



ABN 59 003 200 664

Annual Report

2019



VALE

V John Plummer

1928 - 2019

It is with sadness that we report the passing of great friend and supporter V. John Plummer a month ago in Sydney. John's support and quiet encouragement of our endeavours with London City Equities Limited and Imperial Pacific Limited never waned from the early 80s when we started to build up the dormant Belmont Stoneware Pipe Holdings Limited listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The following is what I recall fondly of John, or "VJP".

I first met John as a fellow Chartered Accountant in the newly established Members in Commerce Discussion Group. It had been created by John and others in the late 70s to cater those members who had left pure audit, accounting and tax to take on business management. A great move. It is still refreshing to see around the monthly table members covering roles in company secretarial, business management, finance directors, investment management (such as Robert Maple-Brown) and chief executives such as John Plummer in the employment industry. The Discussion Group adopted the system of rotating Chairs and the Chair of the day to arrange a speaker. In John's case this quiet man would be his own speaker and stun everyone that he, indeed, is a major player in the employment sector. I still recall gems like "The best man for the job is a woman", "Managing is the art of getting things done through people", "Try to handle each piece of paper once only" and "It is often not what you buy (ie shares), but when you buy and sell that counts".

John was born in Armidale and raised in the country. After attending Maitland Boys High he graduated with Economics from Sydney Uni and then Chartered Accounting. His love of athletics – the mile in particular – put him in touch with other champions such as John Treloar, a 100 metres Olympian, and no surprise that Treloar Engineering became one of John's early clients. John's modest Chartered Accounting practice led him to acquiring half of a tiny one shop employment agency called Centacom. When the owner returned to the UK John acquired the remaining half. Within twenty years John and wife Jean turned Centacom into Australia's foremost employment agency with close to 40 offices in Australia, New Zealand and the UK. John and Jean were true leaders in enhancing women in the workforce, especially by giving them management roles and profit shares. Until the family sold out to a Swiss group around 1988 John always dropped the line that "I am the only male in the business – surrounded by over 250 females!" (For investment students it should be noted that many of the offices operated in premises owned by the family – and it was only the employment business that was sold. Handy to get cash when Bank Bill interest rates at the time were 18% within a year!)

It was in the 80s that I served on the Board of Treloar Engineering and saw John's patient and loyal professional input at first glance. It wasn't, however, until around 1990 that John's offer of support brought us together in the investment scene. This support was funding to pay out a Receiver in a mining / property turn-around situation that we developed into Camelot Resources Limited – it was sold to a more experienced mining team with us retaining a significant landholding in Camden, Western Sydney. Very rewarding to those who had faith in us. Through the years the bulk of our dealings were positive, especially the significant turn-around of CCI Holdings ten years ago after the textile horror in the UK Midlands in the 90s.

Athletics. This was John's real love. He represented Australia in the 1950 Empire Games and was part of the Four Minute Mile Era in which Roger Bannister and John Landy were the first to break the barrier. John Treloar was a lifetime friend. Indeed, John Plummer led the mile event in 1956 historic championships when John Landy stopped to assist the fallen Ron Clarke. Landy then took off to overcome John Plummer and others to win the event in front of thousands. "VJP" always joked that his run that day was his best – but overshadowed by Landy's feat. However our John in his 50s and 60s excelled by winning the Chartered Accountant City to Surf Race ten years in a row – to be granted the trophy permanently!

We place on record our thanks and respects to "VJP" for his support, humility and friendship. And pass our condolences on to his sons Greg and John, their wives Karen and Leonie and families.

Peter EJ Murray

London City Equities Limited



Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of London City Equities Limited will be held at Level 2, 111 Harrington Street, The Rocks on Wednesday 16 October 2019 at 10.30am.

Ordinary Business

1. To receive, consider and discuss the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 June 2019 and payment of dividend.
2. To adopt the Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2019 as disclosed in the Directors Report. (Note: The vote on this resolution is advisory only and does not bind the Directors.)
3. To elect a Director. In accordance with the Constitution Mr. D.G Butel retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (Details of Mr Butel are shown later.)
4. To elect a Director. In accordance with the Constitution Mr. N.E.Schafer, being appointed a Director during the year, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. (Details of Mr Schafer are shown later.)

Other

5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with the Constitution and the Corporations Act 2001.

By Order of the Board

Louis J. Joseph
Company Secretary

Sydney,

10 September 2019

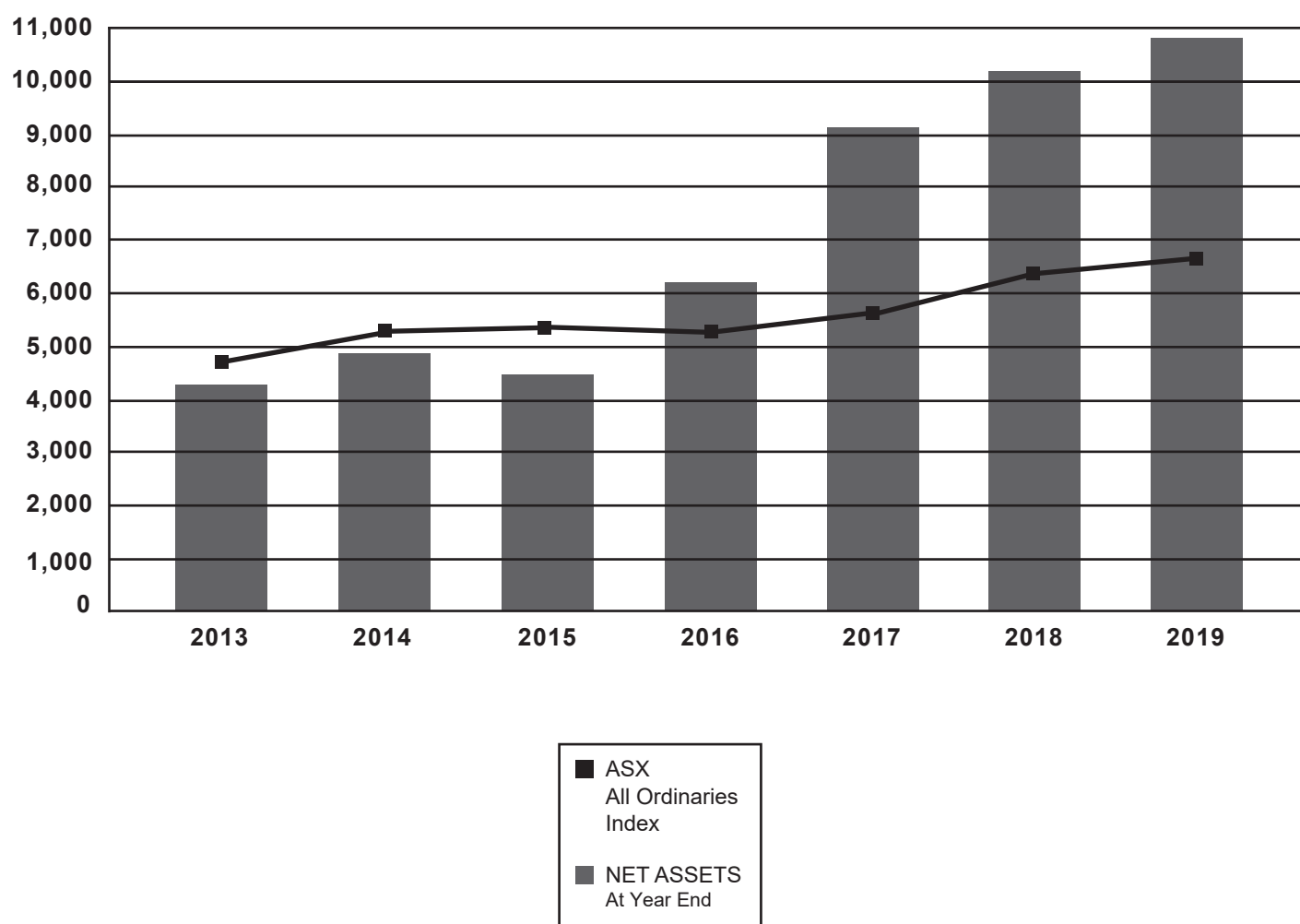
PROXIES

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint no more than two proxies. Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to represent a specified proportion of the member's voting rights. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. Proxies must be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting. A proxy form is enclosed with this notice.

London City Equities Limited



Net Asset Changes 2013 - 19
(After Payment of dividends)



London City Equities Limited



Key Features for 2018-19

- London City Net Worth increased 6%.
- Investment Portfolio increases with new investments
- Fiducian Group Limited (6.5% owned) has good year.
- Penrice Soda Litigation receives positive Judgment

Corporate Directory

Directors:	P. E. J. Murray B.A., FCA, SA Finsia (Chairman) D.G. Butel MBA, BSc, Dip Bus Std, Dip Ed. N.E.Schafer BApp Econ
Chief Operating Officer:	P. E. J. Murray B.A., FCA, SA Finsia
Company Secretary:	L. J. Joseph B Comm
Auditors:	Cutcher & Neale, Chartered Accountants 25 Bolton Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300
Bankers:	Westpac Banking Corporation Bank of Western Australia (BankWest)
Corporate and Registered Office:	Level 2, 111 Harrington Street, The Rocks NSW 2000 Postal Address: PO Box R1414, Royal Exchange, NSW 1225 Telephone: (02) 9247-9315
Share Registrar:	Registry Direct Level 6, 2 Russell Street, Melbourne Vic 3000 Telephone: (03) 9020 7934 or 1300 55 66 35
Web-site:	www.londoncity.com.au
Stock Exchange:	Australian Securities Exchange Limited (Home Exchange – Sydney (Code - “LCE”) 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

London City Equities Limited



Chairman's Review

Solid Year - Net Worth rises 6.5%

The 6.5% gain in net worth over the year matched the rise in the ASX All Ordinaries Index for the same period. Considering our outlays on legal expenses this was a good year for London City. And took place after payment of a fully franked dividend of 1.375 cents a share. Net Assets moved ahead to \$10.8 million, or 47 cents a share.

