AAI Limited and subsidiaries

ABN 48 005 297 807

Consolidated financial report

for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

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Directors' report

The directors present their report together with the financial report of AAI Limited (the **Company**) and of the **Group**, being the Company and its subsidiaries, for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Non-executive

Dr Zygmunt E Switkowski AO (Chairman)	Director since 2007, Chairman since 2011
William J Bartlett	Director since 2007
Audette E Exel AO	Director since 2012
Sally Herman	Appointed 22 October 2015
Ewoud J Kulk	Director since 2003
Christine F McLoughlin	Director since 2015
Dr Douglas F McTaggart	Director since 2012
Geoffrey T Ricketts CNZM	Director since 2003

Executive

Michael A Cameron (CEO and Managing Director)	Director since 2012 (Non-executive director from 2012 to 30 September 2015)
Patrick J R Snowball	Director since 2009, resigned 30 September 2015

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year were the underwriting of general insurance and managing statutory insurance funds for external clients. The Group distributes products directly and through intermediated channels, including market leading brands AAMI, GIO, Suncorp and Vero, as well as niche brands Apia, Bingle, CIL, Insure My Ride, Just Car Insurance, MTA Insurance, Resilium, Shannons and Terri Scheer.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the financial year.

Dividends

During the financial year, the Company paid dividends on ordinary shares totalling $493.3 million (2015: $950.2 million) and on capital notes totalling $21.1 million (2015: $21.9 million).

Since the end of the financial year, the directors have declared a dividend on ordinary shares in respect of the 2016 financial year of an amount up to $93.0 million to be paid on or before 20 September 2016.

Further details of dividends paid are set out on note 3 to the financial statements.

Operating and financial review

Consolidated profit for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 was $468.7 million (2015: $604.2 million).

The consolidated insurance trading result was $617.8 million for the year to 30 June 2016 (2015: $714.7 million). This provided an insurance trading ratio for the current year of 9.0% (2015: 10.4%).

Net premium revenue remained steady for the financial year at $6,893.2 million (2015: $6,895.8 million).

Net incurred claims increased by $6.0 million to $5,101.4 million (2015: $5,095.4 million). Lower natural hazard costs were offset by higher working claims in home and motor insurance and a reduction in reinsurance and recoveries income.

Total operating underwriting expense were $1,513.4 million (2015: $1,556.1 million), decreasing 2.7%, predominately due to continued focus on recalibrating costs and continued focus on expense management.

Investment income on insurance funds was $235.4 million (2015: $373.4 million), with losses from widening credit spreads and the relative underperformance of inflation-linked bonds, partially offset by mark-to-market gains from a reduction in risk free rates. Investment income on shareholders' funds of $93.2 million was also impacted by the widening of credit spread yields and lower than expected returns from equities.

Significant changes in state of affairs

The Company entered into a Scheme of Arrangement (under Division 3A of Part III of the Insurance Act) to transfer the insurance assets and liabilities of MTA Insurance Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary) to the Company at carrying value as at 1 July 2015.

On 16 February 2016, the Suncorp Group announced the implementation of a revised operating model and organisational structure for its Australian and New Zealand operations. Up until 30 June 2016 the accounting and financial performance continued to be reported on the basis of the existing structure. Reporting under the new operating model will commence from 1 July 2016.

In the opinion of the directors, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group that occurred during the financial year.

Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any other 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, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely developments

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this report, at the date of signing, the directors make no further comment on any likely developments in the Group's operations in future financial years or the expected results of these operations.

Environmental regulation

The Group's operations are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under any law of the Commonwealth of Australia or any of its states or territories.

The Group has not incurred any liability (including rectification costs) under any environmental legislation.

Indemnification and insurance of officers

Indemnification

Under the Constitution of the ultimate parent entity, Suncorp Group Limited, each person who is or has been a director or officer of the Company is indemnified. The indemnity relates to all liabilities to another party (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise in connection with the performance of their duties to the Company, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The Constitution stipulates that Suncorp Group Limited will meet the full amount of such liabilities, including costs and expenses incurred in successfully defending civil or criminal proceedings or in connection with an application, in relation to such proceedings, in which relief is granted under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Insurance premiums

During the financial year ended 30 June 2016, Suncorp Group Limited paid insurance premiums in respect of a Directors' and Officers' Liability insurance contract. The contract insures each person who is or has been a director or officer (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*) of the Company against certain liabilities arising in the course of their duties to the Company. The directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of premium paid in respect of the insurance contract as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 5 and forms part of the directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Rounding of amounts

As the Group is of a kind referred to in *Australian Securities and Investment Commission Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* dated 24 March 2016, all financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest one hundred thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

Directors' report

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Dr Zygmunt E Switkowski AO
Chairman

Michael A Cameron
CEO and Managing Director

25 August 2016

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*

To: the directors of AAI Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 there have been:

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

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

KPMG

KPMG

Paul Ruiz
Partner

Sydney
25 August 2016

Statements of comprehensive income

for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated		Company	
		2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Premium revenue		**7,697.4**	7,691.1	**7,697.4**	7,659.6
Outwards reinsurance premium expense	14	**(804.2)**	(795.3)	**(804.2)**	(795.3)
Net premium revenue		**6,893.2**	6,895.8	**6,893.2**	6,864.3
Claims expense		**(6,184.1)**	(6,505.6)	**(6,184.1)**	(6,503.0)
Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	13	**1,082.7**	1,410.2	**1,082.7**	1,410.1
Net incurred claims	6.1	**(5,101.4)**	(5,095.4)	**(5,101.4)**	(5,092.9)
Acquisition costs	14	**(1,004.8)**	(986.0)	**(1,004.8)**	(963.8)
Other underwriting expenses	7	**(508.6)**	(570.1)	**(508.6)**	(569.4)
Underwriting expenses		**(1,513.4)**	(1,556.1)	**(1,513.4)**	(1,533.2)
Other insurance income		**104.0**	97.0	**104.0**	97.0
Underwriting result		**382.4**	341.3	**382.4**	335.2
Investment income on insurance funds	5.1	**235.4**	373.4	**235.4**	373.4
Insurance trading result		**617.8**	714.7	**617.8**	708.6
Investment income on shareholders funds	5.1	**93.2**	151.1	**110.4**	156.0
Investment expense on shareholders funds		**(12.4)**	(16.0)	**(12.4)**	(15.7)
Other income	5.2	**102.3**	100.6	**95.5**	92.0
Other expenses	8	**(143.2)**	(97.6)	**(147.2)**	(97.5)
Profit before tax		**657.7**	852.8	**664.1**	843.4
Income tax expense	9.1	**(189.0)**	(248.6)	**(187.9)**	(245.7)
Profit for the financial year		**468.7**	604.2	**476.2**	597.7
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedge		**2.4**	(0.5)	**2.4**	(0.5)
Income tax (expense) benefit		**(0.7)**	0.4	**(0.7)**	0.4
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation		**(0.5)**	0.3	**-**	-
		1.2	0.2	**1.7**	(0.1)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		**-**	1.8	**-**	1.3
Income tax expense		**-**	(0.5)	**-**	(0.5)
		-	1.3	**-**	0.8
Total other comprehensive income		**1.2**	1.5	**1.7**	0.7
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**469.9**	605.7	**477.9**	598.4

The statements of comprehensive income are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of financial position

as at 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		$m	$m	$m	$m
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		**333.9**	140.4	**317.7**	105.7
Receivables	10	**2,856.6**	2,752.4	**2,849.6**	2,723.7
Investment securities	11	**11,692.1**	11,467.9	**11,692.1**	11,400.5
Derivatives	12	**27.6**	23.7	**27.6**	23.7
Reinsurance and other recoveries	13	**1,256.4**	1,556.9	**1,256.4**	1,556.8
Deferred insurance assets	14	**1,335.6**	1,243.4	**1,335.6**	1,218.3
Deferred tax assets	9.2	**55.0**	-	**45.0**	-
Goodwill and other intangible assets	15	**40.9**	84.6	**40.9**	22.0
Investments in subsidiaries		**-**	-	**32.7**	120.7
Other assets	16	**88.9**	137.1	**71.8**	115.6
Total assets		**17,687.0**	17,406.4	**17,669.4**	17,287.0
Liabilities					
Payables and other liabilities	17	**1,548.8**	1,224.3	**1,838.6**	1,503.4
Derivatives	12	**177.4**	153.6	**177.4**	153.6
Employee benefits liabilities	18	**70.7**	67.6	**36.3**	34.0
Unearned premium liabilities	19.1	**4,238.9**	4,124.2	**4,238.9**	4,056.3
Outstanding claims liabilities	20	**8,632.4**	8,750.7	**8,632.4**	8,748.7
Deferred tax liabilities	9.2	**-**	5.6	**-**	14.0
Subordinated notes	21	**552.3**	571.7	**321.7**	299.5
Total liabilities		**15,220.5**	14,897.7	**15,245.3**	14,809.5
Net assets		**2,466.5**	2,508.7	**2,424.1**	2,477.5
Equity					
Share capital	22	**955.0**	952.7	**951.9**	951.0
Capital notes	23	**510.0**	510.0	**510.0**	510.0
Reserves		**(1.0)**	(2.2)	**(0.8)**	(2.5)
Retained profits		**1,002.5**	1,048.2	**963.0**	1,019.0
Total equity		**2,466.5**	2,508.7	**2,424.1**	2,477.5

The statements of financial position are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of changes in equity
for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $m	Consolidated 2015 $m	Company 2016 $m	Company 2015 $m
Share capital					
Issued capital					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**949.4**	949.4	**949.4**	949.4
Balance at the end of the financial year		**949.4**	949.4	**949.4**	949.4
Share-based payments					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**3.3**	0.8	**1.6**	0.6
Equity-settled share-based payments		**2.3**	2.5	**0.9**	1.0
Balance at the end of the financial year		**5.6**	3.3	**2.5**	1.6
Total share capital at the end of the financial year	22	**955.0**	952.7	**951.9**	951.0
Capital notes					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**510.0**	510.0	**510.0**	510.0
Balance at the end of the financial year	23	**510.0**	510.0	**510.0**	510.0
Reserves					
Hedging reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**(2.5)**	(2.4)	**(2.5)**	(2.4)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedge		**1.7**	(0.1)	**1.7**	(0.1)
Balance at the end of the financial year		**(0.8)**	(2.5)	**(0.8)**	(2.5)
Foreign currency translation reserve					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**0.3**	-	**-**	-
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation		**(0.5)**	0.3	**-**	-
Balance at the end of the financial year		**(0.2)**	0.3	**-**	-
Total reserves at the end of the financial year		**(1.0)**	(2.2)	**(0.8)**	(2.5)
Retained profits					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		**1,048.2**	1,414.8	**1,019.0**	1,392.6
Profit for the financial year		**468.7**	604.2	**476.2**	597.7
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		**-**	1.3	**-**	0.8
Dividends paid	3	**(514.4)**	(972.1)	**(514.4)**	(972.1)
Other movements		**-**	-	**(17.8)**	-
Balance at the end of the financial year		**1,002.5**	1,048.2	**963.0**	1,019.0
Total equity at the end of the financial year		**2,466.5**	2,508.7	**2,424.1**	2,477.5
Profit for the financial year		**468.7**	604.2	**476.2**	597.7
Movements in reserves		**1.2**	0.2	**1.7**	(0.1)
Actuarial gains on defined benefit plans		**-**	1.3	**-**	0.8
Total other comprehensive income		**1.2**	1.5	**1.7**	0.7
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**469.9**	605.7	**477.9**	598.4

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of cash flows

for the financial year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Consolidated		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash flows from operating activities					
Premiums received		**9,216.0**	9,158.8	**9,215.0**	9,134.9
Claims paid		**(6,932.6)**	(6,510.6)	**(6,930.4)**	(6,507.6)
Interest received		**416.6**	441.2	**416.6**	440.4
Finance costs paid		**(22.8)**	(26.1)	**(22.8)**	(26.1)
Reinsurance and other recoveries received		**1,582.0**	1,072.0	**1,655.3**	1,072.0
Outwards reinsurance premiums paid		**(886.2)**	(879.0)	**(878.7)**	(878.0)
Acquisition costs paid		**(1,133.9)**	(1,212.3)	**(1,150.7)**	(1,187.4)
Underwriting and other operating expenses paid		**(1,185.9)**	(1,435.3)	**(1,199.8)**	(1,394.0)
Other revenue received		**262.1**	279.9	**257.7**	278.3
Income tax paid		**(324.9)**	(427.2)	**(327.4)**	(427.2)
Dividends received from subsidiaries		**-**	-	**-**	9.5
Net cash from operating activities	25	**990.4**	461.4	**1,034.8**	514.8
Cash flows from investing activities					
Net proceeds from the sale and purchase of investment securities		**(393.8)**	689.8	**(419.7)**	660.8
Acquisition of intangible assets		**(21.0)**	-	**(21.0)**	-
Acquisition of subsidiary		**-**	(49.3)	**-**	(54.2)
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		**(414.8)**	640.5	**(440.7)**	606.6
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of subordinated notes		**225.0**	-	**225.0**	-
Payments on call of subordinated notes		**(198.7)**	(183.0)	**(198.7)**	(183.0)
Net proceeds (payments) on intercompany loans with related parties		**79.5**	(55.4)	**79.5**	(55.4)
Proceeds from other financing activities		**26.5**	27.2	**26.5**	27.2
Dividends paid	3	**(514.4)**	(972.1)	**(514.4)**	(972.1)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(382.1)**	(1,183.3)	**(382.1)**	(1,183.3)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**193.5**	(81.4)	**212.0**	(61.9)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**140.4**	221.8	**105.7**	167.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		**333.9**	140.4	**317.7**	105.7

The statements of cash flows are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Reporting entity

AAI Limited (the **Company**) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office is at Level 28, 266 George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000.

