

Appendix 4E Statement for the Full-Year ending 30 June 2019

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These documents comprise the preliminary final report
given to ASX under listing rule 4.3A

Australian Foundation Investment Company Limited
ABN 56 004 147 120

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

The reporting period is the year ended 30 June 2019 with the prior corresponding period being the year ended 30 June 2018.

This report is based on financial statements that are in the process of being audited.

Results for announcement to the market

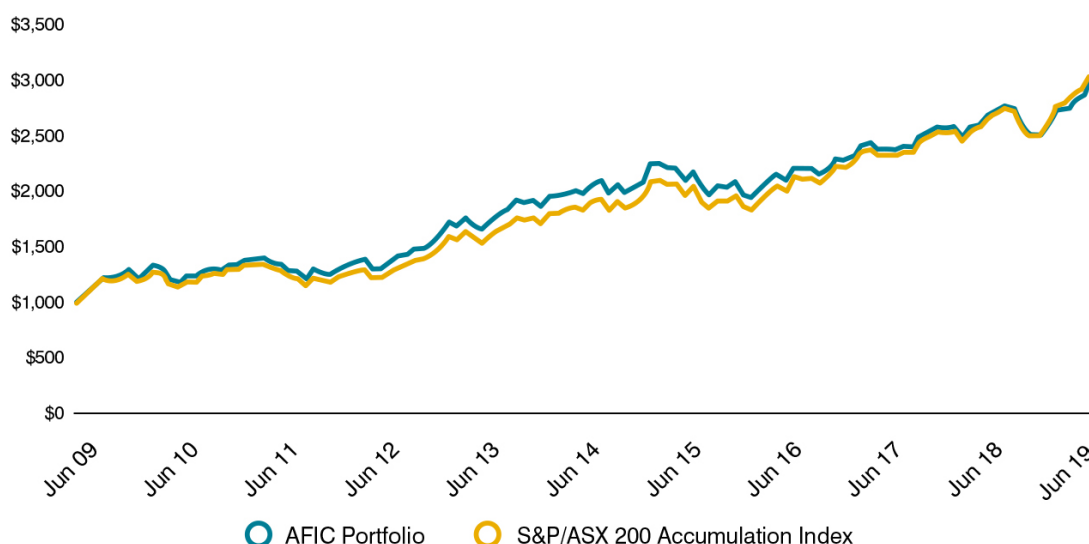
- Net profit was \$406.4 million, 45.6% up from the prior year.
- Net profit attributable to members (excluding minority interests) was \$405.9 million, 45.6% up from the prior year.
- Revenue from operating activities was \$441.4 million, 43.1% up from the prior year.
- The Management Expense Ratio (“MER”) calculated as the net expenses of managing the Company as a percentage of the average value of its investments including cash over the year, was 0.13% for the year (2018: 0.14%).
- Net tangible assets per share as at 30 June 2019, before allowing for the final dividend, were \$6.49 per share before allowing for the provision for deferred tax on unrealised gains in the investment portfolio (2018: \$6.27).
- A fully-franked final dividend of 14 cents per share, the same as last year’s final dividend, will be paid on 29 August 2019 to shareholders on the register on 7 August 2019. The shares are expected to trade ex-dividend on 6 August 2019. There is no conduit foreign income component of the dividend.
- NZ 3 cents of the final dividend will carry a New Zealand imputation credit.
- 5 cents of the final dividend are sourced from capital gains, on which the Group has paid or will pay tax. The amount of the pre-tax attributable gain, known as an “LIC capital gain”, is therefore 7.14 cents. This enables some shareholders to claim a tax deduction in their tax return. Further details will be on the dividend statements.
- The interim dividend of 10 cents per share plus a special dividend of 8 cents per share was paid to shareholders on 25 February 2019.
- The total dividend for the financial year is therefore 32 cents per share, fully-franked, up from 24 cents last year.
- A Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) and Dividend Substitution Share Plan (DSSP) are available, the price for both of which will be set at a **nil discount** to the Volume Weighted Average Price of the Company’s shares traded on the ASX and Chi-X automated trading systems over the five trading days after the shares trade ex-dividend. Notices of participation in the DRP & the DSSP need to be received by the share registry by 5 pm (AEST) on 8 August 2019. All shares issued under the DRP and DSSP will rank equally with existing shares.
- The 2019 AGM will be held at Zinc, Federation Square, Melbourne, at 10.00 AM on Tuesday 8 October.

Buy-Backs and Special Dividends Lift Profit 46%

Full Year Report to 30 June 2019

- AFIC invests in a diversified portfolio of Australian equities, seeking to provide attractive income and capital growth over the medium to long term to shareholders at a low cost. AFIC's management expense ratio is 0.13%.
- The Full Year Profit was \$406.4 million, up 45.6% from \$279.0 million in the corresponding period last year. A number of one-off factors increased investment income by 43.2% to \$433.0 million. This included participation in the Rio Tinto and BHP off-market share buy-backs, receipt of special dividends and the recognition of a dividend resulting from the Coles demerger from Wesfarmers.
- The final dividend was maintained at 14 cents per share fully franked. A special dividend of 8 cents per share fully franked was paid along with the interim dividend of 10 cents per share fully franked in February 2019. Total fully franked dividends applicable for the year, including the special, are 32 cents per share compared with 24 cents per share last year.
- With the market reaching close to all-time highs and against the backdrop of an economy vulnerable to slowing trade and subdued consumer sentiment, the focus of adjustments to the portfolio was to ensure quality companies, with strong industry positions, formed the core of the portfolio moving forward. As a result, the number of holdings in the Investment Portfolio was reduced from 91 to 76 over the year.
- Portfolio return for the year, including franking, was 11.4%. Including franking, the S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index was up 13.4%. Over 10 years, the corresponding figures are 11.5% for AFIC and 11.7% for the Index. AFIC's performance numbers are after costs.

Investment of \$1,000 (including benefit of franking) – 10 Years to 30 June 2019



Note assumes an investor can take full advantage of the franking credits. This chart calculates the benefit of franking credits at the time dividends are paid for both AFIC and the Index. In practice there is a timing difference between receipt of the dividend and the realisation of the franking benefit in the following tax year.

Portfolio Performance

The Australian share market produced another strong year of returns as interest rates continued to decline. Many large companies enjoyed strong support as investors searched for yield from the large resource companies as well as businesses such as the ASX, Commonwealth Bank and Telstra. Real estate trusts and infrastructure companies were also very strong in response to the fall in bond yields. Selected perceived high growth stocks: Afterpay Touch, A2 Milk, Appen and Xero (the only one of these stocks in the AFIC portfolio) continued to rally. These companies have seen a remarkable appreciation in their respective share prices following a strong lift in their already high valuations.

Over the year to 30 June 2019, the S&P/ASX 200 Accumulation Index, including the benefit of franking, increased 13.4%. AFIC's portfolio return over this period, including the benefit of franking, was up 11.4%.