Overall, the **Australian stock-market** grew quite strongly in a period in which interest rates fell to what many of us considered to be historical "lows". The ASX – All Ordinaries Index started the financial year at 6,289 and fell in a spectacular fashion to 5,533 in December, finishing the financial year at 6,699 – up 6% over the year. The handing down of the Financial Services Royal Commission's report in February saw the shares in the quality operators in the sector, like Fiducian, gain in value.

London City's focus on strategic shareholdings in special companies that offer inherent growth (mainly in the smaller company arena up to \$100 million market cap) has again paid off. Fiducian Group Limited (6.5% owned) saw its market value rise 11% in a difficult year.

Balance Sheet - Portfolio Values appreciated significantly

Driven by **Fiducian Group's** appreciation and our ability to locate some new investments, the portfolio rose in value from \$10.0 million to \$11.2 million at year end. The values have improved modestly since year end. Expansion of the investment portfolio has been helped by interest free advances from shareholder Imperial Pacific – through which the Board will focus in examining capital management alternatives.

Operating Results – dividend maintained

The operating loss result on the Income Statement of \$10,000 was the result of writing off, conservatively, \$171,000 in legal costs. Nonetheless shareholders should consider the performance by combining the operating loss in conjunction with the portfolio appreciation. Furthermore, shareholders should bear in mind the increasing dividend revenue we will receive from our major Fiducian shareholding – over \$500,000 on 2019. The Board has retained the higher 2018 dividend payout of 1.375 cents a share, fully franked.

Net Asset Backing – 47 cents per share at 30 June.

At 30 June London City's net assets stood at \$10.8 million, or 47 Cents a share after paying the 2018 increased dividend. Since balance date the value of the investment portfolio has not changed markedly.

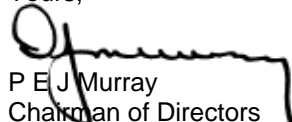
The Legal Scene

Our legal action in the Supreme Court of NSW against **Ernst & Young**, the auditors of **Penrice Soda**, continues. On 1 August Justice Fullerton handed down a judgment that your Directors believe is positive. Justice Fullerton rejected Ernst & Young's attempt to strike-out the action and she acknowledged our right to proceed to a full hearing. Sadly, given Court timetables, this may not occur for at least twelve months time. At this point, there is insufficient information to provide to shareholders on the extent of future benefit or future costs that may impact on the company.

Outlook

We are very comfortable with the present status of the investment portfolio. And there are opportunities to expand it further. By taking advantage of some opportunities in recent months the Company has received non interest bearing advances from shareholder Imperial Pacific Limited. Accordingly for the overall thrust of the Company it is important we move forward and pursue a serious equity raising.

Yours,


P E J Murray
Chairman of Directors

10 September 2019

Statutory Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Your Directors present herewith their report on the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Strategic Positioning

London City is a long term strategic holding company investing in entities that have significant and unique market shares and offer inherent growth. London City is risk averse, avoids borrowings and supports quality management in its holdings. It seeks some control over its destiny and is prepared to be assertive when required.

London City seeks to provide shareholders with attractive investment returns over the medium to longer terms by enhancing capital growth and pay dividends that over time grow faster than the rate of inflation.

Directors and Officers

The Directors and Officers of the Company in office at any time of the year are as follows:

Peter E.J. Murray – Chairman of Directors

Special Responsibility: Chief Operating Officer

Chartered Accountant, Bachelor of Arts, Senior Associate Financial Services Industry of Australia, Member Turnaround Management Association of Australia.

Mr Murray has spent over 35 years involved in company management, corporate finance and ASX listed company matters. He has been a senior executive in merchant banking and stockbroking at Director level. Experienced in corporate financial matters, mergers, fund raisings and general management. Chairman of Imperial Pacific Ltd since 1980. Past Chairman of Directors of Camelot Resources NL and CCI Holdings Ltd. Director of Delany Foundation Limited. [Director of London City since 1986].

David Butel – Independent Non Executive Director

Special Responsibility: Chair of Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee.

Master of Business Administration, Bachelor of Science, Diploma of Business Std, Diploma of Education.

Mr Butel has had over 30 years of active executive involvement at senior levels in the Australian resources and services sector in the vital fields of Testing, Inspection and Certification. In recent years his participation has been through ACIRL Pty Limited, CCI Holdings Limited and the international Bureau Veritas organisation as Senior Vice President Commodities – Pacific Zone. He is experienced in high level business management, acquisitions and international resource services. [Director of Imperial Pacific and London City since February 2016]

Neil Schafer – Independent Non Executive Director [Appointed 19 March 2019]

Special Responsibility: Chair of Remuneration Committee

Bachelor of Applied Economics

Mr. Schafer's background has been in the securities and banking industries for over thirty years. He has held senior positions in Funds Management, Banking, Financial Services and Corporate Advisory sectors over this period. Experienced in senior levels of corporate finance and business strategy. He is a Non-Executive Director of Clime Investment Management Limited and he holds Directorships in the not-for-profit sector.

David Sutherland – Independent Non Executive Director [Retired 19 March 2019]

Mr. Sutherland retired from the Board on 19 March 2019 after seven years in that role. David chaired Committees and provided informative input on investment aspirations. Directors record their appreciation.

Louis J Joseph – Company Secretary

Bachelor of Commerce, Member Turnaround Management Association of Australia.

Mr Joseph has been involved directly in businesses in both the commercial sector and in the securities industry. His experience has been developed within Australia and in overseas locations, including Asia. His expertise includes small business management, financial markets and securities analysis. [Company Secretary of Imperial Pacific Limited and London City since 2018.]

Statutory Directors Report (Cont'd)

Directors and Officers (Cont'd)

Particulars of Directors Interests in Shares in the Company are:

	Ordinary Shares
PEJ Murray	7,939,944
DG Butel	7,143,839
NE Schafer	7,053,139
<i>(These include 7,053,139 Ordinary Shares held by Imperial Pacific Limited.)</i>	

In accordance with the Constitution, Mr. D.G.Butel retires from the Board at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr N.E.Schafer, being appointed during the year, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

During the financial year the following formal meetings were held:

	Board Meetings		Audit, Compliance and Risk Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Eligible to attend	Number Attended	Eligible to attend	Number Attended	Eligible to attend	Number Attended
P.E.J. Murray	4	4	-	2*	-	2*
D.G. Butel	4	4	2	2	2	2
N.E. Schafer	1	1	-	-	-	-
D.A. Sutherland	3	2	1	-	1	-

* By invitation

Remuneration Report

The company does not have any formal employees and operates through its Board and a shareholder approved management agreement with Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited. The company has a Remuneration Committee which is responsible for remuneration policies and monitors the remuneration of Directors and officeholders with market conditions. Details of the emoluments of the Directors are set out in Note 17 of the financial statements and are also shown below:

	Fees	Super Contributions	Total
Mr P.E.J. Murray	\$30,000	\$2,850	\$32,850
Mr D.G. Butel	\$30,000	\$2,850	\$32,850
Mr. N.E. Schafer	\$9,000	\$855	\$9,855
Mr D.A. Sutherland	\$22,500	\$2,138	\$24,638

Activities

The principal activities of the company during the year consisted of investment in Australian equities, predominantly those reflecting some long term strategic advantage, and in deposit funds with the company's bankers.

London City's 6.5% shareholding in Fiducian Group Limited appreciated as Fiducian's performance continued to be enhanced. Legal action continued against Ernst & Young, former auditors of the collapsed Penrice Soda. Recent judgment handed down by Justice Fullerton rejected strike-out attempts by E & Y and Directors have instructed legal advisors to progress the matter to a full hearing. London City and associates recently announced a 5% shareholding in Excelsior Capital Limited, an investment company with some industrial interests.

With the appreciation in the company's investment portfolio Directors have started to take account of some of the company's future income tax benefits. These are credited to reserves.

Statutory Directors Report (Cont'd)

Results and Dividend Status

London City reports another good improvement in net worth, despite a modest loss of \$10,098 (Profit of \$23,752 in 2018) that was impacted by legal costs of \$171,000. Net asset values at 30 June 2019 closed at \$10.8 million, or 47.6 cents per share, after the payment of 1.375 cent in a fully franked dividend in October 2018. Directors recommend the payment of a fully franked dividend of 1.375 cents a share for 2019. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) remains suspended.

Objectives, Achievements and Review of Operations

The prime objectives during the year were to protect and enhance London City's long term aspirations as a strategic holding company. Overall, the portfolio values increased by \$1.3 million, supported by the performance of 6.5% owned Fiducian Group and by additional investment purchases. The legal action has taken in the Supreme Court of NSW against Messrs Ernst & Young, auditors of Penrice Soda Holdings, has seen a positive judgment handed down on 1 August 2019, The matter will now move ahead to a full hearing. It is far too early to estimate the extent of future benefit or future costs that may impact on the company.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs other than those mentioned elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

London City intends to focus on its existing investments and look to raise new equity capital in the short term. It will continue to search for equity investments into companies that exhibit high market shares, inherent growth, managements with owner mentality and ones that reflect good value. It favours companies where it may have positive influence. In addition, the Company is involved in active legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of NSW. At this date there is insufficient information to estimate the extent of either or costs that might arise from this action. Otherwise, Directors are not aware of any major development likely to have a significant effect upon the operations of the company.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 1 August 2019 Justice Fullerton handed down a judgment on the case the company is maintaining against Ernst & Young. This judgement was considered positive to London City and the matter will now move ahead to a full hearing. Directors propose the payment in October of a fully franked dividend of 1.375 cents per share. This sum has not been provided for in the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

The Company is not subject to material environmental regulations under any Commonwealth, State or Territory Law.

Other Information

The Directors are not aware of any significant change in the state of affairs of the group that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report and the accounts. In the opinion of the Directors likely developments in the operations of the company known at the date of this report have been covered generally within the Annual Report.

Proceedings in respect of the company

The Company is involved in active legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of NSW. These matters are explained elsewhere in this Annual Report. At this date there is insufficient information to estimate the extent of either benefit or costs that might arise from this action.