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (the **Group**) and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 August 2016.

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the year were the underwriting of general insurance and managing statutory insurance funds for external clients.

The Company's parent entity is Suncorp Insurance Holdings Limited, with Suncorp Group Limited (**SGL**) being the ultimate parent entity. Suncorp Group is defined to be SGL and its subsidiaries.

2. Basis of preparation

The Company and the Group are for-profit entities and their consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless the application of fair value measurements is required by the relevant accounting standards.

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

As the Company is of a kind referred to in *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191* dated 24 March 2016, all financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest one hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The statements of financial position are prepared in a liquidity format. Amounts expected to be recovered or settled no more than twelve months after the reporting period, are classified as 'current' otherwise they are classified as 'non-current'.

Significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out in note 34.

Where necessary, comparatives have been restated to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (**AASB**) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported in the financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Where revisions are made to accounting estimates, any financial impact is recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Significant estimates, judgments and assumptions are discussed in the following notes:

- Derivative financial instruments (refer note 12)
- Liability adequacy test (refer note 19.2)
- Outstanding claims liabilities and assets arising from reinsurance contracts (refer note 20.3)
- Financial instruments (refer note 26)
- Insurance managed funds income (refer note 34.4 (e))

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

3. Dividends

Consolidated and Company	2016		2015	
	¢ per share / note	$m	¢ per share / note	$m
Dividend payments on ordinary shares				
September 2015 (2015: September 2014)	**191.2**	**327.5**	293.2	501.9
March 2016 (2015: March 2015)	**96.8**	**165.8**	145.0	248.3
October 2014	**-**	**-**	116.8	200.0
Total dividends paid on ordinary shares	**288.0**	**493.3**	555.0	950.2
Dividend payments on capital notes				
Capital notes - issued on 11 February 2014				
September quarter	**120.1**	**1.3**	129.6	1.4
December quarter	**119.1**	**1.3**	127.2	1.4
March quarter	**122.2**	**1.3**	127.7	1.4
June quarter	**123.0**	**1.4**	122.9	1.4
	484.4	**5.3**	507.4	5.6
Capital notes - issued on 27 June 2014				
September quarter	**98.0**	**3.9**	96.1	3.8
December quarter	**97.3**	**3.9**	105.4	4.2
March quarter	**100.4**	**4.0**	106.2	4.3
June quarter	**101.0**	**4.0**	100.8	4.0
	396.7	**15.8**	408.5	16.3
Total dividends paid on capital notes	**881.1**	**21.1**	915.9	21.9
Total dividends paid		**514.4**		972.1
Dividends not recognised in the statements of financial position				
Dividends determined since reporting date				
September 2016 (2015: September 2015) dividend on ordinary shares of an amount up to:	**54.3**	**93.0**	191.2	327.5

The capital notes are unsecured and pay periodic, non-cumulative dividends to the holder, based on a set formula. Such dividends are at the discretion of the directors. Refer to note 23 for further information.

4. Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified based on separate financial information which is regularly reviewed by the Suncorp Group Chief Executive Officer and his immediate executive team, representing the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (**CODM**), in assessing performance and determining the allocation of resources. The Group's operating segments are determined based on their business activities as described in note 4.1 below.

On 16 February 2016 the Suncorp Group announced the implementation of a revised operating model and organisational structure for its Australian and New Zealand operations. Up until 30 June 2016 the accounting and financial performance continued to be reported on the basis of the existing structure. Reporting under the new operating model will commence from 1 July 2016.

4.1 Operating segments

The Group comprises the following operating segments:

Segment	Products and services
Personal insurance	Provision of personal insurance products to customers in Australia including home and contents insurance, motor insurance, boat insurance and travel insurance.
Commercial insurance	Provision of commercial insurance products to customers in Australia including commercial motor insurance, commercial property insurance, marine insurance, industrial special risks insurance, public liability and professional indemnity insurance, workers' compensation insurance, compulsory third party insurance, loan protection insurance and equity and cash benefit insurance.

While profit or loss information is reviewed by the CODM at an operating segment level, assets and liabilities information are reviewed by the CODM at an aggregated General Insurance business area level.

Segment results presented below are measured on a consistent basis to how they are reported to the CODM:

- Revenues and expenses occurring between segments are subject to contractual agreements between the legal entities comprising each segment.
- Inter-segment transactions, which are eliminated on consolidation, are reported on a gross basis. An exception exists for operating expenses incurred by one segment on behalf of another, which are recharged on a cost-recovery basis, and are presented on a net basis (post allocation basis).

Consolidated	Personal		Commercial		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Revenue from external customers	**5,490.8**	5,913.3	**3,660.6**	3,802.4	**9,151.4**	9,715.7
Total segment revenue	**5,490.8**	5,913.3	**3,660.6**	3,802.4	**9,151.4**	9,715.7
Segment profit before tax	**296.2**	337.5	**419.2**	576.0	**715.4**	913.5
Segment tax expense	**(81.8)**	(97.4)	**(115.7)**	(168.9)	**(197.5)**	(266.3)
Segment profit after tax	**214.4**	240.1	**303.5**	407.1	**517.9**	647.2
Other segment disclosures						
Interest income	**186.2**	207.1	**201.7**	224.3	**387.9**	431.4
Interest expense	**(16.0)**	(14.6)	**(8.8)**	(10.9)	**(24.8)**	(25.5)
Amortisation and depreciation expense	**(4.5)**	(5.5)	**(4.5)**	(5.9)	**(9.0)**	(11.4)
Goodwill	**16.2**	35.3	**5.8**	41.6	**22.0**	76.9

4.2 Reconciliation of segment profit before tax

Consolidated	2016	2015
	$m	$m
Segment profit before tax	**715.4**	913.5
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	**3.4**	8.3
Other corporate expenses	**(61.1)**	(69.0)
Profit before tax	**657.7**	852.8

4.3 Reconciliation of segment revenue

Consolidated	2016	2015
	$m	$m
Segment revenue	**9,151.4**	9,715.7
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	**3.4**	8.3
Levies and other corporate adjustments	**160.2**	99.4
Total revenue	**9,315.0**	9,823.4

4.4 Geographical segments

Whilst some business activities take place in New Zealand, the Group operates predominately in one geographical segment being Australia. There are no significant assets located in foreign countries.

4.5 Major customers

The Group is not reliant on any external customers for 10% or more of the Group's revenue.

5. Revenue

5.1 Investment income

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Interest income on:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**382.8**	427.3	**382.8**	426.6
Financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss	**5.1**	4.1	**5.1**	4.0
Dividend income from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**17.8**	9.5
Net (losses) gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(118.5)**	2.5	**(119.1)**	-
Trust distribution income	**59.2**	90.6	**59.2**	89.3
Total investment income	**328.6**	524.5	**345.8**	529.4
Investment income on insurance funds	**235.4**	373.4	**235.4**	373.4
Investment income on shareholders funds	**93.2**	151.1	**110.4**	156.0
Total investment income	**328.6**	524.5	**345.8**	529.4

5.2 Other income

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Insurance managed funds income	**94.5**	91.2	**94.5**	91.2
Share of profit of equity accounted investees	**3.4**	8.3	**1.0**	-
Other income	**4.4**	1.1	**-**	0.8
Total other income	**102.3**	100.6	**95.5**	92.0

6. Incurred claims

6.1 Net incurred claims

Current year claims relate to risks borne in the current financial year. Prior year claims relate to a reassessment of the risks borne in all previous financial years.

Consolidated	2016			2015		
	Current year $m	Prior year $m	Total $m	Current year $m	Prior year $m	Total $m
Direct business						
Gross claims incurred and related expenses						
Undiscounted	**6,911.5**	**(889.8)**	**6,021.7**	7,427.6	(1,090.2)	6,337.4
Discount and discount movement	**(125.8)**	**290.8**	**165.0**	(167.7)	324.9	157.2
Gross claims incurred discounted	**6,785.7**	**(599.0)**	**6,186.7**	7,259.9	(765.3)	6,494.6
Reinsurance and other recoveries						
Undiscounted	**(1,273.4)**	**227.4**	**(1,046.0)**	(1,707.1)	303.3	(1,403.8)
Discount and discount movement	**19.7**	**(54.1)**	**(34.4)**	32.4	(38.7)	(6.3)
Reinsurance and other recoveries discounted	**(1,253.7)**	**173.3**	**(1,080.4)**	(1,674.7)	264.6	(1,410.1)
Net incurred claims - direct business	**5,532.0**	**(425.7)**	**5,106.3**	5,585.2	(500.7)	5,084.5
Inwards reinsurance						
Gross claims incurred and related expenses						
Undiscounted	**5.6**	**(10.8)**	**(5.2)**	10.3	0.7	11.0
Discount and discount movement	**-**	**2.6**	**2.6**	(0.3)	0.3	-
Gross claims incurred discounted	**5.6**	**(8.2)**	**(2.6)**	10.0	1.0	11.0
Reinsurance and other recoveries						
Undiscounted	**(0.1)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.3)**	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Reinsurance and other recoveries discounted	**(0.1)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.3)**	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net incurred claims - inwards reinsurance	**5.5**	**(10.4)**	**(4.9)**	10.0	0.9	10.9
Total net incurred claims	**5,537.5**	**(436.1)**	**5,101.4**	5,595.2	(499.8)	5,095.4

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

6.1 Net incurred claims (continued)

Company	2016			2015		
	Current year $m	Prior year $m	Total $m	Current year $m	Prior year $m	Total $m
Direct business						
Gross claims incurred and related expenses						
Undiscounted	**6,911.5**	**(889.8)**	**6,021.7**	7,425.5	(1,090.7)	6,334.8
Discount and discount movement	**(125.8)**	**290.8**	**165.0**	(167.7)	324.9	157.2
Gross claims incurred discounted	**6,785.7**	**(599.0)**	**6,186.7**	7,257.8	(765.8)	6,492.0
Reinsurance and other recoveries						
Undiscounted	**(1,273.4)**	**227.4**	**(1,046.0)**	(1,707.1)	303.4	(1,403.7)
Discount and discount movement	**19.7**	**(54.1)**	**(34.4)**	32.4	(38.7)	(6.3)
Reinsurance and other recoveries discounted	**(1,253.7)**	**173.3**	**(1,080.4)**	(1,674.7)	264.7	(1,410.0)
Net incurred claims - direct business	**5,532.0**	**(425.7)**	**5,106.3**	5,583.1	(501.1)	5,082.0
Inwards reinsurance						
Gross claims incurred and related expenses						
Undiscounted	**5.6**	**(10.8)**	**(5.2)**	10.3	0.7	11.0
Discount and discount movement	**-**	**2.6**	**2.6**	(0.3)	0.3	-
Gross claims incurred discounted	**5.6**	**(8.2)**	**(2.6)**	10.0	1.0	11.0
Reinsurance and other recoveries						
Undiscounted	**(0.1)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.3)**	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Reinsurance and other recoveries discounted	**(0.1)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.3)**	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net incurred claims - inwards reinsurance	**5.5**	**(10.4)**	**(4.9)**	10.0	0.9	10.9
Total net incurred claims	**5,537.5**	**(436.1)**	**5,101.4**	5,593.1	(500.2)	5,092.9

The $436.1 million decrease in the prior year net provisions for the Group and Company is primarily due to valuation releases arising from favourable claim experience. The sensitivity of net profit to changes in claims assumptions, experience and risk margins is set out in note 20.5.

7. Other underwriting expenses

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Staff expenses				
Wages, salaries, share-based payments and other staff costs	**213.7**	248.1	**213.7**	247.7
Total staff expenses	**213.7**	248.1	**213.7**	247.7
Occupancy expenses				
Operating lease rentals	**1.5**	2.8	**1.5**	2.8
Other occupancy expenses	**19.2**	23.0	**19.2**	23.0
Total occupancy expenses	**20.7**	25.8	**20.7**	25.8
Other expenses				
Technology and communications	**27.4**	29.4	**27.4**	29.4
Levies and other charges	**152.4**	143.5	**152.4**	143.5
Advertising and promotion expenses	**33.5**	46.8	**33.5**	46.7
Other	**60.9**	76.5	**60.9**	76.3
Total other expenses	**274.2**	296.2	**274.2**	295.9
Total other underwriting expenses	**508.6**	570.1	**508.6**	569.4

8. Other expenses

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Insurance managed funds expenses	**78.2**	69.6	**78.2**	69.6
Interest expense relating to financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	**22.8**	26.1	**22.8**	26.1
Other	**42.2**	1.9	**46.2**	1.8
Total other expenses	**143.2**	97.6	**147.2**	97.5

9. Income tax

9.1 Income tax expense

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Reconciliation of prima facie to actual income tax expense:				
Profit before tax	**657.7**	852.8	**664.1**	843.4
Prima facie domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2015: 30%)	**197.3**	255.8	**199.2**	253.0
Tax effect of amounts not deductible (assessable) in calculating taxable income:				
Non-deductible expenses	**0.5**	1.3	**2.2**	1.1
Dividend adjustments	**2.5**	1.5	**(4.5)**	0.9
Tax exempt revenues	**(0.9)**	-	**-**	-
Current year rebates and credits	**(5.1)**	(5.5)	**(3.6)**	(3.7)
Prior year under (over) provision	**0.6**	-	**0.6**	(2.8)
Other	**(5.9)**	(4.5)	**(6.0)**	(2.8)
Income tax expense on pre-tax profit	**189.0**	248.6	**187.9**	245.7
Effective tax rate	**28.7%**	29.2%	**28.3%**	29.1%
Income tax expense recognised in profit consists of:				
Current tax expense				
Current year movement	**261.5**	259.4	**259.1**	256.2
Current year rebates and credits	**(5.1)**	(5.5)	**(3.2)**	(3.7)
Adjustments for prior financial years	**(8.3)**	(9.6)	**(8.3)**	(9.7)
Total current tax expense	**248.1**	244.3	**247.6**	242.8
Deferred tax expense				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(68.0)**	4.3	**(68.4)**	2.9
Adjustments for prior financial years	**8.9**	-	**8.7**	-
Total deferred tax expense	**(59.1)**	4.3	**(59.7)**	2.9
Total income tax expense	**189.0**	248.6	**187.9**	245.7

