COUNTY INTERNATIONAL

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

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COUNTY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholder,

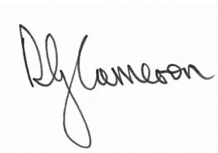
During the early part of the financial year, County did considerable work on a proposed port site in Washington State, USA, but was unable to secure an appropriate rail partner and as a result, all expenditure on the port project ceased.

County has retained its coal leases in Wyoming, and has been actively pursuing additional projects, particularly in coal, where its management team has experience to enhance value. It continues to operate on a very low cost basis.

It is encouraging to note that the economic climate for coal has improved substantially during the year, with major improvements in thermal and coking coal prices.

I would like to thank Rod Ruston, our Managing Director and CEO, for his valuable contribution during the year and pursuit of new projects to enhance shareholder value.

Yours faithfully,



Robert G Cameron AO

Chairman

REPORT ON OPERATIONS

During the year, County International Limited ceased spending on this project while the Board considers the future of the Washington port project. The project is not viable without common carrier rights and rail access, key items that County has not been able to secure despite its best efforts. As a result, County has informed its US based partners that it will not proceed with any further activity in relation to this project at this time and therefore the Company's interest in this joint venture has been fully impaired in the accounts at 30th June 2017.

ONGOING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

County retains its coal leases in Wyoming. During the year the Company ceased spending further funds on these areas other than to maintain its leases.

County is offering for sale a surplus parcel of freehold land in Wyoming.

County is actively looking at and analysing additional projects, particularly related to coal, in which the Company can leverage the skills and experience held in its management team to enhance value. A number of new projects have been reviewed during the year.

The international climate for coal is better than 2 years ago, with significant increases in thermal and coking coal prices making existing and planned projects more financially viable.

FINANCIAL POSITION

As detailed above, the Company's interest in the joint venture has been fully impaired.

County is focused on maximising the value of its existing assets.

During the financial year, the Board continued to minimise cash used by the Company.

The Company has available cash of $288,994 at 30th June 2017.

No further work is planned on County International's coal projects in the PRB in the immediate future. County International has previously announced some 730 million tonnes of JORC coal resource in its exploration areas in Wyoming's PRB.

OUTLOOK

County is actively looking for additional projects, particularly related to coal, in which the Company can use the skills and experience held in its management team to enhance value. The Company will continue to review projects as they arise.

COAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

A summary of County International's current Coal Resources are contained in the following table.

Prospect	JORC Inferred Coal Resource	JORC Indicated Coal Resource	JORC Measured Coal Resource	Total JORC Coal Resource
Shell Creek Coal Project	59 Mt	17 Mt	344 Mt	420 Mt
Miller Coal Project	-	-	310 Mt	310 Mt
Total JORC Coal Resource	59 Mt	17 Mt	654 Mt	730 Mt

Notes: (a) The information in the table "JORC-Compliant Coal Resources" is based on Independent Geologist's Report, Aqua Terra Consultants Inc., October 2012. The information in this table that relates to Geology, Exploration results and Mineral resources is based on information compiled by Steven J Stresky, who is a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, and a full time employee of Aqua Terra Consultants Inc. (the geology consultants to County International). Mr Stresky has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Stresky consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Directors and Management

Directors

Robert G. Cameron AO │ Non-executive Chairman BE (Hons), MBA, Grad Dip Geoscience, FAusIMM, FAIM, FAICD

Bob Cameron holds degrees in mining, mineral economics and business administration and has had more than 37 years of experience in the coal industry. This includes 14 years as a senior manager with Coal & Allied Industries in the Hunter Valley and 21 years as Founder and Managing Director/CEO of Centennial Coal Company Limited. This Company grew from a market capitalisation of $20 million and was acquired by Banpu PLC in 2010 for approximately $2.5 billion.

Upon the takeover of Centennial, Bob moved to the role of non-executive Chairman of the Company until March 2017. Amongst other positions, Bob is Chairman of Hunter Valley Training Company Limited and Pacific Smiles Group. He is also a Director of the University of New South Wales Foundation and the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

Bob is past Chairman of the Australian Coal Association, ACA Low Emissions Technology Ltd, NSW Minerals Council and the Australian Japan Coal Conference, and was a Director of Port Kembla Coal Terminal. He was also on numerous other government and industry boards and committees including the Ministerial Minerals Advisory Council and Mining Education Australia.

In 2002 The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy awarded Bob the Institute Medal in recognition of his outstanding leadership in the coal industry.

In 2005 he received the Hunter Business Person of the Year Award from the Hunter Business Chamber, and in 2010 he received the Australian Mining Prospect Award for Most Outstanding Contribution to Mining.

In 2012 he was awarded an Order of Australia for his contribution to the Australian mining industry, tertiary education and the community of the Hunter Valley.

David Miller │ Non-executive Director B.Sc (Geol)

David Miller is a geologist and businessman. David is currently a Director of ALX Uranium Corp, a uranium and mineral exploration company. He was a Director and CEO of Strathmore Minerals Corp (a TSX listed mining group) until August 2013. David's primary professional focus has been on minerals exploration, development, and mining. His career has spanned over 30 years, with a chain of companies that started with Utah International and evolved into AREVA, the French Nuclear Power Conglomerate. David is a eight term member of the Wyoming Legislature, serving District 55 –Riverton. He is currently Chairman of Judiciary Committee, served on Minerals, Revenue, Education, Corporations, and Health & Labor Committees and was an original appointee to the Wyoming Energy Commission. David is a registered professional geologist in Wyoming, a registered member of the Society of Mining Engineers, and a Fellow in the Society of Economic Geologists. David is the architect responsible for assembling the Miller Coal property, now owned by County International.

Rod Ruston │ Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director BE (Mining), MBA

Mr Ruston is a mining engineer, who also holds an MBA. He has 37 years of business experience in the resource industry and has worked at senior management level, including as CEO, in public companies in the coal, heavy minerals, construction and oil and gas industries. He has extensive international experience having done business in Asia through his experience in the coal industry (Savage Resources Limited, Wambo Mining, Oakbridge Limited and Kembla Coal & Coke) and in the heavy minerals industry where he was responsible, as the CEO of Ticor Ltd, for the construction and operation of a 120kt per annum titanium dioxide mining and smelting project in South Africa.

Mr Ruston joined County International in early July 2012. For the previous 7 years he was President and CEO of North American Energy Partners, a large mining and construction contracting company located in western Canada.

Mr Ruston is currently a non-executive director of AngloGold Ashanti Limited, a major international, South African based, gold mining company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Robert G. Cameron AO - Non-Executive Chairman

Rodney Ruston - Managing Director

David Miller - Non-Executive Director

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

Further details as to the Directors' experience are contained on page 4 of this Annual Report.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year was the development of a North American bulk export solution that can be utilised for exporting coal and other bulk products (grain, fertiliser and other bulk products) sourced from emerging U.S. and Canadian producers and exporters.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Consolidated Entity's principal activities during the financial year.

Result

The consolidated loss of the Consolidated Entity amounted to $856,079 (2016: $747,225)

Dividends Paid or Recommended

There is no dividend paid, declared or recommended.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

Other than as stated above and in the accompanying financial report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the reporting year.