Companies in the portfolio that contributed strongly to relative returns through the 12 month period were BHP, Commonwealth Bank, Transurban, Telstra, Brambles and CSL. In contrast, companies such as CYBG (Clydesdale Bank) and Challenger, both of which were sold during the second half of the financial year, significantly underperformed. In addition, AFIC does not own gold stocks in the portfolio, which have been very strong recently in response to global uncertainties. Participation in the BHP and Rio Tinto off-market buy-backs, which had the advantage of generating significant franking credits for the Company, also provided some headwind to performance as holdings were sold at a 14% discount to the market. The share prices of these companies have continued to appreciate since the buy-backs because of high iron ore prices following supply disruptions out of Brazil.

The long-term performance of the portfolio, which is more aligned with the Company's investment timeframes, was 11.5% per annum for the 10 years to 30 June 2019. This is in line with the Index return over the same period of 11.7%. Both of these figures include the benefit of franking. AFIC's performance numbers are after costs.

Portfolio Adjustments

The more significant purchases for the year included addition to holdings in National Australia Bank, because of the attractive dividend yield on offer at the time of purchase, Reliance Worldwide, James Hardie Industries, Transurban Group (via participation in its rights issue to fund the WestConnex purchase), Adelaide Brighton and ARB Corporation. There were also additions during periods of share price weakness to our holdings in Macquarie Group and CSL, as both these companies have strong industry positions and quality international franchises.

Major sales arose through the participation in the Rio Tinto off-market share buy-back and the decision to remove some holdings from the portfolio. There was also a reduction in the holding in AGL Energy as the energy industry continues to face further structural adjustment in the future.

Outlook

The Australian equity market is facing an interesting dilemma. Very low interest rates are reinforcing the move by many investors to buy equities at a time when the Reserve Bank of Australia is concerned about the outlook for the economy. If the economy does weaken, then this is likely to have implications for the earnings outlook for a number of companies. We believe, against this backdrop, a focus on owning quality companies, with strong industry positions, is essential. AFIC is typically close to fully invested, however we have some cash available to add to selected holdings should there be any short-term disappointments during the upcoming reporting season that produces resulting share price weakness.

Please direct any enquiries to:

Mark Freeman
Managing Director
(03) 9225 2122

Geoff Driver
General Manager
(03) 9225 2102

22 July 2019

MAJOR TRANSACTIONS IN THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Acquisitions	Cost (\$'000)
National Australia Bank*	88,952
Coles Group (Including demerger from Wesfarmers)	81,215
Reliance Worldwide	38,706
James Hardie Industries	37,665
Transurban Group (10 for 57 share issue at \$10.80 per share)	37,557
Adelaide Brighton	35,208
Qantas Airways*(subsequently sold)	34,841
Macquarie Group	34,522
ARB Corporation	33,204
CSL	31,077

*Subject to call options during the period.

Disposals	Proceeds (\$'000)
Rio Tinto (participation in off-market share buy-back)	105,737
AGL Energy	62,442
Challenger [#]	49,856
Qantas Airways [#]	47,197
Washington H. Soul Pattinson [#]	47,092
CYBG (Clydesdale Bank) [#]	43,676
QBE Insurance Group [#]	42,603

[#] Complete disposal from the portfolio.

TOP 25 INVESTMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

Includes investments held in both the Investment and Trading Portfolios.

Valued at closing prices at 28 June 2019

	Total Value \$ Million	% of Portfolio
1 Commonwealth Bank of Australia	654.0	8.6%
2 * BHP	554.8	7.3%
3 Westpac Banking Corporation	440.9	5.8%
4 CSL	440.3	5.8%
5 * National Australia Bank	341.0	4.5%
6 Transurban Group	333.1	4.4%
7 * Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	258.7	3.4%
8 Macquarie Group	246.1	3.3%
9 Wesfarmers	243.1	3.2%
10 Amcor	202.8	2.7%
11 Rio Tinto	201.9	2.7%
12 Woolworths Group	188.3	2.5%
13 * Woodside Petroleum	157.8	2.1%
14 Brambles	156.3	2.1%
15 Telstra Corporation	154.7	2.0%
16 Sydney Airport	144.1	1.9%
17 * Oil Search	127.3	1.7%
18 Mainfreight	125.0	1.7%
19 Ramsay Health Care	114.5	1.5%
20 James Hardie Industries	113.4	1.5%
21 Qube Holdings	106.3	1.4%
22 Sonic Healthcare	100.4	1.3%
23 * Coles Group	97.2	1.3%
24 Seek	90.3	1.2%
25 Treasury Wine Estates	81.3	1.1%
 Total	 5,673.7	
 As % of Total Portfolio Value (excludes Cash)	 75.0%	

* Indicates that options were outstanding against part of the holding

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE TO 30 JUNE 2019

PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO 30 JUNE 2019	1 YEAR	5 YEARS % PA	10 YEARS % PA
<i>PORTFOLIO RETURN –NET ASSET BACKING RETURN INCLUDING DIVIDENDS REINVESTED</i>	9.0%	6.6%	9.5%
S&P/ASX 200 ACCUMULATION INDEX	11.6%	8.9%	10.0%

<i>PORTFOLIO RETURN –NET ASSET BACKING GROSS RETURN INCLUDING DIVIDENDS REINVESTED*</i>	11.4%	8.6%	11.5%
S&P/ASX 200 GROSS ACCUMULATION INDEX*	13.4%	10.5%	11.7%

* Incorporates the benefit of franking credits for those who can fully utilise them.

Note: AFIC net asset per share growth plus dividend series is calculated after management expenses, income tax and capital gains tax on realised sales of investments. It should also be noted that Index returns for the market do not include the impact of management expenses and tax on their performance.

***Australian
Foundation
Investment
Company Limited
(AFIC)***
*Consolidated Annual Financial
Statements*

30 June 2019

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Income Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Dividends and distributions	A3	433,009	302,389
Revenue from deposits and bank bills	A3	3,615	1,409
Other revenue	A3	4,729	4,703
Total revenue		441,353	308,501
Net gains/(losses) on trading portfolio	A3	(4,686)	264
Income from operating activities		436,667	308,765
Finance costs		(826)	(848)
Administration expenses	B1	(14,312)	(14,533)
Profit before income tax expense		421,529	293,384
Income tax expense	B2, E2	(15,156)	(14,377)
Profit for the year		406,373	279,007
Profit is attributable to :			
Equity holders of Australian Foundation Investment Company		405,932	278,709
Minority interest		441	298
		<u>406,373</u>	<u>279,007</u>
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	A5	34.00	23.57

This Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Year to 30 June 2019			Year to 30 June 2018		
	Revenue ¹	Capital ¹	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year	406,373	-	406,373	279,007	-	279,007
Other Comprehensive Income						
<i>Items that will not be recycled through the Income Statement</i>						
Gains for the period	-	261,984	261,984	-	454,180	454,180
Tax on above	-	(86,616)	(86,616)	-	(136,841)	(136,841)
Total Other Comprehensive Income	-	175,368	175,368	-	317,339	317,339
Total Comprehensive Income	406,373	175,368	581,741	279,007	317,339	596,346

¹ 'Capital' includes realised or unrealised gains or losses (and the tax on those) on securities in the investment portfolio, including non-equity investments held in the investment portfolio. Income in the form of distributions and dividends is recorded as 'Revenue'. All other items, including expenses, are included in Profit for the year, which is categorised under 'Revenue'.

