also involved in the discovery and development of the Red Dome and Selwyn gold-copper mines in North Queensland and was a former director of Elders Resources.

John Hamilton

Non-executive Director, Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

John is an experienced finance and investment executive who has been running a private investment company for the last 25 years. John is also experienced in various forms of transport and logistics having operated transport companies which he later sold to a large transport, storage and infrastructure group.

Geoffrey J Missen

FCA, GAICD
Non-executive Director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee (appointed 21 June 2016)

Geoff is a board member of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology. This is the peak industry body for agricultural and natural resource management professionals. The Institute is committed to advancing the profession, and the application of science and technology, for the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resource management in Australia. Geoff is also a Chartered Accountant with over 20 years' experience providing clients with high quality tax, accounting and business advice. He has been a Partner of The MBA Partnership since its inception in 2001 and during this time, he has seen rapid growth within the business. His client base is diverse and centres on Small to Medium Enterprises. Geoff has an interest in providing specialist advice to his clients and enjoys developing strategies to help clients meet their goals. He is an active board member, currently serving on a number of boards in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors.

Geoff is a graduate of Victoria University, Harvard Business School and the Chicago Booth Business School. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand and a Member of The Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary in office at the end of the financial year was Garry Gill. Garry has more than 30 years' experience in all facets of corporate financial and administrative functions and has served in Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretarial positions at a number of listed and unlisted public companies, private companies and statutory authorities.

Directors' Interests in the Company

At the date of this report, the interests of the Directors in the shares and options of the Company were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options
T J Pickett (Executive Chairman)	7,750,667	-
L G Johnson (Non-Executive Director)	100,000	-
J Hamilton (Non-Executive Director)	15,840,000	-
G J Missen (Non-Executive Director)	250,000	-

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2016 and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Board		Audit Committee	
	Held	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
T J Pickett	8	8	-	-
L G Johnson	8	8	-	-
J Hamilton	8	7	-	-
A P Colrain (Res'd 31 March 2016)	4	4	-	-
G J Missen (Appt'd 21 June 2016)	1	1	-	-

"Held" represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report, which has been audited, outlines the Director and executive remuneration arrangements for the consolidated entity and the Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
B Details of remuneration
C Service agreements
D Share-based compensation
E Equity instruments

A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Non-executive Directors remuneration

The company's constitution provides that the non-executive Directors may be paid, as remuneration for their services, a sum determined from time to time by the Company's Shareholders in general meeting, with that sum to be divided amongst the Directors in such manner as they agree. The aggregate remuneration ceiling for non-executive Directors is presently $300,000 per annum. Additionally, non-executive Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for properly incurred expenses.

Non-executive Directors are remunerated through a combination of fees and may also be granted options over the Company's shares. The Board does not consider it appropriate to include a short term incentive, or cash bonus element in the remuneration of non-executive Directors.

Executive remuneration

The consolidated entity and Company aim to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration based on their position and responsibility, which is both fixed and variable.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has three components:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- share-based payments and cash bonuses
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long service leave.

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Board of Directors, based on individual and business unit performance, the overall performance of the consolidated entity and comparable market remunerations.

Consolidated entity performance and link to remuneration

Because the consolidated entity is in exploration and not production, there is no direct relationship between the consolidated entity's financial performance and the level of remuneration paid to key management personnel.

Use of remuneration consultants

The company did not engage remuneration consultants during the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

B Details of remuneration

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the Directors, other key management personnel (defined as those who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity) and specified executives of Cannindah Resources Limited are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel (KMP) of the consolidated entity consisted of the following Directors of Cannindah Resources Limited:

T J Pickett
L G Johnson
J Hamilton

A P Colrain (resigned 31 March 2016)
G J Missen (appointed 21 June 2016)

And the following executive:

G C Gill - Chief Financial Officer / Company Secretary

Key Management Personnel	Short-term Benefits Fees and/or Salary	Cash, Profit Sharing / Other Bonuses	Non - Monetary	Post Employment Benefits Super - annuation	Share Based Payments - Options	Total	Performance based remuneration	At risk remuneration
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	%
2016								
T J Pickett	230,000	-	-	21,850	-	251,850	-	-
L G Johnson	36,600	-	-	3,477	-	40,077	-	-
J Hamilton	18,300	-	-	1,739	-	20,039	-	-
G J Missen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A P Colrain	13,725	-	-	1,304	-	15,029	-	-
G C Gill	45,600	-	-	-	-	45,600	-	-
Totals	**344,225**	**-**	**-**	**28,370**	**-**	**372,595**	**-**	
2015								
T J Pickett	230,000	-	-	21,850	-	251,850	-	-
L G Johnson	36,600	-	-	3,477	-	40,077	-	-
J Hamilton	18,300	-	-	1,739	-	20,039	-	-
A P Colrain	18,300	-	-	1,739	-	20,039	-	-
G C Gill	58,500	-	-	-	-	58,500	-	-
Totals	**361,700**	**-**	**-**	**28,805**	**-**	**390,505**	**-**	

Notes: No director's fees were paid to G J Missen for the period from his appointment on 21 June 2016 to 30 June 2016.

C Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Executive Chairman:

- The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Thomas Pickett for him to act as Executive Chairman. The contract was renewed on 25 September 2015 for a term of two years. Remuneration payable pursuant to the package is as follows:
- Base salary of $230,000 plus superannuation at statutory rates.
- The contract may be terminated by the giving of three months' notice by either party.
- Termination payment is up to 6 months of annual base salary.
- The contract is to be reviewed annually by the Board of Directors.

Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

The Company has entered into an agreement with Garry Gill and his company to provide services as Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer. Services are to be provided on a part time basis and at a rate of $1,200 per day (pro rata) plus GST plus expenses. The agreement may be terminated by either party on 1 months' notice.

KMP have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

D Share-based compensation

Issue of shares

There were no shares issued to Directors and other Key Management Personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2016.

Issue of options

There were no options over ordinary shares issued to Directors and other Key Management Personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2016.

E Equity instruments

a) Movements in shares

The movement during the year in the number of ordinary shares in Cannindah Resources Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially by each key management person, including their related parties, follows:

Name	Balance at beginning of year	Balance at Date of Appoint-ment (refer notes below)	Acquired		Disposals	Balance at Date of Resignation (refer notes below)	Balance at end of the year
2016			As Remuneration	Other			
T J Pickett	7,692,027	n/a	-	58,640	-	n/a	7,750,667
L G Johnson	100,000	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	100,000
J Hamilton	15,840,000	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	15,840,000
A P Colrain	4,517,928	n/a	-	56,320	(421,320)	4,152,928	n/a
G J Missen	-	250,000	-	-	-	n/a	250,000
G C Gill	-	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	-
2015							
T J Pickett	100,000	n/a	-	7,592,027	-	n/a	7,692,027
L G Johnson	-	n/a	-	100,000	-	n/a	100,000
J Hamilton	14,840,000	n/a	-	1,000,000	-	n/a	15,840,000
A P Colrain	4,517,928	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	4,517,928
G C Gill	-	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	-

Notes:

- *A P Colrain – resigned 31 March 2016*
- *G J Missen – appointed 21 June 2016*

All on market purchases and sales complied with the Board's Securities Trading Policy which permits trading by Directors and executives during certain periods in the absence of knowledge of price-sensitive information.

b) Movement in options

No options over ordinary shares in the parent entity were held by any director or other member of key management personnel of the consolidated entity during the financial years ended 30 June 2016 or 30 June 2015.

