

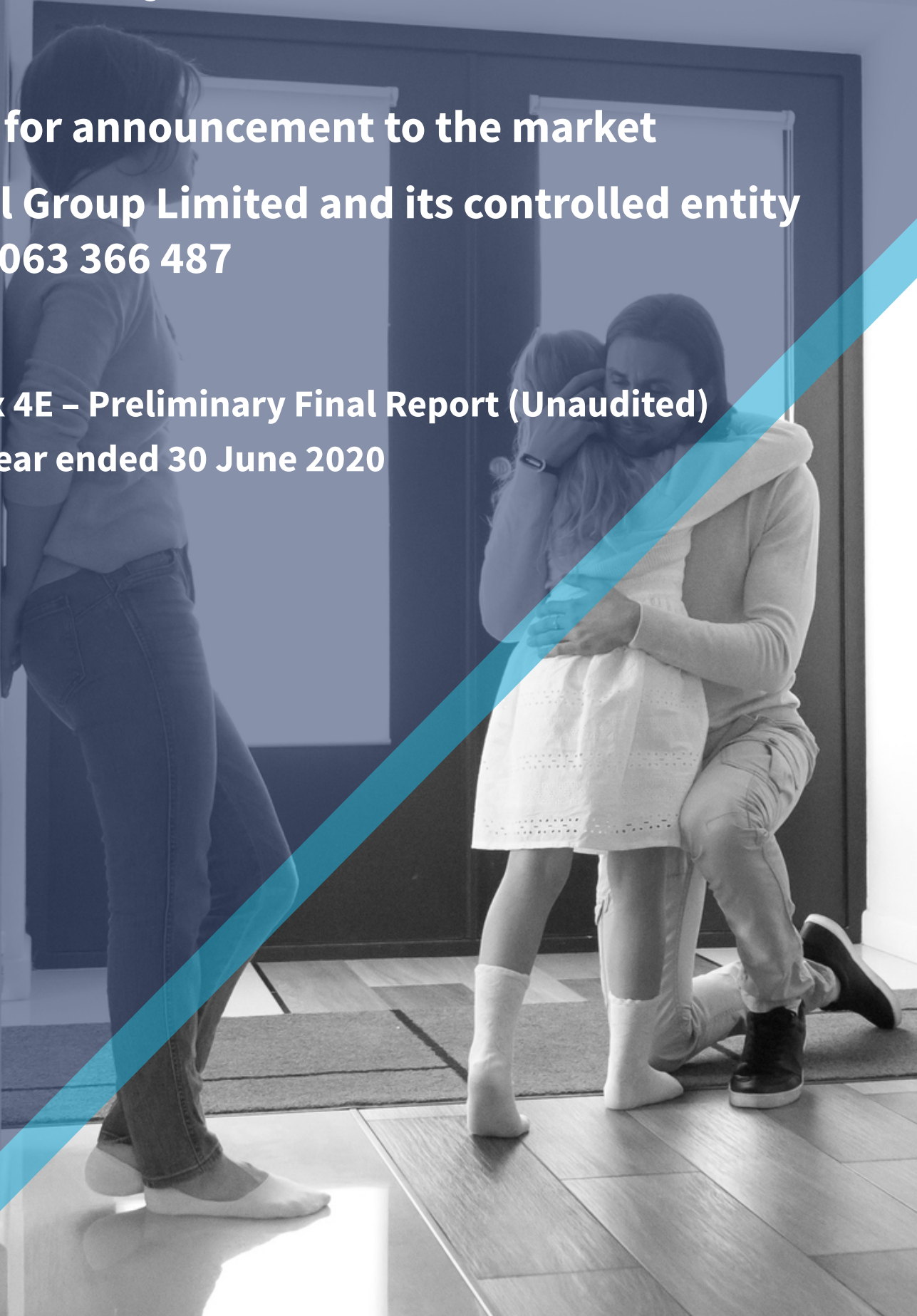


Results for announcement to the market

**AF Legal Group Limited and its controlled entity
ABN 82 063 366 487**

**Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report (Unaudited)
For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report (Unaudited)

Results for announcement to the market

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Key information	2020 \$	2019 \$	% Change
Revenue from ordinary activities	7,039,063	429,512	1,538.9%
Profit/(Loss) after tax from ordinary activities attributable to owners	184,930	(1,203,789)	na
Net profit/(loss) attributable to owners	184,930	(1,203,789)	na

Cents per share	2020 cents	2019 cents	% Change
Basic earnings per share (cents)	0.31	(2.00)	na
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	0.29	(2.00)	na
Refer to Note 6 for further information on earnings per share calculations			

Dividends

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year.

AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report (Unaudited)

Results for announcement to the market

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Refer to page 4 of the 30 June 2020 preliminary financial report and accompanying notes for AF Legal Group Limited and its controlled entity.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Refer to page 5 of the 30 June 2020 preliminary financial report and accompanying notes for AF Legal Group Limited and its controlled entity.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Refer to page 7 of the 30 June 2020 preliminary financial report and accompanying notes for AF Legal Group Limited and its controlled entity.

Net tangible assets per share (cents)

	2020	2019	% Change
Net tangible assets per share (cents) ⁽¹⁾	1.58	0.81	95.9%

⁽¹⁾ As at 30 June 2020, the net tangible assets per share presented above is inclusive of right to use assets and lease liabilities

Control Gained or Lost over Entities in the Year

None

Commentary on the Results for the Period

AF Legal Pty Ltd (also known as Australian Family Lawyers) (**AFL**) is a wholly owned subsidiary of AF Legal Group Limited and is the trading entity of the Group. AFL is an Australian law firm that specialises in family and relationship law. The firm provides advice to clients in respect of divorce, separation, property and children's matters together with related and ancillary services such as litigation. AFL's strategy is to become the largest family and relationship law firm in Australia and to "roll out" its proprietary client acquisition model into other areas of law, overseas geographies and other professional services sectors.

AF Legal Pty Ltd has historically demonstrated strong organic growth and has continued its strategy to expand into additional targeted geographies through both organic growth and strategic acquisitions. This commenced in 2017 with the organic new office expansion into Sydney, followed by the acquisition of Walls Bridges Lawyers in Mornington in February 2019 and the acquisition of Queensland based Nita Stratton Funk & Associates in June 2019. During the FY20 period, AFL has continued its nationwide expansion into three new regions including Canberra (February 2020), Sunshine Coast (June 2020) and Adelaide (August 2020).

This is the first full reporting period for the restructured AF Legal Group Limited. In accordance with the accounting principles of Business Combinations, the prior year financial results reported herein contain the results of the former Navigator Resources Limited for the full reporting period and the results of AF Legal Pty Ltd from the point of acquisition only, since 31 May 2019. As the prior year results reflect the performance of an entity undertaking substantially different activities, they are not considered relevant to an assessment of comparative performance. Furthermore, directors note that the reported result for FY20 is not necessarily representative of the underlying trading performance due to a number of non-recurring or one-off items of expense and income. For a comprehensive explanation of trends in underlying performance based on an assessment by the Directors, you are encouraged to read the Investor Presentation which accompanies this report.

No dividends or returns to shareholders were made during the financial reporting period.

Status of Audit

The preliminary report is based on financial statements which are in the process of being audited.

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Consolidated	
		2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue	3	7,039,063	429,512
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(529,399)	(45,157)
Employee benefits expense		(3,325,296)	(236,204)
Administrative expenses	5	(923,360)	(552,529)
Other expenses	4	(942,786)	(754,799)
Share based payment expense		(368,731)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(624,880)	(21,745)
Impairment loss		-	(27,118)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		324,611	(1,208,040)
Income tax (expense)/benefit		(139,681)	4,251
Profit/(Loss) for the year		184,930	(1,203,789)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		184,930	(1,203,789)
Earnings per share for profit / (loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (cents)	6	0.31	(2.00)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (cents)	6	0.29	(2.00)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2020

