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HANNOVER LIFE RE OF AUSTRALASIA LTD

2014 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Company Particulars

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Directors
R.J . Atfield, FIA, FIAA, FAII, Chairman
C.J. Chèvre, Deputy Chairman
Dr. W.S. Becke
E.G. Payne, BEc(Hons), BLegS, CA, GAICD
S.R. Swil, B Bus Sc, MBA, FIAA, FAICD
U. Wallin
S. Willcock, BA, FIA, FIAA, ASA, FNZSA, Managing Director

Executive
S. Willcock, BA, FIA, FIAA, ASA, FNZSA, Managing Director
G. Campbell, BEc, MAS, FIAA, Appointed Actuary
T.N. Grogan, MNIA, General Manager (Marketing)
D.N. Tallack, BEc, CPA, AGIA, General Manager (Finance) & Company Secretary

Bankers
National Australia Bank Limited

Solicitors
Minter Ellison

Auditors
KPMG

Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the financial report of the entity for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The Directors of the entity at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr Rodney John Atfield, FIA, FIAA, FAII
Chairman
Independent Non-Executive Director
Age 77

Directorships include Children's Medical Research Institute and ING Foundation. Mr Atfield previously held the positions of Managing Director of Mercantile Mutual (now OnePath Group) and Chief Executive Officer of Mercantile Mutual Life and has had over 40 years experience in the life insurance and funds management industry. Mr Atfield was also previously a director of APRA.
Member of the Board Audit & Risk Committee, Board Compliance Committee and Board Remuneration Committee.
Director since 2005 and Chairman since 2011.

Mr Claude Jacques Chèvre
Deputy Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Age 47

Mr Chèvre is a member of the Executive Boards of Hannover Rück SE and E + S Rückversicherung AG.
Member of the Board Remuneration Committee.
Director since 2011 and Deputy Chairman since 2012.

Dr Wolf Siegfried Becke
Non-Executive Director
Age 68

Dr Becke is on the Board of a number of subsidiaries within the Hannover Re Group. Dr Becke is also a director of Swiss Life. Dr Becke was previously a member of the Executive Boards of Hannover Rück SE and E + S Rückversicherung AG.
Director since 1994.

Ms Elsa Gene Payne, BEc(Hons), BLegS, CA, GAICD
Independent Non-Executive Director
Age 61

Ms Payne held the position of Tax Partner at PriceWaterhouseCoopers for over 20 years and has had over 30 years experience in the financial services industry.
Member of the Board Audit & Risk Committee and Board Compliance Committee.
Director since 2010.

Mr Samuel Robert Swil, B Bus Sc, MBA, FIAA, FAICD
Independent Non-Executive Director
Age 64

Mr Swil is a member of the Board of Total Risk Management Pty Ltd. Mr Swil previously held the positions of Chairman of Prefsure Life Limited and Managing Director of FAI Life Limited and Australian Casualty and Life Limited and has had over 35 years experience in the life insurance and superannuation industry.
Chairman of the Board Audit & Risk Committee, Board Compliance Committee and Board Remuneration Committee.
Director since 2006.

Mr Ulrich Wallin
Non-Executive Director
Age 60

Mr Wallin is Chairman of the Executive Boards of Hannover Rück SE and E + S Rückversicherung AG.
Director since 2009.

Mr Stephen Willcock, BA, FIA, FIAA, ASA, FNZSA
Managing Director
Age 63

Mr Willcock has had over 25 years experience in the life reinsurance industry.
Managing Director since 1993.

Company Secretary

Mr David Tallack BEc CPA AGIA was appointed Company Secretary in 2006. Mr Tallack is a member of Governance Institute of Australia and holds a Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance.

Directors' meetings

The number of Directorsô meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the entity during the financial year are:

Director	Directors' Meetings		Board Audit & Risk Committee Meetings		Board Compliance Committee Meetings		Board Remuneration Committee	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
* # Mr R Atfield	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Dr W Becke	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
# Mr C Chèvre	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
* Ms E Payne	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	-
* # Mr S Swil	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Mr S Willcock	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr U Wallin	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

A - number of meetings attended
B - number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the year
* - member of Board Audit & Risk Committee and Board Compliance Committee
# - member of Board Remuneration Committee

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity during the course of the financial year were the transaction of life reinsurance and life insurance business. The entity provides risk carrying and associated services to insurance offices transacting life and disability insurance risk business. It also provides risk carrying and associated services to trustees of superannuation plans in respect of group life insurances and retail policyholders via direct marketed distribution arrangements.

Review and results of operations

Overview of the entity

The 2014 financial year recorded a profit before tax of $34.5M (2013: loss of $13.0M). The pleasing return to profit was primarily due to improved mortality claim experience. The entity also enjoyed strong growth in the underlying business with a 37% increase in life insurance contract premium revenue over the prior year.

Investment income increased over the previous year due to strong inwards cash flows and the impact of decreases in market yields on bond prices.

After allowing for a tax expense of $7.7M, the 2014 financial year profit after tax of $26.8M was 29% lower than the prior year due to a $50.8M tax benefit being booked in the 2013 financial year. The 2013 tax benefit arose from the entity deriving tax exempt net income on losses retroceded overseas on Accident and Disability (AD) reinsurances.

The total comprehensive income for the 2014 financial year of $27.1m was 39% lower than the prior year. In addition to the movement in the after tax profit referred to above, the other comprehensive income was impacted by a deterioration in the financial position of the corporate defined benefit superannuation plan whilst the 2013 financial year benefited from a strengthening of the New Zealand dollar.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the entity that occurred during the financial year under review.

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared by the entity since the end of the previous 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 item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors, to affect significantly the operations of the entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity, in future financial years.

Likely developments

The entity will continue to pursue its objective of attaining above average returns on shareholders' equity and to achieve long term growth in its business consistent with increased profits on a year to year basis.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the entity are not subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under any law of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any States or Territories. The entity has not incurred any liability (including rectification costs) under any environmental legislation.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

Indemnification

In accordance with the entityõs Constitution the entity has agreed to indemnify all current and past Directors and Officers of the entity, to the fullest extent permitted by the law, against a liability incurred by that person as a Director or Officer of the entity including, without limitation, legal costs and expenses incurred in defending an action.

Insurance Premiums

Since the end of the previous financial year the entity has paid insurance premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability and legal expenses insurance contracts for current and former Directors and Officers including Executive Officers of the entity. The Directors have not included details of the nature of the liabilities covered or the amount of the premium paid in respect of the Directorsô and Officersô Liability insurance contract, as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Lead Auditorõs Independence Declaration is included after the Corporate Governance Statement and forms part of the Directorsô Report for the financial year.

Rounding off

The entity is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, amounts in the financial report and Directorsô Report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

R. J. Atfield
Chairman

Sydney
17 March 2015

Corporate Governance Statement

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

This Statement outlines the main corporate governance practices in place throughout the financial year, unless otherwise stated.

Board of Directors

Role of the Board

The Board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value.

In addition, the Board, in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995* and the *Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010* (jointly "the Life Acts"), has a duty to take reasonable care and use due diligence in relation to the interests of the owners and prospective owners of policies referrable to the Statutory Funds of the entity.

To fulfil this role, the Board is responsible for the overall Corporate Governance of the entity including:

- approving the entity's strategic direction;
- establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals;
- internal controls and management information systems;
- appraising and monitoring financial and other reporting;
- capital management; and
- risk management.

Composition of the Board

The names of the Directors of the entity are set out in the Directors' Report. The Board currently comprises seven Directors (of which three are independent Non-Executive Directors) with a broad range of expertise and experience appropriate to the entity's business and the industry which it operates in. In accordance with the entity's Constitution, Directors must retire after three years, at which time, if they are eligible, they may offer themselves for re-election.

Board Processes

To assist it in the execution of its responsibilities, the Board has established a Board Charter and Audit & Risk, Compliance and Remuneration Committees with their own Charters.

The Board delegates the operation and administration of the entity to the Managing Director who is accountable to the Board.

The full Board currently holds three scheduled meetings each year, plus any other meetings at such other times as may be necessary to address any specific significant matters that may arise. The agenda for meetings include financial reports, technical and investment reports and any legal and statutory matters if required. The Board Book is circulated in advance and Executives are available to be involved in Board discussions.