After Balance Date Events

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year to the date of this report that has significantly affected or may affect:

(i) The operations of the company and the entities that it controls

(ii) The results of those operations

(iii) The state of affairs of the Company in subsequent years

Future Developments

County has retained its coal leases in Wyoming, and will continue to actively pursue additional projects, particularly in coal, where its management team has experience to enhance value.

No further work is planned on County International's coal projects in the PRB in the immediate future. County International has previously announced some 730 million tonnes of JORC coal resource in its exploration areas in Wyoming's PRB.

Directors' Interests in Securities

As at the date of this report, details of Directors who hold shares or options in the company for their own benefit or who have an interest in holdings through a third party are detailed below.

Director	Shares	Options
Robert Cameron*	8,960,092	-
David Miller**	1,500,000	-
Rodney Ruston	-	5,000,000

* Eight million four hundred and sixty thousand and ninety two shares (2016: eight million four hundred and sixty thousand and ninety two) are held by Paula Suzanne Cameron and Robert Graham Cameron ATF Cameron Family Superannuation Plan of which Mr Cameron is a beneficiary and five hundred thousand are held directly.

** Shares held by Miller and Associates LLC of which Mr Miller is a Director

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS		COMMITTEE MEETINGS			
			AUDIT COMMITTEE		REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	
	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended	Number eligible to attend	Number Attended
Robert Cameron	3	3	2	2	1	1
Rodney Ruston	3	3	-	-	-	-
David Miller	3	3	2	2	1	1

Indemnifying Directors or Officers

Each Director has entered into a Deed with the Company under which the Director is given access to documentation and in addition is:

- indemnified by the Company to the full extent permitted by law against all liabilities sustained or incurred through acting as a Director (under the Corporations Act the indemnity does not extend to a liability owed to the Company or its related bodies corporate, or which arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith, or is for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G of the Corporations Act or a compensation order under section 1317H of the Corporations Act);
- indemnified by the Company to the full extent permitted by law against legal costs and expenses incurred in defending an action for a liability incurred as an officer of the Company (under the Corporations Act the indemnity does not extend to costs incurred in circumstances where the Director is found to have a liability for which the Director cannot be indemnified, or costs of defending or resisting criminal proceedings in which the Director is found guilty or defending proceedings brought by ASIC or a liquidator for a court order where the court holds that the grounds for making the order are established, or costs of proceedings seeking relief for the Director under the Corporations Act where the court denies relief);
- entitled to a loan to meet the costs of defending or responding to any such claim or proceeding; and
- entitled to have the Company maintain and pay premiums in respect of directors' and officers' insurance.

Board Member's Directorships

Listed below are details of other listed public company directorships held by Board Members over the last three years.

Director	Directorship of	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
Robert Cameron	Pacific Smiles Group Limited	6 December 2002	Current
David Miller	Strathmore Minerals Corp	2004	30 August 2013
	ALX Uranium Corp.	17 April 2017	Current
Rodney Ruston	AngloGold Ashanti Limited	1 January 2012	Current
	Cockatoo Coal Limited	15 January 2014	6 March 2015

Options

At the date of this report there are 8.1 million ordinary shares of County International Limited under option. The options are exercisable at prices between 4 and 15 cents each. Each option entitles the holder, when exercised, to one Share in the capital of County International Limited. Further details are below.

Number of Options	Issue Date	Exercisable Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
100,000	25 January 2013	14 January 2016	14 January 2018	15 cents
3,000,000	24 February 2015	31 January 2018	31 January 2020	4 cents
2,500,000	26 November 2015	31 December 2016	31 January 2020	4 cents
2,500,000	26 November 2015	26 November 2017	31 January 2020	4 cents

No options were granted over unissued shares during or since the end of the financial year by the company to directors or any of the specified officers as part of their remuneration. In November 2015 the company issued five million options to Mr Ruston, the Company's Managing Director. The options vest progressively, with 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2016 and a further 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2017 and are to be exercisable, upon payment of 4 cents per share, during the period from 31 December 2016 until their expiry on 31 January 2020.

No options have been exercised in the last financial year.

No (2016: nil) options expired or lapsed in the last financial year. 3,000,000 options expired on 9th July 2017.

No person entitled to exercise the option had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

REMUNERATION REPORT

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director of County International Limited and for the executives receiving the highest remuneration.

Remuneration Policy

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the Consolidated Entity is as follows:

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed by the remuneration committee, which currently is the majority of the board. All executives receive a total remuneration package, which may include a base salary (commensurate with their expertise and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits, options and in the future performance incentives. The remuneration committee reviews executive packages annually by reference to the Consolidated Entity's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

The performance of executives is assessed annually and for the Chief Executive Officer's annual review considers his performance, any change to the nature and scope of his work, the current employment market for similar positions, the performance of the Company and any other matter the Board considers relevant. There are currently no bonuses and incentive arrangements in place, however the Company will give reasonable consideration to the establishment of a short term incentive plan in the future. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Other future executives may also be entitled to participate in the employee option arrangements at the discretion of the Board.

Australian executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution, required by the government, which is currently 9.5%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the company and expensed. Options are valued using the Black and Scholes methodology.

The board's normal policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Fees for executive and non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Consolidated Entity. In the previous financial year the Directors agreed to reduce their remuneration to zero, so as to reduce the future cash outgoings of the Company.

Performance Based Remuneration

As part of senior executives' remuneration packages in the future there may be a performance-based component, consisting of key performance indicators (KPIs) but there is currently no such component.

Company Performance, Shareholder Wealth and Directors' and Executives' Remuneration

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders and directors and executives. The issue of options to a share option trust on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer subsequent to year end was to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests. The company believes this policy should be effective in increasing shareholder wealth over the medium term.

The board will review its remuneration policy annually to ensure it is effective.

Performance Income as a proportion of Total Remuneration

All senior executives' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017 had only a fixed component and no variable component of their overall remuneration.

Options Issued as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017

No options were issued to directors as part of their remuneration during the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: nil). In November 2015 the company issued five million options to an option share trust on behalf of Mr Ruston, the Company's Managing Director. The options vest progressively, with 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2016 and a further 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2017 and are to be exercisable, upon payment of 4 cents per share, during the period from 31 December 2016 until their expiry on 31 January 2020.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Employment Contracts of Directors and Senior Executives

The employment conditions of the chief executive officer (or similar) and specified executives are formalised in contracts of employment. All executives are permanent employees of County International Limited.

No contract is for a fixed term. Each contract states it can be terminated by the company by giving the executive up to three months' notice and by paying a redundancy of between three to six months.

Directors' remuneration

The following table discloses the remuneration of Directors of the company for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2017, as specified for disclosure by AASB 124. The information contained in this table is audited.

