IRONBARK CAPITAL

ABN 89 008 108 227

IRONBARK CAPITAL LIMITED

APPENDIX 4E

PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Contents

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

This report is based on audited financial statements. The previous corresponding period is the year ended 30 June 2015.

- Net profit after tax attributable to members was $0.381 million, 68.6% down from the previous period.

- Investment revenue from ordinary activities was $0.024 million, 98.3% down from the previous period.

- NTA before provision for tax on unrealised losses was $0.520, compared to $0.544 from the previous period. The NTA is after a 1.2 cents per share fully franked dividend paid in the period.

- NTA after provision for tax on unrealised losses was $0.540, compared to $0.550 from the previous period. The NTA is after a 1.2 cents per share fully franked dividend paid in the period.

- Earnings per share was 0.29 cents per share, 59.7% down on the previous year.

- The interim dividend paid for the 2016 financial year was 0.75 cents per share down 62.5% on the previous year.

- The final dividend paid for the 2016 year was 0.45 cents per share down 55.0% on the previous year.

- The Dividend Reinvestment Plan remains suspended.

- It is the Directors' policy to only pay fully franked dividends and to distribute the majority of franking credits received each year. Franking credits are generated by receiving fully franked dividends from shares held in the Company's investment portfolio, and from the payment of corporate tax on its other investment income, namely share option premiums, unfranked income and net realised gains.

Chairman's Commentary

From a shareholder's perspective, we believe that what is important is how the NTA has moved, the dividends paid and the effect of capital raising.

The Ironbark Capital Limited ("Ironbark") portfolio recorded a return of 1.03% over the period after inclusion of franking and dividends. This level underperformed the new benchmark (one year swap interest rate plus 6%) by 7.02% The Ironbark performance reflects the Investment Manager's absolute return focus, the portfolio's balanced structure and income emphasis. In comparison, the portfolio outperformed the ASX300 by 0.16%.

Preservation of shareholder capital continues to be paramount and the markedly lower volatility of the IBC portfolio means that the embedded risk is lower than the market.

NTA after provision for tax on unrealised losses was $0.540, compared to $0.550 from the previous period. The NTA is after a 1.2 cents per share fully franked dividend paid in the period.

The minimisation of the share price discount to NTA and the payment of fully franked dividends continue to be the Directors' focus.

Ironbark's capacity to pay fully franked dividends continues to depend on the accumulation of franking credits and income generation. Ironbark distributed fully franked dividends of 1.2 cents per share in FY16 and will continue to pay fully franked dividends as corporate profits create the opportunity to do so. Dividends will usually be paid twice a year at the end of December and June/July to be most cost efficient.

Ironbark recently declared a fully franked dividend of 0.95 cents per share payable on 31 August, 2016 to supplement the previous dividend paid in June 2016 which was restricted due to a lack of accounting profits.

Off-Market Ironbark Share Tender

A total of 26.51% of the issued shares were tendered by Ironbark shareholders under the Off-Market Buy-Back and the Buy-Back price of 55.2 cents per share was entirely a capital component. As a result of the Buy-Back, as at 27 July 2015 the total number of shares on issue is 125,820,582.

The Buy-Back provided the opportunity for Ironbark shareholders to tender all or some of their shares and either:

- Exit their investment in Ironbark at NTA less transaction costs and deferred tax asset, or
- Continue their investment in Ironbark, accessing Ironbark's investment style with its income focus, which remains a relevant part of an investor's portfolio in today's climate of low interest rates.

The Directors expect that a similar Tender Offer process will be repeated every three years to give Shareholders certainty to obtain the full value of their shares at regular intervals. Following the recent Share Buy Back sufficient Shareholders have retained their holdings to support a market capitalisation that allows Ironbark to continue to offer its very attractive investment strategy through a listed investment company (LIC) on the ASX.

Ironbark Corporate Outlook

There continues to be capital raising activity in the LIC sector with their growing appeal particularly to SMSF investors. Notwithstanding the recent Buy-Back of shares, this may present opportunities to raise additional equity going forward through rights issues, share purchase plans or the dividend reinvestment scheme.

It is our view there continues to be investor demand for a low volatility, absolute return and fully franked dividend focussed investment portfolio offered in a LIC structure.

Ironbark Management Expense Ratio (MER)

A key determinant of the Ironbark MER is the investment manager payments by way of the base rate and incentive payments.

As previously indicated, the Directors in conjunction with the fund manager, Kaplan Funds Management (KFM) have reviewed the investment management agreement. It was agreed a management fee at a reduced rate of 0.40% pa would apply from 1 July 2015. This assists in lowering the MER of Ironbark to a very competitive level by peer group benchmarks.

The Directors believe that performance fees are an important tool to align the interests of the key stakeholders of the shareholders and the fund manager. Accordingly the performance incentive has been adjusted from an ASX relative benchmark to an absolute return.

Since 1 July 2014 performance has been measured by reference to the one year interest swap rate plus 6%. This aligns with current interest rates and approximates to 9% per annum. The investment return includes the benefit of franking credits received in the calculation. The performance fee benchmark was reset and applied from the 2015 financial year. A high water mark applies within each 3 year reset period.

The Directors believe the revised performance fee structure better aligns with the Ironbark investment strategy to protect shareholders' capital through a low volatility portfolio.

The joint impact of the fee realignments is reflected by a reduction in the MER from 1.16% to 0.86% in the most recent financial year notwithstanding the reduction in the average funds under management following the share Buy-Back. This MER is low by listed investment company (LIC) industry standards.