Recognition and Management of Risk

The Board has established a framework for identifying areas of significant business risk and maintaining appropriate and adequate controls and monitoring procedures, in addition to ensuring that legal and regulatory requirements are being complied with. The framework is documented in the Board's Risk Management Strategy. The Board is responsible for reviewing and overseeing the Strategy and ensuring the appropriate corporate governance structure.

The Risk Management Strategy operates within the context of the Board's documented risk appetite.

Adequacy of Capital

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the entity, and each statutory fund, has adequate capital to meet its obligations under a wide range of circumstances. The Board has adopted a Target Capital position and an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) that is documented in the Board's ICAAP Summary Statement.

Board Audit & Risk Committee

The responsibilities of the Board Audit & Risk Committee (Audit & Risk Committee) include reviewing compliance with the entity's accounting policies and internal control framework and the industry's regulatory environment and advising the Board of Directors on the quality and reliability of financial information prepared for use by the Board in determining policies or for inclusion in the financial report. In addition the performance of the auditors and the adequacy of the internal audit plans are reviewed by the Audit & Risk Committee.

The Audit & Risk Committee has a documented Charter, approved by the Board. The Chairperson of the Committee may not be the Chairperson of the Board.

The Appointed Auditor, the Managing Director, the Company Secretary and Appointed Actuary are invited to Audit & Risk Committee meetings. The Appointed Auditor meets at least once a year with the Audit & Risk Committee without management being present.

As from the 1 January 2015, the Board Audit & Risk Committee was split into a separate Board Audit Committee and a Board Risk Committee.

Board Compliance Committee

The Board Compliance Committee (Compliance Committee) is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors to deal with consumer related issues which arise in the course of the entity's business and ensuring that the entity has proper systems and management controls in place to enable continuous compliance with the Code of Practice and the disclosure regime.

The Compliance Committee has a documented Charter approved by the Board. The Managing Director, Company Secretary, the entity's Compliance Officer and Appointed Actuary are invited to the Compliance Committee meetings.

This Committee was dissolved by the Board on 2 December 2014 and its responsibilities were incorporated into the responsibilities of the Board Risk Committee.

Board Remuneration Committee

The Board Remuneration Committee (Remuneration Committee) is responsible for conducting regular reviews of the Remuneration Policy, making recommendations to the Board on changes to the Remuneration Policy and making annual recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of the Managing Director, direct reports to the Managing Director and any other person whose activities may, in the Board's opinion, affect the financial soundness of the Company.

The Remuneration Committee has a documented Charter approved by the Board. The Remuneration Committee is selected from the non-executive directors of the Board with a minimum of three members. The Chairperson of the Remuneration Committee must be an independent director with the majority of members being independent directors.

Remuneration of the Board

All Directors' remuneration is determined on a bi-annual basis by the shareholder.

Fit and Proper Policy

The Board has adopted a Fit and Proper Policy under which the Board assesses annually the responsible persons (including individual directors) of the entity for their fitness and proprietary in holding their responsible person positions.

Financial supervision

The Life Act governs the principal activities of the entity and identifies responsibilities of the Board with respect to operations. In addition, the entity is required to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Board seeks to discharge its responsibilities in a number of ways:

- an annual business plan and budget is reviewed and approved by the Board;
- three Board meetings are held to monitor performance against budget and financial benchmarks;
- Directors are responsible for ensuring financial statements that are presented to the parent entity and regulatory bodies are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1038 *Life Insurance Contracts*, the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001* and the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- the entity's Appointed Actuary is responsible for investigating the financial condition of the entity including the valuation of policy liabilities, solvency and capital adequacy requirements in accordance with the standards applied by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and for providing advice to Executive Management and the Board as required under Prudential Standards and the Life Acts;
- Investment Guidelines are approved by the Board. Investment management decisions in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines are delegated to an external investment manager in accordance with an Investment Management Agreement; and
- adoption of various policies such as the Risk Appetite Statement, Risk Management Strategy, Target Capital, ICAAP Summary Statement, Remuneration Policy and Fit & Proper Policy.

Ethical standards

Code of Conduct

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct that requires all managers and employees to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity in their dealings with business partners, regulators, the community and employees, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the entity.

Conflict of interest

Directors are required to keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the entity. Details of Director related entity transactions with the entity are set out in the notes to the financial report.

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

To: the Directors of Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 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

Andrew Reeves
Partner

Sydney
17 March 2015

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Revenue			
Life insurance contract premium revenue		1,109,330	809,079
Outwards reinsurance expense		(643,085)	(421,141)
Net life insurance premium revenue		466,245	387,938
Interest and dividend income		68,311	57,127
Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7(a)	70,554	(29,272)
Other income		1,258	278
Total revenue		606,368	416,071
Claims and expenses			
Life insurance contract claims expense		(613,225)	(528,669)
Reinsurance recoveries revenue		562,276	489,714
Net life insurance claims expense		(50,949)	(38,955)
Change in life insurance contract liabilities	8(a)	(352,080)	(295,532)
Change in reinsurersôshare of life insurance contract liabilities	8(a)	60,223	115,092
		(342,806)	(219,395)
Other expenses	7(b)	(229,072)	(209,677)
Net claims and expenses		(571,878)	(429,072)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		34,490	(13,001)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	15(a)	(7,720)	50,828
Profit for the period attributable to the entity	7(c)	26,770	37,827
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation reserve movement		1,708	5,021
Asset revaluation reserve movement		650	950
Income tax on asset revaluation reserve movement		(195)	(285)
Defined benefit plan reserve movement		(2,627)	1,423
Income tax on defined benefit plan reserve movement		788	(427)
Total comprehensive income for the period		27,094	44,509

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

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Assets			
Cash		96,514	123,578
Trade and other receivables	9	130,853	122,358
Employee benefits	12	-	381
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	1,537,128	1,165,726
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities	8(a)	308,950	248,695
Property, plant and equipment	10	11,338	10,293
Deferred tax assets	15(b)	77,081	84,189
Total assets		2,161,864	1,755,220
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	77,327	54,421
Employee benefits	12	7,949	4,420
Gross life insurance contract liabilities	8(a)	1,598,357	1,245,248
Current tax liability		40	34
Total liabilities		1,683,673	1,304,123
Equity			
Contributed equity	13	80,000	80,000
Reserves		65,984	65,660
Retained profits		332,207	305,437
Total equity		478,191	451,097
Total liabilities and equity		2,161,864	1,755,220

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

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Premium received		1,081,873	810,683
Policy payments		(615,114)	(527,269)
Retrocession premium paid		(570,925)	(413,671)
Commissions paid		(268,934)	(230,945)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(25,550)	(21,365)
Income tax paid		(14)	(11)
Reinsurance and other recoveries received		602,934	490,850
Interest and dividend received		66,683	56,122
Other revenue received		1,167	72
Net cash inflow from operating activities	16	272,120	164,466
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets		(607,134)	(741,284)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		313,833	559,164
Payments for property, plant & equipment		(1,380)	(1,108)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		293	334
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(294,388)	(182,894)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	70,000
Net cash inflow from financing activities		-	70,000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(22,268)	51,572
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		143,578	91,578
Effects of exchange rate changes on the opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		204	428
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	16	121,514	143,578

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

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Share Capital	Translation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Defined Benefit Reserve	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2014	80,000	3,325	1,855	480	60,000	305,437	451,097
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	26,770	26,770
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation	-	1,708	-	-	-	-	1,708
Revaluation of owner occupied property	-	-	455	-	-	-	455
Revaluation of defined benefit provision	-	-	-	(1,839)	-	-	(1,839)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,708	455	(1,839)	-	26,770	27,094
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	80,000	5,033	2,310	(1,359)	60,000	332,207	478,191

	Share Capital	Translation Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Defined Benefit Reserve	Other Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	10,000	(1,696)	1,190	(516)	-	327,610	336,588
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	37,827	37,827
Other comprehensive income							
Foreign currency translation	-	5,021	-	-	-	-	5,021
Revaluation of owner occupied property	-	-	665	-	-	-	665
Revaluation of defined benefit provision	-	-	-	996	-	-	996
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	5,021	665	996	-	37,827	44,509
Issue of shares	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	-	-	60,000	(60,000)	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	80,000	3,325	1,855	480	60,000	305,437	451,097

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

Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

Contents of the Notes to the Financial Statements

1. <u>Summary of significant accounting policies</u>

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of presentation

The entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office of the entity is Level 7, 70 Phillip Street, Sydney, Australia 2000. The entity is a public company limited by shares.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) 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 (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

This financial report is prepared in accordance with the fair value basis of accounting with certain exceptions as described in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AASBs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the entity’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2.