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,554,743	1,050,404
Trade and other receivables	1,801,746	2,002,231
Other current assets	141,463	56,031
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,497,952	3,108,666
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Deferred tax assets	465,252	125,602
Right of use asset	726,751	-
Plant and equipment	68,490	38,427
Intangible assets	6,731,773	6,644,389
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS	7,992,266	6,808,418
TOTAL ASSETS	11,490,218	9,917,084
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	1,470,891	1,111,669
Current tax liabilities	454,686	370,814
Deferred consideration	273,645	600,000
Lease liability (not-interest bearing)	375,281	-
Borrowings	21,349	281,578
Provision for employee benefits	174,777	97,626
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,770,629	2,461,688
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred noncurrent tax liabilities	601,940	305,467
Lease liability (non-interest bearing)	395,215	-
Provision for employee benefits	38,422	19,579
TOTAL NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,035,577	325,046
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,806,206	2,786,733
NET ASSETS	7,684,012	7,130,350
EQUITY		
Issued capital	122,905,429	122,905,429
Reserves	368,731	-
Accumulated losses	(115,590,148)	(115,775,079)
TOTAL EQUITY	7,684,012	7,130,350

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Issued Capital \$	Share based payment reserve \$	Accumulated profit (loss) \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2018	115,267,665	-	(114,571,289)	696,376
Comprehensive income				
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	(1,203,789)	(1,203,789)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,203,789)	(1,203,789)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and other transfers				
Issue of shares	8,087,494	-	-	8,807,494
Share issue costs	(449,730)	-	-	(449,730)
Total transactions with owners and other transfers	7,637,764	-	-	7,637,764
Balance at 30 June 2019	122,905,429	-	(115,775,078)	7,130,351
Balance at 1 July 2019	122,905,429	-	(115,775,078)	7,130,351
Comprehensive income				
Share based payment for the period	-	368,731	-	368,731
Profit for the period	-	-	184,930	184,930
Total comprehensive income	-	368,731	184,930	553,661
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and other transfers				
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners and other transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	122,905,429	368,731	(115,590,148)	7,684,012

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	7,717,099	324,695
Payments to suppliers and employees	(5,965,468)	(1,456,092)
Interest received	478	5,318
Interest expense	(16,130)	-
Income tax paid	(98,986)	(144,815)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	1,636,994	(1,270,894)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(78,440)	-
Payments for business combinations	-	(3,161,818)
Payment of deferred consideration	(100,000)	(26,750)
Purchase of intangible assets	(329,520)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(507,960)	(3,188,568)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from share issues	-	5,912,494
Payment of share issue costs	-	(449,730)
Repayment of lease liabilities (non-interest bearing)	(364,465)	-
Payments from borrowings	(260,229)	(652,348)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(624,694)	4,810,416
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	504,339	350,954
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	1,050,404	699,450
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	1,554,743	1,050,404

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Significant Accounting Policies

AF Legal Group Limited (formerly Navigator Resources Limited) (the “Company”) is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (trading under the code “AFL”) and its controlled entity (the “Group”), incorporated in Australia and operating in Australia. The company’s ordinary shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Statement of Compliance

The preliminary financial report has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.3A, the disclosure requirements of ASX Appendix 4E, Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

The preliminary financial report comply with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The preliminary financial report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial report for AF Legal Group Limited (formerly Navigator Resources Limited) for the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the December 2019 half-year report and any public announcements made by AF Legal Group Limited and its controlled entity during the year ended 30 June 2020 in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules.

The preliminary financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 10 August 2020.

Basis of Preparation

The preliminary financial report has been prepared on an accruals and going concern basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the preliminary financial report are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Group’s annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2019, unless stated otherwise.

a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the entity controlled by AF Legal Group Limited at the end of the reporting period. Control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- powers over the investee that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee,
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Where the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has the power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee,
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements, and
- the group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the group from the date on which control is obtained by the group. Where controlled entities have entered or left the group during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the group.

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intragroup balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated in full.

Business Combinations

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method from the date that control is attained. The cost of the acquisition is measured by assessing the fair value of the aggregate consideration transferred at the acquisition date. The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss. Deferred consideration is a financial liability.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to business combinations, other than those associated with the issue of a financial instrument, are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

- i. the consideration transferred;
- ii. any non-controlling interest; and
- iii. the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest; over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired at acquisition date.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest forms the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investments in associates.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Acquired goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored, but being not larger than an operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

b) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

AASB 16 Leases was adopted during the period from 1 July 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition is replaced with a depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liabilities (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. However, EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) results improve as the operating expense is now replaced by interest expense and depreciation in profit or loss. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the interest portion is disclosed in operating activities and the principal portion of the lease payments are separately disclosed in financing activities.