9.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Consolidated	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Investment securities	**-**	-	**54.8**	103.9	**(54.8)**	(103.9)
Intangible assets	**-**	-	**5.7**	-	**(5.7)**	-
Employee benefits liabilities	**19.2**	20.4	**-**	-	**19.2**	20.4
Outstanding claims liabilities	**81.1**	77.8	**-**	-	**81.1**	77.8
Other items	**15.2**	8.6	**-**	8.5	**15.2**	0.1
Tax assets and liabilities	**115.5**	106.8	**60.5**	112.4	**55.0**	(5.6)
Set-off of tax	**(60.5)**	(106.8)	**(60.5)**	(106.8)	**-**	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**55.0**	-	**-**	5.6	**55.0**	(5.6)

Consolidated	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**106.8**	118.1	**112.4**	116.6
Movement recognised in profit or loss	**8.7**	(11.4)	**(50.4)**	(7.1)
Transfer assets/liabilities Group Companies	**-**	-	**(2.2)**	-
Movement recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	(0.1)	**0.7**	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	**-**	0.2	**-**	2.9
Balance at the end of the financial year	**115.5**	106.8	**60.5**	112.4

9.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Company	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Investment securities	**-**	-	**54.4**	103.7	**(54.4)**	(103.7)
Intangible assets	**-**	-	**5.7**	-	**(5.7)**	-
Employee benefits liabilities	**9.8**	10.2	**-**	-	**9.8**	10.2
Outstanding claims liabilities	**81.1**	77.5	**-**	-	**81.1**	77.5
Other items	**14.2**	8.3	**-**	6.3	**14.2**	2.0
Tax assets and liabilities	**105.1**	96.0	**60.1**	110.0	**45.0**	(14.0)
Set-off of tax	**(60.1)**	(96.0)	**(60.1)**	(96.0)	**-**	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**45.0**	-	**-**	14.0	**45.0**	(14.0)

Company	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**96.0**	105.0	**110.0**	116.0
Movement recognised in profit or loss	**9.1**	(8.9)	**(50.6)**	(6.0)
Movement recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	(0.1)	**0.7**	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**105.1**	96.0	**60.1**	110.0

There are no unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities for the Group or the company.

10. Receivables

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Premiums outstanding	**2,101.4**	2,060.8	**2,101.4**	2,059.9
Provision for impairment on premiums outstanding	**(5.8)**	(5.2)	**(5.8)**	(5.2)
Amounts due from related parties	**343.5**	232.2	**338.7**	205.8
Amounts due from reinsurers	**93.9**	149.3	**93.9**	149.3
Insurance managed funds receivable	**10.5**	33.3	**10.5**	33.2
Recoveries on claims paid	**202.8**	154.0	**202.8**	154.0
Other receivables	**110.3**	128.0	**108.1**	126.7
Total receivables	**2,856.6**	2,752.4	**2,849.6**	2,723.7
Current	**2,621.5**	2,526.5	**2,614.5**	2,533.8
Non-current	**235.1**	225.9	**235.1**	189.9
Total receivables	**2,856.6**	2,752.4	**2,849.6**	2,723.7

11. Investment securities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Interest-bearing securities				
Debentures and corporate bonds	**7,043.8**	6,532.0	**7,043.8**	6,532.0
Government and semi-government securities	**3,015.9**	3,674.7	**3,015.9**	3,674.7
Other interest-bearing securities	**204.7**	53.7	**204.7**	53.7
Total interest-bearing securities	**10,264.4**	10,260.4	**10,264.4**	10,260.4
Unit trusts	**1,427.7**	1,207.5	**1,427.7**	1,140.1
Total investment securities – current	**11,692.1**	11,467.9	**11,692.1**	11,400.5

12. Derivative financial instruments

Consolidated and Company	2016			2015		
	Notional value $m	Fair value Asset $m	Fair value Liability $m	Notional value $m	Fair value Asset $m	Fair value Liability $m
Interest rate-related contracts						
Interest rate swaps	**1,871.5**	**19.8**	**83.7**	1,993.0	21.6	107.2
Interest rate futures	**2,150.2**	**3.6**	**8.4**	978.7	-	1.9
Swaptions	**230.0**	**0.5**	**0.2**	-	-	-
	4,251.7	**23.9**	**92.3**	2,971.7	21.6	109.1
Exchange rate-related contracts						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**388.3**	**3.0**	**8.4**	261.1	0.8	0.8
Cross currency swaps	**337.8**	**-**	**75.9**	354.2	-	43.0
	726.1	**3.0**	**84.3**	615.3	0.8	43.8
Credit contracts						
Credit default swaps	**132.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	-	-	-
Equity contracts						
Equity futures	**-**	**-**	**-**	192.5	1.3	0.7
Total derivative exposures – current	**5,110.7**	**27.6**	**177.4**	3,779.5	23.7	153.6

Derivatives are used in investments as well as hedging of fluctuations in interest rate and foreign exchange rates. To prevent derivatives being used as a source of gearing, all derivatives have to be wholly or partly cash covered depending on the type of risk undertaken. The investment mandates specifically prohibit the use of derivatives for leveraged trading. 'Leverage' here is defined as creating a portfolio which would have sensitivity to an underlying economic or financial variable which is greater than could be achieved using only physical securities.

Hedging of fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates

Interest rate swaps designated as hedges are classified as either cash flow hedges or fair value hedges and are measured at fair value in the statements of financial position.

At reporting date, the Group has interest rate swaps designated as hedges and classified as fair value hedges of fixed rate subordinated note issues. All other interest rate derivatives are accounted for as fair value through profit or loss.

Hedge accounting has been adopted by the Group for the interest rate swaps hedging the fair value translation risk arising on fixed rate subordinated note issues. All cross currency interest rate swaps entered into by the Group are designated as hedges using the split approach. Under this approach, the benchmark rate component of the swap is accounted for as a fair value hedge and the margin component as a cash flow hedge.

The following table details the derivatives used in the hedging of fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Consolidated and Company	Split approach 2016 $m	Split approach 2015 $m
Hedging of fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates		
Notional value of cross currency swaps designated as hedges	**291.0**	291.0
Notional value of interest rate swaps designated as hedges	**98.1**	98.1
Fair value:		
net payable on cross currency swaps	**(61.5)**	(22.0)
net receivable on interest rate swaps	**1.8**	5.4
	(59.7)	(16.6)

13. Reinsurance and other recoveries

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Expected future reinsurance and other recoveries receivables undiscounted	**1,331.1**	1,665.9	**1,331.1**	1,665.8
Discount to present value	**(74.7)**	(109.0)	**(74.7)**	(109.0)
Total reinsurance and other recoveries	**1,256.4**	1,556.9	**1,256.4**	1,556.8
Current	**454.2**	712.1	**454.2**	712.0
Non-current	**802.2**	844.8	**802.2**	844.8
Total reinsurance and other recoveries	**1,256.4**	1,556.9	**1,256.4**	1,556.8
Reconciliation of movements in reinsurance and other recoveries				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**1,556.9**	1,376.1	**1,556.8**	1,376.1
Reinsurance and other recoveries revenue	**1,082.7**	1,410.2	**1,082.7**	1,410.1
Reinsurance and other recoveries received	**(1,383.2)**	(1,229.4)	**(1,383.1)**	(1,229.4)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**1,256.4**	1,556.9	**1,256.4**	1,556.8

14. Deferred insurance assets

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Deferred insurance assets	**1,335.6**	1,243.4	**1,335.6**	1,218.3
Reconciliation of movements in deferred acquisition costs				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**552.0**	505.9	**526.9**	505.9
Acquisition costs deferred	**1,011.2**	1,009.1	**1,036.3**	984.8
Amortisation charged to profit or loss	**(1,004.8)**	(986.0)	**(1,004.8)**	(963.8)
Acquired from business combinations during the financial year	**-**	23.0	**-**	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**558.4**	552.0	**558.4**	526.9
Current	**543.7**	538.3	**543.7**	526.9
Non-current	**14.7**	13.7	**14.7**	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**558.4**	552.0	**558.4**	526.9
Reconciliation of movements in deferred reinsurance assets				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**620.3**	610.0	**620.3**	610.0
Reinsurance premiums paid during the year	**879.0**	805.6	**879.0**	805.6
Reinsurance premiums charged to profit or loss	**(804.2)**	(795.3)	**(804.2)**	(795.3)
Balance at the end of the financial year – current	**695.1**	620.3	**695.1**	620.3
Reconciliation of movements in other deferred expenses				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**71.1**	70.0	**71.1**	70.0
Other expenses deferred	**163.5**	144.6	**163.5**	144.6
Amortisation charged to profit or loss	**(152.5)**	(143.5)	**(152.5)**	(143.5)
Balance at the end of the financial year – current	**82.1**	71.1	**82.1**	71.1

15. Goodwill and other intangible assets

Consolidated	Goodwill $m	Customer contracts & other relationships $m	Software $m	Total $m
2016				
Gross carrying amount	**27.5**	**21.0**	**-**	**48.5**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	**(5.5)**	**(2.1)**	**-**	**(7.6)**
Balance at the end of the financial year – non-current	**22.0**	**18.9**	**-**	**40.9**
Movements in intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**76.9**	**7.7**	**-**	**84.6**
Acquisitions	**-**	**21.0**	**-**	**21.0**
Transfers	**(54.9)**	**(7.7)**	**-**	**(62.6)**
Amortisation	**-**	**(2.1)**	**-**	**(2.1)**
Balance at the end of the financial year	**22.0**	**18.9**	**-**	**40.9**
2015				
Gross carrying amount	82.6	8.6	-	91.2
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(5.7)	(0.9)	-	(6.6)
Balance at the end of the financial year – non-current	76.9	7.7	-	84.6
Movements in intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	54.8	-	-	54.8
Acquired from business combinations	22.1	8.6	2.1	32.8
Disposal	-	-	(1.7)	(1.7)
Amortisation	-	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.3)
Balance at the end of the financial year	76.9	7.7	-	84.6

Company	Goodwill $m	Customer contracts & other relationships $m	Software $m	Total $m
2016				
Gross carrying amount	**27.5**	**21.0**	**-**	**48.5**
Accumulated impairment losses	**(5.5)**	**(2.1)**	**-**	**(7.6)**
Balance at the end of the financial year – non-current	**22.0**	**18.9**	**-**	**40.9**
Movements in intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**22.0**	**-**	**-**	**22.0**
Acquisitions	**-**	**21.0**	**-**	**21.0**
Amortisation	**-**	**(2.1)**	**-**	**(2.1)**
Balance at the end of the financial year	**22.0**	**18.9**	**-**	**40.9**
2015				
Gross carrying amount	27.5	-	-	27.5
Accumulated impairment losses	(5.5)	-	-	(5.5)
Balance at the end of the financial year – non-current	22.0	-	-	22.0
Movements in intangible assets				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	22.0	-	-	22.0
Balance at the end of the financial year	22.0	-	-	22.0

All intangibles except goodwill have finite useful lives.

15.1 Impairment tests for cash-generating units containing goodwill

For the purpose of the annual impairment test, goodwill is allocated to significant cash-generating units (**CGUs**) which represent the Group's operating segments (refer note 4.1). The carrying amount of each CGU is then compared to its recoverable amount. The accounting policy relating to impairment testing for CGUs containing goodwill is included in note 34.14. The value of goodwill allocated to each CGU is found in note 4.1.

(a) Value in use for each CGU

The recoverable amount of each CGU is based on its value in use. Value in use was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the units and was based on cash flows projected from the financial forecasts prepared by management covering a five-year period. A terminal growth rate of 2.75% (2015: 2.75%) is used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the five-year projections which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the industry.

For each CGU, the weighted average cost of capital is used as the post-tax discount rate of 8.2% (2015: 8.7%). This is equivalent to a pre-tax discount rate for Personal Insurance of 10.4% and Commercial Insurance of 10.3% (2015: Personal Insurance 11.0%; Commercial Insurance: 11.3%). The discount rates reflect a beta and a market risk premium sourced from observable market inputs.

16. Other assets

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $m	Consolidated 2015 $m	Company 2016 $m	Company 2015 $m
Accrued interest		**54.8**	83.5	**54.8**	83.5
Prepayments		**10.5**	29.4	**10.5**	26.6
Investment in equity accounted investments	16.1	**23.6**	24.2	**6.5**	5.5
Total other assets		**88.9**	137.1	**71.8**	115.6
Current		**65.3**	112.9	**65.3**	110.1
Non-current		**23.6**	24.2	**6.5**	5.5
Total other assets		**88.9**	137.1	**71.8**	115.6

16.1 Interests in joint arrangements

Information relating to joint arrangements is set out below.

				Consolidated		Company	
Name of entity	Principal Activity	Ownership interest		Carrying amount		Carrying amount	
		2016 %	2015 %	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Joint ventures							
NTI Limited [1]	Management Services	**50**	50	**6.5**	5.5	**6.5**	5.5
RACT Insurance Pty Ltd [2,3]	Insurance	**50**	50	**17.1**	18.7	**-**	-
Total investment in equity accounted investments				**23.6**	24.2	**6.5**	5.5
Joint operations							
National Transport Insurance	Facilitation of insurance arrangements	**50**	50				

1. Registered office of NTI Ltd is Level 29, 400 George Street, Brisbane, QLD, 4000.
2. Investment held by GIO Insurance Investment Holdings (A) Pty Limited.
3. Registered office of RACT Insurance Pty Ltd is ‘RACT’ House Level 1, 179-191 Murray Street, Hobart, TAS, 7000.