	Short-term Benefits		Post- Employment Benefits		
Director	**Salary & Fees**	**Share Option Benefit**	**Superannuation**	**Termination Benefits**	**Total**
Robert Cameron					
- 2017	-	-	-	-	-
- 2016	5,000	-	475	-	5,475
Rodney Ruston*					
- 2017	-	300	-	-	300
- 2016	7,627	300	725	-	8,652
David Miller					
- 2017	-	-	-	-	-
- 2016	4,583	-	-	-	4,583
TOTAL 2017	**-**	**300**	**-**	**-**	**300**
TOTAL 2016	**17,210**	**300**	**1,200**	**-**	**18,710**

* In addition to salary and superannuation, Mr Ruston also received a share option benefit of $300 (2016: $300) pertaining to options issued to a share option trust on his behalf in 2015.

At 30 June 2017 the Company had no employees (2016:1). The key management personnel of the consolidated group comprise the directors.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Share and Option holdings

Details of shares and options held by key management personnel (including those holding entities associated with Directors) are set out below.

Shares held by Key Management Personnel

Year ended 30 June 2017 Directors	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Acquired	Shares held at resignation	Balance at end of year
R. Cameron*	8,960,092	-	-	8,960,092
R. Ruston	-	-	-	-
D. Miller**	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Total	10,460,092	-	-	10,460,092

Year ended 30 June 2016 Directors	Balance at beginning of year	Shares Acquired	Shares held at resignation	Balance at end of year
R. Cameron*	2,750,000	6,210,092	-	8,960,092
R. Ruston	-	-	-	-
D. Miller**	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Total	4,250,000	6,210,092	-	10,460,092

* Eight million four hundred and sixty thousand and ninety two shares (2016: eight million four hundred and sixty thousand and ninety two) are held by Paula Suzanne Cameron and Robert Graham Cameron ATF Cameron Family Superannuation Plan of which Mr Cameron is a beneficiary and five hundred thousand are held directly.

** Shares held by Miller and Associates LLC of which Mr Miller is a Director.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Options held by Key Management Personnel

Year ended 30 June 2017

Directors	Balance at beginning of year	Options Issued	Options Lapsed or Exercised	Balance at end of year	Total Vested 30.6.17	Total Exercisable	Total Un-exercisable
R. Ruston	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	2,500,000
R. Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Miller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	2,500,000

Year ended 30 June 2016

Directors	Balance at beginning of year	Options Issued	Options Lapsed or Exercised	Balance at end of year	Total Vested 30.6.16	Total Exercisable	Total Un-exercisable
R. Ruston	3,000,000	5,000,000	-	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
R. Cameron*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Miller**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,000,000	5,000,000	-	8,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000

* Options are held by Paula Suzanne Cameron and Robert Graham Cameron ATF Cameron Family Superannuation Plan of which Mr Cameron is a beneficiary.

** Options are held by Miller and Associates LLC of which Mr Miller is a Director.

In July 2012 the company issued three million options to an option share trust on behalf of Mr Ruston, the Company's Managing Director. The options vest progressively at the rate of one third each completed year of Mr Ruston's employment over the next three years and are to be exercisable, upon payment of 40 cents per share, during the period from 9 July 2015 until their expiry on 9 July 2017.

In November 2015 the company issued five million options to Mr Ruston, the Company's Managing Director. The options vest progressively, with 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2016 and a further 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2017 and are to be exercisable, upon payment of 4 cents per share, during the period from 31 December 2016 until their expiry on 31 January 2020.

Contracts with Key Management Personnel

Pursuant to a property purchase agreement in relation to properties acquired in 2011 from Miller and Associates LLC, located in Campbell County, Wyoming, certain royalties may be payable to Miller and Associates LLC in the future. Pursuant to this agreement one million shares and 500,000 options were issued to Miller and Associates LLC in 2011. These options expired during the 2014/2015 financial year. In the 2011/2012 year the company exercised its option to acquire additional land (including coal rights) in the Shell Creek area and in consideration US$100,000 and an additional 500,000 shares were issued to Miller Associates LLC. Miller and Associates LLC is associated with Mr Miller a director of the company.

All the above transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Corporate Governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of County International Limited support and have adhered to key principles of corporate governance.

Please refer to the Corporate Governance Statement of County International Limited on our website for more information http://www.countyinternational.com/index.php/corporate-details/corporate-governance.

Environmental regulations

The operations and proposed activities of its wholly owned subsidiary companies County Energy Inc., County Coal Company LLC., and Clear Creek Holdings LLC are and will be subject to USA laws and regulations concerning the environment. The operations and proposed activities of its wholly owned subsidiary companies County Coal (Canada) Limited and County Terminals Limited are and will be subject to Canadian laws and regulations concerning the environment. As with most production operations, County International's activities are expected to have an impact on the environment. It is County International's intention to conduct its activities to the highest standard of environmental obligation, including compliance with all operational and environmental laws. Nevertheless, there are certain risks inherent in County International's activities, such as accidental waste water spills, gas leaks, or explosions or other unforeseen circumstances, which could subject County International to extensive liability.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of these proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Non-audit Services

The board of directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Fees of $1,500 were paid to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2017 for the preparation of income tax returns.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2017 is set out on page 44.

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

Robert Cameron
Chairman
29th September 2017

COUNTY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	**2017** **$**	**2016** **$**
Interest revenue	5	583	2,497
Realised loss on sale of freehold property		-	(177,354)
Fair value decrement on assets held for resale		-	(143,152)
Impairment of coal rights	6	-	(67,530)
Administration, development and corporate expenses		(288,121)	(360,938)
Impairment of interest in joint venture	7	(568,541)	-
Interest paid		-	(748)
Loss before income tax expense		**(856,079)**	**(747,225)**
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss for the period		**(856,079)**	**(747,225)**
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	9	**(0.45)**	**(0.45)**
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	9	**(0.45)**	**(0.45)**

accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 $	2016 $
Loss	(856,079)	(747,225)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement		
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign exchange translation difference for foreign operations	(45,911)	88,406
Other comprehensive income for the period	(45,911)	88,406
Total comprehensive loss attributable to members of the parent entity	**(901,990)**	**(658,819)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COUNTY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	288,994	625,246
Trade and other receivables	11	7,875	5,476
Assets held for resale	12	486,436	511,787
Total Current Assets		**783,305**	**1,142,509**
Non-Current Assets			
Coal rights, freehold property and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	6	575,009	593,080
Interest in joint venture	7	-	530,165
Property, plant and equipment	13	-	97
Total Non-Current Assets		**575,009**	**1,123,342**
Total Assets		**1,358,314**	**2,265,851**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	19,669	25,516
Total Current Liabilities		**19,669**	**25,516**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**-**	**-**
Total Liabilities		**19,669**	**25,516**
Net Assets		**1,338,645**	**2,240,335**
Equity			
Issued Capital	15	16,515,212	16,515,212
Reserves	16	2,880,356	2,925,967
Accumulated losses		(18,056,923)	(17,200,844)
Total Equity		**1,338,645**	**2,240,335**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Issued Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Share Option Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at 30 June 2015	**16,054,410**	**2,357,261**	**480,000**	**(16,453,619)**	**2,438,052**
Issue of shares (net of issue costs)	460,802	-	-	-	460,802
Loss attributable to members	-	-	-	(747,225)	(747,225)
Share option reserve on recognition of remuneration options	-	-	300	-	300
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	88,406	-	-	88,406
Balance at 30 June 2016	**16,515,212**	**2,445,667**	**480,300**	**(17,200,844)**	**2,240,335**
Loss attributable to members	-		-	(856,079)	(856,079)
Share option reserve on recognition of remuneration options	-		300	-	300
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	(45,911)	-	-	(45,911)
Balance at 30 June 2017	**16,515,212**	**2,399,756**	**480,600**	**(18,056,923)**	**1,338,645**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