End of audited remuneration report

Share options

At the date of this report there were no unissued ordinary shares under option (nil at 30 June 2016 and nil at 30 June 2015). No options have been exercised since year end to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

The company has indemnified the Directors of the company for costs incurred, in their capacity as a director, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the Directors of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The amount of the premium is not disclosed as it is considered confidential.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The Company has not otherwise, 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.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Subsequent Events

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2016, which significantly affect or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

Non-audit services

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Grant Thornton. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Grant Thornton received or is due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services during the year ended 30 June 2016:

	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Taxation compliance services	6,000	4,700

Officers of the company who are former audit partners of Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd

There are no officers of the company who are former audit partners of Grant Thornton Audit 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 the following page.

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

On behalf of the Directors

Thomas J Pickett
Executive Chairman

30 September 2016
Gold Coast

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Auditor's Independence Declaration
To the Directors of Cannindah Resources Limited

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, as lead auditor for the audit of Cannindah Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

M S Bell
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Brisbane, 30 September 2016

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Revenue from continuing operations	4	823	7,747
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	5	(311,974)	(208,534)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure written off		(225,220)	(51,139)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(6,990)	(9,696)
Finance costs	5	(527,104)	(173,799)
Administration		(263,487)	(268,403)
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations		**(1,333,952)**	**(703,824)**
Income tax expense	6	367,282	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year attributable to the owners of the Company		**(966,670)**	**(703,824)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the members of the company		**(966,670)**	**(703,824)**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	26	(1.03)	(0.84)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	413,629	33,055
Trade and other receivables	8	17,289	30,748
Total Current Assets		**430,918**	**63,803**
Non-Current assets			
Other assets	9	84,746	84,746
Plant and equipment	10	1,368	8,358
Exploration and evaluation asset	11	3,638,581	3,520,131
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,724,695**	**3,613,235**
Total Assets		**4,155,613**	**3,677,038**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	123,362	327,046
Provisions	13	44,079	26,158
Total current liabilities		**167,441**	**353,204**
Non-Current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,806,246	417,799
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,806,246**	**417,799**
Total liabilities		**1,973,687**	**771,003**
Net assets		**2,181,926**	**2,906,035**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	46,392,113	46,149,552
Reserves		395,614	395,614
Accumulated losses		(44,605,801)	(43,639,131)
Total equity		**2,181,926**	**2,906,035**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Consolidated

	Note	Share Capital $	Share Option Reserve $	Accumulated Losses $	Total $
2015					
Balance at 1 July 2014		45,993,552	395,614	(42,935,307)	**3,453,859**
Transactions with owners:					
Shares issued during the period (net of costs)		156,000	-	-	**156,000**
Total transactions with owners		156,000	-	-	**156,000**
Loss attributable to members of the company		-	-	(703,824)	**(703,824)**
Balance at 30 June 2015		**46,149,552**	**395,614**	**(43,639,131)**	**2,906,035**
2016					
Balance at 1 July 2015		46,149,552	395,614	(43,639,131)	**2,906,035**
Transactions with owners:					
Shares issued during the period in satisfaction of finance fees		242,561	-	-	**242,561**
Total transactions with owners		242,561	-	-	**242,561**
Loss attributable to members of the company		-	-	(966,670)	**(966,670)**
Balance at 30 June 2016		**46,392,113**	**395,614**	**(44,605,801)**	**2,181,926**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(559,578)	(465,206)
Interest received		823	7,747
Research and development tax rebate		367,282	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	25	**(191,473)**	**(457,459)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Exploration expenditure		(531,856)	(546,433)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(531,856)**	**(546,433)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds from issue of shares		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		1,103,903	400,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**1,103,903**	**400,000**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		380,574	(603,892)
Cash at beginning of year		33,055	636,947
Cash at end of year	7	**413,629**	**33,055**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Note 1 Statement of 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.

New, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. None of the new standards and amendments to standards affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Australian dollars.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 21.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries of Cannindah Resources Limited ('company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2016 and the results of all subsidiaries and special purpose entities for the year then ended. Cannindah Resources Limited, its subsidiaries and special purpose entities together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

A subsidiary is any entity controlled by the Company. Control exists where the parent entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

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

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal as applicable.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

Operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the consolidated entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

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 that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entity's which intend to settle simultaneously.

