

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1: Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (the Company) and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 30 September 2016 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 2 November 2016.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is ANZ Centre, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria, Australia 3008.

The Company and Group are for-profit entities.

ANZ provides a broad range of banking and financial products and services to retail, high net worth, small business, corporate and commercial and institutional customers.

Geographically, operations span Australia, New Zealand, a number of countries in the Asia Pacific region, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied by the Company and all Group entities for all years presented in these financial statements.

A) BASIS OF PREPARATION

i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company and Group are general purpose financial statements (Tier 1) which have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Banking Act 1959, Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). IFRS forms the basis of AASs. The Group's application of AASs ensures that the financial statements of the Company and Group comply with IFRS.

ii) Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and the application of accounting policies. Discussion of the critical accounting treatments, which include complex or subjective decisions or assessments, are covered in note 2. Such estimates, judgements and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

iii) Basis of measurement

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value:

- ▶ derivative financial instruments;
- ▶ available-for-sale financial assets;
- ▶ financial instruments held for trading; and
- ▶ assets and liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss.

In accordance with AASB 1038 Life Insurance Contracts ('AASB 1038'), life insurance liabilities are measured using the Margin on Services model.

In accordance with AASB 119 Employee Benefits ('AASB 119'), defined benefit obligations are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

iv) Rounding

The Company is an entity of the kind referred to in Australian Securities and Investments Commission Corporations Instrument 2016/191. Consequently, amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

v) Comparatives

Certain amounts in the comparative information have been reclassified to conform with current period financial statement presentations. Refer to note 43 for further details.

vi) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries. An entity, including a structured entity, is considered a subsidiary of the Group when it is determined that control over the entity exists. Control is deemed to exist when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Power is assessed by examining existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

At times, the determination of control can be judgemental. Further detail on the judgement involved in assessing control has been provided in note 2 (iii).

The effect of all transactions between entities in the Group has been eliminated.

Where subsidiaries are sold or acquired during the year, their operating results are included to the date of disposal or from the date of acquisition. When control ceases, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity are derecognised.

Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is initially measured at fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

vii) Associates

The equity method is applied to accounting for associates in both the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the financial statements of the Company.

Under the equity method, the share of results of associates is included in the income statement and statement of other comprehensive income. Investments in associates are carried in the balance sheet at cost plus the post-acquisition share of changes in associates' net assets less accumulated impairment.

Investments in associates are reviewed for any indication of impairment at least at each reporting date. Where an indication of impairment exists the recoverable amount of the associate is determined based on the higher of the associate's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. A discounted cash flow methodology and other methodologies such as the capitalisation of earnings methodology are used to determine the recoverable amount.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

viii) Fiduciary activities

The Group provides fiduciary services to third parties including custody, nominee, trustee, administration and investment management services predominantly through the Wealth segment. This involves the Group holding assets on behalf of third parties and making decisions regarding the purchase and sale of financial instruments. In circumstances where ANZ is not the beneficial owner or does not control the assets, they are not recognised in these financial statements.

ix) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each Group entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency).

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

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities resulting from foreign currency transactions are subsequently translated at the spot rate at reporting date.

Exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and translation differences on monetary items translated at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised or included in a previous financial report, are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Translation differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items.

Translation differences on non-monetary items classified as available-for-sale financial assets are included in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve in equity.

Translation to presentation currency

The results and financial position of all Group entities (none of which has the functional currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the Group's presentation currency as follows:

- ▶ assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at reporting date;
- ▶ revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period, unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the rate prevailing on transaction date, in which case revenue and expenses are translated at the exchange rate ruling at transaction date; and
- ▶ all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

When a foreign operation is disposed, cumulative exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation is treated as an asset of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate at reporting date.

B) INCOME RECOGNITION

i) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability so as to achieve a constant yield on the financial asset or liability.

For assets subject to prepayment, expected life is determined on the basis of the historical behaviour of the particular asset portfolio, taking into account contractual obligations and prepayment experience. This is assessed on a regular basis.

ii) Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions received that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial asset are recognised using the effective interest rate method. For example, loan origination fees, together with related direct costs, are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on a loan once drawn.