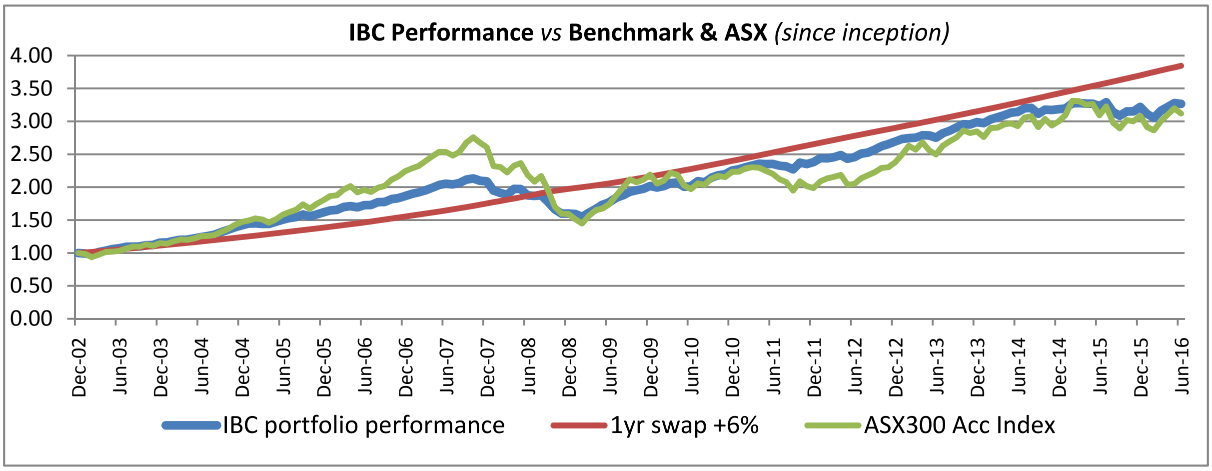
Conclusion

The Directors will continue to set a policy direction for Ironbark consistent with our view of the best opportunities for the company in the current investment climate.

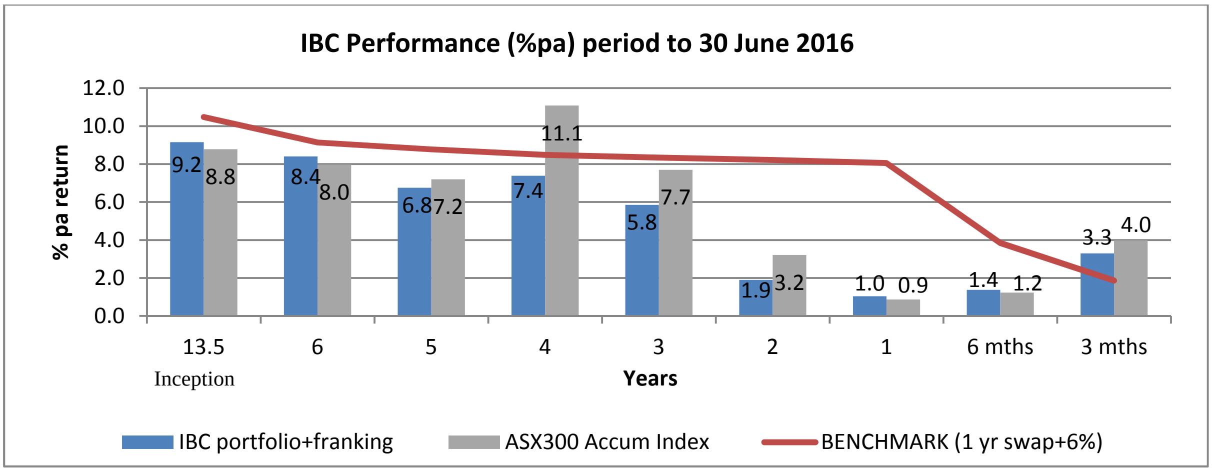
Michael J Cole
Chairman

Investment Manager Report

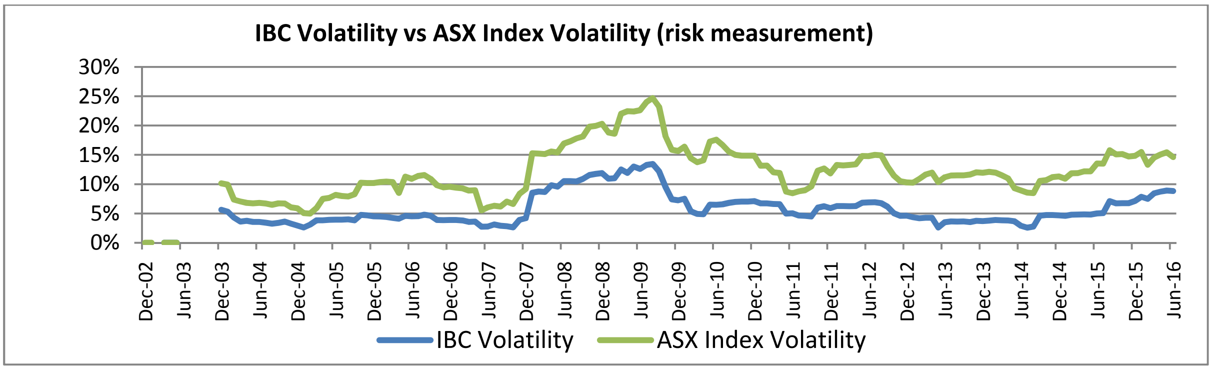
The manager's focus is to deliver consistent returns and a high fully franked dividend yield from the portfolio. Commensurate with its investment objective Ironbark's ("IBC") performance benchmark is the 1 year swap rate plus 6%. Performance measurement includes franking credits as franking credits are a significant source of return from IBC's hybrid investments and for shareholders.