Cannindah Resources Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the group allocation approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

Research and Development Tax Refunds are recognised as a tax credit on an as received basis.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the consolidated entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Cash and cash equivalents

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.

Trade and other receivables

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

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Joint operations

The consolidated group’s share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint venture operations are included in the appropriate items of the consolidated financial statements.

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on the purpose of the acquisition and subsequent reclassification to other categories is restricted. The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. For unlisted investments, the consolidated entity establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm’s length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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 carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Objective evidence includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; a breach of contract such as default or delinquency in payments; the lender granting to a borrower concessions due to economic or legal reasons that the lender would not otherwise do; it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows.

The amount of the impairment allowance for loans and receivables carried at amortised cost 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. If there is a reversal of impairment, the reversal cannot exceed the amortised cost that would have been had the impairment not been recognised and is reversed to profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and equipment	20-33%
Motor vehicles	20%

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements and plant and equipment under lease are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Leases

Operating lease payments, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure in relation to separate areas of interest for which rights of tenure are current is carried forward as an asset in the statement of financial position where it is expected that the expenditure will be recovered through the successful development and exploitation of an area of interest, or by its sale; or exploration activities are continuing in an area and activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable estimate of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Where a project or an area of interest has been abandoned, the expenditure incurred thereon is written off in the year in which the decision is made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other non-financial assets 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Borrowings

Borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in current liabilities 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. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using either the Binomial or 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, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the consolidated entity receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying either the Binomial or Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period.
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the consolidated entity or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the consolidated entity or employee and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

Issued capital

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.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree is measured at either fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All acquisition costs are expensed as incurred to profit or loss.

On the acquisition of a business, the consolidated entity assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the consolidated entity's operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions in existence at the acquisition-date.

Where the business combination is achieved in stages, the consolidated entity remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at the acquisition-date fair value and the difference between the fair value and the previous carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The difference between the acquisition-date fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the consideration transferred and the fair value of any pre-existing investment in the acquiree is recognised as goodwill. If the consideration transferred and the pre-existing fair value is less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired, being a bargain purchase to the acquirer, the difference is recognised as a gain directly in profit or loss by the acquirer on the acquisition-date, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, the consideration transferred and the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer.

Business combinations are initially accounted for on a provisional basis. The acquirer retrospectively adjusts the provisional amounts recognised and also recognises additional assets or liabilities during the measurement period, based on new information obtained about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition-date. The measurement period ends on either the earlier of (i) 12 months from the date of the acquisition or (ii) when the acquirer receives all the information possible to determine fair value.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Cannindah Resources Limited, 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 financial year.

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.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the 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 tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Going Concern

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

As disclosed in the financial statements, the consolidated entity incurred a loss of $966,670 (after receipt of the research and development tax refund of $367,282) and had net cash outflows from operating activities of $191,473 for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern as the Company’s lender and major shareholder (Aquis Finance Pty Ltd) has provided the Directors with an undertaking to provide financial support to the consolidated entity by way of its existing loan facilities so that the Company is able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

Accordingly, the Directors believe that the going concern basis is the appropriate basis for the preparation of the financial report. If for any reason the consolidated entity is unable to continue as a going concern, it would impact on the consolidated entity's ability to realise assets at their recognised values and to extinguish liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the consolidated financial statements.

The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the consolidated entity does not continue as a going concern.