Fees and commissions that relate to the execution of a significant act (for example, advisory or arrangement services, placement fees and underwriting fees) are recognised when the significant act has been completed.

Fees charged for providing ongoing services (for example, maintaining and administering existing facilities) are recognised as income over the period the service is provided.

iii) Dividend income

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

iv) Leasing income

Income on finance leases is recognised on a basis that reflects a constant periodic return on the net investment in the finance lease.

v) Gain or loss on sale of assets

The gain or loss on the disposal of assets is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of disposal, net of incremental disposal costs. This is recognised as an item of other income in the year in which the significant risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the buyer.

C) EXPENSE RECOGNITION

i) Interest expense

Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

ii) Loan origination expenses

Certain loan origination expenses are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset measured at amortised cost. These loan origination expenses include:

- ▶ fees and commissions payable to brokers and certain customer incentive payments in respect of originating lending business; and
- ▶ other expenses of originating lending business, such as external legal costs and valuation fees, provided these are direct and incremental costs related to the origination of a financial asset.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Such loan origination expenses are initially recognised as part of the cost of acquiring the financial asset and amortised as part of the effective yield of the financial asset over its expected life using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Share-based compensation expense

The Group has various equity settled share-based compensation plans. These are described in note 39 and comprise the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan and the ANZ Share Option Plan.

ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan

The fair value of ANZ ordinary shares granted under the Employee Share Acquisition Plan is measured at grant date, using the one-day volume weighted average market price of ANZ shares. The fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the relevant vesting period. This is recognised as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in share capital.

ANZ Share Option Plan

The fair value of share options (deferred share rights, performance rights) is measured at grant date, using an option pricing model. The fair value is expensed on a straight line basis over the relevant vesting period. This is recognised as share based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in the share options reserve.

The option pricing model takes into account the exercise price of the option, the risk-free interest rate, the expected volatility of ANZ's ordinary share price and other factors. Market vesting conditions are taken into account in determining the fair value.

A deferred share right or a performance right is a right to acquire a share at nil cost to the employee subject to satisfactorily meeting time and/or performance hurdles. For equity grants made after 1 November 2012, any portion of the award which vests may be satisfied by a cash equivalent payment rather than shares at the Board's discretion.

Other adjustments

Subsequent to the grant of an equity-based award, the amount recognised as an expense is reversed when an employee fails to satisfy the minimum service period specified in the award upon resignation, termination or notice of dismissal for serious misconduct.

The expense is not reversed where the award does not vest due to the failure to meet a market-based performance condition.

iv) Lease payments

Leases entered into by the Group as lessee are predominantly operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

D) INCOME TAX

i) Income tax expense

Income tax on earnings for the year comprises current and deferred tax and is based on the applicable tax law in each jurisdiction. It is recognised in the income statement as tax expense, except when it relates to items credited directly to equity, in which case it is recorded in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is included in the determination of goodwill.

ii) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted at the reporting date, including any adjustment for tax payable in previous periods. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

iii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive tax balance sheet method. It is generated by temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets, including those related to the tax effects of income tax losses and credits available to be carried forward, are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, other than those relating to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill. They are also recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in controlled entities, branches, and associates, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets associated with these investments are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary difference.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group, at the reporting date, expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority, there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis and it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

E) ASSETS

FINANCIAL ASSETS

i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Purchases and sales of trading securities are recognised on trade date.

Trading securities are financial instruments acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or which are a part of a portfolio which is managed for short-term profit-taking. Trading securities are initially recognised and subsequently measured in the balance sheet at their fair value.

Derivatives that are not effective accounting hedges are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group may designate certain financial assets and liabilities as measured at fair value through profit or loss in any of the following circumstances:

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- ▶ investments backing policy liabilities (refer to note 1 I (iii));
- ▶ life investment contract liabilities (refer to note 1 I (i));
- ▶ external unit holder liabilities (life insurance funds) (refer to note 1 I (ii));
- ▶ doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets and liabilities, or recognising the gains or losses thereon, on different bases;
- ▶ a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis; or
- ▶ the financial instrument contains an embedded derivative, unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows or it is clear, with little or no analysis, that it would not be separately recorded.

Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are recognised in the income statement except in the case of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss. For financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss, the amount of fair value gain or loss attributable to changes in the Group's own credit risk is recognised in other comprehensive income (retained earnings). The remaining amount of fair value gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

ii) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are contracts whose value is derived from one or more underlying price, index or other variable. They include swaps, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivative financial instruments are entered into for trading purposes (including customer-related reasons), or for hedging purposes where the derivative instruments are used to hedge the Group's exposures to interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and other exposures relating to non-trading positions.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value with gains or losses from subsequent measurement at fair value being recognised in the income statement. Valuation adjustments are integral in determining the fair value of derivatives. This includes a derivative credit valuation adjustment (CVA) methodology change to reflect the credit worthiness of the counterparty and a funding valuation adjustment (FVA) to account for the funding cost inherent in the portfolio.

Where the derivative is effective as a hedging instrument and is designated as such, the timing of the recognition of any resultant gain or loss in the income statement is dependent on the hedging designation.

Derivative credit valuation adjustment methodology change

In determining the fair value of a derivative the Group recognises CVA to reflect the probability that the counterparty may default at some point over the life of the transaction. It is calculated by applying a probability of default (PD) on the potential estimated future positive exposure of the counterparty after taking into account the impact of collateral arrangements. At 30 September 2016, the Group revised its methodology for estimating CVA to align with industry best practice. The revised methodology makes greater use of market information for determining the PD and enhanced exposure modelling. At 30 September 2016 the effect of the changes in fair value as a result of the revisions to the methodology was to increase the CVA applicable to derivative positions by \$237 million with a corresponding charge recognised in Other operating income. It is impracticable to estimate the effect of the changes in fair value estimate on future periods.

Fair value hedge

Where the Group hedges the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the derivative designated as a fair value hedge are recognised in the income statement. Changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are reflected in adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged item, which are also recognised in the income statement.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to the income statement over the period to maturity of the hedged item.

If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Cash flow hedge

The Group designates derivatives as cash flow hedges where the instrument hedges the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, a foreign exchange component of a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction. For qualifying cash flow hedges, the fair value gain or loss associated with the effective portion of the cash flow hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and then recycled to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the income statement. Any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. When the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the cumulative amount deferred in equity remains in the cash flow hedge reserve, and is subsequently transferred to the income statement when the hedged item is recognised in the income statement.

When a forecast hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Net investment hedge

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are deferred in the foreign currency translation reserve in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

The cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the income statement on the disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not designated in a hedging relationship but are entered into to manage the interest rate and foreign exchange risk of the Group are recognised in the income statement. Under certain circumstances, the component of the fair value change in the derivative which relates to current period realised and accrued interest is included in Net interest income. The remainder of the fair value movement is included in Other income.

iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Purchases and sales of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised on trade date being the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets comprise non-derivative financial assets which the Group designates as available-for-sale but which are not deemed to be held principally for trading purposes, and include equity investments and debt securities.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequent gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are included as a separate component of equity in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve except for interest, dividends and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets, which are recognised directly in the income statement. When the asset is sold, the cumulative gain or loss relating to the asset is transferred from the available-for-sale revaluation reserve to the income statement.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment of an available-for-sale financial asset, the cumulative loss related to that asset is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement, as an impairment expense for debt instruments or as other income for equity instruments. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss relating to an available-for-sale debt instrument decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment event, the loss is reversed through the income statement through the impairment expense line.

iv) Net loans and advances

Net loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money to a debtor with no intention of trading the loans and advances. Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the loan or advance. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (refer to note 1 B (i)) unless specifically designated on initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss.

All loans are graded according to the level of credit risk.

Net loans and advances includes direct finance provided to customers such as bank overdrafts, credit cards, term loans, finance lease receivables and commercial bills.

Impairment of loans and advances

Loans and advances are reviewed at least at each reporting date for impairment.

Credit impairment provisions are raised for exposures that are known to be impaired. Exposures are impaired and impairment losses are recorded if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loan and prior to the reporting date, and that loss event, or events, has had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the individual loan or the collective portfolio of loans that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment is assessed for assets that are individually significant (or on a portfolio basis for small value assets) and then on a collective basis for those exposures not individually known to be impaired.