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to achieve consistency in disclosure with current financial period amounts and other disclosures.

These financial statements are presented in Australian Dollars, which is the entity’s functional currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2014.

(b) Principles for life insurance business

The life insurance operations of the entity are conducted within separate statutory funds as required by the *Life Insurance Act 1995* (Life Act) and are reported in aggregate with the shareholders’ fund in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity. The life insurance operations of the entity comprise life and disability insurance and the administration thereof.

Life insurance contracts involve the acceptance of significant insurance risk. Insurance risk is defined as significant if and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance (i.e. have no discernible effect on the economics of the transaction). Insurance contracts include those where the insured benefit is payable on the occurrence of a specified event such as death, injury or disability caused by accident or illness. The insured benefit is not linked to the market value of the investments held by the entity, and the financial risks are substantially borne by the entity.

The life insurance operations consist of non-investment linked business only. All business written by the entity is non-participating and all profits and losses from non-participating business are allocated to the shareholders.

(c) Premium and claims

Premium and claims have been classified as revenue and expense respectively as the entity only issues life insurance contract risk products. Premium is recognised as revenue on an accruals basis. Claims are recognised when the liability to the policy owner under the policy owner contract has been established or upon notification of the insured event depending on the type of claim.

(d) Liabilities

(i) Life Insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance contract liabilities are measured at net present values of estimated future cash flows or, where the result would not be materially different, as the accumulated benefits available to policyholders. Applicable reinsurance recoveries are brought to account on the same basis as life insurance contract liabilities. Changes in life insurance contract liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the financial year in which they occur. Profit margins are released over each reporting period in line with the services that have been provided. The balance of the planned profit margins is deferred by including them in the value of the life insurance contract liabilities. Further details of the actuarial assumptions used in these calculations are set out in Note 3.

(ii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at book value, which is the best estimate of fair value. Trade payables are non interest bearing and settled on normal commercial terms.

(e) Assets backing life insurance contract liabilities

The entity has determined that all assets held within its statutory funds are assets backing life insurance contract liabilities. The measurement of these liabilities incorporates current information and measuring the financial assets backing these life insurance contract liabilities at fair value eliminates or significantly reduces a potential measurement inconsistency which would arise if the financial assets were classified as available for sale or measured at amortised cost. In addition, the use of fair value with changes in fair value taken to profit and loss is consistent with key elements of the entity's risk management framework. Consequently all financial assets within the statutory funds are measured at fair value as at the reporting date.

Financial assets

(i) Valuation

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses on subsequent measurement to fair value or on sale are recognised through profit or loss. Fair value is determined as follows:

- Cash assets are carried at face value of the amounts deposited. The carrying amounts of cash assets approximate their fair value. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market investments.

- The fair value of listed fixed interest securities is taken as the bid price of the instruments.

- Trade and other receivables are carried at book value, which is the best estimate of fair value, as they are settled within a short period.

(ii) *Impairment of financial assets*

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised through profit or loss.

(f) Shareholders' fund assets

Financial assets which do not back life insurance liabilities are designated at fair value through profit and loss. Plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and depreciated on either a straight line or diminishing value basis over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation is charged to the profit or loss. Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually. When changes are made, adjustments are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only.

(g) Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs relate to the fixed and variable costs incurred in acquiring new business during the financial year. They do not include the general growth and development costs incurred. The actual acquisition costs incurred are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Appointed Actuary, in determining the life insurance contract liabilities, takes account of the deferral of policy acquisition costs and assesses the value and future recovery of these costs. These deferred amounts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a reduction in life insurance contract liabilities and are amortised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period that they are deemed to be recoverable. The impact of this deferral is reflected in ñchange in life insurance contract liabilitiesò in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The acquisition costs deferred are determined as the actual costs incurred subject to an overall limit that the value of future profits at inception cannot be negative. Acquisition losses are recognised at inception to the extent the latter situation arises.

(h) Basis of expense apportionments

Apportionments under Part 6, Division 2 of the *Life Insurance Act 1995* have been made as follows:

Expenses directly identifiable to a particular fund are charged to that fund.

The balance of expenses is apportioned between statutory funds as follows:

Å All expenses which are staff related are allocated in proportion to the estimated time involved in each fund;

Å Investment management fees are apportioned according to the average cost of the fixed interest investment portfolio;

Å Other expenses are allocated in proportion to appropriate cost drivers.

All expenses, excluding investment management fees which are directly identifiable, have been apportioned between policy acquisition and policy maintenance having regard to the objective when incurred. Expenses identifiable as policy acquisition, such as initial commission, have been allocated in accordance with accounts received from cedants. All other expenses have been apportioned between policy acquisition and policy maintenance according to appropriate cost drivers and an analysis of the time spent by each employee.

All expenses relate to non-participating business as the entity only writes this category of business.

(i) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing this financial report. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial report of the entity, except for IFRS 9 ñFinancial Instrumentsò, which is not expected to be mandatory before 2016 and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. The entity does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates

The entity makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at year end. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where critical accounting estimates are applied are noted below.

(a) Life insurance contract liabilities

Life insurance contract liabilities are computed using statistical or mathematical methods, which are expected to give approximately the same results as if an individual liability was calculated for each contract. The computations are made by suitably qualified personnel on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles. The methodology takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the particular classes of life insurance business. Deferred policy acquisition costs are connected with the measurement basis of life insurance contract liabilities and are equally sensitive to the factors that are considered in the liability measurement.

The key factors that affect the estimation of these liabilities and related assets are:

(i) mortality and morbidity experience on life insurance products;

(ii) the cost of providing benefits and administering these insurance contracts; and

(iii) discontinuance experience, which affects the entityȩs ability to recover the cost of acquiring new business over the lives of the contracts.

In addition, factors such as regulation, competition, interest rates, taxes, securities market conditions and general economic conditions affect the level of these liabilities. In some contracts, the entity shares experience on mortality, morbidity and persistency with its customers, which can offset the impact of these factors on profitability from those products. Details of specific actuarial policies and methods are set out in Note 3. Details of gross life insurance contract liabilities are set out in Note 10.

(b) Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities

Reinsurersȏshare of life insurance contract liabilities is also computed using the methods in (a) above. In addition, the recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balance is reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be received, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty and credit risk. Impairment is recognised where there is objective evidence that the entity may not receive amounts due to it and these amounts can be reliably measured. Details of the reinsurersȏshare of life insurance contract liabilities are set out in Note 8.

3. Actuarial assumptions and methods

The effective date of the actuarial report on life insurance contract liabilities and solvency reserves is 31 December 2014. The actuarial report dated 5 March 2015 was prepared by Mr G. Campbell, BEc, MAS, FIAA, FNZSA. The actuarial report indicates that Mr Campbell is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data upon which life insurance contract liabilities have been determined.

The life insurance contract liabilities for life insurance contracts are valued in accordance with AASB 1038 “Life Insurance Contracts”, APRA Prudential Standard LPS 340 “Valuation of Policy Liabilities”, and the relevant actuarial standards and guidance.

The accounting standard requires that the life insurance contract liabilities equal the amount which together with future expected premium and investment earnings will:

(i) provide for the systematic release of planned margins as services are provided to policyholders and premium is received; and

(ii) meet the expected payment of future benefits and expenses.

The profit carrier used for the major product groups in order to achieve the systematic release of planned margins was as follows:

Major Product Groups	Profit Carrier
Individual and group death and disability insurance	Claims

The life insurance contract liabilities have been calculated using the methods set out below:

(i) *Level premium business*
Where individual policy data was available from the ceding company, liabilities were calculated by projecting cash flows on each policy. Otherwise, liabilities were calculated using accumulation methods.

(ii) *Claims in course of payment*
Claims in course of payment were calculated by projecting cash flows for each individual claim.

(iii) *Other business*
Liabilities for all other business were determined using accumulation methods, including allowances for recoverable deferred acquisition expenses.