Impact of adoption

AASB 16 was adopted using the modified retrospective approach and as such the comparatives have not been restated. Due to the approach adopted there has been no impact to opening retained earnings as at 1 July 2019.

The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 30 June 2019 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 30 June 2019) to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019:

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	\$
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 30 June 2019	828,285
Recognition exemptions:	
Leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months	(8,580)
Operating lease liabilities before discounting	819,705
Discount using incremental borrowing rate	(26,537)
Operating lease liabilities	793,168
Reasonably certain extension options	-
Total lease liabilities recognised under AASB 16 at 1 July 2019	793,168

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Group expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

i) Legal fees

This is comprised of revenue from the provision of legal fees in accordance with contracted arrangements. In family law matters, contracts with clients generally compare a single distinct performance obligation, being the provision of services in the pursuit of a successful claim, and the transaction price is allocated to this single performance obligation. Revenues from these activities are recognised over time being the term of the contracts, based on the level of effort incurred by the group in providing the services. No revenue is recognised above what is deemed as recoverable. Legal fees consist of billed (receivables) and unbilled (work in progress) revenue.

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

ii) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Interest revenue is derived from cash at bank.

d) Work In Progress

Work in progress represents costs incurred and profit recognised on client cases that are in progress and have not yet been invoiced at the end of the reporting date. The recoverability of these amounts is assessed by management and any amounts in excess of the net recoverable value are provided for. Historical experience and knowledge of the client cases has been used to determine the net realisable value of work in progress at balance date and also the classification between current and non-current.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

f) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment in accordance with the expected credit loss requirements of AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

g) Income Tax

The income tax expense/(income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income). Current income tax expense/(income) charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense/(income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

h) Intangibles Other Than Goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the profit and loss for the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

The amortisation rates used for each class of intangible asset other than goodwill, on a straight-line basis, is as follows:

- Intellectual Property – 5 years
- Website – 5 years

i) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy any vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on the applicable corporate bond rate with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to the employee benefits.

j) Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

k) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

l) 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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a new business are not included in the cost of acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

m) Segment Reporting

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. One business segment has been identified (family law) and operations are only located in one geographical segment being Australia.

2. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Judgements made by management in the application of the Group's accounting policies that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant note to the financial statements.

The following are the key judgements and assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the balance date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

a) Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

3. Revenue

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Legal fees	6,882,349	424,067
Interest income	157	5,318
Other income	156,557	127
	7,039,063	429,512

4. Other expenses

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Office costs	144,242	29,170
Legal and professional fees	459,661	524,352
Insurance	87,775	20,924
Interest	64,500	1,908
Other	72,588	26,411
Doubtful debts	114,020	152,034
	942,786	754,799

5. Administration expenses

	Consolidated	
	2020	2019
	\$	\$
ASX, registries and company secretarial fees	138,656	207,766
Accounting and tax fees	25,375	10,180
Audit fees	52,700	95,343
Directors fees	80,424	161,095
Marketing and advertising	379,726	35,347
Computer and software expenses	194,015	17,824
Premises expenses	52,464	24,974
	923,360	552,529

TO THE MEMBERS OF AF LEGAL GROUP LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITY

Notes to Appendix 4E

For the year ended 30 June 2020

6. Earnings per Share

	Consolidated	
	2020 cents	2019 cents
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share:		
From continuing operations	0.31	(2.00)
Total basic earnings/(loss) per share	0.31	(2.00)
From continuing operations	0.29	(2.00)
Total diluted earnings/(loss) per share	0.29	(2.00)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the owners of the Group	\$	\$
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations	184,930	(1,203,789)
Net Profit/(Loss) attributable to the owners of the Group	184,930	(1,203,789)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of:	No.	No.
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	60,097,008	60,097,008
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	64,147,008	60,097,008

7. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In the opinion of the Directors, there are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2020 and no contingent liabilities at the date of this financial report.

8. Interests in Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries listed below have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares which are held directly by the Group. The proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The subsidiary's principal place of business is also its country of incorporation.

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2020	2019
AF Legal Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

9. Events after the Reporting Period

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group to affect significantly the operations of the group, results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the group, in subsequent years.



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