COUNTY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(292,773)	(357,782)
Interest received		389	2,497
Coal bond released		-	39,234
Interest paid		-	(748)
Net cash used in operating activities	17(b)	(292,384)	(316,799)
Cash flows from investing/financing activities			
Funds received from rights issue (net of issue costs)		-	460,802
Funds advanced to joint venture		(43,868)	(152,796)
Sale of freehold property		-	388,925
Net cash (used)/provided by investing/financing activities		(43,868)	696,931
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents held		(336,252)	380,132
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		625,246	245,114
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	17(a)	**288,994**	**625,246**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

County International Limited is a company domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2017 comprise the Company and its controlled entities (together referred to as the Consolidated Entity). The Consolidated Entity is involved in coal exploration and development in the USA.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report of the Consolidated Entity and the financial report of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

b. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

c. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

d. Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is described in the following areas:

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The Consolidated Entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Consolidated Entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The consolidated entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by all entities in the Consolidated Entity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of Consolidation

Controlled entities

Controlled entities are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Investments in controlled entities are carried at their cost of acquisition in the Company's financial statements.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and any recognised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

b. Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of controlled entities at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary transactions denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, generally are translated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to the functional currency at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency differences arising from translation of controlled entities with a different functional currency to that of the Consolidated Entity are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount of its FCTR is transferred to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised directly in equity in the FCTR.

c. Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated (see below). An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement unless the asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit or a group of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or a group of units on a pro-rata basis.

Calculation of recoverable amount

Receivables

The recoverable amount of the Consolidated Entity's investments in receivables carried at amortised cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted. Impairment of receivables is not recognised until objective evidence is available that a loss event has occurred. Significant receivables are individually assessed for impairment. Impairment testing of significant receivables that are not assessed as impaired individually is performed by placing them into portfolios of significant receivables with similar risk profiles and undertaking a collective assessment of impairment.

Non-significant receivables are not individually assessed. Instead, impairment testing is performed by placing non-significant receivables in portfolios of similar risk profiles, based on objective evidence from historical experience adjusted for any effects of conditions existing at each balance date. The allowance for impairment is calculated with reference to the profile of debtors in the Consolidated Entity's sales and marketing regions.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Impairment (continued)

Calculation of recoverable amount (continued)

Other Assets

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their 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 discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to the cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Reversals of Impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a receivable carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or recognised, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

d. Financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transactions costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

Financial assets classified as held for trading are included in the category 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through amortisation process.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition available-for sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For investments with no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

e. New standards and interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the consolidated entity for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2017. The consolidated entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the consolidated entity, are set out below.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard replaces all previous versions of AASB 9 and completes the project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. AASB 9 introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets. A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, which arise on specified dates and solely principal and interest. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity makes an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income ('OCI'). For financial liabilities, the standard requires the portion of the change in fair value that relates to the entity's own credit risk to be presented in OCI (unless it would create an accounting mismatch). New simpler hedge accounting requirements are intended to more closely align the accounting treatment with the risk management activities of the entity. New impairment requirements will use an 'expected credit loss' ('ECL') model to recognise an allowance. Impairment will be measured under a 12-month ECL method unless the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition in which case the lifetime ECL method is adopted. The standard introduces additional new disclosures. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue.

For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. New standards and interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted (continued)

AASB 16 Leases

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results will be improved as the operating expense is replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss under AASB 16. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The consolidated entity will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the consolidated entity.

f. 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.

Any new, revised or amending Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

g. Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is current when: it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when: it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principle market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

h. Fair value measurement

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interest. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Consolidated Entity is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being: Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company and Consolidated Entity have exposure to the following risks from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements. The Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management and monitors operational and financial risk management throughout the Consolidated Entity. Monitoring risk management includes ensuring appropriate policies and procedures are published and adhered to.

The Board aims to manage the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's earnings. Over the longer term, permanent changes in market rates will have an impact on earnings.

The Company and the Consolidated Entity are exposed to risks from movements in exchange rates and interest rates that affect revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and forecast transactions. Financial risk management aims to limit these market risks through ongoing operational and finance activities.

Exposure to credit, foreign exchange and interest rate risks arises in the normal course of the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's business. Derivative financial instruments are not used to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

5. REVENUE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Income Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest

Control of the right to receive the interest payment.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the relevant taxation authority is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the relevant taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

5. REVENUE (continued)

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
	$	$
Other revenue		
Interest received/receivable	583	2,497

6. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE CAPITALISED

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and in respect of which:

i) such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area; or
ii) exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not, at balance date, resulted in booking economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, this area are continuing.

Accumulated costs in respect of areas of interest which are abandoned are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Amortisation is charged against individual deposits currently based on reserve estimates. Amortisation is not charged on costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in the development phase until production commences.

	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
	$	$
Coal rights, freehold property and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	575,009	593,080
	575,009	593,080
Movement		
At the beginning of reporting year	593,080	637,200
Foreign exchange fluctuation	(18,071)	23,410
Impairment of coal rights and freehold property	-	(67,530)
At end of reporting year	575,009	593,080

In the prior year, as a result of the decline in world coal prices, the Directors reassessed the carrying value of the 730Mt of proven-JORC Coal Resource in the Company's accounts. In assessing the recoverable value, the Directors took into consideration the attributes of the coal as determined in the Aqua Terra geologist's reports dated October 2011 and October 2012; the value paid for the various properties and coal resource in 2011 and the reduction in world thermal coal prices since 2011.

From November 2011 to June 2015, thermal coal prices reduced by approximately 44%. Given the further decline in thermal coal prices in the 2016 financial year, so as to comply with the accounting standards in assessing the value of the Company's assets, the Board further impaired the Company's coal rights and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure to reflect this reduction as at 30th June 2016. Global thermal coal prices have increased since 30th June 2016, however the Board deems it prudent to maintain the valuation contained in the 30th June 2016 accounts. The value of the Miller coal resource was previously reduced in the Company's books in line with the decrease in world thermal coal prices. The quality of coal in the Company's Shell Creek property is below that of the Miller property and accordingly, the Board had previously written down the coal resource in this property in its entirety. It is noted that coal prices have recovered recently.

There has been no further impairment to these coal assets during the 2017 financial year.

6. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE CAPITALISED (continued)

Valuation technique

Impairment of coal rights and property results from a reduction in the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenditure as explained above and a reduction on the value of the Company's freehold property. The value of the Company's freehold property has been reassessed by the Directors based on existing market conditions.

During the previous year the Company determined it had freehold land which was considered excess to the Company's requirements. This land in Wyoming was previously reflected in coal rights, freehold property and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure and has been transferred to an asset held for resale as it is the Directors intention to realise this property.