Total Comprehensive Income is attributable to :

	Year to 30 June 2019			Year to 30 June 2018		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Equity holders of Australian Foundation Investment Company Ltd	405,932	175,368	581,300	278,709	317,339	596,048
Minority Interests	441	-	441	298	-	298
	406,373	175,368	581,741	279,007	317,339	596,346

This Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash	D1	206,429	99,183
Receivables		40,128	77,234
Total current assets		246,557	176,417
Non-current assets			
Investment portfolio	A2	7,572,640	7,280,706
Deferred tax assets		-	1,257
Total non-current assets		7,572,640	7,281,963
Total assets		7,819,197	7,458,380
Current liabilities			
Payables		932	712
Tax payable		17,052	8,245
Borrowings – bank debt	D2	-	100
Trading portfolio		7,033	6,757
Provisions		4,114	4,385
Total current liabilities		29,131	20,199
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions		1,471	1,394
Deferred tax liabilities		100	-
Deferred tax liabilities – investment portfolio	B2	1,163,749	1,097,527
Total non-current liabilities		1,165,320	1,098,921
Total liabilities		1,194,451	1,119,120
Net Assets		6,624,746	6,339,260
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	A1, D6	2,888,136	2,811,721
Revaluation reserve	A1, D3	2,561,314	2,422,568
Realised capital gains reserve	A1, D4	462,257	448,892
General reserve	A1	23,637	23,637
Retained profits	A1, D5	688,244	631,725
Parent entity interest		6,623,588	6,338,543
Minority interest		1,158	717
Total equity		6,624,746	6,339,260

This Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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

	Note	Share Capital \$'000	Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Realised Capital Gains \$'000	General Reserve \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	Total Parent Entity \$'000	Minority Interest \$'000	Total \$'000
Year Ended 30 June 2019									
Total equity at the beginning of the year		2,811,721	2,422,568	448,892	23,637	631,725	6,338,543	717	6,339,260
Dividends paid to shareholders	A4	-	-	(23,257)	-	(349,413)	(372,670)	-	(372,670)
- Dividend Reinvestment Plan	D6	76,556	-	-	-	-	76,556	-	76,556
Other share capital adjustments		(141)	-	-	-	-	(141)	-	(141)
Total transactions with shareholders		76,415	-	(23,257)	-	(349,413)	(296,255)	-	(296,255)
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	405,932	405,932	441	406,373
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)									
Net gains for the period		-	175,368	-	-	-	175,368	-	175,368
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	175,368	-	-	-	175,368	-	175,368
Transfer to Realised Capital Gains of cumulative gains on investments sold		-	(36,622)	36,622	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity at the end of the year		2,888,136	2,561,314	462,257	23,637	688,244	6,623,588	1,158	6,624,746

This statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2019 (continued)

	Note	Share Capital \$'000	Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Realised Capital Gains \$'000	General Reserve \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	Total Parent Entity \$'000	Minority Interest \$'000	Total \$'000
Year Ended 30 June 2018									
Total equity at the beginning of the year		2,756,256	2,123,209	430,912	23,637	631,070	5,965,084	419	5,965,503
Dividends paid to shareholders	A4	-	-	-	-	(278,054)	(278,054)	-	(278,054)
- Dividend Reinvestment Plan	D6	55,601	-	-	-	-	55,601	-	55,601
Other share capital adjustments		(136)	-	-	-	-	(136)	-	(136)
Total transactions with shareholders		55,465	-	-	-	(278,054)	(222,589)	-	(222,589)
 Profit for the year		 -	 -	 -	 -	 278,709	 278,709	 298	 279,007
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)									
Net gains for the period		-	317,339	-	-	-	317,339	-	317,339
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	317,339	-	-	-	317,339	-	317,339
 Transfer to Realised Capital Gains of cumulative gains on investments sold		 -	 (17,980)	 17,980	 -	 -	 -	 -	
Total equity at the end of the year		2,811,721	2,422,568	448,892	23,637	631,725	6,338,543	717	6,339,260

This Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
		\$'000	\$'000
	Note	Inflows/ (Outflows)	Inflows/ (Outflow)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Sales from trading portfolio		39,599	66,478
Purchases for trading portfolio		(28,964)	(4,770)
Interest received		3,663	1,347
Dividends and distributions received		366,436	243,605
		380,734	306,660
Other receipts		5,117	4,957
Administration expenses		(14,875)	(14,803)
Finance costs paid		(826)	(848)
Taxes paid		(24,794)	(14,808)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	E1	345,356	281,158
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sales from investment portfolio		810,462	689,030
Purchases for investment portfolio		(752,440)	(753,667)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		58,022	(64,637)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net bank borrowings		(100)	100
Share issue transaction costs		(141)	(136)
Dividends paid		(295,891)	(222,427)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		(296,132)	(222,463)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		107,246	(5,942)
Cash at the beginning of the year		99,183	105,125
Cash at the end of the year	D1	206,429	99,183

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, 'cash' includes cash and deposits held at call.

This Cash Flow Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

A. Understanding AFIC's financial performance

A1. How AFIC manages its capital

AFIC's objective is to provide shareholders with attractive investment returns through access to a growing stream of fully-franked dividends and enhancement of capital invested.

AFIC recognises that its capital will fluctuate with market conditions. In order to manage those fluctuations, the Board may adjust the amount of dividends paid, issue new shares, buy back the Company's shares or sell assets.

AFIC's capital consists of its shareholders' equity plus any net borrowings. A summary of the balances in equity is provided below:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Share capital	2,888,136	2,811,721
Revaluation reserve	2,561,314	2,422,568
Realised capital gains reserve	462,257	448,892
General reserve	23,637	23,637
Retained profits	688,244	631,725
	6,623,588	6,338,543

Refer to notes D3-D6 for a reconciliation of movement from period to period for each equity account (except the General Reserve, which is historical, relates to past profits which can be distributed and has had no movement).

A2. Investments held and how they are measured

AFIC has two portfolios of securities: the investment portfolio and the trading portfolio.

The investment portfolio holds securities which the company intends to retain on a long-term basis, and includes a small sub-component over which options may be written. The trading portfolio consist of securities that are held for short-term trading only, including call option contracts written over securities that are held in the specific sub-component of the investment portfolio and on occasion put options and is relatively small in size. The Board has therefore focused the information in this section on the investment portfolio. Details of all holdings (except for the specific option holdings) as at the end of the reporting period can be found at the end of the Annual Report.