The financial year was a challenging investment environment with volatile markets. IBC recorded a portfolio return of 1.4% over the last six months and 1.0% over the year. Since inception, over 13.5 years including two years of the disastrous GFC, the portfolio achieved a return of 9.2%pa. Returns over the medium 3-6 year term ranged from 5.8%pa to 8.4%pa. The improved performance seen over the last three months continued into July.



The focus on income generation and capital preservation from a balanced portfolio structure has delivered these returns with low to medium volatility. IBC's portfolio risk as measured by volatility has consistently ranged between 40%-50% of the ASX Index volatility.



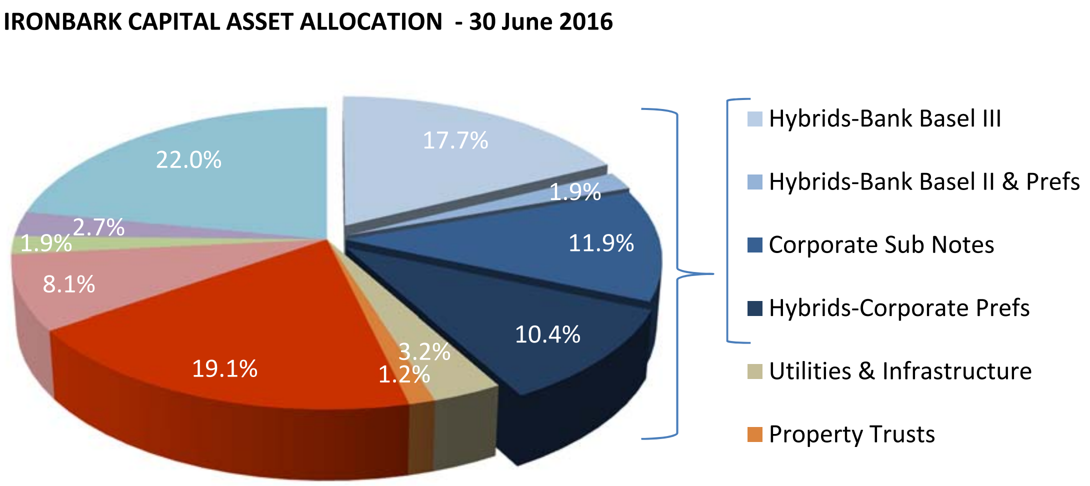
Portfolio

The portfolio is structured with an emphasis on income through yield orientated securities (hybrids and corporate bonds, utilities, property trusts) and buy & write positions in Banks, BHP, Telstra and other leading companies. The portfolio's running yield was 7.2% inclusive of franking credits.

The buy & write strategy involves buying selective shares and selling, subject to appropriate timing, call options over those shares. This strategy gives away some of the upside potential from a shareholding but generates option premium income consistent with the income emphasis of the portfolio.

The portfolio is diversified across 27 different entities. Higher risk exposures in banks, industrials and resources are largely held through buy & write option positions for income enhancement or added protection. The portfolio's hybrid and corporate bond holdings are floating rate securities with little duration risk.

Approximately 42% of the portfolio was held in hybrids and corporate bonds and 30% in buy & writes in Banks, Telstra and BHP. Of the balance, 22% was held in cash & option delta, 1.9% in mid-cap and small companies, 1.2% in property trusts and 3.2% in utilities.
Asset allocation reflects a cautious stance.



portfolio running yield 7.2%

A volatile year for equity and credit markets produced a challenging environment to achieve positive returns. The portfolio returned 1.03% for the financial year. Credit markets outperformed equities with the hybrid Index up 2.71% and the ASX 300 Accumulation Index up 0.87%. Hybrids represented 42% of the portfolio. Equities were weighed down by losses in BHP, banks and Telstra of -27%, -16% and -4% respectively. Option writing under the buy & write strategy mitigated losses in these stocks. Strong returns were delivered by the property trusts and utilities sectors of 25% each, however the contribution was minor with a combined portfolio weighting of 4%. Good returns were achieved from a select number of small and mid-cap stocks with a weighting near 2%.

The hybrid market posted most of the year's gains in the second half. There was a marked improvement in confidence in hybrids and corporate bonds as institutional investors saw value in the asset class yielding around 6.5% compared to low Australian government bond yields of 1.88% and the $11 trillion of global sovereign bonds trading on negative yields. In March this year, the European Central Bank introduced investment grade corporate bonds as part of its asset purchase program, which had the effect of driving down yields on some European corporate bonds to 1%. Following Brexit, the Bank of England reintroduced quantitative easing including the purchase of corporate debt.