Exploration assets and freehold property (Note 12) held by the Company exist in markets which are not liquid. In such cases it is challenging to determine accurate fair values for these assets. Therefore the ultimate value which may be realised for such assets in future years could vary significantly from the amounts reflected in these accounts.

Fair value hierarchy

In order to arrive at the recoverable amount when impairing the non-financial assets the Director used level 3 inputs such as adjusted comparable land values and adjusted commodity prices as interpreted by the Directors. The valuation technique is as described above.

7. JOINT VENTURE

During the 2015 financial year, the Company acquired 30% direct interest in a joint venture entity as part of its port development project. As at 30th June 2017 the Company had made equity contributions of $577,909 (2016: $530,165) to the joint venture to fund its port development project. As at 30th June 2017 the Company's direct interest in this joint venture is 30%. The Company has ceased any further spending on this project while the Board considers the future of the Washington port project. As a result, County has informed its US based partners that it will not proceed with any further activity in relation to this project at this time and therefore the Company's interest in this joint venture has been fully impaired in the accounts at 30th June 2017. The impairment expense in the consolidated income statement is $568,541. The difference of $9,368 is foreign currency translation difference.

Company's share of the profit for the joint venture for the year ended 30 June 2017 was nil (2016: nil).

	2017 $	2016 $
Summarised Presentation of Aggregate Assets, Liabilities and Performance of Joint Venture (unaudited)		
Current assets	-	55,691
Non-current assets (expenditure capitalised on port project)	577,909	474,474
Total assets	577,909	530,165
Current liabilities		-
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-
Net assets	577,909	-
Equity contributions	577,909	530,165
Revenues	-	-
Unaudited results after income tax of joint venture	-	-

The above-mentioned summarised joint venture financial information does not include the joint venture's intellectual property as the joint venture has assigned no monetary value to this asset. The recoverability of the carrying amount of the joint venture assets is dependent upon the successful development of a commercially viable and feasible port facility.

8. INCOME TAXES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Income tax expense in the income statement for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for the initial recognition of goodwill and other assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, or differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based upon the laws that have been enacted at reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be recognised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be recognised. Additional income taxes that arise from distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on a different tax entity but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be recognised simultaneously.

	2017 $	2016 $
(a) Tax expense/(benefit)		
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit/(loss) from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:		
Net loss for the year	(856,079)	(747,225)
Income tax benefit calculated at 27.5% (2016: 30%) of loss using the company's domestic tax rate.	(235,422)	(224,168)
Add/(less) tax effect of:		
Other non-allowable items	-	14,301
Other allowable items	(554)	(69,659)
Other temporary differences not recognised	150,719	65,075
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	85,257	214,451
Income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-

	2017 $	2016 $
(b) Deferred Tax Assets		
The following deferred tax balances at 27.5% (2016: 30%) have not been recognised:		
Revenue losses	1,722,751	1,786,357
Development expenditure	620,740	677,171
Capital raising costs	1,662	2,418
Other	1,745,335	1,890,284
Provisions and accruals	2,986	6,232
	4,093,474	4,362,462

9. LOSS PER SHARE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Consolidated Entity presents basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent for the financial year, after excluding any costs of servicing equity (other than ordinary shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

Diluted EPS is calculated using the basic EPS earnings/(loss) as the numerator. The weighted average number of shares used as the denominator is adjusted by the after-tax effect of financing costs associated with the dilutive potential ordinary shares and the effect on revenues and expenses of conversion to ordinary shares associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares adjusted for any bonus issue.

The following reflects the loss and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted loss per share.

	2017	**2016**
Net loss used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	($856,079)	($747,225)
Diluted loss per share (cents per share)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	(0.45)	(0.45)
Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share	188,350,008	164,735,615
Shares on issue at year end	188,350,008	188,350,008
Number of options on issue at year end – each option is exercisable at prices between 4 and 40 cents per share (2016: 4 and 40 cents) and converts to one ordinary share	11,100,000	11,100,000

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Cash at bank – A$ Accounts	200,271	103,930
Cash at bank – USD Accounts	83,306	513,600
Cash at bank – CAD Accounts	5,417	7,716
	288,994	625,246

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rate.

11. TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost less impairment losses (see accounting policy 3(c)).

Current		
Other receivables	7,875	5,476
	7,875	5,476

There is no exposure to credit risk from other receivables. Other receivables are not past due and not impaired.

12. ASSETS HELD FOR RESALE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for resale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales for such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Consolidated Entity is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Consolidated Entity will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Consolidated Entity is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment, or a portion of an investment, in an associate or joint venture, the investment or the portion of the investment that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, and the Consolidated Entity discontinues the use of the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified a held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate or a joint venture that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method. The Consolidated Entity discontinues the use of the equity method at the time of disposal when the disposal results in the Consolidated Entity losing significant influence over the associate or joint venture.

After the disposal takes place, the Group accounts for any retained interest in the associate or joint venture in accordance with AASB 139 unless the retained interest continues to be an associate or a joint venture, in which case the Consolidated Entity uses the equity method.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

	30 June 2017 $	30 June 2016 $
Freehold property held for sale	486,436	511,787
Movement:		
At the beginning of reporting period	511,787	1,168,418
Foreign exchange fluctuation	(15,594)	57,203
Disposal during the period	(9,757)	(570,682)
Impairment of asset held for sale	-	(143,152)
	486,436	511,787

During the 2015 financial year the Board has determined that certain freehold land in Wyoming, USA previously shown in the accounts as part of the capitalised exploration expenditure, is to be realised as it is now surplus to the Company's requirements.

During the 2016 financial year the Company disposed of a parcel of freehold land held for resale which had a book valuation of US$415,000, resulting in a loss of US$129,000. At this time, the Directors also reassessed the value of the remaining freehold land held for sale, resulting in an additional impairment of US$104,000 in the 2016 financial year.

During the 2017 financial year, the Company disposed of a small portion of the parcel of freehold land held for resale.

The Directors revalued this land in the 2016 financial year based on their assessment of the value of nearby properties and after consideration of local government valuations for the parcels of land.

It is intended that the sale of the remaining property will be realised within the next twelve months.

The freehold land is not allocated to an operating segment.

13. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy 3(c)). An asset's cost is determined as the consideration provided plus incidental costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequent costs in relation to replacing a part of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Consolidated Entity and its cost can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Leased assets – Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property. Minimum lease payments include fixed rate increases.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis. Items of property, plant and equipment, including leasehold assets, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, taking into account estimated residual values. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use. Depreciation rates and methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date. When changes are made, adjustments are reflected prospectively in current and future financial years only. The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative years are as follows:

Plant & equipment 3 – 10 years

	2017 $	2016 $
Cost	6,284	6,284
Less provision for depreciation	(6,284)	(6,187)
	-	97
Movements in the carrying amounts of plant and equipment during the year:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	97	650
Foreign exchange fluctuation	-	-
Depreciation expense	(97)	(553)
Carrying amount at end of year	-	97

14. TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

Current		
Other creditors	-	571
Accruals	19,669	24,945
	19,669	25,516
Non-Current		
Other creditors	-	-

15. SHARE CAPITAL

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any income tax benefit.