New Accounting Standards for First Time Application in Subsequent Periods

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Details of these new standards are set out below. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 9 Financial Instruments (December 2014)
Superseded pronouncement	AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
Nature of change	AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting.
Effective date	1 January 2018
Likely impact on initial application	The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 9. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Superseded pronouncement	AASB 118 *Revenue* AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*
Nature of change	Replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations: − establishes a new revenue recognition model − changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time − provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g. multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing) − expands and improves disclosures about revenue
Effective date	1 January 2019
Likely impact on initial application	No material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 16 Leases
Superseded pronouncement	AASB 117 Leases
Nature of change	AASB 16: • replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations • requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases

	• provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting • largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117 • requires new and different disclosures about leases
Effective date	1 January 2019
Likely impact on initial application	No material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	The amendments to AASB 11 state that an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a 'business', as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations, should: • apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards except principles that conflict with the guidance of AASB 11. This requirement also applies to the acquisition of additional interests in an existing joint operation that results in the acquirer retaining joint control of the joint operation (note that this requirement applies to the additional interest only, i.e., the existing interest is not remeasured) and to the formation of a joint operation when an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation; and • provide disclosures for business combinations as required by AASB 3 and other Australian Accounting Standards.
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	The amendments to AASB 116 prohibit the use of a revenue based depreciation method for property, plant and equipment. Additionally, the amendments provide guidance in the application of the diminishing balance method for property, plant and equipment. The amendments to AASB 138 present a rebuttable presumption that a revenue-based amortisation method for intangible assets is inappropriate. This rebuttable presumption can be overcome (i.e., a revenue-based amortisation method might be appropriate) only in two (2) limited circumstances: • The intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, for example when the predominant limiting factor inherent in an intangible asset is the achievement of a revenue threshold (for instance, the right to operate a toll road could be based on a fixed total amount of revenue to be generated from cumulative tolls charged); or • When it can be demonstrated that revenue and the consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	The amendments introduce the equity method of accounting as one of the options to account for an entity's investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the entity's separate financial statements.
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	The amendments address a current inconsistency between AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011). The amendments clarify that, on a sale or contribution of assets to a joint venture or associate or on a loss of control when joint control or significant influence is retained in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, any gain or loss recognised will depend on whether the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations. Full gain or loss is recognised when the assets or subsidiary constitute a business, whereas gain or loss attributable to other investors' interests is recognised when the assets or subsidiary do not constitute a business. This amendment effectively introduces an exception to the general requirement in AASB 10 to recognise full gain or loss on the loss of control over a subsidiary. The exception only applies to the loss of control over a subsidiary that does not contain a business, if the loss of control is the result of a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method. Corresponding amendments have also been made to AASB 128 (2011).
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	These amendments arise from the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle in September 2014 by the IASB. Among other improvements, the amendments clarify that when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) directly from being held for sale to being held for

	distribution (or vice-versa), the accounting guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations does not apply. The amendments also state that when an entity determines that the asset (or disposal group) is no longer available for immediate distribution or that the distribution is no longer highly probable, it should cease held-for-distribution accounting and apply the guidance in paragraphs 27-29 of AASB5.
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	The amendments: • clarify the materiality requirements in AASB 101, including an emphasis on the potentially detrimental effect of obscuring useful information with immaterial information; • clarify that AASB 101's specified line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position can be disaggregated; • add requirements for how an entity should present subtotals in the statement(s) of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position; • clarify that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes, but also emphasise that understandability and comparability should be considered by an entity when deciding that order; and • remove potentially unhelpful guidance in IAS 1 for identifying a significant accounting policy.
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2015-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Scope and Application Paragraphs
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	AASB 2015-9 inserts scope paragraphs into AASB 8 Operating Segments and AASB 133 Earnings per Share in place of application paragraph text in AASB 1057.
Effective date	1 January 2016
Likely impact on initial application	When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2017, there will be no impact on the financial statements.
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt

	instrument below cost
Effective date	1 January 2017
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, there will be no material impact on the financial statements
New/ revised Pronouncement	AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107
Superseded pronouncement	None
Nature of change	AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to require entities preparing financial statements in accordance with Tier 1 reporting requirements to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes
Effective date	1 January 2017
Likely impact on initial application	When these amendments are first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2018, there will be no material impact on the financial statements

Note 2 Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events; management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The consolidated entity makes critical judgements in respect of carrying forward exploration and evaluation assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Exploration and evaluation expenditure may be capitalised in certain circumstances. Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas of interest.