Exposures that are assessed collectively are placed in pools of similar assets with similar risk characteristics. The required provision is estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the collective pool.

The historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data such as changed economic conditions. The provision also takes account of the impact of inherent risk of large concentrated losses within the portfolio and an assessment of the economic cycle.

The estimated impairment losses are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value.

As the discount unwinds during the period between recognition of impairment and recovery of the cash flow, it is recognised in interest income.

Impairment of capitalised acquisition-related expenses is assessed through comparing the actual behaviour of the portfolio against initial expected life assumptions.

The provision for impairment loss (individual and collective) is deducted from loans and advances in the balance sheet and the movement for the reporting period is reflected in the income statement.

When a loan is uncollectable, either partially or in full, it is written-off against the related provision for loan impairment. Unsecured facilities are normally written-off when they become 180 days past due or earlier in the event of the customer's bankruptcy or similar legal release from the obligation. In the case of secured facilities, remaining balances are written-off after proceeds from the realisation of collateral have been received if there is a shortfall.

Impairment losses recognised in previous periods are reversed in the income statement if the estimate of the loss subsequently decreases.

A provision is also raised for off-balance sheet items such as loan commitments that are considered to be onerous.

v) Lease receivables

Contracts to lease assets and hire purchase agreements are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer or an unrelated third party. All other lease contracts are classified as operating leases.

vi) Repurchase agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are retained in the financial statements where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Group. A counterparty liability is recognised and classified as deposits and other borrowings. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is accrued over the life of the repurchase agreement and charged to interest expense in the income statement.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell, where the Group does not acquire the risks and rewards of ownership, are recorded as receivables in cash or net loans and advances if the original maturity is greater than 90 days. The security is not included in the balance sheet. Interest income is accrued on the underlying loan amount.

Securities borrowed are not recognised in the balance sheet, unless these are sold to third parties, at which point the obligation to repurchase is recorded as a financial liability at fair value with fair value movements included in the income statement.

vii) Derecognition

The Group enters into transactions where it transfers financial assets recognised on its balance sheet yet retains either all or a portion of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. If all, or substantially all, of the risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognised from the balance sheet.

In transactions where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset are neither retained nor transferred, the Group derecognises the asset if control over the asset is lost.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The rights and obligations retained or created in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate.

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

viii) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the identifiable net assets of a controlled entity at the date of gaining control. Goodwill is recognised as an asset and not amortised, but is assessed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. This involves using a discounted cash flow methodology or capitalisation of earnings methodology to determine the expected recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGU) to which the goodwill relates. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is charged to the income statement. Any impairment of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

ix) Software

Software includes costs incurred in acquiring and building software and computer systems.

In the current year the Group made a number of changes to the application of its accounting policy relating to the capitalisation of internally generated software assets by increasing the threshold for capitalisation of software development spend, reflecting the increasingly shorter useful life of smaller items of software, and by direct expensing of more project related costs. The impact of these changes was an accelerated amortisation charge of \$556 million relating to previously capitalised software balances (of this, \$183 million would otherwise have been amortised during the September 2016 full year) and higher operating expenses during the period of \$370 million relating to development costs that would otherwise have been capitalised. These costs would otherwise have been amortised to the Income Statement in future periods of up to 5 years.

Software is amortised using the straight-line method over its expected useful life to the Group. The period of amortisation is between 3 and 5 years, except for certain major core infrastructure projects where the useful life has been determined to be 7 or 10 years and has been approved by the Audit Committee. The amortisation period for software assets is reviewed at least annually. Where the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates the amortisation period is changed prospectively.

At each reporting date, software assets are reviewed for impairment indicators. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets are estimated and compared against the existing carrying value. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is charged to the income statement.

Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals, or in maintaining systems after implementation, are not capitalised.

x) Acquired portfolio of insurance and investment business

Identifiable intangible assets in respect of acquired portfolios of insurance and investment business acquired in a business combination are stated initially at fair value at acquisition date. These are amortised over the period of expected benefits of between 15 and 23 years.

The amortisation period is reviewed annually and the asset is reviewed for indicators of impairment. Any impairment identified is charged to the income statement.

xi) Deferred acquisition costs

Refer to note 1 I (vii).

xii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include management fee rights and aligned advisor relationships.