The balance and composition of the investment portfolio was:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Equity instruments (excluding below) at market value	7,072,586	6,940,638
Equity instruments (over which options may be written)	500,054	327,764
Hybrids	-	12,304
	7,572,640	7,280,706

How investments are shown in the financial statements

The accounting standards set out the following hierarchy for fair value measurement:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices, which can be observed either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data

All financial instruments held by AFIC are classified as Level 1 (other than the options sold by the Company which are Level 2). Their fair values are initially measured at the costs of acquisition and then remeasured based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

Net tangible asset backing per share

The Board regularly reviews the net asset backing per share both before and after provision for deferred tax on the unrealised gains in AFIC's long-term investment portfolio. Deferred tax is calculated as set out in note B2. The relevant amounts as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 were as follows:

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Net tangible asset backing per share	\$	\$
Before tax	6.49	6.27
After tax	5.52	5.34

Equity investments

The shares in the investment portfolio are designated under the accounting standards as financial assets measured at fair value through 'other comprehensive income' ("OCI"), because they are equity instruments held for long-term capital growth and dividend income, rather than to make a profit from their sale. This means that changes in the value of these shares during the reporting period are included in OCI in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative change in value of the shares over time is then recorded in the Revaluation Reserve. On disposal, the amounts recorded in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the realisation reserve.

Puttable instruments & convertible notes

Puttable instruments and convertible notes are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss under the accounting standards and therefore need to be treated differently in the financial statements, even though they are managed in the same way as the rest of the investment portfolio. Changes in the value of these investments are reflected in the consolidated income statement and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income with the other investments. Any gains or losses on these securities are transferred from retained profits to the revaluation reserve. On disposal, the amounts recorded in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the realisation reserve.

Securities sold and how they are measured

Where securities are sold, any difference between the sale price and the cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to the realisation reserve and the amounts noted in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. This means the Company is able to identify the realised gains out of which it can pay a 'Listed Investment Company' (LIC) gain as part of the dividend, which conveys certain taxation benefits to many of AFIC's shareholders.

During the period \$782.0 million (2018: \$712.6 million) of equity securities were sold. The cumulative gain on the sale of securities was \$36.6 million for the period after tax (2018: \$18.0 million). This has been transferred from the revaluation reserve to the realisation reserve ([see Consolidated statement of changes in equity](#)). These sales were accounted for at the date of trade.

A3. Operating income

The total income received from AFIC's investments in 2019 is set out below.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Dividends and Distributions		
Income from securities held in investment portfolio at 30 June	368,629	272,362
Income from investment securities sold during the year	64,269	29,918
Income from securities held in trading portfolio at 30 June	-	-
Income from trading securities sold during the year	111	109
	433,009	302,389

Interest income

Income from cash investments	3,615	1,409
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Other income

Administration fees	4,729	4,681
Other income	-	22
	4,729	4,703

Dividend income

Distributions from listed securities are recognised as income when those securities are quoted in the market on an ex-distribution basis. Capital returns on ordinary shares are treated as an adjustment to the carrying value of the shares.

Trading income

Net gains on the trading and options portfolio are set out below.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Net gains		
Net realised gains/(losses) from trading portfolio – shares	140	672
- options	(4,055)	3,559
Unrealised gains/(losses) from trading portfolio - shares	-	-
- options	(771)	(3,967)
	(4,686)	264

\$131.0 million of shares are lodged with the ASX Clear Pty Ltd as collateral for sold option positions written by the Group (2018: \$115.7 million). These shares are lodged with ASX Clear under the terms of ASX Clear Pty Ltd which require participants in the Exchange Traded Option market to lodge collateral, and are recorded as part of the Group's Investment Portfolio. If all call options were exercised, this would lead to the sale of \$218.4 million worth of securities at an agreed price – the 'exposure' (2018: \$61.7 million). If all put options were exercised, this would lead to the purchase of \$4.0 million of securities at an agreed price (2018 : \$19.7 million)

A4. Dividends paid

The dividends paid and payable for the year ended 30 June 2019 are shown below:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(a) Dividends paid during the year		
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 of 14 cents fully franked at 30% paid 31 August 2018 (2018: 14 cents fully franked at 30% paid on 30 August 2017).	162,800	161,955
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of 10 cents per share fully franked at 30% paid 25 February 2019 (2018: 10 cents fully franked at 30% paid 23 February 2018)	116,594	116,099
Special dividend of 8 cents per share fully franked at 30% paid 25 February 2019 (2018: Nil)	93,276	-
	372,670	278,054
Dividends paid in cash	296,114	222,453
Dividends reinvested in shares	76,556	55,601
	372,670	278,054
Dividends forgone via DSSP	7,946	4,788
(b) Franking credits		
Opening balance of franking account at 1 July	156,187	158,730
Franking credits on dividends received	165,325	104,609
Tax paid during the year	24,221	14,069
Franking credits paid on ordinary dividends paid	(159,716)	(119,166)
Franking credits deducted on DSSP shares issued	(3,410)	(2,055)
Closing Balance of Franking Account	182,607	156,187
Adjustments for tax payable in respect of the current year's profits and the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables	25,702	22,534
Adjusted Closing Balance	208,309	178,721
Impact on the franking account of dividends declared but not recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year:	(72,009)	(71,169)
Net available	136,300	107,552
These franking account balances would allow AFIC to frank additional dividend payments up to an amount of:	318,033	250,955
AFIC's ability to continue to pay franked dividends is dependent upon the receipt of franked dividends from the trading and investment portfolios and on AFIC paying tax.		

(c) New Zealand imputation account	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
(Figures in A\$ at year-end exchange rate : 2019 : \$NZ1.045:\$A1; 2018 : \$NZ1.093:\$A1)		
Opening balance	7,356	13,357
Imputation credits on dividends received	7,384	5,987
Imputation credits on dividends paid	-	(12,348)
Closing balance	14,740	6,996

3 NZ cents per share of the dividend to be paid on 29 August 2019 will have a New Zealand imputation credit attached. This will utilise, at the above exchange rates, \$13.4 million of the above balance.

(d) Dividends declared after balance date

Since the end of the year Directors have declared a final dividend of 14 cents per share fully franked at 30%. The aggregate amount of the final dividend for the year to 30 June 2019 to be paid on 29 August 2019, but not recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year is:

168,021

(e) Listed Investment Company capital gain account	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance of the Listed Investment Company (LIC) capital gain account:	63,335	32,686
This equates to an attributable gain of:	90,478	46,694

Distributed LIC capital gains may entitle certain shareholders to a deduction in their tax return, as set out in the dividend statement. LIC capital gains available for distribution are dependent on the disposal of investment portfolio holdings that qualify for LIC capital gains, or the receipt of LIC distributions from LIC securities held in the portfolios. \$85.7 million attributable gain is attached to the final dividend to be paid on 29 August 2019.