Note 3 Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments

The consolidated entity has determined its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by both management and the Board of Directors in assessing performance and allocation of resources. As the consolidated entity is still in the exploration phase, the chief operating decision makers review the operations as a whole and therefore consider one segment to be appropriate.

	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Note 4 Revenue		
From continuing operations		
Other revenue		
Interest	823	7,747
Revenue from continuing operations	**823**	**7,747**
Note 5 Expenses		
Loss before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Depreciation		
Plant and equipment	6,990	9,696
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	527,104	173,799
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	16,590	25,099
Employee benefit expense		
Amounts paid to employees	276,291	273,310
Allocated to exploration and evaluation projects	(34,500)	(137,976)
Amounts paid to non-executive Directors	70,183	73,200
Total employee benefit expense	**311,974**	**208,534**
Note 6 Income tax expense		
Research and development tax refunds	367,282	-
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense and tax at the statutory rate		
Loss before income tax expense from continuing operations	(1,333,952)	(703,824)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30%	(400,186)	(211,147)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Other non-deductible / (allowable) expenses	12,097	(151,960)
	(388,088)	**(363,107)**
Current year tax losses not recognised	199,582	106,741
Current year temporary differences not recognised	108,877	234,799
Deductible capital raising costs	79,630	21,567
Income tax expense	-	-
Tax losses not recognised		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	18,119,314	17,840,103
Potential tax benefit @ 30%	5,435,794	5,352,031

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 there are taxable profits and if the continuity of ownership test is passed, or failing that, the same business test is passed.

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Note 6 Income tax expense (continued)		
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Deferred tax assets not recognised comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Timing differences	4,709,390	4,600,513
Total deferred tax assets not recognised	**4,709,390**	**4,600,513**
Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and at bank	413,629	33,055
Total cash and cash equivalents	**413,629**	**33,055**
Note 8 Trade and other receivables		
Other receivables	17,289	30,748
Total trade and other receivables	**17,289**	**30,748**
Note 9 Other assets (non-current)		
Deposits and bonds	84,746	84,746
Total financial assets	**84,746**	**84,746**
Note 10 Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	31,586	31,586
Accumulated depreciation	(30,218)	(23,228)
Plant and equipment at cost	1,368	8,358
Movements in plant and equipment		
Opening written down value	8,358	18,054
Additions	-	-
Depreciation	(6,990)	(9,696)
Closing written down value	**1,368**	**8,358**
Note 11 Exploration and evaluation		
Exploration and evaluation phase - at cost	**3,638,581**	**3,520,131**
Movement in exploration and evaluation asset:		
Opening balance - at cost	3,520,131	2,801,941
Capitalised exploration expenditure	343,670	769,329
Current year expenditure written off	(4,441)	(51,139)
Prior year capitalised expenditure written off	(220,779)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the period	**3,638,581**	**3,520,131**

Recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration assets is dependent on the successful exploration and development of projects or alternatively through the sale of the areas of interest.

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Note 12 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	104,644	218,240
Other payables and accrued expenses	18,718	108,806
Total trade and other payables	**123,362**	**327,046**
Note 13 Provisions		
Annual leave	**44,079**	**26,158**
Movement in the provision was as follows:		
Opening balance	26,158	11,915
Entitlements	19,956	20,347
Payments	(2,035)	(6,104)
Closing balance	**44,079**	**26,158**
Note 14 Borrowings		
Secured borrowings	**1,806,246**	**417,799**