Capital management

The Consolidated Entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns to shareholders, to provide benefits to other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Board aims to maintain and develop a capital base appropriate to the Consolidated Entity. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Consolidated Entity can issue new shares. The Board of directors undertakes periodic reviews of the Consolidated Entity's capital management position to assess whether the capital management structure is appropriate to meet the Consolidated Entity's medium and long-term strategic requirements. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no significant changes in the Consolidated Entity's approach to capital management during the year.

	2017 $	2016 $
Issued and paid up capital		
188,350,008 (2016 – 188,350,008) Ordinary shares fully paid	16,512,212	16,515,212

(a) Movements in paid up capital

At the beginning of the reporting year	16,515,212	16,054,410
- Issued during year (refer below)	-	470,875
- Less costs of issue	-	(10,073)
At end of reporting year	16,515,212	16,515,212

(b) Movements in shares on issue

	2017 # shares	2016 # shares
At the beginning of the reporting year	188,350,008	94,175,004
Shares issued during the year	-	94,175,004
At end of reporting year	188,350,008	188,350,008

(c) Options

At 30th June 2017 there were 11.1 million (2016: 11.1 million) existing options on issue. The options are exercisable at prices between 4 and 40 cents (2016: between 4 and 40 cents) each. Each option entitles the holder, when exercised, to one Share in the capital of County International Limited.

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Options (continued)

Number of Options	Issue Date	Exercisable Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
3,000,000	9 July 2012	9 July 2015	9 July 2017	40 cents
100,000	25 January 2013	14 January 2016	14 January 2018	15 cents
3,000,000	24 February 2015	31 January 2018	31 January 2020	4 cents
2,500,000	26 November 2015	31 December 2016	31 January 2020	4 cents
2,500,000	26 November 2015	26 November 2017	31 January 2020	4 cents

Terms and conditions of contributed equity

Ordinary shares

Holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of the winding up of the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held.

Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

Options over ordinary shares

There was no exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2017.

16. RESERVES	**2017 $**	**2016 $**
Share option reserve	480,600	480,300
Foreign currency translation reserve	2,399,756	2,445,667
	2,880,356	2,925,967

The share option reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of share options issues as remuneration.

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled subsidiaries.

17. RECONCILIATION OF CASH

(a) Cash balances comprises cash at bank:		
- $A accounts	200,271	103,930
- US Dollar accounts	83,306	513,600
- CAD Dollar accounts	5,417	7,716
	288,994	625,246

17. RECONCILIATION OF CASH (continued)	2017 $	2016 $

(b) Reconciliation of operating loss after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities:

Net loss	(856,079)	(747,225)
Depreciation	97	553
Share option expense	300	300
Impairment of coal rights and freehold property	-	67,530
Impairment of interest in joint venture	568,541	-
Effects of movement in foreign exchange	(34,042)	(269,391)
Change in assets/liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(2,399)	36,238
Decrease in assets held for resale	25,351	656,631
Decrease in payables	5,847	(61,435)
Net cash used in operating activities	(292,384)	(316,799)

18. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

Remuneration of the Company's auditors for:		
Auditing or reviewing the financial report	8,500	11,500
Other services	1,500	1,500
Total auditors' remuneration included in operating result	10,000	13,000

19. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Consolidated Entity operates only in one segment and accordingly no segment information is disclosed.

20. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES

Interests are held in the following

		Ownership Interest	
Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**2017**	**2016**
County Coal Company LLC	USA	100%	100%
County Energy Inc.	USA	100%	100%
Clear Creek Holdings LLC	USA	100%	100%
County Coal Export Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
County Coal (Canada) Limited	Canada	100%	100%
County Terminals Limited	Canada	100%	100%

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Employee Benefits

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave expected to settle within 12 months of the year end represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided up to reporting date, calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Consolidated Entity expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers' compensation insurance and payroll tax.

Share based payments

The Company had granted options to certain directors and employees. The fair value of options and shares granted was recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value was measured at the date the options or shares were granted taking into account market based criteria and expensed over the vesting period after which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options and shares. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes method, taking into account the terms and conditions attached to the options. The fair value of the performance shares granted is measured using the weighted average share price of ordinary shares in the Company, taking into account the terms and conditions attached to the shares. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options and shares that vest except where forfeiture is due to market related conditions.

(a) Shareholdings and Options and Rights Holdings held by Key Management Personnel, including options held in associated entities.

Please refer to the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

(b) Options issued as Part of Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017

No options (2016: 5,000,000) were issued to directors as part of their remuneration in the current year. Upon Rodney Ruston's appointment as Chief Executive Officer in July 2012 a total of 3,000,000 options was issued to a share option trust on his behalf. These options were still held by the share option trust as at 30 June 2017.

In January 2013, the company issued 100,000 options to an employee vesting progressively over the next 3 years at the rate of 30,000 options for each of the first two years of completed employment by the employee from 14 January 2013 and the remaining 40,000 options vesting after the employee's third completed year of employment from 14 January 2013. The options are exercisable upon payment of 15 cents per share during the period from 14 January 2016 until their expiry on 14 January 2018.

In February 2015, the company issued 3,000,000 options to an employee, subject to vesting conditions. The options are exercisable upon payment of 4 cents per share during the period from 31 January 2018 until their expiry on 31 January 2020.

In November 2015 the company issued 5,000,000 options to an option share trust on behalf of Mr Ruston, the Company's Managing Director. The options vest progressively, with 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2016 and a further 2,500,000 options vesting on 26 November 2017 and are to be exercisable, upon payment of 4 cents per share, during the period from 31 December 2016 until their expiry on 31 January 2020.

The options issued to executives outstanding at 30 June 2017 had a weighted average exercise price of $0.1383 (2016: $0.1383) and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.88 years (2016: 2.88 years). Exercise prices range from $0.04 to $0.40 (2016: $0.04 to $0.40) in respect of options outstanding at 30 June 2017.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the previous year was $0.005 per option.

21. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

(b) Options issued as Part of Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

This price was calculated by using a Black-Scholes option pricing model applying the following inputs:

Weighted average exercise price	$0.04
Weighted average life of the option	5 years
Underlying share price approximating	$0.0004
Expected share price volatility	40
Risk free interest rate	2.50

Historical volatility has been the basis for determining expected share price volatility as it is assumed that this is indicative of future trends, which may not eventuate.

Exercisability of the options has been considered when determining the fair value of the options.

The life of the options is based on the historical exercise patterns, which may not eventuate in the future. Included under share and option expense in the income statement is $300 (2016: $300), that relates, in full, to equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

(c) Employee Benefits

At 30 June 2017, County International Limited had one executive director (2016: 1) and no employees (2016: 1)

22. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the year to the date of this report that has significantly affected or may affect:

(i) The operations of the company and the entities that it controls

(ii) The results of those operations

(iii) The state of affairs of the company in subsequent years

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Consolidated Entity is not aware of any contingent liabilities, which existed as at the end of the financial period or have arisen as at the date of this report other than as detailed below.