Risk and Compliance

The Board of Directors has in place an Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee to assist its deliberations in respect of these issues. The ACRM Committee meets regularly and considers, amongst other things, the audit arrangements and internal control processes of the company. Board meetings consider issues raised by the ACRM Committee and formal management reports on the compliance by the company with its key obligations. The Board also notes the regulatory compliance obligations of its portfolio management provider, Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

Statutory Directors Report (Cont'd)

Risk and Compliance (Cont'd)

The Directors have received and considered the Section 295A certification from the senior officeholder responsible for meeting the company's financial, operational and compliance requirements.

Indemnification of Officers

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year in respect of any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company or a related body corporate, indemnified or made any relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability incurred by an officer, including costs and expenses in successfully defending legal proceedings.

London City has paid a premium under a combined policy of insurance for liability of directors and officers of the group as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. In accordance with normal commercial practice, disclosure of details of the insurance cover and premium is prohibited by the terms of the policy.

Auditor

The auditor continues in office in accordance with Section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Non-audit services.

Details of the non-audit services provided by the auditor are set out at Note 18 of the financial statements. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means the auditor independence was not compromised.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

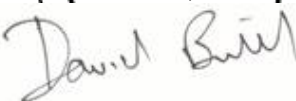
A copy of the auditor's declaration under Section 307C in relation to the audit for the financial year is provided later in this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. Dated at Sydney this 10th day of September 2019.

On Behalf of the Board,



P E J. MURRAY, Director



D. G. BUTEL, Director

D. G. BUTEL, Director

London City Equities Limited



Corporate Governance Statement – 30 June 2019

London City has noted the “principles and recommendations” of the ASX Corporate Governance Council. The Board of London City believes it carries out the broad thrust of the issues in a proper and pragmatic way for a small company such as London City in the strategic holding company business. In some cases it has not adopted recommendations. The corporate governance policies of the company and the departures from the recommendations are discussed below.

This Corporate Governance Report has been approved by the Board and is current at 5 September 2019.

Principle 1 Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

London City has a Board Charter which establishes the functions reserved to the Board and to senior management. A copy of the Board Charter is set out in the rear pages of this Annual Report. London City operates its business through its Board of Directors and its Chief Operating Officer in conjunction with its portfolio management arrangements with Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited, which has managed and administered the portfolio since 1 July 2005. The company secretary is directly accountable to the Board.

London City supports the principle of diversity of skills, background and gender in relation to board membership, management composure and commercial activity. It has incorporated into its Board Charter a policy in this regard. While such diversity is considered when the opportunity arises, the Board recognises that a company of the size of London City, conducting investment activities with three directors and without formal employees, has limited scope for making major changes. The Board considers production of numerical statistics is not meaningful in its case.

The Board sets and monitors strategic business plans and shorter term operating challenges. The Board meets at least once a quarter. London City has a formal policy in relation to Core Business Processes as well as formal policies on investment processes and approvals. Written agreements of appointment are in place with ongoing Directors. The operations of the company and delegation of duties are inherent in a public listed organisation with investments that may impact on other companies.

Principle 2 Structure the Board to add value

The Board of Directors is structured to add long term value to London City. The Directors hold a variety of professional, securities market and corporate skills, operating in a climate where cost effectiveness is a key issue and shareholding interests encourage active participation. There are three Directors, of whom two are regarded for corporate governance purposes as independent because of their minor shareholdings in the associated group and their professionalism. Directors believe it is not practicable, nor cost-effective presently, for London City as a small strategic holding company to have an “independent” (as defined by the governance principles) Chairman. Indeed the Directors believe it is positive that major shareholdings are held by Directors. London City structure is such that it operates without a Chief Executive Officer. London City’s policy allows Directors, subject to Board approval, to take independent professional advice at its expense.

Directors also point out that they regard a formal Board nomination committee as not being appropriate for a company like London City. This task is undertaken by the Board as a whole as and when circumstances dictate. The criteria set for membership of the Board is to ensure that there exists a sufficient mix of skills and experience for a company of the nature of London City to add value and enhance shareholders’ wealth. These include Financial and Commercial acumen, Executive Leadership, Strategy, Investment, Governance, Tertiary or equiv qualification, Merger and Acquisitions, Taxation, Risk Management and Public Listed Company experience.

The Directors also believe they are very open and transparent in disclosing their plans, aspirations and financial results to the shareholders. They believe the annual shareholder meetings provide a good opportunity for shareholders to evaluate their performance. Directors are subject to re-election every three years. The Board has a policy of operating a tight structure, but appoints external parties experienced in specific sectors from time to time to provide the Board with expert advice or undertake projects.

London City Equities Limited



Corporate Governance (Continued)

Principle 3 Act ethically and responsibly

The Board is committed to ensuring that the group's affairs are conducted in a judicious and ethical manner above and beyond legal and regulatory obligations. To meet these objectives London City has in place a formal Code of Conduct Policy. It also has a Securities Trading Policy for dealing in the company's securities in addition to complying with legislative obligations. A copy is on the ASX Announcements Platform – 29 December 2010. This Trading Policy includes the prohibition of officeholders from dealing in London City securities between the end of accounting periods and the release of results without the written consent of the Chair. Investments on the Embargo List are prohibited without the approval of the Board. A summary of terms of the Code of Conduct follows:

London City Equities Limited ("London City") and its shareholders expect that each Director, member of staff and / or related personnel should pursue exemplary conduct in respect of ethics, roles and responsibilities of their office. The Group's directors and employees should conform with high community standards of corporate and individual behaviour, in particular:

PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- a. Role and statutory responsibilities as an officer of the corporation
- b. Awareness of social responsibilities
- c. Obligations to all corporate stakeholders
- d. Honesty and fairness in dealings
- e. Pursuit of the best interests of the corporation
- f. Adherence to Group policies and practices
- g. Continuing assessment of corporate opportunity and risk
- h. Undertaking training and being informed on current commercial and business matters.

SECURITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

- a. Boardroom confidentiality
- b. Security of corporate information
- c. Misuse of corporate information

MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE INTERESTS

- a. Declaration of private interests including any interest in Group contracts
- b. Gratuities, gifts, and other benefits related to corporate office
- c. Potential and real conflicts of interest

COSTS TO THE CORPORATION

- a. Expenses incurred on corporation business
- b. Fringe benefits and allowances including leave and retirement allowances
- c. Sundry claimable expenses

SANCTIONS

Failure to observe high standards in relation to the foregoing will constitute grounds on which the Board of London City Equities Limited may by resolution of the directors institute such disciplinary or remedial action as it deems appropriate. This may include dismissal and/or reporting to relevant authorities.

Principle 4 Safeguard integrity in corporate reporting

The Board has in place an Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee which comprises two non-executive Directors (Mr Butel as Chairman and Mr Schafer as the other party). Both are regarded as independent persons. With a Board incorporating only three personnel London City believes two members, rather than three, are appropriate for an entity of its nature. London City has further assurances in regard to financial reporting integrity because of the involvement of external auditors and the manager of the company's portfolio, Imperial Pacific Asset Management, which has extensive ASIC obligations. Operating office-holders are professionally qualified in financial reporting matters. The Board has received positive written Section 295A opinions from the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer equivalents and confirmation that such has been formed on an effective sound system of risk management and internal control in accord with the company's characteristics. In relation to audit partner rotation of the company's external auditors, the Chief Operating Officer monitors the situation in conjunction with the audit firm. The ACRM Committee has a formal charter. A summary is set out in the rear pages of this Annual Report.

Corporate Governance (Continued)

Principle 5 Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Board aims to ensure timely, balanced and continuous disclosure to the market of all material matters concerning London City in accordance with the ASX continuous disclosure regime and appropriate corporate transparency. To carry out this obligation effectively the Board is sensitive to the requirements of an informed market and it has in place a Communications Policy which encompasses a continuous disclosure policy. It seeks to keep its shareholders informed through reports to the Australian Securities Exchange, half and full-year profit disclosures, annual reports and material shareholder information announcements.

While the Board is ultimately responsible for this task, the Chief Operating Officer carries the immediate administrative obligation for meeting communications obligations and shareholder transparency. A summary of the Communications Policy follows:

The Board of London City Equities Limited ("London City") firmly believes in providing quality communications to its shareholders and other stakeholders. This includes meeting the company's obligations to the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") in relation to Continuous Disclosure Obligations. London City aspires to over-deliver, rather than under-deliver information to its stakeholders. In view of this approach, London City meets the ASX Corporate Governance Principle No 5. London City seeks to provide to its stakeholders the highest levels of communication standards by adopting the following focus:

- Shareholders are the owners of the company and are entitled to the maximum of information.
- The company will provide all regulatory documentation such as Annual Reports and other letters of advice on a consistent and timely basis
- London City will maintain a web site that provides information on its activities for external consumption.
- Communications will be set out in a clear way, be honest, be factual and endeavour to answer all likely queries that may arise.
- London City will not employ financial "spin doctors" or embellish a story.
- Annual Reports will be explanatory and will be mailed as soon as possible and sent to holders in a hard copy.
- Shareholders are encouraged to telephone management to discuss issues and subject to confidentiality issues, full explanations will be forthcoming.
- London City will announce all important and material items as soon as practicable. Where announcements may impact on other organisations, London City may advise that organisation on a confidential basis beforehand..

The Board of London City is primarily responsible for communicating matters to stakeholders. Management personnel will provide the support for the preparation and distribution of announcements. Mr Peter EJ Murray is the senior executive responsible for London City meeting its Continuous Disclosure obligations to the Australian Securities Exchange and any ASIC required communications.

Principle 6 Respect the rights of security holders

London City, as reported earlier, has a communications policy in place. This recognises the importance of effective communications with shareholders and other parties. London City has an informative web-site that assists shareholders in making decisions on their rights and contacting the company electronically. Furthermore, the shareholders have other formal and informal rights provided by the company's Constitution, regulatory bodies and proper public company behaviour. These rights include their entitlement to financial statements, attendance at shareholder meetings, participation by voting on the election of directors at the Annual General Meeting and on other important issues. The auditor is invited to attend the Annual General Meeting, however the board notes that auditor is professionally restricted from providing detailed financial information and limited to discussing audit process. Shareholder meetings are conducted in an open forum with wide discussion encouraged by the Chairman.