The loan from Aquis Finance Pty Ltd has a facility limit of $2 million and was for an initial term of 12 months commencing 10 March 2015 which could be extended to up to 3 years at the election of the Company. Directors extended the facility for a further year in March 2016 and intend to extend for a further 12 months in March 2017. The interest rate on the loan is 15% per annum which is capitalised into the loan. Of the amount available, $1,806,246 (2015:$417,799) had been drawn to 30 June 2016 including interest and fees capitalised to the loan of $527,104 (2015: $17,799). The facility conditions require no repayments until the expiration of the facility. The loan is secured by the Mt Cannindah project which at 30 June 2016 had a carrying value represented by capitalised exploration expenditure of $2,715,075.

Note 15 Contributed Equity

	2016 $	2015 $
(a) Fully paid ordinary share capital	**46,392,113**	**46,149,552**
Movements in contributed equity during the year:		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	46,149,552	45,993,552
Movements in prior period:		
Shares issued in prior period	**-**	156,000
Movements during current period:		
12,000,000 Shares issued in satisfaction of finance fees	242,561	-
Total movements in issued capital during the year	242,561	156,000
Less share issue costs	-	-
Balance at reporting date	**46,392,113**	**46,149,552**

Movements in the number of issued shares during the year:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**92,160,663**	**80,160,663**
Shares issued in prior period	-	12,000,000
Shares issued during the period:		
Issued in satisfaction of finance fees @ $0.013 ea	7,915,070	-
Balance at reporting date	**100,075,733**	**92,160,663**

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
	$	$

Note 15 Contributed Equity (continued)

(a) Fully paid ordinary share capital (continued)

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value. On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Capital risk management
The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and fund its operations. The consolidated entity's capital comprises borrowings, ordinary share capital, reserves and accumulated losses as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. In common with many other exploration companies, the parent raises finance for the consolidated entity's exploration and appraisal activities in discrete tranches.

Management effectively manages the consolidated entity's capital by assessing the consolidated entity's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2015 Financial Report. The consolidated entity monitors capital on the basis of its working capital position (i.e. liquidity risk). The net working capital of the consolidated entity at 30 June 2016 was $263,477 (2015: $289,401 (negative)).

(b) Options

The Consolidated Entity had no options on issue during the financial years ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Note 16 Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives

Risk management is carried out under policies set by the Board of Directors. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

The Board monitors and manages the financial risk relating to the operations of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk), price risk and interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity'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 consolidated entity. The consolidated entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity may undertake certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and may become exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity’s functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk.

Note 16 Financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk

The economic entity's exposure to interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

As at the reporting date, the consolidated entity had the following variable rate investments:

	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Average Cash Balance $
2016		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.37%	223,342
2015		
Cash and cash equivalents	2.31%	335,001

Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2016, if interest rates had increased/decreased by 200 basis points from the year end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been $4,467 lower / higher (2015 changes of 200 bps: $6,700 lower/higher), mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

The consolidated entity does not have any significant exposure to credit risk from trade receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Net fair values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Note 17 Key management personnel disclosures

Transactions between related parties, other than those noted in the audited Remuneration Report are detailed at Note 20. Where transactions with related parties occur, they are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Key management personnel remuneration includes the following expenses:

Note 17 Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Short term employee benefits:		
Salaries	344,225	361,700
Post-employment benefits:		
Defined contribution pension plans	28,370	28,805
Total remuneration	**372,595**	**390,505**

Note 18 Auditors' Remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	34,898	34,898
Other services		
Taxation services	6,000	4,700

Note 19 Commitments

Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:

Rentals		
a) Lease commitments - mining leases:		
Within one year	32,622	31,528
One to five years	140,573	126,113
	173,195	**157,641**
b) Lease commitments - office		
Within one year	-	-
One to five years	-	-
	-	**-**
Mining exploration expenditure		
Within one year	341,917	705,077
One to five years	748,500	240,000
	1,090,417	**945,077**

The consolidated entity has certain commitments imposed by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines to perform minimum exploration work on the tenements. These obligations, which may be varied from time to time, are subject to approval and are expected to be fulfilled in the normal course of operations of the consolidated entity. Certain tenements held by the consolidated entity may be the subject of future Native Title claims. The Directors of the Company expect that existing operations will not be materially affected by any potential claims.