Pursuant to the property purchase agreements in relation to the properties/leasehold coal rights acquired during the previous financial years, certain royalties are payable to vendors of the various properties. No royalties are payable at the date of these accounts.

Pursuant to a property purchase agreement in relation to the Shell Creek Coal Project located in Johnson County, Wyoming, in addition to certain royalties payable in the future, an additional amount is payable to the vendors of US$0.10 per short ton* proved up to JORC Proved Coal Reserve status over 10 years, up to an estimated 220,000,000 short tons. An amount of US$5 million was paid to the vendors in December 2011 in lieu of the first 50,000,000 short tons to be proven up.

*Note that this agreement uses an imperial unit of measurement known as a “short ton” which is a unit of weight equivalent to 2,000 pounds or 907.18474 kilograms.

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Lease commitments	**2017 $**	**2016 $**
Lease commitments contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
- Payable:		
- Not later than 1 year	-	-
- Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
- Later than 5 years	-	-
	-	-

Exploration Commitments		
Exploration commitments contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable:		
- Not later than 1 year	-	-
- Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-
- Later than 5 years	-	-
	-	-

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Ultimate Parent

County International Limited is the ultimate Australian parent company.

The following companies are wholly owned subsidiaries- County Energy Inc., County Coal Company LLC and Clear Creek Holdings LLC, all of which are incorporated in the USA, County Terminals Ltd and County Coal (Canada) Limited both of which are incorporated in Canada and County Coal Export Pty Limited.

(b) Other Related Party Transactions

Pursuant to a property purchase agreement in relation to properties acquired in 2011 from Miller and Associates LLC, located in Campbell County, Wyoming, certain royalties may be payable to Miller and Associates LLC in the future. Pursuant to this agreement one million shares and 500,000 options were issued to Miller and Associates LLC in 2011. These options expired during the 2014/2015 financial year. In the 2011/2012 year the company exercised its option to acquire additional land (including coal rights) in the Shell Creek area and in consideration US$100,000 and an additional 500,000 shares were issued to Miller Associates LLC. Miller and Associates LLC is associated with Mr Miller a director of the company.

All the above transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions.

25. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

Directors during the year ended 30 June 2016 were:

Robert Cameron – Non-Executive Chairman

Rodney Ruston – Managing Director

David Miller – Non-Executive Director

(b) Compensation Practices and Key Management Personnel Compensation

Details of compensation practices and key management personnel compensation are disclosed in the Directors' Report which accompanies these financial statements.

(c) Other Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel

There were no transactions with key management personnel in the year to 30 June 2017 other than as detailed in Note 24.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit Risk

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company or the Consolidated Entity if a customer, controlled entity or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's receivables from customers.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's and Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the geographical location and characteristics of individual customers. The Consolidated Entity does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with a single customer.

Policies and procedures of credit management and administration of receivables are established and executed at a regional level. In monitoring customer credit risk, the ageing profile of total receivables balances is reviewed by management by geographic region on a monthly basis.

The Company and the Consolidated Entity have established an allowance for impairment that represents their estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed in accordance with approved Board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard and Poor's rating of at least AA-. This Note provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2017 **$**	**2016** **$**
Cash and equivalents (AA rated)	288,994	625,246
Other receivables	7,875	5,476
	296,869	630,722

Currency Risk

ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Consolidated Entity will undertake its coal exploration and development activities in US and Canadian currency and be exposed to currency risk on the value of its exploration assets that are denominated in United States dollars (USD) and Canadian dollars (CAD).

A percentage of the Consolidated Entity's future revenues from coal exploration and development activities may be denominated in currencies other than AUD. Risk resulting from the translation of assets and liabilities of foreign operations into the Consolidated Entity's reporting currency is not hedged.

Consolidated Entity's exposure to foreign currency (USD) and (CAD) risk was as follows, based upon notional amounts:

2017

Amounts local currency	USD	CAD
Cash and equivalents	64,033	5,398
Trade Payables	(5,000)	(2,300)
	59,033	3,098

2016

Amounts local currency	USD	CAD
Cash and equivalents	382,750	7,433
Trade Payables	(5,424)	-
	377,326	7,433

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Currency Risk (continued)

The following significant exchange rates applied to the Company and the Consolidated Entity during the year:

	Closing Rate		Average Rate	
AUD = 1	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
USD =	0.7687	0.7454	0.7551	0.7272
CAD =	0.9966	0.9632	0.9993	0.9625

Market Risk

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's and the Consolidated Entity's net loss or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest Rate Risk

ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to interest rate risks in Australia. See this Note for effective interest rates.

Profile

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company’s and the Consolidated Entity’s interest bearing financial instruments was:

Variable rate instruments	2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets	288,994	625,246
Financial liabilities	19,669	25,516

Liquidity Risk

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Consolidated Entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Consolidated Entity's reputation.

The Consolidated Entity monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term with a view to optimising return on investments. Typically, the Consolidated Entity ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational net cash flows for a period of at least 30 days, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the contractual maturities of the Consolidated Entity’s financial assets and liabilities including estimated interest payments.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

2017	Effective interest rate p.a.	Carrying amount $	Less than 1 year $	1-5 years $	More than 5 years $
Cash and cash equivalents	0.9%	288,994	288,994	-	-
Other receivables		7,875	7,875	-	-
Payables		(19,669)	(19,669)	-	-
Total		277,200	277,200	-	-

2016	Effective interest rate p.a.	Carrying amount $	Less than 1 year $	1-5 years $	More than 5 years $
Cash and cash equivalents	1.2%	625,246	625,246	-	-
Other receivables		5,476	5,476	-	-
Payables		(25,516)	(25,516)	-	-
Total		605,206	605,206	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis

In managing interest rate and currency risks, the Consolidated Entity aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Consolidated Entity's earnings. Over the longer term however, permanent changes in foreign exchange and interest rates will have an impact on the result.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, it is estimated that a general increase of one percent in interest rates would have decreased the Consolidated Entity's loss after income tax and equity by approximately $830 (2016: $4,300).

It is estimated that a general increase of ten percent in the value of the AUD against the USD would have decreased the Consolidated Entity's loss for the year ended 30 June 2017 by $9,300 (2016: $30,000) and increase the Consolidated Entity's equity by approximately $9,300 (2016: $30,000).

It is estimated that a general increase of ten percent in the value of the AUD against the CAD would have decreased the Consolidated Entity's loss for the year ended 30 June 2017 by $500 (2016: $12,600) and increase the Consolidated Entity's equity by approximately $500 (2016: $12,600).

Fair Values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with carrying amounts in balance sheet are as follows:

	Carrying Amount 2017 $	**Fair value 2017 $**	**Carrying Amount 2016 $**	**Fair value 2016 $**
Cash and equivalents	288,994	288,994	625,246	625,246
Other receivables	7,875	7,875	5,476	5,476
Trade and other payables	(19,669)	(19,669)	(25,516)	(25,516)
Total	277,200	277,200	605,206	605,206

Basis for determining fair values

The following summarises the significant methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments reflected in the table above.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair Values (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of cash and receivables is considered to approximate their carrying amount because of their short maturity. Other assets are based on the assets carrying values as per the subsidiary company's accounts, which approximates fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

There are no other financial instruments carried at fair value or valued using the following:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

27. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

At and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2017, the parent company was County International Limited.