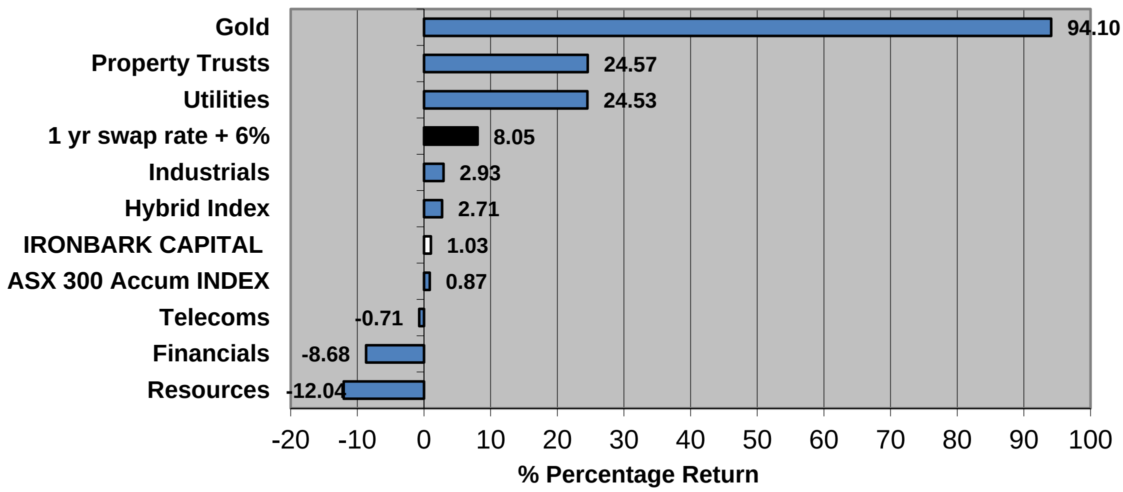
Demand from yield focused investors seeking alternatives to low/negative bond yields saw new hybrid issues trade at good premiums to their issue price. New hybrids were launched in the last six months by: CBA (520bps margin), WBC (490bps margin), NAB (495bps margin) and ANZ (US$ 6.75% perpetual hybrid). The US$ ANZ hybrid issue received strong offshore institutional interest due to its unfranked distribution and 6.75% yield, despite its perpetual structure. Unfranked hybrid capital can now be raised offshore potentially reducing supply into the local market, which is positive for hybrid holders.

The major banks continued to build capital over the year and seek to reach unquestionably strong capital positions under regulatory initiatives. The strengthening of bank core capital improves the capital protection for bank hybrids at the expense of lower returns for equity holders.

The manager continues to see value in the hybrid and corporate bond asset class that produces a running yield of 6.15% from a portfolio of securities.

Cash exposure (including option delta) was 22% at the end of the period.

Comparative Returns (accumulation)
Indices & Fund
12 months to 30 June 2016



Kaplan Funds Management Pty Limited

Portfolio Shareholdings at 30 June 2016

ASX Code	Security	Market Value* $'000	% of portfolio	% exposure**
	Banks			
ANZ	ANZ Banking Group Limited	2,608	4.0	2.1
CBA	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited	6,396	9.8	7.5
CYB	CYBG PLC	73	0.1	0.1
NAB	National Australia Bank Limited	1,708	2.6	1.7
WBC	Westpac Banking Corporation Limited	6,416	9.8	7.7
		17,201	**26.3**	**19.1**
	Hybrids & Corporate Bonds			
AGLHA	AGL Energy Limited - Subordinated Notes	814	1.2	1.2
AMPPA	AMP Limited Capital Note	315	0.5	0.5
ANZPA	ANZ Banking Group Limited - Convertible Preference Securities	1,248	1.9	1.9
AQHHA	APA Group - Subordinated Notes	1,018	1.6	1.6
BENPD/PE	Bendigo Bank - Convertible Preference Securities	939	1.4	1.4
BOQ (10/05/26)	Bank of Queensland - Subordinated Notes	769	1.2	1.2
BOQPD	Bank of Queensland - Convertible Preference Securities	831	1.3	1.3
CBAPC/PD	Commonwealth Bank Perls VI & VII	2,692	4.1	4.1
CTXHA	Caltex Australia Limited - Subordinated Notes	1,947	3.0	3.0
CWNHA/HB	Crown Limited- Subordinated Notes	1,087	1.7	1.7
IAGPC	Insurance Australia Group - Convertible Preference Securities	3,197	4.9	4.9
IANG	Insurance Australia Group - Perpetual Reset Exchangeable Notes	2,502	3.8	3.8
MQGPB	Macquarie Group Limited - Capital Note 2	609	0.9	0.9
NABPA	National Australia Bank Limited - Convertible Preference Securities	1,322	2.0	2.0
ORGHA	Origin Energy- Subordinated Notes	2,972	4.6	4.6
RHCPA	Ramsay Healthcare Limited - Perpetual Preference Securities	582	0.9	0.9
SUNPC/PE	Suncorp Group Limited - Convertible Preference Securities	2,540	3.9	3.9
SVWPA	Seven Group Holdings Limited - Perpetual Preference Securities	247	0.4	0.4
WBCPG	Westpac Banking Group Corporation Limited - Convertible Preference	1,900	2.9	2.9
		27,531	**42.2**	**42.2**
	Large industrial			
TLS	Telstra Corporation Limited	8,749	13.4	8.0
		8,749	**13.4**	**8.0**
	Materials & Energy			
BHP	BHP Billiton Limited	2,707	4.2	2.7
		2,707	**4.2**	**2.7**

*Includes market value of options written against holdings
**Includes option delta written against holdings

Portfolio Shareholdings at 30 Jun 2016 (continued)

ASX Code	Security	Market Value* $'000	% of portfolio	% exposure**
	Property Trusts			
FLK	Folkestone Limited	47	0.1	0.1
GMF	GPT Metro Office Fund	734	1.1	1.1
		781	**1.2**	**1.2**
	Small Industrial			
MYX	Mayne Pharma Group Limited	29	0.1	0.1
RWC	Reliance Worldwide Corporation Limited	37	0.1	0.1
SDF	Steadfast Group Limited	1,195	1.8	1.8
		1,261	**2.0**	**2.0**
	Utilities & Infrastructure			
DUE	DUET Group	2,028	3.1	3.1
SKI	Spark Infrastructure Group	61	0.1	0.1
		2,089	**3.2**	**3.2**
	Cash	**4,875**	**7.5**	**21.6**
		65,194	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Includes market value of options written against holdings
**Includes option delta written against holdings