(a) Disclosure of assumptions

The assumptions used to value life insurance contract liabilities are best estimates of expected future experience determined in accordance with AASB 1038 and APRA Prudential Standard LPS 340. The key assumptions are as follows:

(i) Discount rates

The discount rates assumed are risk free rates based on current observable objective rates that relate to the nature, structure and term of the future obligations. Discount rates assumed are:

Australian business	2014: 2.27% to 2.99% p.a. 2013: 2.35% to 4.30% p.a.
Overseas business	2014: 3.52% to 3.92% p.a. 2013: 2.81% to 4.84% p.a.

(ii) Inflation rates

Inflation rates are primarily relevant to the determination of the outstanding life insurance contract liabilities. The assumptions have been based on current inflation rates and the outlook for inflation over the term of the liabilities. The assumed inflation rates are:

Australian business	2014: 2.5% p.a. 2013: 2.4% p.a.
Overseas business	2014: 2.2% p.a. 2013: 2.2% p.a.

(iii) Future expenses

Future maintenance expenses are assumed to be a set percentage of future premium income and claim payments. Future investment expenses have been assumed to be at the same percentage of assets under management as currently applies.

(iv) Rates of taxation

Policy liabilities have been determined on a gross of taxation basis. The rates of taxation that apply to the entity are shown in Note 15.

(v) Mortality and morbidity

Assumed claim rates were based on various published tables, primarily those most recently published by the Institute of Actuaries of Australia, adjusted in light of most recent industry experience and the entity's own experience. For disability income claims, adjustments were made to the IAD 89-93 tabular termination assumptions based on the entity's own experience and recent industry experience, as follows.

Claim termination rates as percentage of IAD 89-93:

Australian business	2014: 25% to 110% 2013: 25% to 101%
Overseas business	2014: 30% to 85% 2013: 30% to 85%

(vi) Rates of discontinuance

Assumed policy discontinuance rates are based on recent actual discontinuance experience. Assumed rates may vary by sub-grouping within a category and vary according to the length of time tranches of business have been in force. Future rates of discontinuance for the major categories of business were assumed to be in the order of 8% - 20% p.a. (2013: 8% - 20% p.a.).

(vii) Surrender values

Surrender values are based on the surrender values included in the life insurance contract liabilities as advised by ceding companies. There has been no change in the basis as compared to previous years.

(b) Effects of changes in actuarial assumptions from 31 December 2013 to 31 December 2014

Assumption category	Effect on net profit margins $'000 Increase/ (decrease)	Effect on net life insurance contract liabilities $'000 Increase/ (decrease)
Discount rates	82	72,545
Future inflation rates	-	3,530
Mortality and morbidity	42	37,190
Claim expense margins	-	(1,706)
Total	124	111,559

(c) Processes used to select assumptions

Discount rate
The gross discount rates are derived from gross yields on cash deposits, bank bill swaps and interest rate swaps.

Expense level
The current level of expense rates is taken as an appropriate expense base.

Tax
Current tax legislation and rates are assumed to continue unaltered.

Mortality and morbidity
An appropriate base table of mortality or morbidity is chosen for the type of product being written. An investigation into the actual experience of the entity is performed and statistical methods and judgement are used to adjust the rates reflected in the table to a best estimate of mortality or morbidity for that year. Where data is sufficient to be statistically credible, the statistics generated by the data are used without reference to an industry table.

Discontinuance
An investigation into the actual experience of the entity is performed and statistical methods are used to determine appropriate discontinuance rates. An allowance is then made for any trends in the data to arrive at a best estimate of future discontinuance rates.

(d) Sensitivity analysis

The valuations included in the reported results and the entity's best estimate of future performance are calculated using certain assumptions about the variables such as interest rate, mortality, morbidity and inflation. A movement in any key variable will impact the performance and net assets of the entity and as such represents a risk.

Variable	Impact of movement in underlying variable
Expense Rates	An increase in the level of expenses over assumed levels will decrease profit and shareholders' equity.
Discount Rates	An increase in market interest rates will cause the value of the entity's financial assets and interest sensitive liabilities to fall. To the extent that the profiles of these assets and liabilities are not matched this will lead to a net profit or loss.
Mortality rates	An increase in mortality rates would lead to higher claims cost and therefore reduced profit and shareholders' equity.
Morbidity rates	The cost of health-related claims depends on both the incidence of policyholders becoming ill and the duration for which they remain ill.
Discontinuance	The impact of the discontinuance rate assumption depends on a range of factors including the surrender value basis (where applicable) and the duration of policies in force. For example, an increase in discontinuance rates at earlier durations usually has a negative effect on profit thereby reducing shareholders' equity.

The table below illustrates how changes in key assumptions would impact the reported profit after tax and equity of the entity.

For the year ended 31 December 2014

		Gross (before reinsurance)		Net (of reinsurance)		
	Change in variable	Profit / (loss) 2014 $'000	Life insurance contract liabilities $'000	Profit / (loss) 2014 $'000	Life insurance contract liabilities $'000	Equity 2014 $'000
Balance per accounts		5,290	1,598,357	26,770	1,289,407	478,191
Result of change in variables:						
Worsening of mortality/morbidity claim incidence rates	5%	(30,215)	30,215	(8,333)	28,154	(8,333)
Worsening of income claim termination rates (1)	5%	(39,050)	39,050	(7,100)	33,918	(7,100)
Deterioration in unreported claims development (2)	5%	(40,249)	40,249	(11,073)	26,287	(11,073)
Increase in fixed interest bond Yields	1%	12,070	(78,449)	(10,001)	(56,378)	(10,001)

For the year ended 31 December 2013

		Gross (before reinsurance)		Net (of reinsurance)		
	Change in variable	Profit / (loss) 2013 $'000	Life insurance contract liabilities $'000	Profit / (loss) 2013 $'000	Life insurance contract liabilities $'000	Equity 2013 $'000
Balance per accounts		(155,879)	1,245,248	37,827	966,553	451,097
Result of change in variables:						
Worsening of mortality/morbidity claim incidence rates	5%	(19,706)	28,129	(3,212)	23,001	(3,212)
Worsening of income claim termination rates [1]	5%	(28,954)	32,771	(2,500)	27,029	(2,500)
Deterioration in unreported claims development [2]	5%	(19,263)	27,497	(5,369)	17,218	(5,369)
Increase in fixed interest bond Yields	1%	(9,217)	(58,134)	(7,377)	(41,239)	(7,377)

(1) The above analysis is impacted by the interaction of the entity's various reinsurance arrangements and the basis of taxation for each class of business (see Note 15).

(2) This relates to the cost of incurred but not reported claims.

(e) Claims development

Reserves are established to provide for the ultimate payment of unfinalised claims, in some cases up to many years after occurrence of the event that gave rise to the claim. Settlement of these claims for either more or less than the amounts provided will lead to losses or profits, respectively. Experience in respect of long duration claims incurred prior to the reporting year are as follows:

	Profit/(loss) on claims development before reinsurance 2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Long tailed lump sum benefit claims	(15,276)	(11,649)
Long tailed income benefit claims	12,344	(12,999)

4. Risk Management policies and procedures

The financial condition and operating results of the entity are affected by a number of key financial and non-financial risks. The entity's objectives and policies in respect of managing these risks are set out in the following section.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the entity's risk management framework. This framework, which is documented in a formal risk management strategy, is established to identify and manage the risks faced by the entity, to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor risks and controls. The framework operates within the context of the Board's appetite for risk, which is documented in a Risk Appetite Statement.

The entity appointed a Chief Risk Officer with effect from 1 January 2015 to lead and coordinate the entity's key risk management operations.

The Board has also adopted an ICAAP Summary Statement which outlines the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) of the entity. The objectives of the ICAAP are to enable the entity to maintain adequate capital and to meet all regulatory capital requirements on a continuous basis.

The risk management framework is regularly reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the entity's activities. The entity, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

A sub-committee of the Board, the Audit & Risk Committee, was responsible for monitoring the entity's risk management framework and reporting to the Board. The Committee monitored compliance and reviewed the adequacy of the framework in relation to the risks faced by the entity. The Committee was assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes regular reviews and tests of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which were reported to the Audit & Risk Committee.

As from the 1 January 2015, the Board Audit & Risk Committee was split into separate Board Audit and Board Risk Committees.

(a) Risks arising from financial instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer, outwards reinsurer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the entity's receivables from customers, outwards reinsurance receivables and investment securities.