Result of the parent entity	**2017 $**	**2016 $**
Net profit/(loss)	(651,495)	327,449
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**(641,495)**	**327,449**
Financial position of the parent entity at year end		
Current assets	200,267	105,716
Total assets	16,910,706	17,573,308
Current liabilities	9,365	20,773
Total liabilities	9,365	20,773
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Issued capital	16,515,212	16,515,212
Share option reserve	480,600	480,300
Accumulated (losses)/gains	(94,471)	557,023
Total Equity	**16,901,341**	**17,552,535**

Parent entity contingencies

The details of all contingent liabilities and future commitments in respect to County International Limited are in Note 23.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 13 to 39 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001*:*
   a. comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001*;* and
   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and Consolidated Entity;
2. The Executive Director and Company Secretary have each declared that:
   a. the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the Corporations Act 2001;
   b. The financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
   c. The financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.
3. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Robert Cameron
Chairman
29th September 2017

STIRLING INTERNATIONAL
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of County International Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of County International Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is 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 2017 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter - Inherent Uncertainty Regarding Recoverability of Assets

Included in non-current assets in Note 6 to the financial statements is capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure at fair value of $575,009 and included in Note 12 is freehold property held for resale at fair value of $486,436. These assets have been valued by the directors of the company and they do not have an active market, therefore the values realised in future may be significantly different to the fair values determined by the directors of the company. The ultimate recovery of the value of these assets is dependent upon the recovery in the coal prices and a successful sale of the freehold property. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Carrying value of coal rights, freehold property and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure

As disclosed in Note 6, the Group holds coal rights, freehold property and capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of $575,009 as at 30 June 2017 and this is a significant asset of the Group.

As noted in the "Emphasis of Matter" section above, the carrying value of this asset is subjective and its value is based on the Group's intention and ability to continue to explore the asset. The carrying value of this asset may also be impacted if the coal reserves and resources are commercially viable for extraction, or where the carrying value of the asset is not likely to be recouped through sale or successful development of this asset. This creates a risk that the amount stated in the financial statements may not be fully recoverable.

To address this risk our audit procedures included the following:

- assessing that the Group had the right to explore in the relevant exploration area, that the rights are current at the reporting date and expected to be renewed in future;
- assessing the Group's intention to carry out significant exploration and evaluation activity in the relevant exploration area, which included and assessment of the Group's future cash flow forecasts, and enquiry of management and the Board of Directors as to the intentions and strategy of the Group;
- enquiring of management, reviewing directors' meeting minutes and reviewing ASX announcements to ensure that the Group had not decided to discontinue activities in the area of interest; and
- assessing the results of exploration activity in the Group's areas of interests, to determine if there are any negative indicators that would suggest a potential impairment of this asset.

Assets held for resale

As disclosed in Note 12, the Group holds freehold property held for resale of $486,436 as at 30 June 2017 and this is a significant asset of the Group.

The freehold property held for resale is required to be carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. As noted in the "Emphasis of Matter" section above, the valuation of this asset involves judgement by management considering the remote location of the asset and the lack of significant sale activity in that location.

To address this risk our audit procedures included the following:

- a review of recent sales in the location where the asset is held;
- a review of the marketing plan and enquiry of the selling agent to assess whether the proposed marketing plan is achievable; and
- enquiry of management and evaluation of management judgements and assumptions used in determining the need for any impairment.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar2.pdf.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of County International Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2017, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

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.

Stirling International

Chartered Accountants

Peter Turner

225 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000

29th September 2017

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF COUNTY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there have been:

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

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

This declaration is in respect of County International Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

Stirling International
Chartered Accountants

Peter Turner
225 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000
29th September 2017
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Equity Securities

a. **Distribution of Equity Securities**

Category (size of Holding- by number)	Shareholders	Shares	Optionholders	Options
1-1,000	6	4,205	-	-
1,001-5,000	28	113,527	-	-
5,001-10,000	19	156,980	-	-
10,001-100,000	136	5,039,700	-	-
100,001 and over	110	183,035,596	2	8,100,000
	299	**188,350,008**	**2**	**8,100,000**

b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 164.

c. The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register as at 18 September 2017 are:

Shareholder	# of Ordinary Shares	Percentage
RTM Holdings Limited , Resource Capital Limited, Interenergy Pty Ltd <Boland Super Fund A/C> and Intercoal Limited	28,500,000	15.131
Mismo Pty Limited <Southwest A/C> and Brylet Pty Limited	20,380,960	10.821
Kemlay Pty Limited <Grasmere A/C>	15,052,292	7.992
Balander Pty Limited <Balander Super Fund A/C>	14,670,000	7.789

d. **Voting Rights**

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting or by proxy has one vote on a show of hands. Options do not carry a vote.

e. **20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares as at 18 September 2017**

	Name	No. of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares Held	% Held of Issued Ordinary Capital
1.	Mr Anthony James Haggarty	16,881,280	8.963%
2.	Kemlay Pty Limited <Grasmere A/C>	15,052,292	7.992%
3.	Mismo Pty Limited <Southwest A/C>	14,670,000	7.789%
4.	Balander Pty Limited <Balander Super Fund A/C>	14,670,000	7.789%
5.	Resource Capital Limited	14,000,000	7.433%
6.	Intercoal Limited	9,000,000	4.778%
7.	Mrs Paula Suzanne Cameron & Mr Robert Graham Cameron <Cameron Family S/F A/C>	8,460,092	4.492%
8.	P G Howarth Pty Ltd	7,485,000	3.974%
9.	Consanguine Pty Ltd	6,746,812	3.582%
10.	Mr Alexander John Abrahams	5,873,822	3.119%
11.	Brylet Pty Limited	5,710,960	3.032%
12.	Saf It Consulting Group Pty Limited	5,699,846	3.026%
13.	FNL Investments Pty Ltd <Staff Super Fund A/C>	4,647,974	2.468%
14.	Calama Holdings Pty Ltd <Mambat Super Fund A/C>	4,500,000	2.389%
15.	RTM Holdings Limited	4,500,000	2.389%
16.	Warneet Super Pty Limited <Warneet Super Fund A/C>	3,555,769	1.888%
17.	Octifil Pty Ltd	3,221,922	1.711%
18.	Mr Leslie Szancer	2,281,590	1.211%
19.	Corporate Property Services Pty Ltd <K W Share A/C>	2,185,715	1.160%
20.	Linker Pty Ltd <Linker Super Fund A/C>	2,075,000	1.102%
		151,218,074	**80.287**

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors
Robert Cameron – Non-Executive Chairman
Rodney Ruston – Managing Director
David Miller – Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary
Terence Flitcroft

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Pence & MacMillan
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Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003
United States of America

Stock Exchange Listing
Australian Securities Exchange
ASX Code: CCJ