Principle 7 Recognise and manage risk

London City has established policies for the recognition, oversight and management of material business risks. It does not consider it has material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability issues. Given the volatility of equity markets and economic conditions, especially in recent times, London City regards risk management as a very important issue. It does not have a formal internal audit function but has in place an Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee. Risk recognition, oversight and management issues are carried out by senior personnel in conjunction with the Board, the Committee and in some cases, external professionals. The Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee's framework was prior to the completion of the Annual Report.

Corporate Governance (Continued)

While the company's internal policies are considerable, the Board points out that, as a strategic holding company investing in other companies, it can be difficult to monitor the behaviour of those entities, especially when weak regulatory bodies do not examine or enforce corporate law. The Board has received positive written Section 295A assurances from the Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer equivalents. A summary of London City's policies on risk recognition, oversight and management follows:

The Board of London City Equities Limited ("London City") believes in competent risk recognition, oversight and management. It recognises that as a strategic holding company (where it primarily invests in other organisations) there is some danger where that organisation does not provide proper business or financial reporting disclosures or does not meet competent risk management practices. For these reasons London City must continue to be vigilant in these procedures.

London City seeks, as far as practicable for an organisation in strategic investment in other companies, to undertake competent levels of risk management. These relate to its internal and external matters:

Internal Matters (Own resources)

- London City seeks to have a comfortable asset base in which it has no formal gearing.
- Investments must be selected carefully and generally monitored for some time before any shares are purchased.
- London City must concentrate on investment opportunities where it can acquire a reasonably significant equity stake (eg 10%-20%) in a company that can be understood, has a leading position in its market, has good management and represents good investment value with attractive IRRs. (The policy of a leading US investor).
- London City must be available to work in with investee companies.
- London City must remain cost conscious.
- Surplus monies must be placed only with its trading bankers,
- Monies on Deposit and investments must take account of external advice when necessary.
- Good internal controls to be maintained, disaster recovery assessed and regulatory compliance pursued.

Other Matters (External Factors)

- London City must monitor economic, stock-market, industrial sector conditions and maintain close contact with existing investee companies
- London City must have the potential (where events prove unsatisfactory) to become active supporters of the investee company either through direct Board representation or by arms-length support.
- London City must maintain close contacts in various industries of interest.
- London City may seek Board representation with certain investee entities.

The Board of London City is primarily responsible for risk recognition, oversight and management. The Board of London City is assisted in its deliberations by the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee (ACRM). Both the Board and the ACRM Committee are assisted by the management of London City and its portfolio management service provider Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited. Risk Management issues must be discussed regularly. All Board meetings must be provided with details of current investments, targeted investments and funds on deposit

Principle 8 Remunerate fairly and responsibly

London City has a Remuneration Committee in place. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for assessing appropriate remuneration and payment for Directors as well as for other office holders and the portfolio management service provider. The Remuneration Committee comprises Mr Schafer (Chairman) and Mr Butel. Both are regarded as independent under the ASX definition. Details of their attendance at committee meetings are set out elsewhere in this Annual Report. Ultimately shareholders approve director's fees and in 2007 they approved a maximum payout of \$125,000 per annum. Current fees are significantly below this level and reflect the company's nature. Shareholders in London City on 19 November 2004 voted and approved a management agreement in which the portfolio of London City would be managed by Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

Except for compulsory legislative obligations London City has no scheme for retirement benefits for non-executive directors. Furthermore, London City has no equity based remuneration scheme and has no requirement for policies in this regard. A summary of the Remuneration Committee Charter is set out in the rear pages of this Annual Report.

London City Equities Limited

ABN 59 003 200 664



Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	<i>Notes</i>	\$	\$
Revenue from ordinary activities	3	469,876	588,754
Other expenses from ordinary activities			
Management fees	4	(99,562)	(105,346)
Other Operating Expenses	4	(380,412)	(282,584)
		<u>(479,974)</u>	<u>(387,930)</u>
Cost of Trading Investments sold		-	(177,072)
Profit (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax		(10,098)	23,752
Income tax	5	-	-
Profit (Loss) for Year		<u>(10,098)</u>	<u>23,752</u>
Earnings per share:			
Earnings per share from profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company.			
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Cents)	26	(0.04)	0.10

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

London City Equities Limited

ABN 59 003 200 664



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Profit (Loss) for Year		(10,098)	23,752
Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)			
Items that will not be recycled through the Income Statement:			
Net Realised and Unrealised Gain (Loss) for the period on securities in the Investment Portfolio:	14	978,288	1,321,007
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)		978,288	1,321,007
Total Comprehensive Income (Expense) for the year		968,190	1,344,759

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

London City Equities Limited

ABN 59 003 200 664



Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	15,566	342,894
Trade and other receivables	7	55,016	29,978
Total current assets		<u>70,582</u>	<u>372,872</u>
Non-current assets			
Investment Portfolio	8	11,241,225	9,965,467
Deferred Tax Assets	9	2,160,000	1,849,000
Total non-current assets		<u>13,401,225</u>	<u>11,814,467</u>
Total assets		<u>13,471,807</u>	<u>12,187,339</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	544,446	202,371
Total current liabilities		<u>544,446</u>	<u>202,371</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liability - Investment Portfolio	11	2,126,000	1,840,000
		<u>2,126,000</u>	<u>1,840,000</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,670,446</u>	<u>2,042,371</u>
Net assets		<u>10,801,361</u>	<u>10,144,968</u>
Equity			
Share Capital	12	4,507,475	4,507,475
Realised Capital Gains Reserve	14 (a)	(6,739,135)	(6,739,135)
Unrealised Revaluation Reserve	14 (b)	6,852,634	5,874,346
Retained Profits	14 (c)	6,180,387	6,502,282
Total equity		<u>10,801,361</u>	<u>10,144,968</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

London City Equities Limited

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Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Total Equity at the beginning of the year		10,144,968	9,112,006
Transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:			
Contributions/(Decrease) in Equity, net of transaction costs:	12	-	-
Dividends paid:	15	(311,798)	(311,797)
Total transactions with Equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:		(311,798)	(311,797)
Income and Expense for Year:			
Profit (Loss) for Year:		(10,098)	23,752
Other Comprehensive Income (Expense) Items:			
Net Unrealised Gain (Loss) for the period for stocks held on 30 June	14	978,288	1,333,346
Net Realised Gain (Loss) for the period for stocks held on 30 June	14	-	(12,339)
Total other comprehensive income (including realised and unrealised gains and losses) for the year		978,288	1,321,007
Total Equity at the end of the year		10,801,360	10,144,968

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

London City Equities Limited

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Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(363,979)	(325,745)
Dividends Received		468,665	373,962
Interest Received		1,213	11,742
Purchase of Trading Investments		-	(33,935)
Proceeds - Sale of Trading Investments		-	203,050
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	25	105,899	229,074
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(351,994)	(1,108,779)
Proceeds from sale of investment		-	354,797
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		(351,994)	(753,982)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in Issued Capital		-	-
Related Corporations		295,831	13,000
Other Parties		(65,268)	-
Dividends paid		(311,796)	(311,797)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(81,233)	(298,797)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(327,328)	(823,705)
Cash at beginning of the financial year		342,894	1,166,599
Cash at end of the financial year	6	15,566	342,894

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") form the basis of Australian Accounting Standards ("AASBs") adopted by the AASB. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with AIFRS (Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards).

The Company has endeavoured to adopt "plain English" where possible to assist in information transparency.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless stated otherwise.

Basis of Accounting

London City Equities Limited is a listed public company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It is a free standing company and its accounts are presented as such. The financial statements are prepared using the valuation methods described below for holdings of securities. All other items have been treated in accordance with historical cost convention.

In the application of the Company's accounting policies described above, the Directors are required to evaluate estimates and judgments that may be incorporated into the financial statements. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and assume a reasonable expectation of future events. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

There are no estimates or judgments that have a material impact on the Company's financial results for the year ended 30 June 2019. All material financial assets are valued by reference to quoted prices and therefore no significant estimates or judgments are required in respect to their valuation. Revisions to accounting policies are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

(a) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and to the unused tax losses. The rate of 30% has been adopted for these statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset as all current and deferred taxes relate to the Australian Taxation Office and can legally be settled on a net basis. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those differences and losses.

A tax provision is made for the unrealised gain or loss on Trading Portfolio securities valued at market value through the Income Statement. A Tax rate of 30% has been adopted.

Where non-current Investment Portfolio assets are adjusted for unrealised gains or losses at balance date in the Unrealised Revaluation Reserve an assessed deferred tax liability or asset is created to reflect the applicable tax, even though there may be no intention to dispose of those holdings. The tax sum is applied to the Unrealised Revaluation Reserve on one hand and the deferred tax liability or asset on the other.

(b) Investments

The Company had early adopted AASB 9 - Financial Instruments. The Company has voluntarily adopted this standard as it is considered to result in a presentation that better reflects the performance and operations of the Company. A feature of AASB 9 is that unrealised gains or losses to fair value of the investment portfolio are not treated as "impairment" charges in the Income Statement but are reflected in the unrealised reserve account.

The Company has two discrete types of investments - the Trading Portfolio (Current Assets) and the Investment Portfolio (Non-Current Assets). The Company is a long term investor. All investments are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given. After initial recognition, investments (classified as either Trading or Investment) are measured at their fair value. Fair Value of listed securities is determined by reference to the last sale price at the close of business at balance date. Gains or losses on Trading Portfolio investments are recognised in the Income Statement. Gains or losses on Portfolio investments are recognised as a separate component of equity in the Unrealised Revaluation Reserve.

London City Equities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (Cont'd)



(c) Non-Current Assets

The carrying amounts of all non-current assets other than investments are reviewed at least annually to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount. If the carrying amount of a non-current asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower value. In assessing recoverable amounts, the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value.

(d) Derivatives

To a large extent the company may be exposed to fluctuations in interest rates with its activities. It is not the policy of the company to use derivative financial instruments. The company does not hedge its exposure to interest rates.