Note 20 Related party transactions

Parent entity

Cannindah Resources Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 22.

Note 20 Related party transactions (continued)

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are set out in note 23.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 17 and the remuneration report in the Directors' Report.

Transactions with related parties

The Company rents office space and obtains accounting and IT services from entities associated with Mr Geoffrey Missen who was appointed as a Director on 21 June 2016, In the period following his appointment to the end of the financial year, no payments for these services were made. These services are contracted on an arm's length basis.

At 30 June 2016, $4,497 was included in the Company's trade creditors for services provided prior to and during the period of Mr Missen's appointment.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015, the Company conducted no transactions with related parties.

Loans to/from related parties

There were no loans to or from related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 21 Parent entity information

	2016 $	2015 $
Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		
Loss after income tax	(440,315)	(646,985)
Total comprehensive income	(440,315)	(646,985)
Statement of Financial Position		
Current assets	276,296	48,601
Total assets	2,656,775	2,838,446
Current liabilities	99,914	83,830
Total liabilities	99,914	83,830
Net assets	**2,556,861**	**2,754,616**
Equity		
Issued capital	46,392,112	46,149,552
Share option reserve	395,614	395,614
Accumulated losses	(44,230,865)	(43,790,550)
Total equity	**2,556,861**	**2,754,616**

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

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Note 21 Parent entity information (continued)

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment

The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in note 1.

Note 22 Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1:

Name	**Principal Activity**	**Country of Incorporation**	**Share**	**Ownership Interest**	
				2016	**2015**
Mt Cannindah Mining Pty Ltd	Mineral exploration	Australia	Ordinary	100%	100%
Cannindah Sino Pty Ltd	Mineral exploration	Australia	Ordinary	100%	100%
Triple Crown Mining Pty Ltd	Mineral exploration	Australia	Ordinary	100%	100%

Note 23 Interests in joint operations

The Company holds no interests in joint ventures.

Note 24 Events after the reporting period

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2016 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the consolidated entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the consolidated entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 25 Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	(966,670)	(703,824)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	6,990	9,696
Write off of exploration and evaluation expenditure	225,220	51,139
Financing expenses	527,104	173,799
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	13,459	(21,158)
Decrease in other operating assets	-	(3,442)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(15,497)	22,089
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	17,921	14,242
Net cash used in operating activities	**(191,473)**	**(457,459)**

Note 26 Earnings per share

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS	**100,075,733**	**83,744,225**

Note 27 Company Information

The registered office and principal place of business is as follows:

Level 3, 50 Marine Parade
SOUTHPORT QLD 4215

Note 28 Authorisation of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 (including comparatives) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2016.

CANNINDAH RESOURCES LIMITED
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
for the year ended 30 June 2016

In the Directors' opinion:

1. The attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

2. The attached financial statements and notes thereto comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 1 to the financial statements;

3. The attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

4. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

5. The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Thomas J Pickett
Executive Chairman
30 September 2016
Gold Coast

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Cannindah Resources Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Cannindah Resources Limited (the "Company"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration 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.

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. The Directors' responsibility also includes 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. The Directors also state, in the notes to the financial report, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require us to 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 Company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

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

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

a the financial report of Cannindah Resources 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 financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Emphasis of matter regarding going concern

Without qualification to the audit opinion expressed above, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is dependent on continued support from external financiers to provide sufficient levels of working capital for its continuing operations. These conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the Company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of 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 7 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.

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Cannindah Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Grant Thornton

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT PTY LTD
Chartered Accountants

M S Bell
Partner - Audit & Assurance

Brisbane, 30 September 2016