A5. Earnings per share

The table below shows the earnings per share based on the profit for the year:

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Basic Earnings per share		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator	1,193,810,502	1,182,444,510
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year	405,932	278,709
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	34.00	23.57

B. Costs, Tax and Risk

B1. Management Costs

The total management expenses for the period are as follows:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Rental expense relating to non-cancellable leases	(698)	(621)
Employee benefit expenses	(8,039)	(8,911)
Depreciation charge	-	-
Other administration expenses	(5,575)	(5,001)
	<u>(14,312)</u>	<u>(14,533)</u>

Employee benefit expenses

A major component of employee benefit expenses is Directors' and Executives' remuneration. This has been summarised below:

	Short-term \$	Other Long Term \$	Post-employment \$	Share-based \$	Total \$
2019					
Non-executive Directors	692,379	-	65,776	-	758,155
Executives	2,686,935	(57,025)	96,899	77,662	2,804,471
Total	3,379,314	(57,025)	162,675	77,662	3,562,626
2018					
Non-executive Directors	719,179	-	68,321	-	787,500
Executives	3,118,300	(16,625)	107,888	53,514	3,263,077
Total	3,837,479	(16,625)	176,209	53,514	4,050,577

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the Remuneration Report.

The above figures include share-based expenses incurred in respect of Ross Barker, former Managing Director, who is still eligible for vesting under these plans.

The Group (i.e. AFIC and its subsidiary, Australian Investment Company Services ("AICS") – see Note F8) does not make loans to Directors or Executives.

B2. Tax

AFIC's tax position, and how it accounts for tax, is explained here. Detailed reconciliations of tax accounting to the financial statements can be found in note E2.

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on this financial year's taxable income, adjusted for any changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and for any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (except for those related to the unrealised gains or losses in the investment portfolio) are offset, as all current and deferred taxes relate to the Australian Taxation Office and can legally be settled on a net basis.

A provision has been made for taxes on any unrealised gains or losses on securities valued at fair value through the Income Statement – i.e. the trading portfolio, puttable instruments and convertible notes that are classified as debt.

A provision also has to be made for any taxes that could arise on sale of securities in the investment portfolio, even though there is no intention to dispose of them. Where AFIC disposes of such securities, tax is calculated according to the particular parcels allocated to the sale for tax purposes, offset against any capital losses carried forward.

Tax expense

The income tax expense for the period is shown below:

(a) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Profit before income tax expense	421,529	293,384
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2018: 30%)	126,459	88,015
Tax offset for franked dividends received	(115,510)	(70,989)
Off-market buy-back income not included in profit	15,097	-
Demerger dividend non-taxable	(13,089)	-
Sundry items whose tax treatment differs from accounting treatment	4,331	(15)
	17,288	17,011
Over provision in prior years	(2,132)	(2,634)
Total tax expense	15,156	14,377

Deferred tax liabilities – investment portfolio

The accounting standards require us to recognise a deferred tax liability for the potential capital gains tax on the unrealised gain in the investment portfolio. This amount is shown in the Balance Sheet. However, the Board does not intend to sell the investment portfolio, so this tax liability is unlikely to arise at this amount. Any sale of securities would also be affected by any changes in capital gains tax legislation or tax rate applicable to such gains when they are sold.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Deferred tax liabilities on unrealised gains in the investment portfolio	1,163,749	1,097,527
Opening balance at 1 July	1,097,527	967,091
Tax on realised gains	(20,394)	(6,405)
Charged to OCI for ordinary securities on gains or losses for the period	86,616	136,841
	1,163,749	1,097,527

B3. Risk

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

As a Listed Investment Company that invests in tradeable securities, AFIC can never be free of market risk as it invests its capital in securities which are not risk free – the market price of these securities will fluctuate.

A general fall in market prices of 5% and 10%, if spread equally over all assets in the investment portfolio, would have led to a reduction in AFIC's comprehensive income of \$265.0 million and \$530.1 million respectively, at a tax rate of 30% (2018: \$254.8 million & \$509.6 million).

AFIC seeks to reduce market risk at the investment portfolio level by ensuring that it is not, in the opinion of the Investment Committee, overly exposed to one company or one particular sector of the market. The relative weightings of the individual securities and the relevant market sectors are reviewed by the Investment Committee and risk can be managed by reducing exposure where necessary. AFIC does not have a minimum or maximum amount of the portfolio that can be invested in a single company or sector.

AFIC's total investment exposure by sector is as below:

	2019	2018
	%	%
Energy	4.28	5.44
Materials	17.50	18.61
Industrials	15.17	12.08
Consumer Discretionary	4.37	2.01
Consumer Staples	5.06	8.99
Banks	21.80	21.31
Other Financials	9.73	10.86
Property Trusts	0.71	1.72
Telecommunications	3.61	2.02
Health Care	10.86	9.90
Info Technology	3.01	3.86
Utilities	1.25	1.85
Cash	2.65	1.35

Securities representing over 5% of the investment portfolio at 30 June were

Commonwealth Bank	8.6	7.9
BHP	7.3	6.6
Westpac	5.8	6.3
CSL	5.8	5.1

AFIC is also not directly exposed to material currency risk as most of its investments are quoted in Australian dollars.

The writing of call options provides some protection against a fall in market prices as it generates income to partially compensate for a fall in capital values. Options are only written against securities that are held in the trading or the specific sub-section of the investment portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is not currently materially exposed to interest rate risk as all its cash investments and borrowings are short term for a fixed interest rate.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. AFIC is exposed to credit risk from cash, receivables, securities in the trading portfolio and securities in the investment portfolio respectively. None of these assets are overdue. The risk in relation to each of these items is set out below.

Cash

All cash investments not held in a transactional account are invested in short-term deposits with Australia's "Big 4" commercial banks or in cash management trusts which invest predominantly in securities with an A1+ rating. In the unlikely event of a bank default or default on the underlying securities in the cash trust, there is a risk of losing the cash deposits and any accrued unpaid interest.

Receivables

Outstanding settlements are on the terms operating in the securities industry, which usually require settlement within two days of the date of a transaction. Receivables are non-interest bearing and unsecured. In the event of a payment default, there is a risk of losing any difference between the price of the securities sold and the price of the recovered securities from the discontinued sale.

Trading and investment portfolios

Converting and convertible notes or other interest-bearing securities that are not equity securities carry credit risk to the extent of their carrying value. This risk will be realised in the event of a shortfall on winding-up of the issuing companies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial liabilities.

AFIC monitors its cash-flow requirements daily. The Investment Committee also monitors the level of contingent payments on a regular basis by reference to known sales and purchases of securities, dividends and distributions to be paid or received, put options that may require AFIC to purchase securities, and facilities that need to be repaid. AFIC ensures that it has either cash or access to short-term borrowing facilities sufficient to meet these contingent payments.