(e) Financial Risk issues

The economic entity has in place risk management controls supervised by the Board and the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee. Risk issues are explained further in Note 16 of the financial statements.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(g) Revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon meeting the relevant performance obligations.

(h) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable where invoiced. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the ATO is included with other payables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, are reported as operating cash flows.

(i) New Standards and interpretations not yet adopted.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The reported results and position of the Company will not change on adoption of these pronouncements as they do not result in any changes to the Company's existing accounting policies. Adoption will, however, result in changes to information currently disclosed in the financial statements. The Company does not intend to adopt any of these pronouncements before their effective date.

In the case of AASB 16: Leases: applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, this standard replaces the current AASB 117 Leases standard for the financial year commencing on 1 July 2019.

AASB 16 sets out a comprehensive model for identifying and measuring lease arrangements. A contract contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. Contracts that are leases within the scope of AASB 16 from the lessee's perspective require the recognition of a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a related lease liability, being the present value of future lease payments.

This results in an increase in the recognised assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. The income statement will include interest expense on the lease liability together with depreciation of the ROU asset. Based on the elected transition method, London City Equities Limited will recognise lease liabilities and ROU assets of approximately \$60,000.

From 1 July 2019, in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income net rental expense will be replaced by an interest expense and a straight-lined depreciation expense. A schedule of current operating lease commitments is disclosed in Note 21.

London City Equities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019



Note 2. Segmental information

The economic entity predominantly acted through the year as a strategic investor investing funds in Australia.

	Equity Investment	Other	Total
2019			
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Investment /other revenue	468,664	1,212	469,876
Segment result			
Profit (loss) after tax	142,834	(152,932)	(10,098)
Segment assets	13,341,225	130,582	13,471,807
Segment liabilities	(2,398,223)	(272,223)	(2,670,446)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	213,880	(107,981)	105,899
2018			
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Investment /other revenue	577,010	11,744	588,754
Segment result			
Profit (loss) after tax	152,549	(128,797)	23,752
Segment assets	11,765,388	421,951	12,187,339
Segment liabilities	(1,941,185)	(101,186)	(2,042,371)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	445,354	(216,280)	229,074

Note 3. Revenue

From continuing operations

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Interest - Other Corporations	1,212	11,744
Dividends	468,664	373,961
Sales - Trading investments	-	203,049
Total Operating Revenue	469,876	588,754

Note 4. Profit from ordinary activities

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense includes the following specific expenses:

Expenses

Auditors Fees (Note 18)	17,000	10,700
Directors fees (Note 17)	91,500	85,000
Superannuation - Directors (Note 17)	8,693	9,262
Rental expense relating to operating leases	27,244	23,506
Management fees - associated company		
- Basic management fee	99,562	105,346
- Performance Fee	-	-
- Basic management fee (GST lost)	1,037	2,633
Legal and associated Costs	171,687	106,849
Other Operating Expenses	63,251	44,634
Total Operating Expenses	479,974	387,930
Cost of Trading Investments sold	-	177,072
Operating Profit before Tax	(10,098)	23,752

(b) Individually significant items included above

Management fees - associated company	99,562	105,346
Current Year - Share Disposal gains	-	25,977

London City Equities Limited
Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019 (Cont'd)



Note 5. Income Tax Expense

(a) The components of income tax credit (expense) comprise:

Current Tax
Deferred Tax

2019 **2018**

-	-
-	-
-	-

(b) The income tax credit (expense) for the financial year differs from the amount calculated on the profit. The differences are reconciled as follows:

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense

(10,098) 23,752

Income tax calculated at 30%

3,029 (7,126)

Less: Tax Effect of :

- Recoupment of prior year losses
- Net Dividend Franking Credit re dividends
- Future income tax benefits arising in prior years not previously brought to account

- -
(3,029) 7,126
- -

Income tax benefit (expense)

- -

(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity:

Decrease (Increase) in deferred tax asset relating to

(i) capital gains tax on the increase in unrealised losses in the Investment Portfolio

311,000 532,000

(ii) capital gains tax on realised loss in the Investment Portfolio

- -

Net Movement

311,000 532,000

(d) Deferred tax assets not recognised

No future income tax benefit has been brought to account in the accounts in respect of estimated tax losses of :

Revenue Losses

1,945,000 1,700,000

Capital Losses

- 800,000

1,945,000 2,500,000

These losses have not been confirmed by the tax authorities. The taxation benefits will only be obtained if:-

- (i) Assessable income is derived of a nature and of amount sufficient to enable the benefit of the deductions to be realised;
- (ii) Conditions for deductibility imposed by the law complied with; and
- (iii) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the realisation of the benefit and of the deductions.

Note 6. Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at Bank and on Hand

15,566 342,894

The above figures are the final balances of the statement of cash flows.

Note 7. Current assets - Trade and other receivables

Other debtors

55,016 29,978

55,016 29,978

London City Equities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019



Note 8. Non current assets - Investment Portfolio

Listed investments

Listed securities of corporations at market value

Unlisted investments

Unlisted securities of corporations at market value

	2019	2018
Listed securities of corporations at market value	11,099,915	9,845,695
Unlisted securities of corporations at market value	141,310	119,772
	<u>11,241,225</u>	<u>9,965,467</u>

Note 9. Non current assets - Deferred Tax Assets

Recognised deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

Tax Value of loss carry-forwards recognised:

Unrealised Capital Losses

Revenue Losses

Unrealised Capital Losses	2,100,000	1,789,000
Revenue Losses	60,000	60,000
	<u>2,160,000</u>	<u>1,849,000</u>

Note 10. Current liabilities - Trade and Other Payables

Unsecured liabilities

Sundry Creditors

Amounts payable to associated company

Sundry Creditors	84,733	137,165
Amounts payable to associated company	459,713	65,206
	<u>544,446</u>	<u>202,371</u>

Note 11. Non-current liabilities - Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred Tax Liabilities on Unrealised Gains in the
Investment Portfolio

Deferred Tax Liabilities on Unrealised Gains in the Investment Portfolio	2,126,000	1,840,000
	<u>2,126,000</u>	<u>1,840,000</u>

Note 12. Share Capital

(a) Issued capital

22,676,099 (2018: 22,676,099) fully
paid ordinary shares

22,676,099 (2018: 22,676,099) fully paid ordinary shares	4,507,475	4,507,475
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(b) Movement in ordinary share capital:

Balance at beginning of accounting period

Movements during year:

Balance at reporting date

Balance at beginning of accounting period	4,507,475	4,507,475
Movements during year:	-	-
Balance at reporting date	<u>4,507,475</u>	<u>4,507,475</u>

(c) Movement in ordinary share numbers:

Balance at beginning of accounting period

Movements 2018 - 2019:

Balance at reporting date

	Number	Number
Balance at beginning of accounting period	22,676,099	22,676,099
Movements 2018 - 2019:	-	-
Balance at reporting date	<u>22,676,099</u>	<u>22,676,099</u>

(d) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number and amounts paid on the shares. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll is entitled to one vote.

Note 13. Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing capital is to continue to provide shareholders with attractive investment returns over the medium to longer term through access to a steady stream of fully-franked dividends, minimal gearing and enhancement of capital invested. Its goals include paying dividends that, over time, grow faster than the rate of inflation.

The company recognises that its capital will fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and the performance of its underlying investments. It may adjust the amount of dividends paid, issue new shares from time to time, buy-back its own shares or sell assets to minimise debt. At present there is no share buy-back programme in operation. The company intends to pay dividends according to franked credits available.

London City Equities Limited

Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019



Note 14. Reserves and retained profits

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
(a) Realised Capital Gains Reserve		
Balance - beginning of year	(6,739,135)	(6,726,796)
Gain (Loss) realised during year	-	(12,339)
Balance - year end	<u>(6,739,135)</u>	<u>(6,739,135)</u>
(b) Unrealised Revaluation Reserve		
Balance - beginning of year	5,874,346	4,541,000
Reverse Unrealised - Prior Year	(6,135,346)	(4,992,000)
Reverse Applicable Tax - Prior Year	1,840,000	1,498,000
Increase in Unrealised Gains	7,088,634	6,135,346
Provision for Tax on Unrealised Gains	(2,126,000)	(1,840,000)
Less: Unrequired Provision due to past tax losses	311,000	532,000
Balance - year end	<u>6,852,634</u>	<u>5,874,346</u>
(c) Retained Profits		
Retained Profits at the start of the financial year	6,502,282	6,790,327
Net profit (loss) for the year	(10,098)	23,752
Dividends paid	<u>(311,797)</u>	<u>(311,797)</u>
Retained Profits at the end of the financial year	<u>6,180,387</u>	<u>6,502,282</u>

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

Realised Capital Gains Reserve

The Realised Capital Gains Reserve records realisation gains or losses from the sale of non-current assets. The reserves may be used for the distribution of bonus shares to shareholders and is available for the payment of cash dividends as permitted by law.

Unrealised Revaluation Reserve

The Unrealised Revaluation Reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current Investment Portfolio assets, as described in the accounting policies and adjusted to reflect the applicable deferred tax liability or asset. It is then reduced according to future tax benefits.

Note 15. Dividends

(a) Status of dividends

Dividend paid - Fully Franked	11 Oct 2018	<u>(311,797)</u>	<u>(311,797)</u>
Total Dividends Paid		<u>(311,797)</u>	<u>(311,797)</u>
Proposed fully franked dividends			
- 1.375 Cents per share (Ordinary Div.)	10 Oct 2019	<u>(311,797)</u>	<u>(311,797)</u>

Note: The dividend recommended for October 2019 has not been accrued in the above accounts.

(b) Franking credits

Franking credit tax component available for dividends in future years	450,905	384,487
Fully franked dividends possible at tax rate of 30%	<u>1,052,112</u>	<u>897,136</u>

Note: The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year adjusted for franking credits and debits arising from payment of tax and receipt of franked dividends.