Ironbark Capital Limited
ABN 89 008 108 227

Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Ironbark Capital Limited
ABN 89 008 108 227
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Investment income from trading portfolio			
Revenue	6	**3,428**	4,732
Net gains/(losses) on trading portfolio	6	**(3,404)**	(3,350)
Total investment income from trading portfolio		**24**	1,382
Expenses			
Management fees	19 (b)	**(278)**	(632)
Brokerage expense		**(20)**	(142)
Accounting fees		**(42)**	(54)
Share registry fees		**(34)**	(84)
Custody fees		**(31)**	(33)
Tax fees		**(13)**	(10)
Directors' liability insurance		**(18)**	(21)
Legal fees		**-**	(41)
Directors' fees	19 (a)	**(66)**	(66)
ASX fees		**(49)**	(50)
Audit fees	17	**(40)**	(41)
Options expense		**(18)**	(28)
Other expenses		**(14)**	(59)
Total expenses		**(623)**	(1,261)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**(599)**	121
Income tax benefit/(expense)	7	**980**	1,094
Net profit for the year		**381**	1,215
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**381**	1,215
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	22	**0.29**	0.72

The above Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ironbark Capital Limited
ABN 89 008 108 227
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**4,875**	18,098
Trade and other receivables	9	**519**	2,858
Trading portfolio	10	**60,319**	71,936
Current tax assets		**-**	368
Other assets		**3**	4
Total current assets		**65,716**	93,264
Non- current assets			
Deferred tax assets	12	**2,568**	1,081
Total non-current assets		**2,568**	1,081
Total assets		**68,284**	94,345
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	**107**	102
Current tax liabilities		**114**	-
Provision for dividend	16	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**221**	102
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	14	**17**	10
Total non-current liabilities		**17**	10
Total liabilities		**238**	**112**
Net assets		**68,046**	94,233
Equity			
Issued capital	15	**69,537**	94,595
Profit reserve		**5**	748
2015 Profit reserve		**-**	209
Accumulated losses		**(1,496)**	(1,319)
Total equity		**68,046**	94,233

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Issued capital $'000	Profit reserve $'000	2015 Profit reserve $'000	Accumulated losses $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2015		**94,595**	**748**	**209**	**(1,319)**	**94,233**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**381**	**381**
Transfer to profit reserve		**-**	**558**	**-**	**(558)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**558**	**-**	**(177)**	**381**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends paid	16	**-**	**(1,301)**	**(209)**	**-**	**(1,510)**
Buy-back of shares	15(c),(d)	**(25,058)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(25,058)**
Balance at 30 June 2016		**69,537**	**5**	**-**	**(1,496)**	**68,046**
Balance at 1 July 2014		**86,901**	**1,058**	**-**	**(613)**	**87,346**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,215**	**1,215**
Transfer to profit reserve		**-**	**-**	**1,921**	**(1,921)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**1,921**	**(706)**	**1,215**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends paid	16	**-**	**(310)**	**(1,712)**	**-**	**(2,022)**
Contributions of equity from rights issue, net of transaction costs		**7,694**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,694**
Balance at 30 June 2015		**94,595**	**748**	**209**	**(1,319)**	**94,233**

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

Ironbark Capital Limited
ABN 89 008 108 227
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		**664**	668
Proceeds from sale of trading portfolio		**16,455**	67,528
Payments for purchase of trading portfolio		**(5,905)**	(55,271)
Dividends and trust distributions received		**2,767**	3,993
Other income received		**11**	54
Management fees paid		**(309)**	(631)
Other expenses paid		**(319)**	(637)
Net income taxes paid		**(19)**	(1,117)
Net cash inflow/(outflow)from operating activities	21	**13,345**	14,587
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to shareholders	16	**(1,510)**	(5,136)
Proceeds from rights issue		**-**	7,750
Transaction costs paid for rights issue		**-**	(80)
Payments for shares bought back		**(25,058)**	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		**(26,568)**	2,534
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,223)**	17,121
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		**18,098**	977
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	**4,875**	18,098

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

1. General information

Ironbark Capital Limited (the "Company") is a listed public company domiciled in Australia. The address of Ironbark Capital Limited's registered office is Level 27, 45 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000. The financial statements of Ironbark Capital Limited are for the year ended 30 June 2016. The Company is primarily involved in making investments, and deriving revenue and investment income from listed securities and unit trusts in Australia.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company is a 'for profit' entity.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 24 August 2016.

(i) Compliance with IFRS

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). AIFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Company has adopted the following new standard for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2015:

- AASB 2015-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality:* AASB 2015-3 completed the withdrawal of references to AASB 1031 *Materiality* in all Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, allowing AASB 1031 to be effectively withdrawn.

The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods. The standards only affected the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

(iii) Historical cost convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the accruals basis and are based on historical cost convention, except that financial instruments are stated at their fair value through profit or loss.

(iv) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, refer to Note 4.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Revenue recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns and trade allowances.

(i) Trading income

Profits and losses realised from the sale of investments and unrealised gains and losses on securities held at fair value are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the year they are earned/incurred.

(ii) Dividends and trust distributions

Dividends and trust distributions are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Other income

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

(c) Income tax

The income tax expense or income for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, 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.

(e) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade and other receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly.

(f) Trading portfolio

Classification
The trading portfolio comprises securities held for short term trading purposes, including exchange traded option contracts that are entered into, as described below. The purchase and the sale of securities are accounted for at the date of trade. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by market place convention.

Options are initially brought to account at the amount received upfront for entering the contract (the premium) and subsequently revalued to current market value. Increments and decrements are taken through the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Securities in the trading portfolio are classified as "assets measured at fair value through profit or loss".