17. Payables and other liabilities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Trade and other creditors	**183.9**	179.3	**191.5**	195.9
Amounts due to reinsurers	**567.9**	494.5	**567.9**	494.5
Unearned income	**72.4**	73.9	**72.4**	73.9
Amounts due to related parties	**480.2**	383.9	**762.4**	646.4
Other financial liabilities	**244.4**	92.7	**244.4**	92.7
Total payables and other liabilities	**1,548.8**	1,224.3	**1,838.6**	1,503.4
Current	**1,546.2**	1,214.4	**1,617.4**	1,246.0
Non-current	**2.6**	9.9	**221.2**	257.4
Total payables and other liabilities	**1,548.8**	1,224.3	**1,838.6**	1,503.4

18. Employee benefits liabilities

Following the announcement on 16 February 2016 that the Suncorp Group is committed to a plan to implement a new operating model for its Australia and New Zealand operations, the Group recognised a provision of $7.2 million for expected restructuring costs, including termination costs, consulting fees and employee termination benefits. This provision is included in ‘Employee benefits liabilities’ in the statements of financial position.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Employee entitlements	**63.5**	67.6	**32.5**	34.0
Restructuring costs provision	**7.2**	-	**3.8**	-
Total employee benefits liabilities	**70.7**	67.6	**36.3**	34.0
Current	**48.0**	46.1	**24.2**	22.2
Non-current	**22.7**	21.5	**12.1**	11.8
Total employee benefits liabilities	**70.7**	67.6	**36.3**	34.0

As explained in note 34.16, the amounts for long service leave included in employee entitlements above are measured at their present values. The following assumptions were adopted in measuring present values:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Weighted average rate of increases in annual employee benefits to settlement of the liabilities	**2.0%**	2.5%	**2.0%**	2.5%
Weighted average discount rate	**2.9%**	3.2%	**2.9%**	3.2%
Weighted average term to settlement of liabilities (years)	**3.8**	3.6	**3.7**	3.6

18.1 Share-based payments

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Suncorp Group Limited (**SGL**). Eligible employees of the Company have the right to participate in the Suncorp Group Limited share plans. Shares offered in these share plans are granted by SGL over its own shares to employees of SGL subsidiaries.

Equity-settled share plans

SGL operates equity-settled share plans that are not subject to performance conditions. Key features are set out below:

Equity plans	Restricted Share Plan	Suncorp Employee Share Plan (tax exempt)	Suncorp Equity Participation Plan
Eligible plan participant	Employees in senior roles below executive level that satisfy the eligibility criteria, and executives as endorsed by the Board.	Employees not eligible for LTI awards.	Employees and non-executive directors can elect to participate.
Basis of share grant / issue	Value of restricted shares granted (offered) is determined by the Board based on the employee's remuneration and individual performance.	Market value of shares up to $1,000 per employee per year may be granted by the Board based on the Suncorp Group's overall performance.	Employees to fund the acquisition of shares to be held under this Plan from their pre-tax remuneration up to a maximum value of $5,000.
Vesting	Subject to remaining in employment with the Suncorp Group until the vesting date and not having given notice of intention to resign.	Fully vested, not subject to forfeiture.	As the acquisition of shares is funded through the employee's or non-executive director's remuneration, the shares are fully vested at the date of acquisition.
Dividend entitlements	Full entitlement from when the shares are allocated to the participating employee and held in the Plan.	Full entitlement to dividend from when the shares are acquired and held in the Plan.	Full entitlement to dividend from when the shares are acquired and held in the Plan.
Fair value	Discounted cash flow model incorporating the expected share price at vesting date and expected dividends entitlements, discounted from the vesting date to the grant date.	Market value of the shares on the date they were acquired.	Market value of the shares on the date they were acquired.

The expense included in the profit or loss in relation to restricted shares for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 for the Company and the Group was $60,544 (2015: $50,400).

Shares issued during the financial year under the Suncorp Equity Participation Plan that were funded by employee salary sacrifice have a nil impact on the Company Statement of comprehensive income.

The SGL Board approved a grant to each eligible employee ordinary shares of SGL to the value of $750 (2015: $1,000) under the Suncorp Employee Share Plan (tax exempt) for the financial year. These shares will be acquired on-market for allocation to employees by the share plan in October 2016 (2015: October 2015).

19. Unearned premium liabilities

19.1 Reconciliation of movement

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Unearned premium liabilities at the beginning of the financial year	**4,124.2**	4,083.4	**4,056.3**	4,083.4
Premiums written during the financial year	**7,812.1**	7,669.4	**7,880.0**	7,632.5
Premiums earned during the financial year	**(7,697.4)**	(7,691.1)	**(7,697.4)**	(7,659.6)
Acquired from business combinations during the financial year	**-**	62.5	**-**	-
Unearned premium liabilities at the end of the financial year	**4,238.9**	4,124.2	**4,238.9**	4,056.3
Current	**4,198.3**	4,086.0	**4,198.3**	4,056.3
Non-current	**40.6**	38.2	**40.6**	-
Total unearned premium liabilities	**4,238.9**	4,124.2	**4,238.9**	4,056.3

19.2 Liability adequacy test

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Central estimate of present value of expected future cash flows arising from future claims	**3,326.5**	3,055.6	**3,326.5**	3,038.8
Risk margin	**69.5**	61.8	**69.5**	61.4
Present value of expected future cash inflows arising from reinsurance recoveries on future claims	**(161.3)**	(184.7)	**(161.3)**	(184.7)
Expected present value of future cash flows for future claims including risk margin	**3,234.7**	2,932.7	**3,234.7**	2,915.5
	%	%	%	%
Risk margin	**2.4**	2.3	**2.4**	2.3
Probability of adequacy	**57 – 64**	57 – 64	**57 – 64**	57 – 64

The probability of adequacy adopted for the general insurance liability adequacy test (**LAT**) differs from the 90% (2015: 90%) probability of adequacy adopted in determining the outstanding claims liabilities (refer note 20.4). The reason for this difference is that the former is, in effect, an impairment test used only to test the sufficiency of net premium liabilities whereas the latter is a measurement accounting policy used in determining the carrying value of the outstanding claims liabilities.

As at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015, the LAT resulted in a surplus.

20. Outstanding claims liabilities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Gross central estimate - undiscounted	**7,853.0**	8,134.6	**7,853.0**	8,133.4
Risk margin	**1,157.1**	1,173.6	**1,157.1**	1,173.0
Claims handling expenses	**294.2**	282.0	**294.2**	281.8
	9,304.3	9,590.2	**9,304.3**	9,588.2
Discount to present value	**(671.9)**	(839.5)	**(671.9)**	(839.5)
Gross outstanding claims liabilities – discounted	**8,632.4**	8,750.7	**8,632.4**	8,748.7
Current	**3,211.1**	3,370.5	**3,211.1**	3,368.9
Non-current	**5,421.3**	5,380.2	**5,421.3**	5,379.8
Gross outstanding claims liabilities – discounted	**8,632.4**	8,750.7	**8,632.4**	8,748.7

20.1 Reconciliation of movement in discounted gross outstanding claims liabilities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Net outstanding claims liabilities at the beginning of the financial year	**7,193.8**	6,939.6	**7,191.9**	6,939.6
Prior periods				
Claims payments	**(2,233.9)**	(1,850.8)	**(2,233.9)**	(1,848.7)
Discount unwind	**92.6**	116.5	**92.6**	116.5
Margin release on prior periods	**(286.5)**	(243.0)	**(286.5)**	(242.4)
Incurred claims due to changes in assumptions and experience	**(420.1)**	(502.2)	**(420.1)**	(503.2)
Change in discount rate	**177.9**	128.9	**177.9**	128.9
Current period				
Incurred claims	**5,537.5**	5,595.2	**5,537.5**	5,593.1
Claims payments	**(2,685.3)**	(2,992.5)	**(2,685.3)**	(2,991.9)
Acquired from business combinations during the financial year	**-**	2.1	**1.9**	-
Net outstanding claims liabilities at the end of the financial year	**7,376.0**	7,193.8	**7,376.0**	7,191.9
Reinsurance and other recoveries on outstanding claims liabilities	**1,256.4**	1,556.9	**1,256.4**	1,556.8
Gross outstanding claims liabilities – discounted	**8,632.4**	8,750.7	**8,632.4**	8,748.7

The following table summarises the maturity profile of net outstanding claims liabilities based on the estimated timing of net discounted cash flows.

Consolidated	Carrying amount $m	1 year or less $m	1 to 5 years $m	Over 5 years $m	Total cash flows $m
2016	**7,376.0**	**2,756.9**	**3,211.8**	**1,407.3**	**7,376.0**
2015	7,193.8	2,658.4	3,262.2	1,273.2	7,193.8
Company					
2016	**7,376.0**	**2,756.9**	**3,211.8**	**1,407.3**	**7,376.0**
2015	7,191.9	2,656.9	3,261.8	1,273.2	7,191.9

20.2 Claims development table

The following table show the development of the estimated undiscounted outstanding claims liabilities relative to the ultimate expected claims for the ten most recent accident years.

Consolidated and Company	Accident year											2016
Accident year	Prior $m	2007 $m	2008 $m	2009 $m	2010 $m	2011 $m	2012 $m	2013 $m	2014 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	Total $m
Estimate of ultimate claims cost:												
At end of accident year		1,223.8	1,267.9	1,272.0	1,312.8	1,306.6	1,286.9	1,374.4	1,389.5	1,405.4	1,447.2	
One year later		1,162.0	1,128.3	1,259.9	1,216.2	1,201.8	1,276.0	1,344.1	1,383.3	1,346.1		
Two years later		1,056.4	1,092.4	1,153.0	1,131.3	1,141.9	1,208.2	1,227.1	1,280.6			
Three years later		1,026.4	1,048.9	1,133.0	1,103.0	1,123.0	1,127.2	1,129.3				
Four years later		974.2	989.1	1,121.6	1,095.9	1,053.4	1,074.1					
Five years later		947.5	975.7	1,085.6	1,017.2	983.9						
Six years later		927.0	971.8	1,052.2	989.5							
Seven years later		929.0	917.2	1,037.9								
Eight years later		899.9	930.4									
Nine years later		900.1										
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost		900.1	930.4	1,037.9	989.5	983.9	1,074.1	1,129.3	1,280.6	1,346.1	1,447.2	
Cumulative payments		(854.1)	(852.0)	(953.4)	(867.1)	(814.2)	(811.5)	(703.4)	(548.9)	(323.5)	(84.3)	
Outstanding claims – undiscounted	789.6	46.0	78.4	84.5	122.4	169.7	262.6	425.9	731.7	1,022.6	1,362.9	5,096.3
Discount to present value	(190.7)	(3.1)	(5.1)	(5.0)	(7.8)	(10.6)	(15.3)	(23.1)	(39.2)	(51.3)	(79.1)	(430.3)
Outstanding claims – long tail	598.9	42.9	73.3	79.5	114.6	159.1	247.3	402.8	692.5	971.3	1,283.8	4,666.0
Outstanding claims – short tail												1,409.5
Claims handling expense												270.2
Risk margin												1,030.3
Total net outstanding claims liabilities												7,376.0
Reinsurance and other recoveries on outstanding claims liabilities												1,256.4
Total gross outstanding claims liabilities												8,632.4

The claims development table discloses amounts net of reinsurance and third party recoveries to give the most meaningful insight into the impact on profit or loss. Short-tail claims are disclosed separately as they are generally subject to less uncertainty since they are normally reported soon after the incident and are generally settled within 12 months following the reported incident.

20.3 Outstanding claims liabilities and assets arising from reinsurance contracts

The Group's estimation of its claims liabilities includes the expected future cost of claims notified to the Suncorp Group as at reporting date as well as claims incurred but not reported (**IBNR**) and claims incurred but not enough reported (**IBNER**). Projected payments are discounted to present value and an estimate of direct expenses expected to be incurred in settling these claims is determined.

The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures with estimates and judgments continually being evaluated and updated based on historical experience and other factors. However, given the uncertainty in the estimation process, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The estimation of claims IBNR and claims IBNER are generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty with claims often not being adequately reported until many years after the events giving rise to the claims have happened. For this reason, long-tail classes of business will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes.

Estimation of assets arising from reinsurance and other recoveries are also computed using the above methods. The recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty and credit risk.

20.4 Actuarial assumptions and methods

The estimation of the outstanding claims liabilities is based on multiple actuarial techniques that analyse experience, trends and other relevant factors utilising the Group's specific data, relevant industry data and general economic data. Methods undertaken to determine claims liabilities will vary according to the class of business. The Group divides its general insurance contracts into two classes of business: Personal and Commercial.

The use of multiple actuarial methods assists in providing a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the past data. The projections obtained from various methods also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate method or a blend of methods is selected, taking into account the characteristics of the class of business and the extent of the development of each past accident period.

The following key assumptions have been made in determining the outstanding claims liabilities:

Consolidated and Company	Personal		Commercial	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Weighted average term to settlement (years)	**0.6**	0.5	**4.9**	4.4
Weighted average economic inflation rate	**3.5%**	4.0%	**3.9%**	4.0%
Superimposed inflation rate	**0.2%**	0.3%	**2.4%**	2.4%
Discount rate	**1.6%**	2.1%	**2.1%**	2.8%
Claims handling expense ratio	**6.7%**	5.8%	**4.2%**	4.2%
Risk margin	**9.9%**	8.6%	**18.1%**	18.4%

Weighted average term to settlement – The weighted average term to settlement is calculated separately by class of business and is based on historic settlement patterns.