AFIC's inward cash flows depend upon the dividends received. Should these drop by a material amount, AFIC would amend its outward cash-flows accordingly. AFIC's major cash outflows are the purchase of securities and dividends paid to shareholders, and both of these can be adjusted by the Board and management. Furthermore, the assets of AFIC are largely in the form of readily tradeable securities which can be sold on-market if necessary.

The table below analyses AFIC's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

30 June 2019	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Greater than 1 year	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivatives					
Payables	932	-	-	932	932
	932	-	-	932	932
Derivatives					
Options in trading portfolio*	3,963	-	-	3,963	7,033
	3,963	-	-	3,963	7,033
30 June 2018	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Greater than 1 year	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivatives					
Payables	712	-	-	712	712
Borrowings – bank debt	100	-	-	100	100
	812	-	-	812	812
Derivatives					
Options in trading portfolio*	19,726	-	-	19,726	6,757
	19,726	-	-	19,726	6,757

* In the case of call options, there are no contractual cash flows as if the option is exercised the contract will be settled in the securities over which the option is written. The contractual cash flows for put options written are the cash sums the Company will pay to acquire securities over which the options have been written, and it is assumed for purpose of the above disclosure that all options will be exercised (i.e. maximum cash outflow).

C. Unrecognised items

Unrecognised items, such as contingencies, do not appear in the financial statements, usually because they don't meet the requirements for recognition. However, they have the potential to have a significant impact on the group's financial position and performance.

C1. Contingencies

Directors are not aware of any material contingent liabilities or contingent assets other than those already disclosed elsewhere in the financial report.

Further information that shareholder may find useful is included here. It is grouped into three sections:

- D Balance sheet reconciliations
- E Income statement reconciliations
- F Further information

D. Balance sheet reconciliations

This section provides further information about the basis of calculation of line items in the financial statements.

D1. Current assets – cash

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand (including on-call)	201,429	95,183
Fixed term deposits	5,000	4,000
	206,429	99,183

Cash holdings yielded an average floating interest rate of 2.07% (2018: 1.80%). All cash investments are held in a transactional account or an over-night 'at call' account invested in cash management trusts which invest predominantly in securities with an A1+ rating.

D2. Credit Facilities

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Bank of Australia – cash advance facilities	140,000	140,000
Amount drawn down	-	100
Undrawn facilities	140,000	139,900

The above borrowings are unsecured. Repayment of facilities is done either through the use of cash received from distributions or the sale of securities, or by rolling existing facilities into new ones. Facilities are usually drawn down for no more than three months.

D3. Revaluation reserve

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Opening balance at 1 July	2,422,568	2,123,209
Gains on investment portfolio		
- Equity Instruments	261,984	454,180
Provision for tax on above	(86,616)	(136,841)
Cumulative taxable realised (gains)/losses (net of tax)	(36,622)	(17,980)
	2,561,314	2,422,568

This reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of the investment portfolio as described in accounting policy note A2.

D4. Realised capital gains reserve

Opening balance at 1 July	448,892	430,912
Dividends paid	(23,257)	-
Cumulative taxable realised gains/(losses) for period through OCI (net of tax)	36,622	17,980
	462,257	448,892

This reserve records gains or losses after applicable taxation arising from disposal of securities in the investment portfolio as described in A2.

D5. Retained profits

Opening balance at 1 July	631,725	631,070
Dividends paid	(349,413)	(278,054)
Profit for the year	405,932	278,709
	688,244	631,725

This reserve relates to past profits.

D6. Share capital

Movements in Share Capital

Date	Details	Notes	Number of shares '000	Issue price \$	Paid-up Capital \$'000
1/07/2017	Balance		1,176,079		2,756,256
30/08/2017	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	i	5,448	5.92	32,249
30/08/2017	Dividend Substitution Share Plan	ii	455	5.92	n/a
23/02/2018	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	i	3,822	6.11	23,352
23/02/2018	Dividend Substitution Share Plan	ii	343	6.11	n/a
Various	Costs of issue		-	-	(136)
30/06/2018	Balance		1,186,147		2,811,721
31/08/2018	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	i	5,356	6.18	33,100
31/08/2018	Dividend Substitution Share Plan	ii	526	6.18	n/a
25/02/2019	Dividend Reinvestment Plan	i	7,328	5.93	43,456
25/02/2019	Dividend Substitution Share Plan	ii	791	5.93	n/a
Various	Costs of issue		-	-	(141)
30/06/2019	Balance		1,200,148		2,888,136

- i. Shareholders elect to have all or part of their dividend payment reinvested in new ordinary shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP). The price of the new DRP shares is based on the average selling price of shares traded on the Australian Securities Exchange & Chi-X in the five days after the shares begin trading on an ex-dividend basis.
- ii. The Group has a Dividend Substitution Share Plan (DSSP) whereby shareholders may elect to forgo a dividend and receive shares instead. Pricing for the DSSP shares is done as per the DRP shares.
- iii. The Group has an on-market share buy-back programme. During the financial year, no shares were bought back (2018: Nil).

All shares have been fully paid, rank pari passu and have no par value.

E. Income statement reconciliations

E1. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to profit

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Profit for the year	406,373	279,007
Net decrease/(increase) in trading portfolio	276	6,211
Dividends received as securities under DRP investments	(16,848)	-
Coles demerger dividend – non-cash item	(43,629)	-
Decrease/(increase) in current receivables	37,106	(25,223)
- Less increase/(decrease) in receivables for investment portfolio	(27,495)	22,366
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	67,579	129,528
- Less (increase)/decrease in deferred tax liability on investment portfolio	(66,222)	(130,436)
Increase/(decrease) in current payables	220	(6,241)
- Less decrease/(increase) in payables for investment portfolio	-	6,113
- Less increase/(decrease) in dividends payable	(223)	(27)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for tax payable	8,807	6,265
Capital gains tax charge taken through equity	(20,394)	(6,405)
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions/non-cash items	(194)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	345,356	281,158

E2. Tax reconciliations

Tax expense composition

Charge for tax payable relating to the current year	15,931	17,919
Over provision in prior years	(2,132)	(2,634)
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred tax assets	1,357	(908)
	15,156	14,377

Amounts recognised directly through Other Comprehensive Income

Net increase in deferred tax liabilities relating to capital gains tax on the movement in gains in the investment portfolio	86,616	136,841
	86,616	136,841

Deferred tax assets & liabilities

The deferred tax balances are attributable to:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Tax on unrealised gains or losses in the trading portfolio	231	1,190
(b) Provisions and expenses charged to the accounting profit which are not yet tax deductible	1,680	1,738
(c) Interest and dividend income receivable which is not assessable for tax until receipt	(2,011)	(1,671)
	(100)	1,257

Movements:

Opening asset balance at 1 July	1,257	349
Credited/(charged) to Income statement	(1,357)	908
	(100)	1,257

Deferred tax assets arise when provisions and expenses have been charged but are not yet tax deductible. These assets are realised when the relevant items become tax deductible, as long as enough taxable income has been generated to claim the assets against, and as long as there are no changes to the tax legislation that affect AFIC's ability to claim the deduction.