Recognition and derecognition
Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date - the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

When disposal of an investment occurs, the cumulative gain or loss is recognised as realised gains and losses on trading portfolio in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The objective of determining fair value for a financial instrument that is traded in an active market is to arrive at the price at which a transaction would occur at the end of the reporting period. The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and is used to measure the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets are valued at their fair value without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on sale or other disposal. Certain costs in acquiring investments, such as brokerage and stamp duty are expensed in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Derivatives

The Company may invest in financial derivatives. Derivative financial instruments are accounted for on the same basis as the underlying investment exposure. Gains and losses relating to derivatives are included in investment income as part of realised or unrealised gains and losses on investments.

(h) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year that remain unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(i) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(j) Profit reserve

The Profit Reserve is made up of amounts transferred from current and retained earnings that are preserved for future dividend payments.

(k) Dividends

In accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company may pay a dividend where the Company's assets exceed its liabilities, the payment of the dividend is fair and reasonable to the Company's shareholders as a whole and the payment of the dividend does not materially prejudice the Company's ability to pay its creditors.

It is the Directors' policy to only pay fully franked dividends and to distribute the majority of franking credits received each year. Franking credits are generated by receiving fully franked dividends from shares held in the Company's investment portfolio, and from the payment of corporate tax on its other investment income, namely share option premiums, unfranked income and net realised gains.

A provision for dividends payable is recognised in the reporting period in which dividends are declared, for the entire undistributed amount, regardless of the extent to which they will be paid in cash.

(l) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(m) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the 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. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO and are presented as operating cash flows.

(n) Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Instrument 2016/191, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with that Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

(o) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian dollars.

(p) Operating Segments

The Company operated in Australia only and the principal activity is investment.

(q) New accounting standards for application in future periods

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2016 reporting periods and have not yet been applied in the Financial Statements. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

(i) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, (effective from 1 January 2018)

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* addresses revised requirements for the classification, measurement, recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including hedge accounting. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2018 but is available for early adoption. AASB 9 permits the recognition of fair value gains and losses in other comprehensive income if they relate to equity investments that are not held for trading. The Directors do not expect there will be any impact on the accounting for the Company’s financial assets or liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) AASB 2015-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012–2014 Cycle* (effective from 1 January 2016)

In January 2015, the AASB approved a number of amendments to Australian Accounting Standards as a result of the 2012-2014 annual improvements project. No significant impact is expected upon adoption of the amendments. The Company does not intend to early adopt AASB 2015-1 and will apply this is its financial statements for the financial year commencing from 1 July 2016

(iii) AASB 2015-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101* (effective from 1 January 2016)

AASB 2015-2 amends AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to clarify that entities should not disclose immaterial information and that professional judgment can be used in determining where and in what order information is presented in financial disclosures.

(iv) AASB 2016-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107* (effective from 1 January 2017)

AASB 2016-2 amends AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* to require entities to provide disclosure that enables users of financial statements to evaluate cash and non-cash changes in their financing activities.

(v) AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017)

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirement applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosures regarding revenue. There is no impact on the Company's financial statements.

(vi) AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).

When effective, this Standard will:

- replace AASB 117 *Leases* and some lease-related Interpretations;
- require all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases; and
- require new and difference disclosures about leases.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as new and difference disclosures. There is no impact on the Company's financial statements.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

3. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of the Company has implemented a risk management framework to mitigate these risks.

(a) Market risk

The standard defines this as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Price risk

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the Statement of Financial Position as trading portfolio.

The Company seeks to manage and constrain market risk by diversification of the investment portfolio across multiple stocks and industry sectors. The Investment Manager of the trading portfolio has been granted specific risk tolerance boundaries as set out in the Investment Management Agreement.

The Company's investments split by sector as at 30 June are set out below:

Sector	2016 (%)	2015 (%)
Financials	53.2	47.9
Cash	7.5	20.1
Telecommunications services	13.4	11.4
Corporate floating rate notes	14.1	10.1
Materials	4.2	5.3
Utilities	3.2	-
Small Industrials	2.3	2.1
Property Trust	1.2	1.5
Healthcare and biotechnology	0.9	1.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Securities representing ordinary shares over 5 percent of the trading portfolio at 30 June 2016 were:

	2016 (%)
Telstra Corporation Limited	**13.4**
Westpac Banking Corporation Limited	**9.8**
Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited	**9.8**
	33.0

The Company is also not directly exposed to currency risk as all its investments are quoted in Australian dollars.

The following table illustrates the effect on the Company's profit or loss based on a fall in market prices of 5% and 10% on the investment assets in the Company's portfolio at reporting date, assuming a flat tax rate of 30 percent:

	Impact on post-tax profit			
	2016		2015	
Index	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Change in variable by +5%/-5% (2015: +5%/-5%)	**2,111**	**(2,111)**	2,518	(2,518)
Change in variable by +10%/-10% (2015: +10%/-10%)	**4,222**	**(4,222)**	5,036	(5,036)

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Company's assets and liabilities at fair values, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

30 June 2016

	Floating interest rate $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**4,875**	**-**	**4,875**
Trade and other receivables	**-**	**519**	**519**
Trading portfolio	**9,216**	**51,103**	**60,319**
Current tax asset	**-**	**-**	**-**
	14,091	**51,622**	**65,713**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**-**	**(107)**	**(107)**
Current tax liability	**-**	**(114)**	**(114)**
	-	**(221)**	**(221)**
Net exposure	**14,091**	**51,401**	**65,492**

30 June 2015

	Floating interest rate $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000	Total $'000
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18,098	-	18,098
Trade and other receivables	-	2,858	2,858
Trading portfolio	9,122	62,814	71,936
Current tax asset	-	368	368
	27,220	66,040	93,260
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	(102)	(102)
	-	(102)	(102)
Net exposure	27,220	65,938	93,158

The weighted average interest rate of the Company's cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2016 is 2.03% pa (2015: 1.95% pa).