Economic and superimposed inflation – Economic inflation is based on economic indicators such as the consumer price index and/or increases in average weekly earnings. Superimposed inflation reflects the tendency for some costs, such as court awards, to increase at levels in excess of economic inflation. Inflation assumptions are set at a class of business level and reflect past experience and future expectations.

Discount rate – Discount rates are derived from market yields on Commonwealth Government securities in Australia at the reporting date.

Claims handling expense ratio – Claims handling expense ratio is calculated with reference to past experience of claims handling costs as a percentage of past payments.

Risk margin – The overall risk margin is determined after analysing the relative uncertainty of the outstanding claims estimate for each class of business and the diversification between classes and geographical locations.

The assumptions regarding uncertainty for each class of business are applied to the net central estimates, and the results are aggregated, allowing for diversification, in order to arrive at an overall position which is intended to have an approximate probability of sufficiency of 90% across the group (2015: 90%).

20.5 Impacts of changes in key variables

The Group conducts sensitivity analyses to quantify the exposure to the risk of changes in the key underlying actuarial assumptions.

A sensitivity analysis is conducted on each variable while holding all other variables constant.

The table below describes how a change in each assumption will affect the profit before tax. There is no impact on equity reserves.

		Consolidated		Company	
	Movement in variable	2016 Profit (loss) $m	2015 Profit (loss) $m	2016 Profit (loss) $m	2015 Profit (loss) $m
Weighted average term to settlement (years)	+ 0.5 years	**(114.6)**	(119.6)	**(114.6)**	(119.6)
	- 0.5 years	**112.7**	117.6	**112.7**	117.5
Inflation rate	+1%	**(280.6)**	(228.7)	**(280.6)**	(228.7)
	-1%	**249.9**	210.7	**249.9**	210.7
Discount rate	+1%	**237.9**	213.7	**237.9**	213.7
	-1%	**(268.6)**	(236.5)	**(268.6)**	(236.5)
Claims handling expense ratio	+1%	**(58.7)**	(57.7)	**(58.7)**	(57.7)
	-1%	**58.7**	57.7	**58.7**	57.7
Risk margin	+1%	**(61.4)**	(60.2)	**(61.4)**	(60.1)
	-1%	**61.4**	60.2	**61.4**	60.1

21. Subordinated notes

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Fixed rate notes[1]	**329.8**	496.5	**99.2**	224.3
Floating rate notes[2]	**225.0**	77.1	**225.0**	77.1
	554.8	573.6	**324.2**	301.4
Less transaction costs	**(2.5)**	(1.9)	**(2.5)**	(1.9)
Total subordinated notes	**552.3**	571.7	**321.7**	299.5
Current	**99.2**	197.6	**99.2**	197.6
Non-current	**453.1**	374.1	**222.5**	101.9
Total subordinated notes	**552.3**	571.7	**321.7**	299.5

1. On 6 October 2006, the Company issued fixed rate notes at a face value of AUD 98.1 million with a maturity date of 6 October 2026, first callable at the option of the Company after ten years being 6 October 2016. On 13 June 2007, Suncorp Insurance Funding 2007 Limited (**SIF07**) issued fixed rate notes at a face value of GBP 200.0 million with a maturity date of 13 June 2027, first callable at the option of SIF07 after ten years being 13 June 2017.

2. On 18 November 2015, the Company issued floating rate notes at a face value of AUD 225.0 million with a maturity date of 18 November 2040, first callable at the option of the Company after five years being 18 November 2020.

These notes are unsecured obligations of the issuing entity. Payments of principal and interest on the notes have priority over the issuing entity's dividend payments only. In the event of the winding-up of the issuing entity, the rights of the note holders will rank in preference only to the rights of its ordinary shareholders.

22. Share capital

Ordinary shares

The number of ordinary shares of the Company on issue is 171,213,341 (2015: 171,213,341).

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings. In the event of the winding-up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds on liquidation.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments represent the cumulative expense and other adjustments recognised in share capital relating to equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

23. Capital notes

Consolidated and Company	2016		2015	
	No of notes	$m	No of notes	$m
Issued on 11 February 2014	**1,100,000**	**110.0**	1,100,000	110.0
Issued on 27 June 2014	**4,000,000**	**400.0**	4,000,000	400.0
Balance at end of financial year		**510.0**		510.0

The Capital notes are perpetual notes issued to the immediate parent entity, Suncorp Insurance Holdings Limited. The notes are unsecured and pay periodic, non-cumulative dividends to the holder, based on a set formula (Bank Bill Swap Rate + Margin) x (1 - Corporate Tax Rate). Dividend payments are at the discretion of the directors.

24. Capital management

The Group is part of the Suncorp Group. The capital management strategy of the Suncorp Group is to optimise shareholder value by managing the level, mix and use of capital resources. The primary objective is to ensure there are sufficient capital resources to maintain and grow the business, in accordance with risk appetite. The Suncorp Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (**ICAAP**) provides the framework to ensure that the Suncorp Group as a whole, and each regulated entity, is capitalised to meet internal and external requirements.

The ICAAP is reviewed regularly and, where appropriate, adjustments are made to reflect changes in the capital needs and risk profile of the Suncorp Group. Capital targets are structured according to both the business line regulatory framework and to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (**APRA**) standards for the supervision of Conglomerates.

All APRA authorised general insurance entities that conduct insurance business in Australia are subject to a risk-based approach for measuring and holding the required regulatory level of capital, referred to as the Prudential Capital Requirement (**PCR**). The PCR is the minimum level of capital that APRA deems must be held to meet policyowner obligations and consists of the Prescribed Capital Amount (**PCA**) and any supervisory adjustment determined by APRA. The company uses APRA's standardised method for calculating the PCA in accordance with the relevant Prudential Standards and holds regulatory capital in excess of the PCA.

The PCA is calculated by assessing the risks inherent in the business, charges for which comprise:

- insurance risk charge to reflect the risks inherent in claims and premium liabilities
- insurance concentration risk charge to ensure capital is set aside for the risk of loss resulting from a single large event or a series of smaller events
- operational risk charge to ensure capital is set aside for the risk of loss resulting from inadequate processes or failed internal control, people and systems
- asset risk charge to better reflect the risk of adverse movements in the value of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures by including a variety of asset stress scenarios as well as some default charges
- an asset concentration risk charge to reflect an overconcentration to counterparties, if any;

  offset by
- an aggregation benefit, which makes an explicit allowance for diversification between asset risk charges and the sum of insurance risk and insurance concentration risk charges.

These risks charges are quantified to determine the prescribed capital required under the prudential standards. This requirement is compared with the regulatory capital held in the Company.

For regulatory purposes, capital is classified as follows:

- Common Equity Tier 1 (**CET1**) Capital comprising accounting equity with adjustments for intangible assets and regulatory reserves
- Tier 1 Capital comprising CET1 Capital plus Additional Tier 1 Capital such as certain hybrid securities with 'equity-like' qualities
- Tier 2 Capital comprising certain securities recognised as Tier 2 Capital, such as transitional subordinated notes; and
- Total Capital, being the sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.

CET1 Capital has the greatest capacity to absorb potential losses, followed by Additional Tier 1 Capital and then Tier 2 Capital.

24. Capital management (continued)

For capital adequacy purposes, a general insurer is required to hold CET 1 capital in excess of 60% of PCA, Tier 1 capital in excess of 80% of PCA and total capital in excess of PCR to ensure solvency. For this purpose, a general insurer's capital base is expected to be adequate for its size, business mix, complexity and the risk profile of its business.

The Company satisfied all regulatory capital requirements during both the current and the prior financial year.

The following table summarises the capital position and PCA at the end of the financial year. The Company is not the parent entity for the consolidated general insurance group and as a result does not prepare consolidated capital information for the Group.

	Company	
	2016	2015
	$m	$m
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Issued capital	**949.4**	949.4
Reserves	**(0.8)**	(2.5)
Retained profits	**963.0**	1,019.0
Technical provision in excess of liability valuation (net of tax)	**430.4**	563.4
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**(37.8)**	(84.2)
Other Tier 1 deductions	**(56.3)**	(14.1)
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**2,247.9**	2,431.0
Additional Tier 1 Capital	**510.0**	510.0
Tier 2 Capital	**552.7**	500.3
Total Capital	**3,310.6**	3,441.3
Prescribed Capital Amount		
Insurance risk charge	**1,386.8**	1,309.2
Insurance concentration risk charge	**250.0**	250.0
Asset risk charge	**668.4**	566.9
Operational risk charge	**278.3**	260.1
Aggregation benefit	**(417.4)**	(363.7)
Total Prescribed Capital Amount	**2,166.1**	2,022.5
Capital Coverage Ratio	**1.53**	1.70

25. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	2015 $m	2016 $m	2015 $m
Profit for the financial year	**468.7**	604.2	**476.2**	597.7
Non-cash items				
Movement in fair value of investment securities	**118.5**	(2.5)	**119.1**	-
Share of net profit from joint venture entities	**(3.4)**	(8.3)	**(1.0)**	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries	**-**	-	**(17.8)**	-
Other non-cash items	**4.4**	2.5	**8.9**	1.1
Change in operating assets and liabilities				
Net movement in defined benefit funds	**-**	(0.7)	**-**	(0.7)
Increase in receivables	**(104.2)**	(82.0)	**(125.9)**	(53.0)
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance and other recoveries	**300.5**	(334.8)	**300.4**	(334.7)
Increase in deferred reinsurance assets	**(74.8)**	(10.3)	**(74.8)**	(10.3)
Increase in deferred acquisition costs	**(6.4)**	(46.1)	**(31.5)**	(21.0)
Increase in deferred other expenses	**(11.0)**	(1.1)	**(11.0)**	(1.1)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	**47.6**	(10.5)	**44.8**	(7.8)
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets	**(55.0)**	1.5	**(45.0)**	-
Increase (decrease) in payables and other liabilities	**324.5**	(290.2)	**335.2**	(285.4)
(Decrease) increase in outstanding claims liabilities	**(118.3)**	589.0	**(116.3)**	587.0
Increase (decrease) in unearned premium liabilities	**114.7**	40.8	**182.6**	(27.1)
Increase (decrease) in employee benefits liabilities	**3.1**	(10.2)	**2.3**	(5.0)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	**(5.6)**	5.6	**(14.0)**	3.0
Movement in net assets due to investing and financing activities	**(12.9)**	14.5	**2.6**	72.1
Net cash from operating activities	**990.4**	461.4	**1,034.8**	514.8

26. Financial instruments

26.1 Comparison of fair value to carrying amounts

Fair values are categorised by a three-level hierarchy which identifies the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 - derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments that the Group can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 - derived from other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the financial instruments, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - fair value measurement is not based on observable market data

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value categorised by fair value hierarchy.

	2016			2015		
	Level 1 $m	Level 2 $m	Total $m	Level 1 $m	Level 2 $m	Total $m
Consolidated						
Financial assets						
Investment securities	**1,815.4**	**9,876.7**	**11,692.1**	1,573.3	9,894.6	11,467.9
Derivatives	**3.7**	**23.9**	**27.6**	1.3	22.4	23.7
	1,819.1	**9,900.6**	**11,719.7**	1,574.6	9,917.0	11,491.6
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives	**8.4**	**169.0**	**177.4**	2.6	151.0	153.6
	8.4	**169.0**	**177.4**	2.6	151.0	153.6
Company						
Financial assets						
Investment securities	**1,815.4**	**9,876.7**	**11,692.1**	1,573.3	9,827.2	11,400.5
Derivatives	**3.7**	**23.9**	**27.6**	1.3	22.4	23.7
	1,819.1	**9,900.6**	**11,719.7**	1,574.6	9,849.6	11,424.2
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives	**8.4**	**169.0**	**177.4**	2.6	151.0	153.6
	8.4	**169.0**	**177.4**	2.6	151.0	153.6

There have been no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the 2016 and 2015 financial years. Transfers are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The table below discloses a comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value after initial recognition, where their carrying value is not a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	2016				2015			
	Carrying value	Fair value			Carrying value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Total		Level 1	Level 2	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Consolidated								
Financial liabilities								
Subordinated notes	**554.8**	**-**	**550.8**	**550.8**	573.6	-	557.6	557.6
Company								
Financial liabilities								
Subordinated notes	**324.2**	**-**	**324.8**	**324.8**	301.4	-	299.9	299.9

Significant assumptions and estimates used to determine the fair values are described below.

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of subordinated notes are calculated based on either the quoted market prices at reporting date or, where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate to the remaining maturity of the instrument.

26.2 Master netting or similar arrangements

The Group has in place the following master netting or similar arrangements at reporting date

Derivative assets and liabilities

- Offsetting has been applied to the derivatives in the statements of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to set-off and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.
- Certain derivatives are subject to International Swaps and Derivatives Association (**ISDA**) Master Arrangement and other similar master netting arrangements. These arrangements contractually bind the Group or Company and the counterparties to apply close out netting across all outstanding transactions only if either party defaults or other pre-arranged termination events occur. As such, they do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statements of financial position.
- The cash collateral pledged or received is subject to ISDA Credit Support Annex and other standard industry terms.

Amounts due to reinsurers

- Some reinsurance treaties require netting arrangements whereby the receivable from and the payable to reinsurers are settled on a net basis. As such, offsetting has been applied in the statements of financial position.
- The collateral received is subject to terms and conditions of the respective reinsurance treaties and provide regulatory capital relief from credit exposures to reinsurers.

Repurchase agreements

- The Group enters into repurchase agreements involving the sale of interest-bearing securities in exchange for cash and simultaneously agreeing to buy back the interest-bearing securities at a pre-agreed price on a future date. In the statements of financial position, the interest-bearing securities transferred are included in 'Investment securities' and the obligation to repurchase is included in 'Payables and other liabilities'.

The following table sets out the effect of netting arrangements of financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the statements of financial position (**SOFP**), or are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statements of financial position.