(i) Trade and other receivables

The entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced by the market in which the entity operates. The larger clients of the entity, by premium revenue, are financial entities regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. Given this client base, management does not expect a material client to default on receivables. The entity has not experienced credit losses on receivables.

The entity aims to limit its exposure to credit risk by only reinsuring with financial entities with strong credit ratings. All of the entity's outwards reinsurance exposures are to reinsurers that at the valuation date had a credit rating of at least A- (Standard & Poor's). Given these high credit ratings, management does not expect a reinsurer to fail to meet its obligations.

(ii) Investments

The entity has in place Investment Guidelines, approved by the Board, which contain credit rating based limits on exposure to securities and issuers. Compliance with the Investment Policy is monitored daily by the entity's investment managers and reported regularly to the Investment Strategy Committee. The Committee is responsible for setting strategy within the framework of the Investment Guidelines and reporting to the Board on strategy, performance and compliance.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the entity's reputation.

The entity maintains a float of cash or near cash money market securities of no less than twenty million dollars to meet obligations. The entity also has access to more liquid government or semi government bonds within the entity's fixed interest portfolio, the sale proceeds of which would be available to the entity.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Interest rate risk

The entity has a portfolio of fixed interest security assets and a portfolio of life insurance contract liabilities. Both of these portfolios are subject to change in carrying value due to changes in interest rates. The entity manages these interest rate risks by approximately matching the duration of the fixed interest portfolio and the insurance contract liability portfolio.

Currency risk

The entity has a New Zealand branch whose assets and liabilities are denominated in New Zealand dollars. On translation of the New Zealand branch into the reporting currency (Australian dollars) of the entity, exchange rate variations on Statement of Financial Position items are recognised in a foreign currency translation reserve within equity. The entity is exposed to currency risk on the translation of Statement of Comprehensive Income items and the settlement of monetary balances between the Australian and New Zealand businesses.

(b) Insurance risks

Controls over insurance risk include the use of underwriting procedures, established processes over setting of premium rates and policy charges and regular monitoring of reinsurance arrangements. Controls are also maintained over claims management practices to ensure the timely payment of insurance claims in accordance with policy obligations.

Methods to limit or transfer insurance risk exposures

(i) Outwards reinsurance

The entity outwards reinsurance agreements are designed to protect the statutory funds from very large claims, to provide some protection against volatility of profit from claims fluctuations and deteriorating experience and to provide financial support by way of capital relief. Outwards reinsurance treaties are analysed using a number of analytical modelling tools to assess the impact on the entity's exposure to risk.

(ii) Underwriting procedures

The entity has formal Underwriting Guidelines which document the entity's underwriting framework including the types of business that the entity may write, underwriting authorities and limits. The entity also has documented underwriting procedures for underwriting decisions. Such procedures include limits to delegated authorities and signing powers. The underwriting process is monitored by the entity's internal auditors to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of controls in place over the underwriting process. Where underwriting authority is delegated to a cedant, the entity has a program for auditing the cedant's underwriting processes.

(iii) Claims Management

Strict claims management procedures and controls are in place to ensure the timely payment of claims in accordance with policy conditions. This is particularly necessary for disability business where claims are paid as an income stream. Disability income claims are monitored on a regular basis to track the experience of the portfolio as a result of poor experience in recent years. The entity has in place a program to assist cedants manage their claim portfolios.

(iv) Pricing

The entity adopts standard pricing processes and controls. In specified circumstances, particularly for large or non-standard risks, advice is provided by the Appointed Actuary specific to that quotation and is considered by the entity.

(v) Experience analysis

Experience studies are performed at a client and product level to determine the adequacy of pricing assumptions. The results are used to determine prospective changes in pricing.

(vi) Management reporting

The entity reports quarterly financial and operational results, mortality and morbidity experience, claims frequency and severity, and exposure for each portfolio of contracts (gross and net of reinsurance). This information includes the entity's gross and net results which are compared against the entity's business plan. The information is reviewed by the Executive Committee on a quarterly basis.

Concentration of insurance risk

The age profile and mix of sexes within the population of policyholders is spread with the expectation that the entity's risk concentration in relation to any particular age group is minimal.

(c) Sensitivity to insurance risks

The nature of the terms of the life insurance contracts written is such that certain external variables can be identified on which related cash flows for claim payments depend. The table below provides an overview of the key variables upon which the amount of related cash flows are dependent.

Type of contract	Detail of contract workings	Nature of compensation for claims	Key variables that affect the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows
Non-participating life insurance contracts with fixed terms (Term Life and Disability)	Benefits paid on death or ill health that are fixed and not at the discretion of the issuer	Benefits, defined by the insurance contract, are determined by the contract and are not directly affected by the performance of underlying assets or the performance of the contracts as a whole	Mortality Morbidity Interest rates Inflation rates Discontinuance rates Expenses

5. Disclosure on asset restrictions

Investments held in the statutory funds can only be used within the restrictions imposed under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. The main restrictions are that the assets in a fund can only be used to meet the liabilities and expenses of that fund, to acquire investments to further the business of the fund or as distributions when Prudential Capital Requirements are met. Shareholders can only receive a distribution when the higher Prudential Capital Requirements are met.

6. Capital requirements

The capital adequacy requirements are the amounts required under APRA prudential standards to provide protection against the impact of adverse experience.

Capital Base and Prescribed Capital Amount at 31 December 2014 for each fund have been determined in accordance with LPS 110 as follows:

	Australian Statutory Fund 2014 $'000	Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund 2014 $'000	Overseas Statutory Fund 2014 $'000	Shareholder Fund 2014 $'000	Total 2014 $'000
Capital Base					
Net assets [(1)]	219,508	193,768	34,406	30,509	478,191
Regulatory adjustments to net assets	(112,215)	(64,158)	(10,063)	(918)	(187,354)
Tier 2 capital	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Base	107,293	129,610	24,343	29,591	290,837
Prescribed Capital Amount (PCA)					
Insurance risk charge	46,066	49,667	11,158	-	106,891
Asset risk charge	12,956	27,970	1,921	158	43,005
Asset concentration risk charge	-	-	-	-	-
Operational risk charge	20,146	23,542	1,086	-	44,774
Less aggregation benefit	(8,736)	(15,954)	(1,385)	-	(26,075)
Combined stress scenario adjustment	20,227	22,676	1	68	42,972
Total PCA	90,659	107,901	12,781	226	211,567
Capital adequacy multiple (Capital Base/PCA)	1.18	1.20	1.90	130.93	1.37

(1) No Additional Tier 1 Capital was held and hence net assets are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.

Capital Base and Prescribed Capital Amount at 31 December 2013 for each fund have been determined in accordance with LPS 110 as follows:

	Australian Statutory Fund 2013 $'000	Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund 2013 $'000	Overseas Statutory Fund 2013 $'000	Shareholder Fund 2013 $'000	Total 2013 $'000
Capital Base					
Net assets [1]	210,958	176,395	35,672	28,072	451,097
Regulatory adjustments to net assets	(114,688)	(48,449)	(9,600)	(603)	(173,340)
Tier 2 capital	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Base	96,270	127,946	26,072	27,469	277,757
Prescribed Capital Amount (PCA)					
Insurance risk charge	36,544	55,425	14,034	-	106,003
Asset risk charge	9,074	18,988	1,992	208	30,262
Asset concentration risk charge	-	-	-	828	828
Operational risk charge	16,056	15,990	1,166	-	33,212
Less aggregation benefit	(6,242)	(12,337)	(1,462)	-	(20,041)
Combined stress scenario adjustment	15,561	25,899	-	89	41,549
Total PCA	70,993	103,965	15,730	1,125	191,813
Capital adequacy multiple (Capital Base/PCA)	1.36	1.23	1.66	24.42	1.45

[1] No Additional Tier 1 Capital was held and hence net assets are comprised solely of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.