F. Further information

This section covers information that is not directly related to specific line items in the financial statements, including information about related party transactions, share-based payments, assets pledged as security and other statutory information.

F1. Related parties

All transactions with deemed related parties were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and approved by independent Directors.

(a) Arrangements with non-executive directors

Non-Executive Directors R Barker, J Paterson and C Walter have rented office space and, for R Barker and J Paterson, a parking space from the Group at commercial rates during the year. Sub-lease rental income (included in revenue) received or receivable by the Group, excluding GST, during the year was \$61,275 (2018: \$50,314).

(b) AICS transactions with minority interests

The below transactions were with Djerriwarrh Investments Ltd as a minority interest holder in the Company's subsidiary.

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Administration expenses charged for the year	2,515	2,450

(c) AICS transactions with other Listed Investment Companies

AICS had the following transactions with other Listed Investment Companies to which it provides services :

Administration expenses charged for the year to Mirrabooka Investments Ltd	1,382	1,400
Administration expenses charged for the year to AMCIL Ltd	906	899

F2. Remuneration of auditors

For the year the auditor earned or will earn the following remuneration:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
PricewaterhouseCoopers		
<u>Audit Services</u>		
Audit or review of financial reports	195,987	190,820
<u>Audit related Services</u>		
AFSL compliance audit and review	7,998	7,796
<u>Non-Audit Services</u>		
Taxation compliance services	30,670	38,819
Total remuneration	234,655	237,435

F3. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision-maker. The Board, through its sub-committees, has been identified as the chief operating decision-maker, as it is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Description of segments

The Board makes the strategic resource allocations for AFIC. AFIC has therefore determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board, which are used to make strategic decisions.

The Board is responsible for AFIC's entire portfolio of investments and considers the business to have a single operating segment. The Board's asset allocation decisions are based on a single, integrated investment strategy, and AFIC's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

Segment information provided to the Board

The internal reporting provided to the Board for AFIC's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of Australian Accounting Standards, except that net assets are reviewed both before and after the effects of capital gains tax on investments (as reported in AFIC's Net Tangible Asset announcements to the ASX).

Other segment information

Revenues from external parties are derived from the receipt of dividend, distribution and interest income, and income arising on the trading portfolio and realised income from the options portfolio.

AFIC is domiciled in Australia and most of AFIC's income is derived from Australian entities or entities that maintain a listing in Australia. AFIC has a diversified portfolio of investments, with only 3 investments comprising more than 10% of AFIC's income (as a consequence of buy-backs and demerger dividends), including realised income from the trading and options written portfolios – Wesfarmers (14.9%), Rio Tinto (13.1%) and BHP (11.9%) (2018 1 investment : Commonwealth Bank (11.0%).

F4. Summary of other accounting policies

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. This financial report has been authorised for issue on 22 July 2019 in accordance with a resolution of the Board and is presented in the Australian currency. The Directors of the Company have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

AFIC has attempted to improve the transparency of its reporting by adopting 'plain English' where possible. Key 'plain English' phrases and their equivalent AASB terminology are as follows:

Phrase	AASB Terminology
Market Value	Fair Value for Actively Traded Securities
Cash	Cash & Cash Equivalents
Share Capital	Contributed Equity
Options	Derivatives written over equity instruments that are valued at fair value through Profit or Loss
Hybrids	Equity instruments that have some of the characteristics of debt

AFIC complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). AFIC is a 'for profit' entity.

AFIC has not applied any Australian Accounting Standards or AASB Interpretations that have been issued as at balance date but are not yet operative for the year ended 30 June 2019 ("the inoperative standards"). The impact of the inoperative standards has been assessed and the impact has been identified as not being material. AFIC only intends to adopt other inoperative standards at the date at which their adoption becomes mandatory.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the valuation methods described in A2. All other items have been treated in accordance with the historical cost convention.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and liabilities of AFIC approximates their carrying value.

Convertible Notes

On the issue of convertible notes, the Group estimates the fair value of the liability component of the convertible notes, being the obligation to make future payments of principal and interest to holders, using a market interest rate for a non-convertible note of similar terms and conditions. The residual amount is included in equity as other equity securities with no recognition of any change in the value of the option in subsequent periods. The liability component is then included in borrowings. Expenses incurred in connection with the issue of the notes are deducted from the total face value and the expense is then incurred over the life of the notes.

The total liability is subsequently carried on an amortised cost basis with interest on the notes recognised as finance costs on an effective yield basis until the liability is extinguished on conversion or maturity of the notes.

Employee benefits

(i) Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including annual leave, expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are recognised as current provisions in respect of employees' services up to balance date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long service leave

In calculating the value of long service leave, consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at balance date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Cash incentives

Cash incentives are provided under the Executive Annual Incentive Plan and are dependent upon the performance of the Group. A provision is made for the cost of unsettled cash incentives at balance date. The Investment Team Annual Incentive plans are also settled on a cash basis.

(iv) Share incentives

Share incentives are provided under the Executive Annual Incentive Plan, Executive Long Term Incentive Plan, Investment Team Long Term Incentive Plan and the Employee Share Acquisition Scheme.

For the Employee Share Acquisition Scheme and the Executive Annual Incentive Plan, the incentives are based on the performance of the individual, the Group and investment companies to which the group provides administration services, for the financial year. For the Employee Share Acquisition Scheme and a portion of the Executive Annual Incentive, the recipient agrees to purchase (or have purchased for them) shares on-market, but receives a cash amount. A provision for the amount payable under the Annual Incentive Plans is recognised on the Balance Sheet.

For the Investment Team Long Term Incentive Plan, the incentives are based on the performance of the Group and investment companies to which the group provides administration services over a four year period. The incentives may be settled in shares (but based on a cash amount) or cash. Historically, all awards have been

cash. Expenses are recognised over the four year assessment period based on the amount expected to be payable under this plan, resulting in a provision for incentive payable being built up on the balance sheet over the assessment period.

Under the Executive Long Term Incentive Plan which was introduced for the year ended 30 June 2013, the amount awarded is represented by Performance Shares. The 30 day Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of AFIC shares up to but not including 1 July is calculated. The amount of ELTIP available is then divided by this 30-day VWAP price to determine the number of Performance Shares that may vest at the vesting point in 4 years' time. The value of each Performance Shares will be adjusted by the accumulation return on the AFI share price (being the movement in the share price assuming the reinvestment of any dividends) up to vesting date, based on a final share price calculated on the 30-day VWAP price up to 30 June. No shares vested during the year ended 30 June 2019.