Consolidated and Company	Amounts subject to master netting or similar arrangements					Amounts not subject to master netting or similar arrangements	
			Related amounts not offset on the SOFP				
	Gross amounts $m	Offsetting applied $m	Financial instruments $m	Cash collateral $m	Net exposure $m	$m	Total $m
2016							
Financial assets							
Derivatives	**25.7**	**-**	**(18.4)**	**(2.6)**	**4.7**	**1.9**	**27.6**
Amounts due from reinsurers[1]	**139.5**	**(89.8)**	**-**	**-**	**49.7**	**44.2**	**93.9**
Total	**165.2**	**(89.8)**	**(18.4)**	**(2.6)**	**54.4**	**46.1**	**121.5**
Financial liabilities							
Derivatives	**115.7**	**-**	**(18.4)**	**(87.3)**	**10.0**	**61.7**	**177.4**
Amounts due to reinsurers[2]	**133.0**	**(89.8)**	**-**	**-**	**43.2**	**524.7**	**567.9**
Repurchase agreements	**243.8**	**-**	**(243.8)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**243.8**
Total	**492.5**	**(89.8)**	**(262.2)**	**(87.3)**	**53.2**	**586.4**	**989.1**
2015							
Financial assets							
Derivatives	18.7	-	(13.4)	(3.2)	2.1	5.0	23.7
Amounts due from reinsurers[1]	122.9	(87.3)	-	-	35.6	113.7	149.3
Total	141.6	(87.3)	(13.4)	(3.2)	37.7	118.7	173.0
Financial liabilities							
Derivatives	130.6	-	(13.4)	(110.7)	6.5	23.0	153.6
Amounts due to reinsurers[2]	112.3	(87.3)	-	-	25.0	469.5	494.5
Repurchase agreements	92.7	-	(92.7)	-	-	-	92.7
Total	335.6	(87.3)	(106.1)	(110.7)	31.5	492.5	740.8

1. Included as part of 'Receivables' in the statements of financial position.
2. Included as part of 'Payables and other liabilities' in the statements of financial position.

27. Risk management

27.1 Risk management objectives and structure

As the Company and its subsidiaries are entities within the Suncorp Group, the Group follows the Suncorp Group risk management objectives and structure as described below.

The SGL Board and management recognise that effective risk management is critical to the achievement of the Suncorp Group's objectives. The Board Risk Committee (**Risk Committee**) has delegated authority from the Board to oversee the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management frameworks and processes within the Suncorp Group.

An Enterprise Risk Management Framework (**ERMF**) is in place for the Suncorp Group. It is subject to an annual review, updated for material changes as they occur and is approved by the Board. The ERMF comprises:

- the Suncorp Group's risk appetite framework and its link to strategic business and capital plans
- accountabilities and governance arrangements for the management of risk within the Three Lines of Defence model; and
- risk management process.

The Three Lines of Defence model of accountability involves:

Line of Defence	Responsibility of	Accountable for
First – Manage risk and comply with Suncorp Group frameworks, policies and risk appetite	All business areas (and staff)	• Identify and manage the risks inherent in their operations • Ensure compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements and Suncorp Group policies • Promptly escalate any significant actual and emerging risks for management attention.
Second – Independent functions own and monitor the application of risk frameworks, and measure and report on risk performance and compliance	All risk functions (Suncorp Group and business units)	• Design, implement and manage the ongoing maintenance of Suncorp Group risk frameworks and related policies • Advise and partner with the business in the design and execution of risk frameworks and practices • Develop, apply and execute business units' risk frameworks that are consistent with the Suncorp Group for the respective business areas • Facilitate the reporting of the appropriateness and quality of risk management.
Third – Independent assurance over internal controls and risk management practices	Internal auditors	• Decides the level and extent of independent testing required to verify the efficacy of internal controls • Validates the overall risk framework • Provides assurance that the risk management practices are functioning as intended.

The Board has delegated authorities and limits to the Suncorp Group Chief Executive Officer (**Group CEO**) to manage the business. Management recommends to the Board, and the Board has approved, various frameworks, policies and limits relating to the key categories of risk faced by the Suncorp Group within the Group CEO's authorities and limits.

The Senior Leadership Team, comprising the Group CEO, Line of Business CEOs and all Senior Executives, provides executive oversight and direction-setting across the Suncorp Group, taking risk considerations into account. The Group Chief Risk and Legal Officer, a member of the Senior Leadership Team, is charged with the overall accountability for both the ERMF and risk management capability.

The Suncorp Group has in place a number of Management Committees, each with its own charter, to execute specific responsibilities within the risk framework. Management asset and liability committees are in place to provide effective governance over aspects of the risk framework designed to optimise the long-term returns achieved by asset portfolios within the risk appetite or parameters established by the SGL Board.

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27.1 Risk management objectives and structure (continued)

APRA-regulated entities prepare Risk Management Strategies (**RMS**) approved by the Risk Committee and submit these to APRA annually. The RMS describes the strategy adopted by the Board for managing risk, including the risk appetite, policies, procedures, management responsibilities and controls.

The key risks addressed by the ERMF are defined below.

Key risks	Definition
Counterparty risk (Credit risk)	The risk to each party to a contract that counterparty will not meet its financial obligations in accordance with agreed terms.
Liquidity risk	The risk that the Group will be unable to service its cash flow obligations today or in the future.
Market risk	The risk of unfavourable changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, commodity prices, and market volatilities.
Asset and liability risk	The risk to earnings and capital from mismatches between assets and liabilities with varying maturity and repricing profiles and from mismatches in term.
Insurance risk	The risk of financial loss and the inability to meet liabilities due to inadequate or inappropriate insurance product design, pricing, underwriting, concentration risk, reserving, claims management or reinsurance management.
Operational risks	The risk of financial loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks.
Compliance risks	The risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss, or loss to reputation which the Group may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with all applicable regulations, codes of conduct and good practice standards.
Strategic risks	The risk that our business model or strategy is not viable due to adverse changes in the business environment.

The Group is exposed to mainly the following categories of market risk:

Categories of market risk	Definition
Foreign exchange (**FX**) risk	The risk of an asset or liability's value changing unfavourably due to changes in currency exchange rates.
Interest rate risk	The risk of loss of current and future earnings and unfavourable movements in the value of interest-bearing assets and liabilities from changes in interest rates.
Equity risk	The risk of loss in current and future earnings and unfavourable movement in the value of investments in equity instruments from adverse movements in equity prices.
Credit spread risk	Credit spread is the difference in yield due to difference in credit quality. This is the risk of loss in current and future earnings and unfavourable movement in the value of investments from changes in the credit spread as determined by capital market sentiment or factors affecting all issuers in the market and not necessarily due to factors specific to an individual issuer.

Further discussions on the application of the Group's risk management practices are presented in the following sections:

- note 12 Derivative financial instruments
- note 28 Insurance risk management; and
- note 28.3 to 28.5 Group risk management for financial instruments: credit, liquidity and market risks.

28. Insurance risk management

28.1 Policies and practices for mitigating insurance risk

Risk appetite statements are in place and controls are implemented to manage the following components of insurance risk:

- pricing, including pricing strategies, technical pricing and pricing adequacy reviews;
- roles and responsibilities for pricing, the development and approval of new products and changes to existing products;
- processes that identify and respond to changes in the internal and external environment impacting insurance products;
- underwriting, including processes to consider aggregate exposures from a portfolio perspective to determine the actual exposure to particular risks or an event, monitoring of significant accumulation and concentration of risk, and guidelines around the utilisation of reinsurance in pricing and underwriting;
- delegated authorities for the acceptance, assessment and settlement of claims including operational and ex-gratia authority limits;
- procedures relating to the notification, assessment, evaluation, settlement and closure of claims, and processes to detect and reduce loss associated with claims risk; and
- reserving practices and procedures at individual claim and portfolio level.

The Board receives the Financial Condition Report from the Appointed Actuary who also provides advice in relation to premium, issuing of new policies and reinsurance arrangements in accordance with APRA Prudential Standards.

Concentration of insurance risk is mitigated through diversification over classes of insurance business, industry segments, the use of reinsurer coverage and ensuring there is an appropriate mix of business. Catastrophe and facultative reinsurance contracts are purchased to ensure that any accumulation of losses from a single event is mitigated.

28.2 Terms and conditions of insurance business

The majority of direct insurance contracts written are entered into on a standard form basis. Insurance contracts are generally entered into on an annual basis and at the time of entering into a contract all terms and conditions are negotiable or, in the case of renewals, renegotiable. Non-standard and long-term policies may only be written if expressly approved by a relevant delegated authority. There are no special terms and conditions in any non-standard contracts that would have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. There are no embedded derivatives that are separately recognised from a host insurance contract.

28.3 Credit risk

The Group is exposed to and manages the following key sources of credit risk.

Key sources of credit risk	How are these managed
Premiums receivable	For direct business, outstanding premiums on policies arise on those which are generally paid on a monthly instalment basis. Payment default will result in the termination of the insurance contract with the policyowner, as provided by law, eliminating both the credit risk and insurance risk for the unpaid balance. Where business is written through intermediaries, limited credit is provided under the terms and conditions of the agreement with the respective intermediary, with debtor control ensuring constant attention is paid to minimise overdue debts.
Investments in financial instruments	Investments in financial instruments in the investment portfolios are held in accordance with the investment mandates. Credit limits have been established within these guidelines to ensure counterparties have appropriate credit ratings. An investment framework is in place that sets and monitors investment strategies and arrangements.
Reinsurance recoveries	Eligible recoveries under reinsurance arrangements are monitored and managed internally and by specialised reinsurance brokers operating in the international reinsurance market. Where applicable reinsurers are not APRA-authorised reinsurers, collateralised security of outstanding liabilities is obtained in line with treaty stipulations.

28.3 Credit risk (continued)

The carrying amount of the relevant asset classes in the statement of financial position represents the maximum amount of credit exposures as at the end of the financial year, except for derivatives. The fair value of derivatives recognised in the statement of financial position represents the current risk exposure, but not the maximum risk exposure. The notional value and fair value of derivatives are illustrated in note 12.

The following table provides information regarding credit risk exposure of financial assets, classified according to Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets rated below BBB are classified as non-investment grade.

	Credit Rating						
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Non-investment grade	Not rated	Total
Consolidated	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2016							
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**279.9**	**54.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**333.9**
Premiums outstanding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,095.6**	**2,095.6**
Accrued interest	**11.9**	**5.9**	**28.8**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**54.8**
Trade and other receivables	**12.0**	**154.5**	**384.3**	**-**	**-**	**210.2**	**761.0**
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**20.7**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**-**	**-**	**27.6**
Interest-bearing investment securities	**3,584.6**	**2,856.7**	**3,102.2**	**715.5**	**5.4**	**-**	**10,264.4**
Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable	**398.0**	**281.0**	**136.2**	**-**	**-**	**441.2**	**1,256.4**
	4,006.5	**3,598.7**	**3,712.2**	**723.8**	**5.5**	**2,747.0**	**14,793.7**
2015							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	48.3	92.1	-	-	-	140.4
Premiums outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	2,055.6	2,055.6
Accrued interest	33.8	13.5	28.9	7.3	-	-	83.5
Trade and other receivables	34.7	213.5	282.5	-	-	166.1	696.8
Derivative financial instruments	1.3	17.0	5.4	-	-	-	23.7
Interest-bearing investment securities	4,020.4	3,194.1	2,517.0	527.4	1.5	-	10,260.4
Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable	419.5	417.5	196.2	-	-	523.7	1,556.9
	4,509.7	3,903.9	3,122.1	534.7	1.5	2,745.4	14,817.3
Company							
2016							
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**279.1**	**38.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**317.7**
Premiums outstanding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,095.6**	**2,095.6**
Accrued interest	**11.9**	**5.9**	**28.8**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**54.8**
Trade and other receivables	**12.0**	**154.5**	**379.5**	**-**	**-**	**208.0**	**754.0**
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**20.7**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**-**	**-**	**27.6**
Interest-bearing investment securities	**3,584.6**	**2,856.7**	**3,102.2**	**715.5**	**5.4**	**-**	**10,264.4**
Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable	**398.0**	**281.0**	**136.2**	**-**	**-**	**441.2**	**1,256.4**
	4,006.5	**3,597.9**	**3,692.0**	**723.8**	**5.5**	**2,744.8**	**14,770.5**
2015							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	33.5	72.2	-	-	-	105.7
Premiums outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	2,054.7	2,054.7
Accrued interest	33.8	13.5	28.9	7.3	-	-	83.5
Trade and other receivables	34.6	213.5	256.1	-	-	164.8	669.0
Derivative financial instruments	1.3	17.0	5.4	-	-	-	23.7
Interest-bearing investment securities	4,020.4	3,194.1	2,517.0	527.4	1.5	-	10,260.4
Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable	419.4	417.5	196.2	-	-	523.7	1,556.8
	4,509.5	3,889.1	3,075.8	534.7	1.5	2,743.2	14,753.8

28.3 Credit risk (continued)

Notes

1 Receivables neither past due nor impaired in the below table are not rated according to the Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

2 Collateral arrangements exist for non-regulated reinsurers and certain derivative positions. Refer to note 26.2 Master netting or similar arrangements for further information.

All financial assets are neither past due nor impaired at reporting date except for those disclosed in the following table. An amount is considered past due when a contractual payment falls overdue by one or more days. When an amount is classified as past due, the entire balance is disclosed in the past due analysis presented.