7. Profit and loss information

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
(a) Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Net realised gains	5,765	10,016
Net unrealised fair value (losses)/gains	64,789	(39,288)
	70,554	(29,272)
(b) Other expenses		
Policy acquisition costs ï life insurance contracts		
- Net commission	28,326	18,835
- Other acquisition costs	3,661	4,182
Total policy acquisition costs	31,987	23,017
Policy maintenance costs ï life insurance contracts		
- Net commission	174,780	168,529
- Other expenses	20,766	16,874
Total policy maintenance costs	195,546	184,403
Investment management expenses	1,539	1,257
Total administration expenses	229,072	209,677
(c) Components of profit		
Planned margin of revenues over expenses released	12,814	5,620
Difference between actual and assumed experience	8,975	40,643
Change in valuation methods and assumptions	(13,370)	(18,676)
Investment earnings on assets in excess of life insurance Liabilities	18,351	10,204
Profit for the year	26,770	37,827

All of the profit is attributable to shareholder interests as the entity only writes business that is non-participating.

(d) Defined contribution plans

The entity contributes as a participating employer on a defined contribution basis to the Mercer Superannuation Trust (the default fund) and, where applicable, funds chosen by individual employees. In addition, the entity contributes the minimum pursuant to the Superannuation Guarantee Charge on behalf of Non-Executive Directors. The amount recognised as expense for all defined contribution plans was $1,055,764 for the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: $979,903).

8. Life insurance contract liabilities

(a) Reconciliation of movement in life insurance contract liabilities

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Life insurance contract liabilities		
Gross life insurance contract liabilities at 1 January	1,245,248	945,673
Exchange adjustment on translation of New Zealand branch	1,029	4,043
Change in life insurance contract liabilities reflected in profit and loss	352,080	295,532
Gross life insurance contract liabilities at 31 December	1,598,357	1,245,248
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities		
Retroceded life insurance contract liabilities at 1 January	248,695	133,522
Exchange adjustment on translation of New Zealand branch	32	81
Change in reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities reflected in profit and loss	60,223	115,092
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities at 31 December	308,950	248,695
Net life insurance contract liabilities at 31 December	1,289,407	996,553
Expected to be settled within 12 months	409,262	318,199
Expected to be settled in more than 12 months	880,145	678,354
	1,289,407	996,553

(b) Components of net life insurance contract liabilities

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Best estimate liability		
- Value of future policy benefits	1,397,576	1,089,880
- Value of future expenses	31,342	24,927
- Value of unrecouped acquisition expense	(150,205)	(125,427)
Total best estimate liability for life insurance contracts	1,278,713	989,380
Value of future shareholder profit margins	10,694	7,173
	1,289,407	996,553

9. Trade and other receivables

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Outstanding premium	106,525	64,959
Investment income accrued and receivable	17,629	15,830
Insurance recoveries due from related parties	5,968	41,549
Other receivables	731	20
Total trade and other receivables	130,853	122,358

All trade and other receivables are current assets. The entity does not have any concerns regarding the collectability of the Outstanding Premium.

The entity's exposure to credit and currency risks related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 18.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	2014			2013		
	Property	**Fixtures, Fittings, Equipment and Software**	**Total**	**Property**	**Fixtures, Fittings, Equipment and Software**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost						
Balance at 1 Jan	7,850	4,346	12,196	6,900	3,797	10,697
Acquisitions	-	1,378	1,378	-	1,108	1,108
Disposals	-	(542)	(542)	-	(559)	(559)
Revaluation	650	-	650	950	-	950
Balance at 31 Dec	8,500	5,182	13,682	7,850	4,346	12,196
Depreciation						
Balance at 1 Jan	-	1,903	1,903	-	1,532	1,532
Depreciation charge for year	-	692	692	-	595	595
Disposals	-	(251)	(251)	-	(224)	(224)
Balance at 31 Dec	-	2,344	2,344	-	1,903	1,903
Carrying Amounts						
At 1 January	7,850	2,443	10,293	6,900	2,265	9,165
At 31 December	8,500	2,838	11,338	7,850	2,443	10,293
Depreciation Rate	0%	1-40%	0-40%	0%	1-40%	0-40%

The entity holds strata title to the property at Level 7, 70 Phillip Street Sydney. An independent valuation of the property was carried out on 31 December 2014 by Mr M S Smalhorn FAPI of the firm Jones Lang LaSalle Advisory Services Pty Limited and is based on the open market value of the property. The property was valued at $8.5m (2013: $7.85m). Movements in the valuation of the property are included in Other Comprehensive Income.

11. Trade and other payables

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Current		
Outstanding life insurance contract claims payable	31,005	31,181
Other payables under life insurance contracts	45,893	21,173
Amounts due to related parties	424	321
Other payables	5	1,746
	77,327	54,421

All trade and other payables are current liabilities.

The entity's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 18.

12. Employee Benefits

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Current liability		
Annual leave liability	1,188	1,068
Non-Current liability		
Long service leave liability	1,811	1,477
Other long term employee benefit liabilities	2,725	1,875
Net defined benefit liability	2,225	-
Total employee benefits	7,949	4,420
Non-Current asset		
Net defined benefit asset	-	381

13. Capital and reserves

(a) Contributed equity

	2014 Ordinary Shares $'000	2013 Ordinary Shares $'000
On issue at 1 January	80,000	10,000
Issued for cash	-	70,000
On issue at 31 December	80,000	80,000
Number of ordinary shares authorised	100,000,000	100,000,000
Number of ordinary shares issued and fully paid	78,200,002	78,200,002

The ordinary shares of the entity have no par value. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the entity. All shares rank equally with regard to the entity's residual assets.

(b) Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the New Zealand branch to the presentation currency of the entity i.e. Australian dollars.

(c) Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to owner occupied property which is measured at fair value in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

(d) Defined benefit plan reserve

The reserve relates to the portion of the net defined benefit plan asset/liability that does not flow through profit and loss in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

(e) Other reserve

This reserve relates to capital that in addition to contributed equity, is not available to be distributed to the shareholder as retained earnings.

14. Disaggregated information of life insurance business by fund

2014					
	Australian Statutory Fund	**Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund**	**Overseas Statutory Fund**	**Shareholders' Fund**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets	331,453	1,128,504	69,615	7,556	1,537,128
Other assets	152,125	160,343	3,393	27,058	342,919
Reinsurersôshare of life insurance contract liabilities	189,114	119,023	813	-	308,950
Life insurance contract liabilities assumed	407,741	1,163,661	26,955	-	1,598,357
Other liabilities	45,443	50,441	12,460	4,105	112,449
Retained earnings	122,867	155,609	29,373	24,358	332,207
Premium revenue	652,785	430,986	25,559	-	1,109,330
Investment revenue	16,476	118,585	3,166	638	138,865
Claims expense	(365,721)	(226,911)	(20,593)	-	(613,225)
Other operating expenses	(156,870)	(67,740)	(4,454)	(8)	(229,072)
Operating profit before tax	15,880	10,936	7,044	630	34,490
Operating profit/(loss) after tax	(611)	19,918	7,026	437	26,770

Note: The Retained Earnings reported above are after the transfer of retained profits from each of the Statutory Funds to the Shareholder Fund (refer Note 25 *Events occurring after balance date*).

2013					
	Australian Statutory Fund	**Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund**	**Overseas Statutory Fund**	**Shareholders' Fund**	**Total**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets	251,503	842,700	64,343	7,180	1,165,726
Other assets	152,205	160,599	7,187	23,962	343,953
Reinsurersôshare of life insurance contract liabilities	101,017	147,026	652	-	248,695
Life insurance contract liabilities assumed	268,816	946,498	29,934	-	1,245,248
Other liabilities	24,951	27,432	6,576	3,070	62,029
Retained earnings	125,478	145,691	32,347	1,921	305,437
Premium revenue	782,954		26,125	-	809,079
Investment revenue	26,605		728	522	27,855
Claims expense	(510,231)		(18,438)	-	(528,669)
Other operating expenses	(204,302)		(5,361)	(14)	(209,677)
Operating profit before tax	(13,502)		(20)	521	(13,001)
Operating profit after tax	37,517		(37)	347	37,827

Note: The Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund (ARSF) was established on 31 December 2013. Consequently the ARSF did not derive revenue or incur expenses during 2013 and comparatives are not applicable.