Note 16. Financial instruments and risk

A. Financial instruments - fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Accounting Standards require the disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices 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 or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2019 Allocation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash & cash equivalents	15,566			15,566
Receivables		55,016		55,016
Portfolio Investments	11,241,225			11,241,225
Financial liabilities				
Other creditors	(544,446)			(544,446)
2018 Allocation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash & cash equivalents	342,894			342,894
Receivables		29,978		29,978
Portfolio Investments	9,965,467			9,965,467
Financial liabilities				
Other creditors	(202,371)			(202,371)

B. Main Risk Considerations

London City's activities expose it to various financial risks, mainly market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by senior management under policies and strategies approved by the Board and the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee. The company is not directly exposed to currency risk.

(a) Market Risk

This is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate because of changes in market prices that depend on many factors including economic conditions and corporate profitability. London City seeks to reduce market risk by adhering to the prudent investment guidelines of its Board, including guidelines in respect of industry status, investee position in industry, performance outlook, management skills and level of strategic shareholding acquired. Price and Interest Rate risks are shown below.

(a) (i) Price Risk

The company is exposed to equities securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the company and classified on the balance sheet as either Trading or Investment. London City is not directly exposed to commodity price risk or derivative securities risk.



Note 16. Financial instruments and risk (Cont'd)

Price Risk Sensitivity Analysis:

The table below summarises the pre-tax impact of both a general increase and general fall in stock-market prices by 10%. The analysis is based on the assumption that the movements are spread equally over all assets in the Trading and Investment Portfolios.

	---- 2019 ----		---- 2018 ----	
	10.0% increase in market prices	10.0% decrease in market prices	10.0% increase in market prices	10.0% decrease in market prices
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Impact on Profit (Pre tax)	(11,241)	11,241	(9,965)	9,965
Impact on Equity (Pre tax)	1,124,123	(1,124,123)	996,547	(996,547)

(a) (ii) Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At balance date London City had a proportion of its assets held in interest-bearing bank accounts and deposits at call. As such, the company's revenues and assets are subject to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash rate falls over any given period. Given that London City does not have any interest bearing liabilities at balance date, the Board and management do not consider it necessary to hedge the group's exposure to interest rate risk.

Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity Analysis:

The table below summarises the pre-tax impact of both a decrease and an increase in interest rates by 100 basis points (1.00%). The analysis is based on the assumption that the change is based on the amounts of cash at bank and cash on hand at year end.

	---- 2019 ----		---- 2018 ----	
	100 bps increase in Interest Rate	100 bps decrease in Interest Rate	100 bps increase in Interest Rate	100 bps decrease in Interest Rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Impact on profit (pre-tax)	156	(156)	3,429	(3,429)

(b) Credit Risk

The credit risk on the financial assets of an entity is the risk that one party to a financial instrument may cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This credit risk for London City is minimised by its policy of placing surplus funds with the company's bankers.

(b) (i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The credit risk of London City in relation to cash and cash equivalents is in the carrying amount and any accrued unpaid interest. The average weighted maturity of the cash portfolio at any time is no greater than 90 days. The credit quality of material deposits of cash and cash equivalents can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings.

Cash at bank and short-term bank deposits:

	2019	2018
AA -	15,566	342,894

(b) (ii) Trade and sundry receivables

The credit risk of the company in relation to trade and sundry receivables is their carrying amounts. The sums are minor and relate mainly to accrued interest and prepayments. The risk is mitigated by internal monitoring.

(c) Liquidity Risk

This risk is that experienced by an entity when it has difficulties meeting its financial obligations. London City has no external formal borrowings. It manages liquidity carefully, recognising dividend inflow timing and maturity balances of term deposits and marketable securities. London City's Board and management actively reviews its liquidity position on a regular basis to ensure that the company can always meet its commitments, including investment programmes. Directors are aware that at 30 June 2019 current liabilities exceed current assets by some \$473,000. While investments can be sold quickly to reduce debt a large portion of the current liabilities comprises temporary advances of \$460,000 by related party Imperial Pacific Limited in which no interest is payable and carries a 90 day repayment notice period, pending London City's planned equity raisings.



Note 16. Financial instruments and risk (Cont'd)

(c) (i) Maturities of financial assets

The following table details London City's maturity periods of its financial assets. This table has been prepared based on the fair values of financial assets as at 30 June and according to the committed deposit maturing dates. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and expectations which are considered reasonable.

Maturity:	2019	2018
Immediate	15,566	342,894
To 30 Days	55,016	29,978
30 - 365 days	-	-
Longer Term	11,241,225	9,965,467

(c) (ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table details the company's maturity periods of its financial liabilities. This table has been prepared based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which London City is liable to meet its obligations. The table includes both interest (where applicable) and principal cash flows.

Maturity:	2019	2018
To 30 Days	544,446	202,371

Note 17. Directors and Executives' Remuneration

The company has no executives. Its portfolio is managed by a Management Agreement with Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited. The management charge for 2019 was \$99,562 (2018 - \$105,346).

(a) Names and positions held of directors and specified executives in office at any time during the financial year are:

Mr P E J Murray	- Chair and Chief Operating Officer
Mr DA Sutherland	- Director - Non-Executive
Mr DG Butel	- Director - Non-Executive
Mr NE Schafer	- Director - Non-Executive

(b) Directors' Remuneration:

2019	Salary, Fees Commissions	Primary Super Contributions	Post Employment	Other (Equity Options Etc)	Total \$
Mr P E J Murray	30,000	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr D A Sutherland **	22,500	2,138	-	-	24,638
Mr D G Butel	30,000	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr N E Schafer #	9,000	855	-	-	9,855
	91,500	8,693	-	-	100,193

** Retired on 19 March 2019 # Appointed 19 March 2019

2018	Salary, Fees Commissions	Primary Super Contributions	Post Employment	Other (Equity Options Etc)	Total \$
Mr P E J Murray	25,000	3,562	-	-	28,562
Mr D A Sutherland	30,000	2,850	-	-	32,850
Mr D G Butel	30,000	2,850	-	-	32,850
	85,000	9,262	-	-	94,262

(c) Shareholdings

Number of Shares held by Directors and Specified Executives

	Balance 01-Jul-18	Received as Remuneration	Options Exercised	Net change *	Balance 30-Jun-19
Mr P E J Murray	7,920,324	-	-	19,620	7,939,944
Mr D G Butel	7,124,219	-	-	19,620	7,143,839
Mr N E Schafer	-	-	-	7,053,139	7,053,139

* Net change refers to shares purchased, sold or resulting from relevant interest during the financial year

Note: Each holding includes 7,053,139 shares (2018 - 7,033,519 shares) held by Imperial Pacific Ltd.



Note 17. Directors and Executives' Remuneration (Cont'd)

(d) Remuneration Practices

1. The company has no executives.
2. The remuneration arrangements for directors are determined by the shareholders in general meeting. From time to time the Board may submit proposals to increase the fees, which are presently a maximum of \$125,000. The company has scope to remunerate Directors for special duties that may be requested on occasion.
3. There is a formal management agreement in place with Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited, a subsidiary of Imperial Pacific Limited. This was approved by shareholders on 16 November 2004 and provides for, inter alia, a term of 15 years from 1 July 2005 and fees of 1% of the value of the Portfolio, together with possible performance fees of 15% of any gain achieved above the performance of the S&P ASX 300 Accum Index movement. The total fee payable during 2019 was \$99,562 (2018 \$105,346).
4. Interests of Mr Murray were paid \$126,960 by Imperial Pacific Limited during 2019.
5. The company has a Remuneration Committee in operation.

Note 18. Auditor's remuneration

Remuneration for audit review of the financial reports of the parent entity or any entity in the consolidated entity.

Cutcher & Neale - Assurance services

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
	14,700	10,700
	<u>14,700</u>	<u>10,700</u>

Remuneration for other services

Cutcher & Neale - Other compliance services

	2,300	2,500
	<u>2,300</u>	<u>2,500</u>
	<u>17,000</u>	<u>13,200</u>

Note. London City's Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee oversees the relationship with the Auditors, including reviewing the scope of the audit and the proposed fee.

Note 19. Legal Matter - Ernst & Young

Legal action has taken place with Penrice Soda Holdings Limited ("Penrice") since 2010. On 31 July 2014 liquidators were appointed over Penrice and the operations closed. London City incurred substantial direct and indirect losses regarding its investment in Penrice. During 2018 London City and other parties began legal proceedings in Supreme Court of NSW by lodging a Statement of Claim against Ernst & Young, the former auditor of Penrice, seeking appropriate recompense. Following a Court hearing on 29 March 2019 Justice Fullerton handed down on 1 August 2019 her judgment that London City's Statement of Claim be accepted and that there was a tenable case on the question of duty of care owed to shareholders altering their behaviour on the basis of EY's conduct as auditors. The matter will now proceed to a full hearing. There is insufficient information at this date to estimate the extent of future benefit or costs that may arise.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities

Directors report that the legal action taking place regarding Ernst & Young may carry some contingent liabilities, together with minor bank guarantee arrangements regarding office rentals. Otherwise, the Directors of London City are not aware of any contingent liabilities that may impact on the company.

Note 21. Capital and Leasing commitments

(a) Capital Expenditure Commitments

There are no material capital commitments outstanding at year end.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
	0	0

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable

Not later than one year

Between 1 & 2 years

Later than 2 years but not later than 5 years

	25,203	11,790
	26,212	-
	11,099	-
	<u>62,514</u>	<u>11,790</u>

These commitments represent non-cancellable operating leases relating to office premises.



Note 22. Related parties

Directors

The names of persons who were Directors of London City Equities Limited at any time during the financial year were Mr P.E.J.Murray, Mr D.A.Sutherland, Mr. D.G.Butel and Mr N.E.Schafer. Each of these parties were directors of associated company, Imperial Pacific Limited and its group companies during the same period, including the subsidiary Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Ltd, the manager of London City's Portfolio.

Remuneration

Information on remuneration of directors is disclosed in Note 17.

Other related parties

Aggregate amounts included in the determination of operating profit before income tax that resulted from transactions with other related parties, predominantly its associate Imperial Pacific Limited.:

	2019	2018
Management fee payable:		
Associated Entity - Imperial Pacific Limited Group	99,562	105,346
Amounts payable at balance date to Imperial Pacific Limited Group	459,713	65,206

Note 23. Economic dependency

The main trading activity of the company during the year was investment in equities, property and cash deposits. From time to time a significant strategic investment may be made which could influence its economic dependency. London City Equities owns 6.5% of the equity capital of Fiducian Group Limited, a financial services company. Accordingly, London City has some dependency on the financial services sector. With funds on deposit the company's revenue has some dependence on interest rate levels.