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired					
		0-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-12 mths	> 12 mths	Impaired	Total
Consolidated	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
2016							
Premiums outstanding	**2,055.6**	**12.2**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**2,095.6**
Trade and other receivables	**725.0**	**31.9**	**3.7**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**761.0**
	2,780.6	**44.1**	**10.3**	**7.0**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**2,856.6**
2015							
Premiums outstanding	1,993.9	32.5	3.8	10.2	10.0	5.2	2,055.6
Trade and other receivables	672.5	23.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	696.8
	2,666.4	55.7	3.9	10.4	10.8	5.2	2,752.4
Company							
2016							
Premiums outstanding	**2,055.6**	**12.2**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**2,095.6**
Trade and other receivables	**718.0**	**31.9**	**3.7**	**0.4**	**-**	**-**	**754.0**
	2,773.6	**44.1**	**10.3**	**7.0**	**8.8**	**5.8**	**2,849.6**
2015							
Premiums outstanding	1,993.0	32.5	3.8	10.2	10.0	5.2	2,054.7
Trade and other receivables	644.6	23.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	-	669.0
	2,637.6	55.8	3.9	10.4	10.8	5.2	2,723.7

28.4 Liquidity risk

To ensure payments are made when they fall due, the Group has the following key facilities and arrangements in place to mitigate liquidity risks:

- investment portfolio mandates provide sufficient cash deposits to meet day-to-day obligations;
- investment funds set aside within the portfolio can be realised to meet significant claims payment obligations;
- in the event of a major catastrophe, cash access is available under the terms of reinsurance arrangements;
- mandated liquidity limits;
- regularity of premiums received provides substantial liquidity to meet claims payments and associated expenses as they arise; and
- flexibility in investment strategies implemented for investment management to provide sufficient liquidity to meet claim payments as they fall due, based on actuarial assumptions.

28.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the Group financial liabilities based on the remaining undiscounted contractual obligations.

Consolidated	Carrying amount $m	1 year or less $m	1 to 5 years $m	Over 5 years $m	Total cash flows $m
2016					
Payables and other liabilities	**1,548.8**	**1,546.2**	**2.6**	**-**	**1,548.8**
Unearned premium liabilities	**4,238.9**	**4,198.3**	**40.6**	**-**	**4,238.9**
Subordinated notes	**554.8**	**127.3**	**308.1**	**301.0**	**736.4**
	6,342.5	**5,871.8**	**351.3**	**301.0**	**6,524.1**
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative liabilities (net settled)	**115.9**	**31.1**	**52.1**	**40.3**	**123.5**
Amounts receivable (gross settled)	**(231.6)**	**(232.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(232.6)**
Amounts payable (gross settled)	**293.1**	**298.5**	**-**	**-**	**298.5**
	177.4	**97.0**	**52.1**	**40.3**	**189.4**
2015					
Payables and other liabilities	1,224.3	1,214.4	9.9	-	1,224.3
Unearned premium liabilities	4,124.2	4,086.0	38.2	-	4,124.2
Subordinated notes	573.6	225.0	364.0	-	589.0
	5,922.1	5,525.4	412.1	-	5,937.5
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative liabilities (net settled)	131.6	24.9	82.2	48.4	155.5
Amounts receivable (gross settled)	-	(15.0)	(263.0)	-	(278.0)
Amounts payable (gross settled)	22.0	9.0	300.0	-	309.0
	153.6	18.9	119.2	48.4	186.5
Company					
2016					
Payables and other liabilities	**1,838.6**	**1,850.0**	**2.6**	**-**	**1,852.6**
Unearned premium liabilities	**4,238.9**	**4,198.3**	**40.6**	**-**	**4,238.9**
Subordinated notes	**324.2**	**113.6**	**253.4**	**-**	**367.0**
	6,401.7	**6,161.9**	**296.6**	**-**	**6,458.5**
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivative liabilities (net settled)	**115.9**	**31.1**	**52.1**	**40.3**	**123.5**
Amounts receivable (gross settled)	**(231.6)**	**(232.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(232.6)**
Amounts payable (gross settled)	**293.1**	**298.5**	**-**	**-**	**298.5**
	177.4	**97.0**	**52.1**	**40.3**	**189.4**
2015					
Payables and other liabilities	1,503.4	1,261.0	272.9	-	1,533.9
Unearned premium liabilities	4,056.3	4,056.3	-	-	4,056.3
Subordinated notes	301.4	210.0	101.0	-	311.0
	5,861.1	5,527.3	373.9	-	5,901.2
Derivative financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities (net settled)	131.6	24.9	82.2	48.4	155.5
Amounts receivable (gross settled)	-	(15.0)	(263.0)	-	(278.0)
Amounts payable (gross settled)	22.0	9.0	300.0	-	309.0
	153.6	18.9	119.2	48.4	186.5

28.5 Market risk

28.5.1 Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its outstanding claims liability from previously written offshore reinsurance business, predominantly denominated in United States dollars (**USD**). This exposure is managed using a USD forward exchange contract.

The practice is that all insurance policies are written in Australian dollars, unless separately authorised, with processes in place to comply with the Suncorp Group Foreign Exchange Policy.

The Group is also exposed to foreign exchange risk through investments in foreign securities, which is managed via the use of cross-currency swaps. The Group also carries subordinated notes with a foreign currency exposure in Great British Pound (**GBP**), which is managed via the use of cross-currency swaps. The Group utilises a qualifying hedge to significantly reduce this exposure.

A sensitivity analysis showing the impact on profit or loss for changes in foreign exchange rates for exposure as at the reporting date with all other variables including interest rates remaining constant is shown in the tables below. There is no impact on equity reserves.

The movements in the foreign exchange used in the sensitivity analysis for 2016 have been revised to reflect updated assessment of the reasonable possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the next twelve months, given renewed observations and experience in the investment markets during the financial year.

	2016			2015		
Consolidated	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in FX rate %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in FX rate %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**
USD	**126.2**	**+12**	**10.4**	129.3	+12	10.4
		-12	**(11.2)**		-12	(11.2)
Euro	**33.8**	**+15**	**2.5**	37.7	+10	2.5
		-15	**(2.8)**		-10	(2.8)
GBP	**10.5**	**+15**	**0.9**	13.6	+10	0.9
		-15	**(1.0)**		-10	(1.0)
JPY	**12.5**	**+15**	**0.8**	11.6	+10	0.8
		-15	**(0.9)**		-10	(0.9)
Other	**12.3**	**+15**	**2.3**	34.4	+10	2.3
		-15	**(2.5)**		-10	(2.5)
Company						
USD	**126.2**	**+12**	**10.4**	129.3	+12	10.4
		-12	**(11.2)**		-12	(11.2)
Euro	**33.8**	**+15**	**2.5**	37.7	+10	2.5
		-15	**(2.8)**		-10	(2.8)
GBP	**10.5**	**+15**	**0.9**	13.6	+10	0.9
		-15	**(1.0)**		-10	(1.0)
JPY	**12.5**	**+15**	**0.8**	11.6	+10	0.8
		-15	**(0.9)**		-10	(0.9)
Other	**12.3**	**+15**	**2.3**	34.4	+10	2.3
		-15	**(2.5)**		-10	(2.5)

28.5.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from investment in interest-bearing securities and from ongoing valuation of insurance liabilities.

The investment portfolios which hold significant interest-bearing securities in support of corresponding outstanding claims liabilities are invested in a manner consistent with the expected duration of claims payments. Interest rate risk is also managed by the controlled use of interest rate derivative instruments.

The sensitivity of profit and loss after tax to movements in interest rates in relation to interest-bearing financial assets held at the reporting date is shown in the table below. There is no impact on equity reserves. It is assumed that all residual exposures for the shareholder after tax are included in the sensitivity analysis, that the percentage point change occurs at the reporting date and that there are concurrent movements in interest rates and parallel shifts in the yield curves.

	2016			2015		
Consolidated	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in interest rate bp**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in interest rate bp**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**
Interest-bearing investment securities (including derivative financial instruments)	**10,114.6**	**+100**	**(175.2)**	10,130.5	+100	(178.4)
		-50	**91.0**		-50	93.6
Subordinated notes	**225.0**	**+100**	**1.6**	77.1	+100	0.5
		-50	**(0.8)**		-50	(0.3)
Company						
Interest-bearing investment securities (including derivative financial instruments)	**10,114.6**	**+100**	**(175.2)**	10,130.5	+100	(178.4)
		-50	**91.0**		-50	93.6
Subordinated notes	**225.0**	**+100**	**1.6**	77.1	+100	0.5
		-50	**(0.8)**		-50	(0.3)

The effect of interest rate movements on the Group's provision for outstanding claims is included in note 20.5.

28.5.3 Equity risk

The Group is exposed to equity risk through its investments in international and domestic equity trusts. The tables below presents a sensitivity analysis showing the impact on profit or loss after tax for price movements for exposures as at the reporting date, with all other variables remaining constant. There is no impact on equity reserves.

The movements in equity prices used in the sensitivity analysis for 2016 have been revised to reflect an updated assessment of the reasonable possible changes in equity prices over the next twelve months, given renewed observations and experience in the investment markets during the financial year.

	2016			2015		
Consolidated	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in equity prices %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in equity prices %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**
Australian equities	**378.2**	**+15**	**39.7**	340.4	+15	35.7
		-15	**(39.7)**		-20	(47.7)
International equities	**159.2**	**+15**	**16.7**	212.9	+15	22.4
		-15	**(16.7)**		-20	(29.8)
Company						
Australian equities	**378.2**	**+15**	**39.7**	340.4	+15	35.7
		-15	**(39.7)**		-20	(47.7)
International equities	**159.2**	**+15**	**16.7**	212.9	+15	22.4
		-15	**(16.7)**		-20	(29.8)

28.5.4 Credit spread risk

The Group is exposed to credit spread risk through its investments in interest-bearing securities. This risk is mitigated by incorporating a diversified investment portfolio, establishing maximum exposure limits for counterparties and minimum limits on credit ratings, and managing to a credit risk diversity score limit.

The table below presents a sensitivity analysis on how credit spread movements could affect profit or loss for the exposure as at the reporting date. There is no impact on equity reserves.

The movements in credit spread used in the sensitivity analysis for 2016 have been revised to reflect an updated assessment of the reasonable possible changes in credit spread over the next twelve months, given renewed observations and experience in the investment markets during the financial year.

	2016			2015		
Consolidated	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in credit spread %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**	**Exposure at 30 June $m**	**Change in credit spread %**	**Profit (loss) after tax $m**
Credit exposure	**6,969.8**	**+50**	**(69.2)**	5,009.5	+60	(38.9)
(excluding semi-government)		**-40**	**56.5**		-40	26.1
Credit exposure	**1,056.6**	**+40**	**(21.8)**	3,695.6	+50	(83.4)
(semi-government)		**-20**	**11.5**		-20	34.2
Company						
Credit exposure	**6,969.8**	**+50**	**(69.2)**	5,003.3	+60	(38.9)
(excluding semi-government)		**-40**	**56.5**		-40	26.1
Credit exposure	**1,056.6**	**+40**	**(21.8)**	3,695.6	+50	(83.4)
(semi-government)		**-20**	**11.5**		-20	34.2

29. Operating lease expenditure commitments

The Group leases property under operating leases expiring from one to five years. Leases generally provide the Group with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments comprise a base amount plus an incremental contingent rental. Contingent rentals are based on either movements in the Consumer Price Index or operating criteria.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $m	**2015 $m**	**2016 $m**	**2015 $m**
Aggregate non-cancellable operating lease rentals payable but not provided in the financial statements:				
Within one year	**3.3**	5.4	**0.1**	0.4
Between one and five years	**1.1**	4.1	**-**	-
	4.4	9.5	**0.1**	0.4

30. Parent entity and subsidiaries

30.1 Material subsidiaries of the Company

Subsidiaries	Class of shares	Country of incorporation	2016 Equity holding %	2015 Equity holding %
Australian Associated Motor Insurers Pty Limited	Ordinary	Australia	**100**	100

30.2 Change in composition of the Group

The Group did not acquire or dispose of any other material subsidiaries, associations or joint ventures during the current or prior financial year.

31. Key management personnel (KMP) and other related party disclosures

31.1 KMP disclosures

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of Suncorp Group Limited, key management personnel disclosures (**KMP**) are consistent with those disclosed by Suncorp Group Limited.

Total compensation for KMP are as follows:

Consolidated and Company	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	**18,484**	20,499
Long-term employee benefits	**3,181**	5,025
Post-employment benefits	**495**	435
Share-based payments	**5,779**	5,628
Termination benefits	**2,207**	-
	30,146	31,587

The ultimate parent entity has determined the compensation of KMPs in accordance with their roles within the Suncorp Group. Employee service contracts do not include any compensation, including bonuses, specifically related to the role of KMP of the Company and to allocate a figure may be misleading. There is no link between KMP compensation and the performance of the Company. Therefore, as there is no reasonable basis for allocating a KMP compensation amount to the Company, the entire compensation of the KMPs has been disclosed above.

Transactions with directors, executives and their related parties are conducted on arm's length terms and conditions, and are deemed trivial or domestic in nature. These transactions are in the nature of general insurance policies.

No director, executive or their related parties has entered into a material contract with the Group during the reporting period, and there were no material contracts involving directors, executives or their related parties existing at the end of the reporting period.

31.2 Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, parent entity and ultimate parent entity consisted of dividends received and paid, and interest received and paid.

Transactions between the Group and other related entities consist of interest received on deposits and investment securities held, finance costs, fees received and paid for information technology services, investment management and custodian services, overseas management services, finance facilities and reinsurance arrangements. The Group's primary banking facilities are held with Suncorp-Metway Limited, a subsidiary of the ultimate parent entity.