15. Income tax

(a) Income tax expense

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	18	17
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		
- Current year	7,701	(50,845)
- Adjustment for prior years	1	-
Total income tax (benefit) charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income	7,720	(50,828)

Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax net profit

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Net profit/(loss) before tax	34,490	(13,001)
Prima facie income tax expense calculated at 30% (2013: 30%) on the profit from ordinary activities for the year ended 31 December:	10,347	(3,900)
Increase in income tax expense due to:		
- Under-provision from prior year	1	-
- Losses incurred in the current year not taken to account	5,294	-
- Impairment of carried forward tax losses	8,694	-
- Other	34	-
(Decrease) in income tax expense due to:		
- Release of deferred tax liability in respect of Section 148 reinsurance amounts	(14,536)	(46,900)
- Recovery of non resident controlled entity tax losses not previously brought to account	(2,114)	-
- Other	-	(28)
Income tax expense/(benefit) on pre-tax profit	7,720	(50,828)

During 2014 the entity had not made an election under Section 148 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA) and accordingly was taxed on the basis of revenues gross of overseas reinsurance on Accident and Disability business.

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity		
Relating to revaluation of property	195	285
Relating to movement in defined benefit provision	(788)	427
	(593)	712

15. <u>Income tax</u> (continued)

(b) Recognised deferred tax (assets) and liabilities

	Assets		Liabilities		Net Tax Asset	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant & equipment	-	-	1,351	1,156	1,351	1,156
Financial assets	-	-	-	160	-	160
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities	-	-	3,378	3,249	3,378	3,249
Employee benefits	(2,385)	(1,212)	-	-	(2,385)	(1,212)
Life insurance contract liabilities	(28,170)	(27,150)	-	-	(28,170)	(27,150)
Other items	-	(456)	104	-	104	(456)
Tax value of loss carry-forward recognised	(51,359)	(59,936)	-	-	(51,359)	(59,936)
Net tax (assets)/liabilities	(81,914)	(88,754)	4,833	4,565	(77,081)	(84,189)

(c) Movements in temporary differences during the year

	Balance 1 Jan 2014	**Recognised in Income**	**Recognised in Equity**	**Balance 31 Dec 2014**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant & equipment	1,156	-	195	1,351
Financial assets	160	(160)	-	-
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities	3,249	129	-	3,378
Employee benefits	(1,212)	(385)	(788)	(2,385)
Life insurance contract liabilities	(27,150)	(1,020)	-	(28,170)
Other items	(456)	560	-	104
Tax value of loss carry-forward recognised	(59,936)	8,577	-	(51,359)
	(84,189)	7,701	(593)	(77,081)

	Balance 1 Jan 2013	**Recognised in Income**	**Recognised in Equity**	**Balance 31 Dec 2013**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Property, plant & equipment	871	-	285	1,156
Financial assets	320	(160)	-	160
Reinsurers' share of life insurance contract liabilities	2,790	459	-	3,249
Employee benefits	(1,522)	(117)	427	(1,212)
Life insurance contract liabilities	(16,260)	(10,890)	-	(27,150)
Other items	(677)	221	-	(456)
Tax value of loss carry-forward recognised	(19,578)	(40,358)	-	(59,936)
	(34,056)	(50,845)	712	(84,189)

(d) Dividend franking account

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
30% franking credits available to shareholders of the entity for subsequent financial years.	3,652	3,652

The above available amounts are based on the balance of the dividend franking account at year end adjusted for:

(a) franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liability; and

(b) franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the year end.

The ability to utilise franking credits is dependent upon there being sufficient available retained profits in the ShareholdersôFund to declare dividends.

16. Reconciliation of profit after income tax expense to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax expense	26,770	37,827
Add/(less) items classified as investing/ financing activities:		
(Gain) on sale of investments	(5,765)	(10,016)
Net fair value (gains)/loss on financial assets	(64,789)	39,288
(Gain)/loss on sale of plant & equipment	(7)	(11)
Add non cash movements:		
Depreciation	699	606
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(45)	394
Net cash inflow from operating activities before change in assets & liabilities	(43,137)	68,088
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in receivables	(8,495)	(23,642)
(Increase) in tax assets	7,701	(50,845)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors & borrowings	24,188	(9,586)
Increase in life insurance contract liabilities	352,080	295,532
(Increase) in reinsurersôshare of life insurance contract liabilities	(60,223)	(115,092)
Increase in tax liabilities	6	11
Net cash inflow from operating activities	272,120	164,466

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	96,514	123,578
Money market instruments	25,000	20,000
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement	121,514	143,578

The entity's exposures to interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis for financial assets are disclosed in Note 18

17. Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses assets that are revalued and carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data.

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Financial Instruments		
Level 1	500,838	472,813
Level 2	1,036,290	692,913
Level 3	-	-
	1,537,128	1,165,726
Owner Occupied Property		
Level 2	8,500	7,850

18. Financial instrument risks

The entity has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- market risk
- liquidity risk

These risks were discussed in Note 4 ï Risk Management Processes and Procedures. Further quantitative disclosures are below.

Management determines concentrations by reference to the inherent risks of the financial assets that are actively monitored and managed.

(a) Credit risk exposure

At balance date, the entity had exposure to credit risk on the following financial instruments:

	2014	**2013**
	$'000	$'000
Cash	96,514	123,578
Investment assets ï debt securities	1,537,128	1,165,726
Trade and other receivables	130,853	122,358
	1,764,495	1,411,662

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (investment assets - debt securities) at the balance date was by sector:

Issuing Sector		
Government	255,227	223,947
Semi-Government	188,918	202,441
Semi-Government ï Government guaranteed	56,693	46,425
Sovereign supranational	359,738	227,174
Corporate	633,128	419,227
Corporate ï Government guaranteed	18,424	26,512
Money market instruments	25,000	20,000
	1,537,128	1,165,726

Expected to be realised within 12 months	224,225	88,119
Expected to be realised in more than 12 months	1,312,903	1,077,607
	1,537,128	1,165,726

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (investment assets - debt securities) at the balance date was by rating:		
Rating of Issuer		
A1+	25,000	20,000
AAA	834,349	654,361
AA	295,532	230,631
A	312,850	195,357
BBB	69,397	65,377
	1,537,128	1,165,726

(b) Market risk sensitivity

The entity has sensitivity to the following market risks:

(i) Interest rate risk

At balance date the entity held the following interest sensitive financial instruments:

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Investment assets – debt securities	1,537,128	1,165,726

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at balance date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit/(loss) by the amounts shown below.

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
- plus 100 basis points - (decrease) profit and equity by	(64,841)	(50,737)
- minus 100 basis points - increase profit and equity by	70,441	54,906

(ii) Currency risk

The entity has a New Zealand branch whose financial assets and liabilities are denominated in New Zealand dollars (NZD). On translation of the financial assets and liabilities into the reporting currency of the entity (Australian dollars), exchange rate variations are recognised in a foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

	$'000 NZD	$'000 NZD
At the balance date the entity's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:		
Total assets denominated in New Zealand dollars	77,092	78,382
Total liabilities denominated in New Zealand dollars	30,720	39,646

A 10% strengthening in the value of the Australian dollar at the balance date would (decrease) equity and (decrease) profit by the amounts shown below.

	$'000 AUD	$'000 AUD
- Strengthening of the Australian dollar against the NZD will (decrease) equity by	(4,037)	(3,243)
- Strengthening of the Australian dollar against the NZD will (decrease) profits by	(639)	3

A 10% weakening of the Australian dollar against the New Zealand dollar would have had the equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above.

The following exchange rates applied during the year.

	Average Rate		**Reporting Date Rate**	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
NZD 1 = AUD	$0.920	$0.851	$0.958	$0.921

(c) Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial instruments at the reporting date.

	Effective Interest rate	**Total**	**0-12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**3-4 years**	**4-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
				2014				
Debt securities at fair value through profit and loss	3.08%	1,537,128	224,225	170,176	173,783	106,689	99,564	762,691
Cash	2.46%	96,514	96,514	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	130,853	130,853	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	(77,327)	(77,327)	-	-	-	-	-
		1,687,168	374,265	170,176	173,783	106,689	99,564	762,691
				2013				
Debt securities at fair value through profit and loss	4.08%	1,165,726	88,119	147,467	123,126	150,996	87,609	568,409
Cash	2.32%	123,578	123,578	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	122,358	122,358	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	(54,421)	(54,421)	-	-	-	-	-
		1,357,241	279,634	147,467	123,126	150,996	87,609	568,409

19. Operating leases

Leases as Lessee

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Payable – minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	242	-
- between 12 months and 5 years	601	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	843	-

20. Defined Benefit Plan

(a) Defined benefit plan obligations

The cost of the defined benefit obligation is recognised in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI). Member service costs and interest on the net defined benefit plan obligation are recognised in profit or loss. Remeasurements, being actuarial gains and losses, and differences between expected net interest income and the actual return are recognised in OCI.