The expense will be charged directly through the Income Statement in the following manner – 25% of the total estimated cost in Year 1, 50% of the total estimated cost in Year 2 less the expense charged in Year 1, 75% of the total estimated cost in Year 3 less the expense charged in Years 1 and 2 and 100% of the total estimated cost in Year 4 less the expense charged in Years 1, 2 and 3.

Directors' retirement allowances

The Group recognises as 'amounts payable' Directors' retirement allowances that have been crystallised. No further amounts will be expensed as retirement allowances.

Administration fees

The Group currently provides administrative services to other Listed Investment Companies. The associated fees are recognised on an accruals basis as income throughout the year. Any amounts outstanding at balance date are recognised as receivable, subject to the assessment of recoverability by the Directors.

Operating leases

The Group currently has an operating lease in respect of its premises. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Rounding of amounts

AFIC is a company of the kind referred to in the ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial report. Amounts in the financial report have been rounded off in accordance with that Instrument, to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

F5. Performance Bond

The Group's subsidiary, AICS, has under the terms of its Australian Financial Services License in place a performance bond to the sum of \$20,000 underwritten by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in favour of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), payable on demand to ASIC.

F6. Share Based Payments

Share based payments

The Group has a number of share incentive arrangements. These are accounted for in accordance with note F4. Where shares are issued to employees of AICS, AICS compensates AFIC for the fair value of the shares.

(a) Executive Incentive Plans

The executives' remuneration arrangements incorporate an 'at risk' component as set out in the remuneration report. Part of this 'at risk' component is paid in shares in the Group.

(i) Executive Annual Incentive Plan

Each financial year, the Remuneration Committee sets the target (cash) amount of remuneration that could be paid should all performance targets and measures be achieved. If all are achieved, 100% of the remuneration will be awarded. If stretch levels of performance are achieved above target, then higher amounts may be paid.

On the other hand there is no set minimum that will be paid regardless of performance.

The performance measures are a combination of the performance of the Group, the investment companies to which the Group provides administration services, and personal objectives.

All of the incentive remuneration awarded is paid in cash, with 50% of the after-tax amount being used by the executive to purchase shares. All remuneration under the plan, is paid in the financial year following the year of assessment.

The executive agrees to the shares being subject to being held for two years (holding term), during which they cannot be sold. Dividends are paid to executives on these shares prior to the expiry of the holding term. Should an executive leave the Group before the holding term expires, the restriction will be lifted.

13,619 shares (2018: 10,706 shares) were purchased by executives in the year (in relation to the prior year) with a fair value (being the acquisition price) of \$84,147 (2018: \$64,277).

(ii) Executive Long Term Incentive Plan

Under the Executive Long Term Incentive Plan, the amount awarded will be represented by Performance Rights. The 30 day Volume Weighted Average Price (VWAP) of AFIC shares up to but not including 1 July will be calculated. The amount of ELTIP available will then be divided by this 30-day VWAP price to determine the number of Performance Rights that may vest at the vesting point in four years' time. The value of each Performance Right will be adjusted by the accumulation return on the AFI share price (being the movement in the share price assuming the reinvestment of any dividends) up to vesting date, based on a final share price calculated on the 30-day VWAP price up to 30 June.

The estimated fair value of the award will be calculated in accordance with AASB 2 – *Share Based Payments* at the end of each year until the final year of vesting. The liability shown after the final year of vesting will represent the actual amount being paid to eligible employees as a cash-settled share-based payment.

64,201 rights were awarded under the plan during the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: 68,098). An expense of \$494,042 (2018: \$481,768) was incurred for the 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 plans. 57,586 rights under the 2014/15 plan were forfeited during the year (100%).

(iii) Investment Team Long Term Incentive Plan

Similar to the Annual Incentive Plans, a target cash amount of long term incentive is set each year in respect of that year, which will vest in four years' time. The percentage of this target that ultimately vests four years after the award depends on the gross return of the group and the investment companies it provides administration services to.

The amount that vests will be paid in cash or shares (purchased on market at that time, based on the cash amount that vests) at the discretion of the Group.

No LTIP vested in the period (2018 \$52,563).

(b) Employee Share Acquisition Scheme

Under the current Employee Share Acquisition Scheme, each employee who is not a participant in the executive or investment team incentive plans is awarded \$5,000 per annum. After PAYG is deducted, \$2,500 is used to buy shares in the Company which need to be held for three years. After three years, or the departure of the employee from employment with the Group, the shares come out of the holding lock.

In addition, each employee is eligible for an additional award of up to \$5,000. 50% of the amount awarded is used to buy shares in one of the other LICs that AICS provides services to. The amount that is awarded is dependent on the metrics used for the vesting of the Investment Team's Short Term Incentive (excluding personal measures). During the year, 37.8% of the possible maximum was awarded, and 50% of this was used to buy shares in Djerriwarrh Investments Limited.

(c) Expenses arising from share based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share based payment transactions recognised during the period as part of the employee benefit expense (excluding any reversals and the Investment Team Long Term Incentive Plan) were as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Share-based payment expense	542	534

(d) Liability

The total liability arising from share based payment transactions is included in the current and non-current liabilities for 'provisions'.

F7. Lease Commitments

The Group has entered into a non-cancellable operating lease for the use of its premises for 7 years. Current Commitment relating to leases at balance date, for the current lease (incl. GST), is:

	2019	2018
	\$'000	\$'000
Due within one year	698	667
Later than one year but less than five	1,396	2,001
Greater than five years	-	-
	2,094	2,668

F8. Principles of consolidation

AFIC's consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of AFIC, the parent, and its subsidiary, Australian Investment Company Services Ltd ("AICS"). 25% of AICS is owned by Djerriwarrh Investments Ltd, another investment company for which AICS performs operational and investment administration services, and for which it is paid monthly.

No subsidiaries were acquired or disposed of during the year. Intercompany transactions and balances between AFIC and AICS are eliminated on consolidation.

The financial information for the parent entity, disclosed in F10 below, has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements. All notes are for the consolidated group unless specifically noted otherwise.

F9. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries:

Name of entity	Country of Incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding	
			2019	2018
Australian Investment Company Services Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	75%	75%

The investment in AICS is accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of AFIC.

F10. Parent Entity Financial Information

Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
Balance sheet		
Current assets	230,698	162,696
Total assets	7,803,337	7,450,206
Current liabilities	17,487	15,607
Total liabilities	1,183,065	1,113,655
Shareholders' equity		
Issued capital	2,888,136	2,811,721
Reserves		
Revaluation reserve	2,561,314	2,422,568
Realised capital gains reserve	462,257	448,892
General reserve	23,637	23,637
Retained earnings	684,928	629,733
	3,732,136	3,524,830
Total shareholders' equity	6,620,272	6,336,551
Profit or loss for the year	404,609	277,815
Total comprehensive income	579,977	595,154