All the transactions described above were on commercial terms, except that some advances may be interest free.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
The aggregate amounts included in the determination of profit or loss and other comprehensive income before tax that resulted from transactions with related parties:				
Investment revenue including dividend income				
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**17,800**	9,464
Other related parties	**4,004**	4,000	**-**	-
Other income				
Other related parties	**628**	1,341	**628**	681
Claims expense				
Other related parties	**2,286**	419	**2,286**	419
Interest expense				
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**15,627**	14,336
Operating expenses attributions				
Other related parties	**1,225,430**	1,159,569	**1,224,788**	1,156,985
Cash flow hedges – amounts recognised in equity				
Other related parties	**1,673**	(104)	**1,673**	(104)
Aggregate balances, amounts receivable from, and payable to, each class of related parties as at the end of the financial year:				
Derivatives liability				
Other related parties	**59,700**	16,600	**59,700**	16,600
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Other related parties	**1,271,180**	1,069,147	**1,271,180**	1,001,690
Premiums outstanding				
Other related parties	**9,885**	-	**9,885**	-
Receivables				
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**33,517**	12,486
Parent entity	**60,159**	173	**60,159**	173
Other related parties	**283,389**	232,047	**245,010**	193,102
Payables and other liabilities				
Subsidiaries	**-**	-	**283,678**	266,285
Parent entity	**135,469**	-	**135,469**	-
Other related parties	**334,155**	383,798	**332,672**	380,003

32. Auditor's remuneration

	Consolidated		Company	
	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
KPMG Australia				
Audit and review services				
Audit and review of financial reports	**1,738**	1,720	**1,647**	1,580
Other regulatory audits	**337**	341	**300**	296
	2,075	2,061	**1,947**	1,876
Other services				
In relation to other assurance, actuarial, taxation and non-audit services	**405**	350	**405**	345
Total auditor's remuneration	**2,480**	2,411	**2,352**	2,221

Fees for services rendered by the Company's auditor are borne by a related entity within the Suncorp Group.

33. Contingent assets and liabilities

33.1 Contingent assets

There are claims and possible claims made by the Group against external parties, the aggregate amount of which cannot be readily quantified. Where considered appropriate, legal advice has been obtained. The Group does not consider that the outcome of any such claims known to exist at the date of this report, either individually or in aggregate, is likely to have a material effect on its operations or financial position. The directors are of the opinion that receivables are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not virtually certain that future economic benefits will eventuate or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

33.2 Contingent liabilities

There are outstanding court proceedings, potential fines, claims and possible claims against the Group, the aggregate amount of which cannot be readily quantified. Where considered appropriate, legal advice has been obtained. The Group does not consider that the outcome of any such claims known to exist at the date of this report, either individually or in aggregate, are likely to have a material effect on its operations or financial position. The directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

34. Significant accounting policies

The Group's significant accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied by all Group entities to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

34.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries, presented as those of a single economic entity. Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group which includes companies, managed funds and trusts. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date when control commences until the date when control ceases.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and equity instruments issued by the Group at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Where equity instruments are issued in an acquisition, their fair value is the published market price at the acquisition date. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

The acquiree's identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, contingent liabilities, and any non-controlling interests are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date. If the consideration transferred and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree is greater than the fair value of the net amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the excess is recorded as goodwill; otherwise, the difference is recognised immediately in profit or loss after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Business combination of entities under common control

In a business combination arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the ultimate parent entity, the assets and liabilities are acquired at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

34.2 Insurance managed funds

The Company is licensed to maintain statutory insurance funds for external clients. The application of the statutory funds by the Company is restricted to the collection of premiums and the payment of claims, related expenses and other payments authorised under the relevant Acts. The Company is not liable for any deficiency in the funds, or entitled to any surplus. For these reasons, the directors are of the opinion that the Company does not have control over, nor have the capacity to control, the statutory funds. The statutory funds are of a separate and distinct nature. Therefore, the statutory funds are not consolidated into the Group's consolidated financial statements.

34.3 Foreign currency

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the operation using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at reporting date are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates current on that date. The resulting differences on monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss as exchange gains/losses in the financial year in which the exchange rates difference arises. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using exchange rates at the dates the fair value was determined.

Where a foreign currency transaction is part of a hedge relationship, it is accounted for as above, subject to the hedge accounting rules set out in note 34.11.

(b) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve.

34.4 Revenue and expense recognition

(a) Premium revenue

Premium revenue comprises amounts charged to policyowners and includes applicable levies and charges such as emergency service levies but excludes stamp duty and taxes collected on behalf of third parties such as GST. Premiums are recognised as revenue in accordance with the pattern of the underlying risk exposure from the date of attachment over the period of the insurance policy, which is usually one year.

Premiums on unclosed business are brought to account by reference to the prior year's experience and information that has become available between the reporting date and the date of completing the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Claims expenses

Claims expense represents payments for claims and the movement in outstanding claims liabilities. Claims represent the benefits paid or payable to the policyowner on the occurrence of an event giving rise to a loss or accident according to the terms of the policy. Claims expenses are recognised in profit or loss as losses are incurred, which is usually the point in time when the event giving rise to the claim occurs.

(c) Outwards reinsurance expenses

Premiums ceded to reinsurers are recognised as an expense from the attachment date over the period of indemnity of the reinsurance contract in accordance with the expected pattern of the incidence of risk.

Reinsurance premiums are deferred and recognised as an asset where there are future economic benefits to be received from reinsurance premiums.

(d) Investment revenue

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Dividends and distribution income are recognised when the right to receive income is established.

(e) Insurance managed funds income

The Group manages statutory insurance funds for external clients and earns income from the provision of services such as premium collection and claims processing (base fee) as well as an incentive fee based on performance results. Income for the base fee is recognised as the service is provided and for the incentive fee, as the income is earned.

Fees receivables are based on management's best estimate of the likely fee at reporting date. There is a significant amount of judgment involved in the estimation process of the fees receivable which may not be finalised for a number of years.

The statutory authorities allocate the base fee to each authorised agent based on factors such as market share and service capability. The performance fee is allocated to each authorised agent based on performance components set by each statutory authority.

(f) Fees and other income

Fees and other income are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis as the services are rendered.

(g) Levies and charges

Levies and charges imposed on the Group by various authorities are expensed to profit or loss on a basis consistent with the recognition of premium revenue. These include emergency service levies, Medical Care and Injury Services Levy, NSW Insurance Protection Tax and Workers' Compensation levies. The portion of levies and charges payable at reporting date relating to unearned premium is recorded as other deferred insurance assets. A liability is recognised for levies and charges payable at the reporting date.

(h) Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expense on financial liabilities (borrowing costs) and transactions costs relating to borrowings. Finance costs are expensed as incurred and are recognised net of any associated hedge transactions.

Finance costs on subordinated notes includes interest expense, fair value movements on derivative instruments relating to subordinated notes, amortisation of discounts relating to subordinated notes and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of subordinated notes.

34.5 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax consists of the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, after any adjustments in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Provisions for taxation require the Group to take into account the impact of uncertain tax positions. For such uncertainties, the Group relies on estimates and assumptions about future events.

Tax consolidation

The Group is a wholly-owned entity in a tax-consolidated group, with Suncorp Group Limited as the head entity. As a consequence, all members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity.

The Company and each of its wholly-owned subsidiaries recognise the current and deferred tax amounts applicable to the transactions undertaken by it, reasonably adjusted for certain intra-group transactions, as if it continued to be a separate tax payer. The head entity recognises the entire tax-consolidated group's current tax liability. Any differences, per subsidiary, between the current tax liability and any tax funding arrangement amounts (see below) are recognised by the head entity as an equity contribution to or distribution from the subsidiary.

The members of the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax sharing agreement and a tax funding agreement. The tax funding agreement sets out the funding obligations of the members. The assets and liabilities arising under the tax funding agreement are recognised as intercompany assets and liabilities, at call.

Taxation of financial arrangements

The Group has accepted the default method of accruals or realisation and has not made any elections regarding transitional financial arrangements or other elective timing methods.

34.6 Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or the amount of expense.

Receivables, payables and the provision for outstanding claims are stated with the amount of GST included.

34.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash on deposit and money at short call. They are measured at face value or the gross value of the outstanding balance.

34.8 Non-derivative financial assets

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are classified as either held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition as a result of the following:

- if the Group manages such investments, evaluates the performance and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Suncorp Group's documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

They are initially recognised on trade date at fair value. Transaction costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred. Subsequently, the assets are measured at fair value on each reporting date and any gains or losses are taken immediately to the profit or loss.

(b) Receivables

Receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognised on the date that they originated at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive future cash flows from the assets have expired, or have been transferred, and the Group has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership.

34.9 Assets backing general insurance liabilities

The assets of the Group are assessed under AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts* to be assets that are held to back general insurance liabilities (referred to as insurance funds) and assets that represent shareholder funds.

The Group has designated financial assets held in portfolios intended to match the average duration of a corresponding insurance liability as assets backing general insurance liabilities. These financial assets include investment securities and are designated at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis for internal and external reporting in accordance with the investment strategy.

All investment securities held to back general insurance liabilities are highly liquid securities. Despite some of these securities having maturity dates beyond the next twelve months, as they are highly liquid in nature and are actively traded, they have been classified as current.

34.10 Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge the Group's assets and liabilities or as part of the Group's trading and investment activities. Derivatives include exchange rate related contracts, interest rate related contracts and equity contracts.

All derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Derivatives are classified and accounted for as held for trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 34.8(a)) unless they qualify as a hedging instrument in an effective hedge relationship under hedge accounting (note 34.11).

34.11 Hedge accounting

The Group applies hedge accounting to offset the effects on profit or loss of changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

(a) Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value associated with the effective portion of a hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the hedging reserve within equity as the lesser of the cumulative fair value gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value on the hedged item from the inception of the hedge. Ineffective portions are immediately recognised in the profit or loss.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or, the hedge relationship is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amounts accumulated in equity are released to profit or loss immediately. In other cases the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss.

(b) Fair value hedges

Where an effective hedge relationship is established, fair value gains or losses on the hedging instrument are recognised in profit or loss. The hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is carried at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

When a hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedged item is accounted for under the effective interest method from that point and any accumulated adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item from when it was effective is released to profit or loss over the period to when the hedged item will mature.

34.12 Reinsurance and other recoveries receivable

Reinsurance and other recoveries are measured as the present value of the expected future receipts, calculated on the same basis as outstanding claims liabilities.

34.13 Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Acquisition costs are deferred and recognised as an asset when they can be reliably measured and when it is probable that they will give rise to premium revenue that will be recognised in profit or loss in subsequent reporting periods.

DAC are amortised systematically in accordance with the expected pattern of the incidence of risk under the general insurance contracts to which they relate.

DAC are recognised as assets to the extent that the related unearned premiums exceed the sum of the DAC and the present value of both future expected claims and settlement costs, including an appropriate risk margin. Where there is a shortfall, the DAC asset is written down and if insufficient, an unexpired risk liability is recognised.

34.14 Impairment

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If impairment has occurred, the carrying amount of the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

(b) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating unit (**CGU**)) which may be an individual asset or a group of assets. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, recognised in respect of the CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed.

34.15 Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This includes payables and subordinated notes.

Non-derivative liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

34.16 Employee benefits liabilities

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits are those expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Related on-costs such as superannuation, workers’ compensation and payroll tax are also included in the liability.

(b) Long service leave and annual leave

The liability for long service leave and annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period. They are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using Australian corporate bond rates with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Related on-costs such as superannuation, workers’ compensation and payroll tax are also included in the liability.

34.17 Unearned premium liabilities

Premium revenue received and receivable but not earned is recognised as unearned premium liabilities.

The carrying value of unearned premium liabilities is assessed at each reporting date by carrying out a liability adequacy test (**LAT**). This test assesses whether the net unearned premium liabilities less any DAC is sufficient to cover future claims costs for in-force insurance contracts. Future claims costs are calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows relating to future claims, and include a risk margin to reflect the inherent uncertainty in the central estimate. The assessment is carried out on a portfolio of contracts basis. If a LAT deficiency occurs, it is recognised in the profit or loss with a corresponding write-down of the related DAC asset. Any remaining balance is recognised as an unexpired risk liability on the statements of financial position.

34.18 Outstanding claims liabilities

The outstanding claims liability is measured as the central estimate of the present value of expected future payments against claims incurred at the reporting date and includes an additional risk margin to allow for the inherent uncertainty in the central estimate. Standard actuarial methods are applied to determine the net central estimate of outstanding claims liabilities. The details of actuarial assumptions and the process for deferring the risk margins are set out in note 20.4.

34.19 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the financial report, unless the possibility of settlement is remote, in which case no disclosure is made. If settlement becomes probable and the amount can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognised.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the financial report when inflows are probable. If inflows become virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

The amount disclosed as a contingent liability or contingent asset is the best estimate of the settlement or inflow.

34.20 New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* was issued and introduces changes in the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment of financial assets and new rules for hedge accounting. This standard becomes mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2019 financial statements. The potential effects on adoption of the standard are currently being assessed.

AASB 16 *Leases* was issued and introduced changes to lessee accounting. It requires recognition of lease liabilities and assets other than short-term leases or leases of low-value assets on balance sheet. This will replace the operating / finance lease distinction and accounting requirements prescribed in AASB 117 *Leases*. This standard will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2020 financial statements. The potential effects on adoption of the standard are currently being assessed.

AASB 9 and AASB 16 are available for early adoption but have not been applied by the Group in this financial report.

35. Subsequent events

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial 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 Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

1. In the opinion of the directors of AAI Limited (the **Company**):

   (a) The consolidated financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 53, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of their performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

   (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

2. The directors draw attention to note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

J. E. Switkowski

Dr Zygmunt E Switkowski AO
Director

Michael A Cameron
CEO and Managing Director

25 August 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of AAI Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of AAI Limited (the **Company**), which comprises the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2016, and statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 35 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the Company and the Group comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

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 2.1, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian 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. These Auditing 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 of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Company's and the Group's financial position and of their performance.

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

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 AAI Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.1.

KPMG

KPMG

Paul Ruiz
Partner

Sydney

25 August 2016