Sensitivity

At 30 June 2016, if interest rates had increased or decreased by 75 basis points from the year end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been $73,902 higher/$73,902 lower (2015:changes of 75 bps/75 bps: $95,012 higher/$95,012 lower), mainly as a result of higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents and floating rate notes. The cash balance as at 30 June 2015 was significantly higher due to the partial sale of investments to fund the off-market buyback payable to participating shareholders on 30 July 2015.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

The standard defines this as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements.

There are no material amounts of collateral held as security at 30 June 2016.

Credit risk is managed as noted in Note 8 with respect to cash and cash equivalents, Note 9 for trade and other receivables and Note 10 for floating rate note trading portfolio. None of these assets are over-due or considered to be impaired.

(c) Liquidity risk

The standard defines this as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Investment Manager monitors cash-flow requirements daily taking into account upcoming dividends, tax payments and investing activity.

The Company's inward cash flows depend upon the level of dividend and distribution revenue received. Should these decrease by a material amount, the Company would amend its outward cash flows accordingly. As the Company's major cash outflows are the purchase of securities and dividends paid to shareholders, the level of both of these is managed by the Board and Investment Manager.

The assets of the Company are largely in the form of readily tradable securities which can be sold on-market if necessary.

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities in relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period to the earliest possible contractual maturity date at the year-end date. The amounts in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 30 June 2016	**Less than 1 month $'000**	**More than 1 month $'000**
Non-derivatives		
Trade and other payables	**107**	**-**
Current tax liability	**114**	**-**
Total non-derivatives	**221**	**-**

At 30 June 2015	**Less than 1 month $'000**	**More than 1 month $'000**
Non-derivatives		
Trade and other payables	102	-
Current tax liability	-	-
Total non-derivatives	102	-

3. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurements

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

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes ‘observable’ requires significant judgment by the Directors. The Directors consider observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured and recognised at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015:

Fair value hierarchy

30 June 2016

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Trading portfolio	**59,550**	**769**	**-**	**60,319**
Total	**59,550**	**769**	**-**	**60,319**

30 June 2015

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
Trading portfolio	71,936	-	-	71,936
Total	71,936	-	-	71,936

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities and loans.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

5. Segment information

The Company has only one reportable segment. The Company operates predominantly in Australia and in one industry being the securities industry, deriving revenue from dividend, distribution and interest income and from the sale of its trading portfolio.

6. Investment income

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Revenue		
Dividends	**2,613**	3,871
Interest	**639**	684
Distributions	**165**	123
Other income	**11**	54
	3,428	4,732
Net gains/(losses) on trading portfolio		
Net realised gains/losses on trading portfolio	**1,478**	1,271
Net unrealised gains/losses on trading portfolio	**(4,882)**	(4,621)
	(3,404)	(3,350)
	24	1,382

7. Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current tax	**516**	693
Deferred tax	**(1,496)**	(1,787)
	(980)	(1,094)
Income tax (benefit) / expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	**(980)**	(1,094)

7. Income tax expense (continued)

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) to prima facie tax payable

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
(Loss) / profit from continuing operations before income tax expense/(benefit)	**(599)**	121
Tax at the Australian rate of 30.0% (2015: 30.0%)	**(180)**	36
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Franking credits on dividends received	**(1,129)**	(1,635)
Foreign income tax offsets	**-**	(2)
Imputation gross up on dividend income	**339**	491
Timing differences	**(19)**	(374)
Realised taxable investment loss / (gain)	**450**	760
Realised accounting investment (gain) / loss	**(442)**	(381)
Adjustments for current tax of prior year	**1**	11
Income tax (benefit) / expense	**(980)**	(1,094)

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**4,875**	18,098

Risk exposure

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 3. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of cash and cash equivalents mentioned above.

Cash investments are made with JP Morgan which is rated A+ (2015: A+) by Standard & Poor's.

9. Trade and other receivables

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Dividends and distributions receivable	**470**	458
Interest receivable	**9**	35
GST Receivable	**7**	18
Unsettled sales	**33**	2,347
	519	2,858

Outstanding settlements are on the terms operating in the securities industry, which usually require settlement within three days of the date of a transaction. None of the receivables is past due or impaired at the end of the reporting period.

9. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Risk exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above.

10. Trading portfolio – held at fair value through profit or loss

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Listed equities	**50,322**	52,033
Units in listed property trusts	**781**	10,781
Floating rate notes - listed	**8,447**	9,122
Floating rate notes - unlisted	**769**	-
	60,319	**71,936**

Risk exposure and fair value measurements

Information about the Company's exposure to price risk and about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value is provided in note 3.

11. Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in derivative financial instruments with certain risks. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract whose value depends on, or is derived from, underlying assets, liabilities or indices. Derivative transactions include a wide assortment of instruments, such as forwards, futures, options and swaps.

Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process. The use of derivatives is an essential part of the Company's portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multi-faceted and includes:

(i) hedging to protect an asset of the Company against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility;
(ii) as a substitute for physical securities; and
(iii) adjustment of asset exposures within the parameters set out in the investment strategy.

The Company holds the following derivative instruments:

Options

An option is a contractual arrangement under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of securities or a financial instrument at a predetermined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser in consideration for the assumption of future securities price. Options held are exchange-traded.

11. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

At year end, the notional principal amounts of derivatives held by the Company were as follows:

	Notional principal amounts 2016 $'000	Notional principal amounts 2015 $'000
Australian exchange traded options	**(1,021)**	(609)

12. Deferred tax assets

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Net unrealised losses of investments	**2,535**	1,040
Other temporary differences	**33**	41
	2,568	1,081
Movements:		
Opening balance:	**1,081**	27
Charged/credited:		
- to deferred tax liabilities	**-**	748
- to profit or loss	**1,487**	306
	2,568	1,081

13. Trade and other payables

	Notes	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Management fees payable	19(c)	**24**	55
Other payables		**83**	47
		107	102

14. Deferred tax liabilities

		2016 $'000	2015 $'000
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Accrued income		**17**	10
		17	10
Movements:			
Opening balance		**10**	754
Charged/credited	- to profit or loss	**7**	4
	- to deferred tax assets	**-**	(748)
		17	10

15. Issued capital

(a) Issued capital

	30 June 2016 Shares	30 June 2015 Shares	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**125,820,582**	171,215,466	**69,537**	94,595

(b) Ordinary shares

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

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(c) Movements in ordinary share capital

	Number of shares	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2015	**171,215,466**	**94,595**
Off-market share buy-back	**(45,394,884)**	**(25,058)**
Balance at 30 June 2016	**125,820,582**	**69,537**

(d) Off-market share buy-back

The 45,394,884 (26.5%) shares tendered under the off-market tender process (“Buy-Back”) were accepted in July 2015 with the payment of proceeds of $25.058m. Following cancellation of the Buy-Back shares, the total number of shares on issue is 125,820,582.

(e) Dividend reinvestment plan

Under the Company's dividend reinvestment plan (DRP), additional shares are allotted at a price calculated at 97.5% of the weighted average share price. The DRP is currently suspended and as such, there were no shares issued under the dividend reinvestment plan during the year.

(f) Capital risk management

To achieve this, the Board of Directors monitor the monthly NTA results, investment performance, the Company's Indirect Cost Ratio (formerly known as 'Management Expense Ratio') and share price movements.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Dividends

(a) Ordinary Shares recognised as paid

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Final dividend	**566**	1,712
Interim dividend	**944**	310
	1,510	2,022

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2016, no further dividend has been declared.

(b) Dividend franking account

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Opening balance of franking account	**612**	61
Franking credits on dividends received	**1,129**	1,635
Net tax paid during the year	**18**	1,117
Franking credits on ordinary dividends paid	**(647)**	(2,201)
Closing balance of franking account	**1,112**	612
Adjustments for tax payable/(refundable) in respect of the current year's profits	**114**	(368)
Franking credits on dividends received after year end	**165**	174
	279	(194)
	1,391	418

(c) Dividend rate

	Record Date	Dividend Rate	Total Amount $'000	Date of Payment	% Franked
2016					
Ordinary shares - Final	**15/06/2016**	**0.45cps**	**$566**	**30/06/2016**	**100**
Ordinary shares - Interim	**09/12/2015**	**0.75cps**	**$944**	**23/12/2015**	**100**
2015					
Ordinary shares - Final	20/03/2015	1.0cps	$1,712	09/04/2015	100
Ordinary shares – Interim	17/12/2014	2.0cps	$3,424	30/12/2014	100

17. Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable (GST inclusive) for services provided by the auditor of the Company, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	30 June 2016 $'000	30 June 2015 $'000
Audit and other assurance services		
MNSA Pty Ltd - Audit and review of financial statements	**33**	33
Other assurance services		
PWC - Audit of custodian statements	**7**	7
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**40**	40
Other services		
MNSA Pty Ltd - Consulting fees	**-**	1
Total remuneration for other services	**-**	1
Total auditor remuneration for assurance and other services	**40**	41

18. Contingencies

The Investment Management Agreement entered into by the Company with Kaplan Funds Management Pty Ltd may be terminated by either party giving to the other no less than one-year written notice of its intention to do so.

The Company had no other contingent liabilities at 30 June 2016 (2015: nil).

19. Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Short-term benefits	**66**	66

(b) Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties (exclusive of RITC):

	30 June 2016 $'000	30 June 2015 $'000
Management fees paid or payable	**278**	632

The Company has entered into a Management Agreement with Kaplan Funds Management Pty Ltd such that it will manage investments of the Company, ensure regulatory compliance with all the relevant laws and regulations, and provide administrative and other services for a fee. No performance fees were paid or payable to Kaplan Funds Management Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2016 (2015: nil).

19. Related party transactions (continued)

(c) Outstanding balances

The following balances (GST inclusive) are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Management fees payable	**24**	55

(d) Terms and conditions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

20. Events occurring after the reporting period

Since the end of the financial year, the Directors have declared a fully franked dividend of 0.95 cents per share payable 31 August 2016 out of the Profit Reserve as at 31 July 2016.

No other matter or circumstance has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

21. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cashflow from operating activities

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Profit for the year	**381**	1,215
Unrealised (gains)/losses on trading portfolio	**4,882**	4,621
Realised (gains)/losses on trading portfolio	**(1,478)**	(1,271)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	**15**	1
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**(6)**	26
(Decrease)/increase in tax liabilities	**(999)**	(2,262)
Decrease/(Increase) in trading portfolio	**10,550**	12,257
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**13,345**	14,587

22. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	2016 Cents	2015 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	**0.29**	0.72
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	**0.29**	0.72

22. Earnings per share (continued)

(b) Diluted earnings per share

	2016 Cents	2015 Cents
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	**0.29**	0.72
Total diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	**0.29**	0.72

Diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share. The Company has no securities outstanding which have the potential to convert to ordinary shares and dilute the basic earnings per share.

(c) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	**129,523,274**	167,787,548

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRONBARK CAPITAL LIMITED
ABN 89 008 108 227

Report on the Financial Report

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

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2 the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements* that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

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Independence

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

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Ironbark Capital 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 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

Report on the Remuneration Report

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

Auditor's Opinion

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

MNSA PTY LTD

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Mark Schiliro
Director

Sydney, 24th August 2016