Note 24. Events occurring after balance date

As reported in Notes 19 and 20 above, London City has in place proceedings in the Supreme Court of NSW against Messrs Ernst & Young, the former auditors of Penrice Soda (now in liquidation). These proceedings are active. An important hearing took place on 29 March 2019 and Judgment was handed down on 1 August. London City has instructed its lawyers to pursue a full hearing. London City is also working with Imperial Pacific Fund Managers Pty Limited in a potential complementary action regarding Penrice. Any major decision will be advised to London City shareholders immediately.

An Ordinary Dividend of 1.375 Cents per share has been proposed for payment in October 2019. This has not been provided for in the financial statements.

London City Equities Limited
Notes to the financial statements - 30 June 2019



Note 25. Cash Flow Information

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Reconciliation of operating profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities:		
Operating Profit (Loss) after Income Tax	(10,098)	23,752
Prior Year Investments sold as trading	-	143,136
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Other Debtors, prepayments	(29,038)	12,704
Increase (Decrease) in Other Creditors	145,035	49,482
Net Cash inflow from Operating Activities	<u>105,899</u>	<u>229,074</u>
Cash Balances at year end:		
Money at Bank and on Hand	15,566	342,894
	<u>15,566</u>	<u>342,894</u>

Note 26. Earnings per share

	Cents	Cents
Basic and Diluted earnings per share	(0.04)	0.10
(Note: No dilution as no options in existence).		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	22,676,099	22,676,099

London City Equities Limited

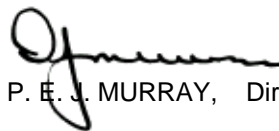



Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of London City Equities Limited ("the company"):

- (a) the financial statements and notes as set out on pages 12 to 28 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including
 - a. complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
 - b. complying with International Accounting Standards as indicated in Note 1; and
 - c. giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations, changes in equity and its cash flows, for the financial year on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the financial report comply with Accounting Standards AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (d) The Directors have been given the declarations by the effective chief executive officer and the effective chief financial officer required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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


P. E. J. MURRAY, Director


D. G. BUTEL, Director

Sydney

Dated: 10 September 2019

Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of

LONDON CITY EQUITIES LIMITED
ABN 59 003 200 664

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019 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.



Cutcher & Neale
Chartered Accountants



M. J. O'Connor
Partner

NEWCASTLE

9 September 2019

Independent Audit Report to the Members of**LONDON CITY EQUITIES LIMITED****ABN 59 003 200 664****Report on the Financial Report***Opinion*

We have audited the financial report of London City Equities Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of London City Equities Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; 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. Those Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Independent Audit Report to the Members (cont'd)

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 for 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, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Investment Valuation

The Company's primary activity is investment in other companies and its main asset is an investment portfolio consisting primarily of listed equities and cash deposits. As at 30 June 2019, the value of listed securities (refer to note 8 to the financial statements) amounted to \$11.100M representing 82% of total assets held by the Company.

The Company's accounting policy (refer to note 1(b) to the financial statements) describes the distinction between the "Trading Portfolio" and the "Investment Portfolio" with both asset classes recorded at fair value in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

The distinction between "Trading" and "Investment" portfolio assets can have a significant impact on the financial report as changes in market value of the former are recorded in the Income Statement and the latter within a separate reserve within equity. The classification and valuation of investments within the Investment Portfolio, and the tax effect of unrealised gains or losses, (refer to note 14(b) to the financial statements) is considered a key area of focus.

How our audit addressed this key audit matter

In obtaining sufficient audit evidence we:

- (a) Assessed the classification of each investment as either Trading or Investment Portfolio assets in accordance with the Company's accounting policy
- (b) Confirmed investment holdings to external confirmations
- (c) Confirmed the valuation of all listed investments had been recorded to reflect the appropriate market value of the securities at balance date
- (d) Evaluated the Company's assessment of fair value for possible impairment
- (e) Evaluated the Company's recognition of deferred tax assets, in respect of tax losses, to reduce the tax payable in respect of the unrealised gains on the Investment Portfolio

Contingencies – Legal Claims

During the financial year the Company lodged a Statement of Claim in the Supreme Court seeking recompense from the former auditor of Penrice Soda Holdings Limited. The Company has disclosed information in respect of the legal proceedings in Notes 19 and 20 to the financial statements.

Independent Audit Report to the Members (cont'd)

The accounting for, and disclosure of, contingencies is complex and is a matter of most significance in our audit because of the judgements required to determine the level of certainty in the matter.

How our audit addressed this key audit matter

In response to this matter, our audit procedures included:

- a) Consideration of the relevant Accounting Standards
- b) Discussions with Management as to the status of the matter, the Company's instructions to legal advisers and related correspondence
- c) Review of board briefing papers assessing the possible outcomes of the matter
- d) Discussions with the independent legal advisers engaged by the Company in order to validate management representations on the matter

Based on the evidence we obtained, we accepted management's assessment that:

- a) There are sufficient uncertainties such that no asset or liability has been recorded in the financial statements
- b) The disclosures in the notes to the financial statements are sufficient to provide information to shareholders and other users of the financial report on the nature of the matter and are consistent with information that has been disclosed to the market.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2019 Annual Report other than the financial report and the auditor's report thereon. We obtained the Chairman's Review and Directors Report that are to be included in the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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 on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 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.

Independent Audit Report to the Members (cont'd)

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent Audit Report to the Members (cont'd)

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Audit of 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 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of London City Equities Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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.

Cutcher & Neale
Chartered Accountants

M. J. O'Connor
Partner

NEWCASTLE
10 September 2019

London City Equities Limited



Corporate Governance Charters - 2019

A – The Board Charter of London City Equities Limited

The Board of London City Equities Limited ("London City") recognises that formal and informal responsibilities and tasks are established in the company's Constitution, in legislation and in regulatory requirements. The purpose of this Charter is to provide a structural framework to give the Board direction and authority over non contractual, legislative or regulatory responsibilities and duties.

Terms of Reference

Complementary to contractual, legislative or regulatory responsibilities, the Board's responsibilities shall include the following:

- Recognising that London City is foremost a business entity.
- Considering and approving corporate strategies and policies, reviewing and approving business plans and major items of expenditure and reviewing and approving financial statements and their presentation to shareholders
- Monitoring and utilising bodies such as the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee and the Remuneration Committee, ensuring that the company has in place a reporting system which enables it to address the compliance and risk management responsibilities of the business carried out by London City.
- Assessing management, including the appointment of executives to the organisation, including the Company Secretary and examining corporate and executive performance.
- Considering Board appointments
- Reviewing from time to time the compliance undertaken by the company's portfolio manager, Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

Membership

The membership of the Board is determined by the Constitution and "shall be not less than 3 or more than 7". One-third of (non-executive) Directors must retire from office each year. They may seek re-election. From time to time the Board may consider it appropriate to appoint a new member (or members) to the Board. Personnel considered for selection shall be chosen in the first place on the basis of their requisite business, financial and communications skills. Assessments will then be made as to their suitability for the role in the light of other characteristics including diversity of skills and background, diversity of gender, potential conflicts of interest, personality, costs, availability and the ability to conform to a small company operation such as that of London City. Independence (as defined by ASX Corporate Governance statements) is not considered an important characteristic for London City. Induction of new Board members is to incorporate detailed explanations of operational matters and assurances as to meeting competent business practices.

London City supports the principle of diversity of skills, background and gender in relation to board membership, management composure and commercial activity. Directors should pursue relevant research and investment presentations to enhance professional development. London City will adopt as far as practicable for a company of the size and business activity of London City such a policy in these matters.

Meetings

The Board proposes to meet a minimum of four times each year. Additional meetings may be initiated by a Director or through requests from senior management.

External Reporting

The Board recognises its legislative and regulatory obligations to report financial and other events to its owners, the shareholders, on a continuous disclosure basis and to comply with other regulatory obligations such as those of ASIC and ATO and to undertake scrutiny and re-election at Shareholder Meetings.

Other Duties and Responsibilities

In addition to its formal legislative and regulatory obligations, the Board's responsibilities include the following:

Planning and Decision making

- Considering and approving corporate strategies and policies;
- Reviewing and approving business plans and major items of expenditure
- Assessing and deciding upon Investment opportunities.
- Assessing and deciding upon capital adequacy, gearing ratios and conservative placement of surplus monies on deposit.

Board Charter (Cont'd)

Monitoring

- Meeting regularly, formally and informally monitoring the company's performance and its capital and funding adequacy.
- Creating, monitoring and utilising the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee;
- Ensuring that the company has in place a reporting system which enables it to address the reporting, compliance and risk management responsibilities of the business carried out by London City.
- Reviewing from time to time the compliance undertaken by the company's portfolio manager, Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

Reporting

- Ensuring that the company has in place a reporting system which enables it to produce effective, accurate and responsible financial reporting to the shareholders and other parties, including ASIC, ASX and ATO.
- Assessing Section 295A declarations by the CEO and the CFO.
- Reviewing and approving final financial statements and their presentation to shareholders.
- Maintaining open dialogue with all shareholders, especially at the Shareholder Meetings.

Management

- Assessing the need for additional or amended management personnel.
- Evaluating corporate and executive performance.
- Selecting and appointing executives to the organisation.
- Delegating the task of managing the corporation to executive management, namely:
 - Creating structure of command and responsibilities
 - Day-to-day management of resources
 - Payments of accounts and receipt of monies
 - Recording of transactions
 - Preparation and presentation of investment proposals, updates on existing and potential investments to the Board in conjunction with Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited
 - Preparation and presentation of various Board reports, agenda and minutes.
- Creating, monitoring and utilising the Remuneration Committee;

Liaison with Management

- The Board is ultimately responsible for the success of the entity and although it undertakes top level strategic planning and decision making for the entity, any Director is entitled to examine and if necessary, audit, any aspect of the company's operations or its management.