(b) Plan characteristics

The entity makes contributions to a defined benefit plan that provides retirement, death and invalidity benefits to members based on the member's salary and years of service. The Plan provides an indexed pension benefit on retirement. Part or all the pension benefit may be converted to an account based pension or with the approval of the plan trustees the pension benefit may be commuted to a lump sum.

The entity is the Principal Employer of the Plan. The Plan is regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) and governed by a Trustee Board that is licensed by APRA.

The Board has specific responsibilities regarding governance, risk management, investment governance, outsourcing, business continuity management, insurance and setting an operational risk financial requirement and shortfall limit.

The assets of the Plan are wholly invested in complying unit linked insurance policies. The Plan does not hold any financial assets issued by the entity and the entity does not hold or occupy any property owned by the Plan.

In the event of the winding up of the Plan, the entity does not have any exposure to the liabilities of the Plan or any entitlement to the surplus of the Plan.

(c) Defined benefit plan risks

The primary risk associated with the Plan is not having sufficient assets to fund member benefits. Related to the sufficiency of assets is:

- volatility in the price of lifetime pensions,
- the proportion of retirement benefits taken as pensions and,
- the return derived on Plan investments and the adequacy of employer contribution rates.

(d) Movements in net defined benefit liability/asset

Changes in the present value of the net defined benefit liability/asset are as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit liability (asset)	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Opening	18,748	18,774	(19,129)	(17,738)	(381)	1,036
Included in profit and loss						
- Current service cost	370	306	-	-	370	306
- Interest cost	503	739	(518)	(705)	(15)	34
Included in OCI						
- Remeasurements						
- Return on plan assets	-	-	(679)	(352)	(679)	(352)
- Actuarial losses from demographic changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Actuarial losses from changes in financial assumptions	5,035	657	-	-	5,035	657
- Actuarial (gains) from experience	(1,729)	(1,728)	-	-	(1,729)	(1,728)
Other						
- Employer contributions	-	-	(376)	(334)	(376)	(334)
- Benefit payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing	22,927	18,748	(20,702)	(19,129)	2,225	(381)

(e) Plan assets

	2014	**2013**
	$'000	$'000
The Plan assets comprise the following:		
Investment Funds - unit linked insurance policies		
- Cash	-	48
- Capital stable	18,370	15,303
- Managed Growth	2,332	3,868
	20,702	19,129

(f) Actuarial assumptions

The following economic assumptions were adopted for the defined benefit obligation calculation:

	2014	**2013**
Discount rate	2.60%	3.94%
Salary increases	3.50%	3.50%
Percentage of benefits taken as pension	75%	75%

(g) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

31 December 2014	Defined benefit obligation	
	Increase	**Decrease**
	$'000	$'000
Discount rate (1% movement)	357	247
Future salary growth (1% movement)	354	250
Percentage of benefit taken as pension (100%/50%)	4,233	3,032

(h) Defined benefit plan funding

APRA's regulatory framework requires that the Plan remain in a satisfactory position. If the Plan's actuary makes a finding that the plan is in an unsatisfactory financial position, the Trustees of the plan must set out a restoration plan.

Employer contributions to the Plan are based on recommendations by the Plan's actuary. Comprehensive actuarial valuations are made at not more than three yearly intervals. The most recent comprehensive valuation was at 1 July 2013. Funding recommendations made by the actuary are based on a variety of assumptions such as future salary levels, mortality rates, membership turnover and interest rates. The funding recommendation of the plan's actuary at the most recent valuation was for the entity to contribute to the plan at a rate equal to 18% of members' salaries. The entity has also resolved to rectify, by additional contributions, any funding deficit that may arise from the payment of a member benefit.

The objective of the Plan's trustees is for funding to be sufficient to ensure that the benefit entitlements of members are fully funded by the time that the benefits become payable. The entity expects to contribute $378,324 to the Plan in 2015. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 2 years (2012: 2 years).

21. Auditor's remuneration

	2014	**2013**
	$	$
Audit Services:		
Auditors of the entity – KPMG		
Audit and review of the financial reports	429,128	317,557
Other regulatory audit services	32,500	32,500
	461,628	350,057
Other Services:		
Auditors of the entity – KPMG		
Taxation services	30,800	29,728
Other consulting	46,412	32,451
	77,212	62,179

22. Directors' and Executive disclosures (key management personnel)

The following were specified Directors and Executives of Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd for the entire reporting period.

Non-Executive Independent Directors	**Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors**	**Executive Directors**
Mr R.J. Atfield (Chairman)	Mr C. J. Chèvre (Deputy Chairman)	Mr S. Willcock (Managing Director)
Ms E. G. Payne	Dr W. S. Becke	
Mr S. R. Swil	Mr U. Wallin	

Executive Management

Mr Stephen Willcock (Managing Director)
Mr Graeme Campbell (Appointed Actuary)
Mr Thomas Grogan (General Manager – Marketing)
Mr David Tallack (General Manager – Finance and Company Secretary)

In addition to their salaries the entity contributes to post employment benefit plans on behalf of the entity's Australian resident Non-Executive Directors and Executive Management.

Transactions with key management personnel

The key management personnel compensations included in Other Expense (see Note 7) are as follows:

	2014 $'000	**2013** $'000
Short term employee benefits	2,425	2,026
Post employment benefits	466	426
Other long term benefits	193	302
	3,084	2,754

Director related transactions

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no Director has entered into a material contract with the entity since the end of the previous financial year, and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interests at year end.

23. Non Director related parties

Investment in controlled entity

The ShareholdersôFund has an investment of $2 in the LRA Superannuation Plan Pty Limited which acts as the Trustee Company of the Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd Superannuation Plan.

Related party transactions

The following related party transactions occurred during the financial year.

(i) Reinsurance arrangements with related parties

The entity has reinsurance arrangements through related parties of the Hannover Re Group of Companies.

(ii) Investment management services

Talanx Asset Management GmbH, a related party of the Hannover Re Group of Companies provides Investment management services to the entity.

(iii) Transactions with related parties

The value of transactions during the year with related parties and the aggregate amounts receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

	2014	**2013**
	$000	$000
Transactions during the year		
Outwards reinsurance expenses	390,821	232,282
Reinsurance recoveries	(377,895)	(329,532)
Other recoveries including commission	(59,135)	(20,513)
Investment management fees	(1,570)	(1,239)
Creditors – Current		
Amounts due to related parties	424	321
Debtors – Current		
Amounts due from related parties	5,968	41,549

All transactions with related parties were conducted at arm's length. All outstanding balances are due and payable on normal terms of credit.

Parent entities

The immediate parent entity is Hannover Life Re AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of Hannover Rück SE. The ultimate parent entity is Haftpflichtverband der Deutschen Industrie V.a.G. (HDI). These parent entities are incorporated in Germany and have their headquarters in Hannover, Germany.

24. Reconciliation of reported results with Life Act results

In respect of the entity's life insurance contracts business, there are no differences between the valuation requirements adopted as per relevant accounting standards in these financial statements and those of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Consequently the entity's profit and retained profits reported in these financial statements are the same under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

25. Events occurring after balance date

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on 17 March 2015, the Board approved the following transfers of retained profits from statutory funds to the Shareholder Fund with an effective date of 31 December 2014. These transfers are reflected in Note 14 *Disaggregated information of life insurance business by statutory fund*.

Australian Reinsurance Statutory Fund to Shareholders Fund	$ 2,000,000
Australian Statutory Fund to Shareholder Fund	$ 10,000,000
Overseas Statutory Fund to Shareholder Fund	$ 10,000,000

The Board of Directors have not become aware of any other matter or circumstance that is likely to affect the operations or the state of affairs of the entity in subsequent financial statements.

Directors’ Declaration

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

1 In the opinion of the directors of Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd (the Company):

(a) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards 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 1a to the financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

R. J. Atfield
Chairman

Sydney
17 March 2015

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 25 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note l(a), 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 judgement, 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 financial position and of its 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 Hannover Life Re of Australasia Ltd . is m accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and of its 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 l(a).

KPMG

KPMG

A. R

Andrew Reeves
Partner

Sydney

17 March 2015