Codes of Conduct, Securities Dealings

- Considering and establishing codes of conduct about Director and personnel behaviour.
- Considering and establishing principles in relation to dealing in securities by Directors and company personnel, including Embargo Lists

Other

Any Director has the right, with Board approval, to seek independent professional advice where this is reasonably required for fulfilment of the responsibilities set out in this Charter.

B – The Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee Charter (Summary)

The Audit, Compliance and Risk Management ("ACRM") Committee's activities are directed towards satisfaction of Principles 4 and 7 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles of the time.

Terms of Reference

The primary function of the ACRM Committee is to assist the Board of London City Equities Limited ("London City") in fulfilling its governance responsibilities in the following areas of Audit, Compliance and Risk Management:

A. Audit

- a. Articulation of the guiding principles to be adopted by the external auditors;
- b. Consideration of operating functions that will ensure adequate internal controls and financial reporting systems are in place.

B. Compliance

- c. Consideration of operating functions that will provide adequate compliance with all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements and community obligations.

C. Risk Management

- d. Appropriate consideration of operating functions that will provide adequate protection of the company's tangible and intangible assets by acceptable management of risk.

ACRM Charter (Summary) (Cont'd)

Membership

The membership of the ACRM Committee will be determined from time to time by the Board and comprises at least two non-executive members of the Board appointed by the Board on the basis of requisite business, financial and communications skills. The Board appoints the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Committee and reports, as necessary, its actions and recommendations to the Board. The company's Chief Operating Officer and other personnel may be invited to attend meetings. The Chairman may call special meetings of the Committee in addition to those regularly scheduled and may request the attendance of staff and / or external auditors. A Secretary of the Committee may be appointed to facilitate administrative functions including the preparation and circulation of notices of meetings and agendas, and the recording of minutes.

Meetings

The ACRM Committee shall meet a minimum of two times during each year. Additional meetings are held at the discretion of the Committee Chairman or by direction of the Board. Agendas and minutes shall be prepared in relation to the meetings.

Reporting to the Board

The outcomes of the Committee's deliberations are to be reported to the Board as soon as possible after each meeting of the Committee. The minutes of these meetings are to be circulated to the Board.

Specific Duties and Responsibilities

The Committee is given responsibility for considering and advising Board on the following six areas:

One - Internal Controls and Procedures

- Ensuring through regular reviews that adequate procedures are in place to safeguard the company's assets provide informative financial statements and reports.
- Reviewing internal audit reports.
- Seeking to ensure that a system is in place to monitor legislative changes and current developments in accounting standards that might impact on the company.
- Assessing Section 295A declarations by the CEO and the CFO equivalents.

Two - External Audit

- Discussing with the external auditors the scope and extent of the half yearly and full year financial audits
- Reviewing and discussing findings of the external auditors and advising the Board of any issues of concern.

Three - Published Financial Statements

- Ensuring that systems are in place to allow the annual report statements to reflect properly the financial condition of the company and comply with ASX listing and other regulatory requirements

Four - Compliance

- Ensuring that the company has in place a reporting system which advises the Board periodically and addresses the compliance obligations of a public listed company such as London City.
- Reviewing from time to time the appropriateness of, and compliance action taken, by the company in maximising compliance obligations.
- Reviewing from time to time the compliance undertaken by the company's portfolio manager, Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

Five - Risk Management

- Ensuring that the company has in place a system which addresses risk recognition, oversight and management and reports as appropriate to the Board.
- Reviewing from time to time the appropriateness of, and risk management action taken by the company in maximising risk management protection.

Six - Special Assignments

- Subject to Board approval, doing such other things as are necessary or prudent to fulfil the responsibilities of the Committee.
- Undertaking other related activities referred to the ACRM Committee by the Board.

General

The ACRM Committee has the right at all times to obtain from all levels of management such information as is necessary to fulfil the responsibilities set out in this Charter. The Committee has the right, with Board approval, to seek independent professional advice where this is reasonably required for fulfilment of the responsibilities set out in this Charter.

C – The Remuneration Committee Charter (Summary)

The Remuneration Committee's activities are directed towards satisfaction of Principle 1 of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles. The primary function of the Remuneration Committee is to assist the Board of London City Equities Limited ("London City") in fulfilling its governance responsibilities in the following area:

Establishing the guiding principles and the actual approval process to be adopted in the payment of sums of remuneration (or applicable financial arrangements) for any Director, or employee of the organisation or related party such as a portfolio management service provider.

The membership of the Remuneration Committee will be determined from time to time by the Board and comprise two non-executive members of the Board appointed by the Board on the basis of requisite business, financial and communications skills. The Board appoints the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Committee and reports, as necessary, its actions and recommendations to the Board. The company's Chief Operating Officer and other personnel may be invited to attend meetings. The Chairman may call special meetings of the Committee in addition to those regularly scheduled and may request the attendance of staff. A Secretary of the Committee may be appointed to facilitate administrative functions including the preparation and circulation of notices of meetings and agendas, and the recording of minutes.

The Remuneration Committee shall meet as required, expected to be not less than twice per year. Additional meetings are held at the discretion of the Committee Chairman or by direction of the Board. Agendas and minutes shall be prepared in relation to the meetings. The outcomes of the Committee's deliberations are to be reported to the Board as soon as possible after each meeting of the Committee. The minutes of these meetings are to be circulated to the Board.

The Committee is given responsibility for considering and advising Board on the following three areas:

One - The Board - Establishing the guiding principles and the actual approval process to be adopted in the payment of sums of remuneration (or applicable financial arrangements) for members of the Board, predominantly directors fees, examining comparative sums payable in the marketplace for similar services and ensuring proper compliance is undertaken for shareholder approval.

Two – Management - Establishing the guiding principles and the actual approval process to be adopted in the payment of sums of remuneration (or applicable financial arrangements) for executive management and examining comparative sums payable in the marketplace for similar services.

Three - Service Provider – Assessing and monitoring the payment of portfolio management fees to service provider, Imperial Pacific Asset Management Pty Limited.

The Remuneration Committee has the right at all times to obtain from management such information as is necessary to fulfil the responsibilities set out in this Charter

London City Equities Limited

Additional Information for Australian Securities Exchange Limited



Distribution of Equity Securities as at 5 September 2019

210 Shareholders held Ordinary Shares	
Number of Ordinary Shares	Number of Shareholders
1 - 1,000	74
1,001 - 5,000	20
5,001 - 10,000	49
10,001 - 100,000	56
100,001 and over	11
	210

Note: There were 89 shareholders with non-marketable parcels of shares.

Substantial Shareholders as at 5 September 2019

	Shares in which a relevant interest could be held
J.C.Plummer	10,600,618
Imperial Pacific Limited	7,053,139

Twenty Largest Shareholders as at 5 September 2019

The names of the 20 largest shareholders are:-

<i>Name</i>	<i>Number</i>
J.C. Plummer	10,600,618
Imperial Pacific Limited	7,053,139
Capel Court Corporation Pty Limited	808,805
Ellaville Holdings Pty Limited	717,933
D.J. and B.L. LeCornu	275,000
Clapsy Pty Limited	148,650
REZ Investments Pty Ltd	136,223
Boulderstone Nominees Pty Limited	135,000
Forwest Investments Pty Limited	130,755
Wildrose Pty Limited	120,000
Minton Consulting Pty Limited	102,395
J.K.Murray	91,053
Bond Street Custodians Pty Limited	90,700
Oakey Creek Pastoral Co Pty Limited	90,163
D. Michaelis	75,500
S.J.McKenzie	75,000
A.Rooney	74,033
B.G.Symon	70,000
R.I.W.Macleod	69,497
F. Herd	68,363
	20,932,827
Percentage of the issued capital held by top twenty:	92.31%

Voting Rights

Voting Rights are one vote per share held

Service Agreements

There is no contingent liability for this company for the termination of benefits under service agreements at the date of this report.



LOGO: The emblem of London City Equities Limited represents the London Plane Tree. This plant, initially recorded in 1670, has become a long term survivor of the English seasons and population growth. Its resilience comes from its hardwood strength and its ability to shed bark, thereby renewing and protecting itself from risk of disease. Its shiny leaves are easily washed and reinvigorated by the rain. There are many examples still growing vigorously in London Squares that are estimated to be over 200 years old.

Proxy Form

**To: The Company Secretary
London City Equities Limited
Level 2, 111 Harrington Street
THE ROCKS NSW 2000 or Email bet@iprimus.com.au**

I/We..... of hereby appoint of as or in the event that no person is nominated above, the Chairman of the Meeting, as my/our proxy to vote for me/us at the Annual General Meeting of the company to be held at Level 2, 111 Harrington Street, The Rocks, NSW 2000 on Wednesday 16 October 2019 at 10.30 am and at any adjournment thereof in accordance with the respective instructions.

This proxy is to represent (proportion)of my/our voting rights. (Please complete if more than one proxy is being appointed, otherwise only one proxy will be accepted).

This proxy is to be used to vote in respect of the resolutions and, unless instructed, the proxyholder may vote as the person thinks fit. [Please mark as required.]

Ordinary Business

To adopt the Remuneration Report.

For	Against	Abstain

To elect a Director. In accordance with the Constitution, Mr. D. G. Butel retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

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To elect a Director. In accordance with the Constitution, Mr N. E. Schafer, being appointed a Director during the year, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. .

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NB. IF YOU HAVE NOT DIRECTED YOUR PROXY HOW TO VOTE. If the Chairman of the meeting is your nominated proxy, or may be appointed by default, and you have not directed your proxy how to vote, the Chairman intends to vote "FOR" the Resolutions.

Signed by the said

.....
(Name of Member)

.....
(Signature of Member)

Dated thisday of , 2019

Please Note:

1. If you mark "Abstain" you are directing your proxyholder not to vote on your behalf on a show of hands or on a poll and your vote will not be counted in calculating the required majority.
2. Where the member is a natural person this proxy must be signed by the member personally or by a duly appointed attorney. Where the member is a corporation this proxy must be executed under the common seal of the corporation or signed by an attorney duly appointed under the common seal of the corporation.