Management fee rights and aligned advisor relationships are amortised over the expected useful lives to the Group using the straight line method.

Where the intangible asset is assessed to have an indefinite life, it is carried at cost less any impairment losses.

The period of amortisation is no longer than:

Management fee rights	7 years
Aligned advisor relationships	8 years

The amortisation period is reviewed at least at the end of each annual reporting period and changed if there has been a significant change in the pattern of expected future benefits from the asset.

xiii) Premises and equipment

Assets other than freehold land are depreciated at rates based upon their expected useful lives to the Group, using the straight-line method. The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Buildings	1.5%
Building integrals	10%
Furniture and equipment	10%–20%
Computer and office equipment	12.5%–33%

Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their useful life or the remaining term of the lease.

The depreciation rate is reviewed annually and changed if there has been a significant change in the pattern of expected future benefits from the asset.

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of premises and equipment are reviewed for impairment. If any impairment indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the assets are estimated and compared against the carrying value. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is charged to the income statement. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed if there has been an increase in the estimated recoverable amount.

xiv) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised into the cost of the qualifying asset during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. The calculation of borrowing costs is based on an internal measure of the costs associated with the borrowing of funds.

F) LIABILITIES

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

i) Deposits and other borrowings

Deposits and other borrowings include certificates of deposit, interest bearing deposits, debentures and other similar interest bearing financial instruments. Deposits and other borrowings not designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition are measured at amortised cost. The interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Refer to note 1 E (i).

iii) Debt issuances and subordinated debt

Debt issuances and subordinated debt are accounted for in the same way as deposits and other borrowings, except for those debt securities which are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

iv) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss the holder incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date the guarantee is given (typically this is the premium received). Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of their amortised amount and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising at the reporting date. These estimates are determined based on experience of similar transactions and the history of past losses.

v) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

vi) Employee benefits

Leave benefits

The liability for long service leave (including on-costs) is calculated and accrued for in respect of all applicable employees using an actuarial valuation. Expected future payments for long service leave are discounted using market yields at the reporting date for a blended rate of high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. The amounts expected to be paid in respect of employees' entitlements to annual leave are accrued at expected salary rates including on-costs.

Defined contribution superannuation schemes

The Group operates a number of defined contribution schemes and also contributes, according to local law, in the various countries in which it operates, to government and other plans that have the characteristics of defined contribution schemes.

The Group's contributions to these schemes are recognised as an expense in the income statement when incurred.

Defined benefit superannuation schemes

The Group operates a small number of defined benefit schemes. The liability and expense related to providing benefits to employees under each defined benefit scheme are calculated by independent actuaries.

A defined benefit liability is recognised to the extent that the present value of the defined benefit obligation of each scheme, calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method, is greater than the fair value of each scheme's assets. Where this calculation results in an asset of the Group, a defined benefit asset is recognised, which is capped at the recoverable amount. In each reporting period, the movements in the net defined benefit liability are treated as follows:

- ▶ the net movement relating to the current period's service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability, past service costs and other costs (such as the effects of any curtailments and settlements) is recognised as an operating expense in the Income Statement;
- ▶ remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and return on scheme assets (excluding interest income included in net interest), are recognised directly in retained earnings through other comprehensive income; and
- ▶ contributions made by the Group are recognised directly against the net defined benefit position.

vii) Provisions

The Group recognises provisions when there is a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation at reporting date. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

G) EQUITY

i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares in the Company are recognised at the amount paid per ordinary share net of directly attributable issue costs.

ii) Treasury shares

Shares in the Company which are purchased on-market by the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan or issued by the Company to the ANZ Employee Share Acquisition Plan are classified as treasury shares (to the extent that they relate to unvested employee share based awards) and are deducted from share capital.

In addition, the life insurance business may also purchase and hold shares in the Company to back policy liabilities in the life insurance statutory funds. These shares are also classified as treasury shares and deducted from share capital. These assets, plus any corresponding income statement fair value movement on the assets and dividend income, are eliminated when the life statutory funds are consolidated into the Group. The cost of the investment in the shares is deducted from share capital. However, the corresponding life investment contract and life insurance contract liabilities, and related changes in the liabilities recognised in the income statement, remain upon consolidation.

Treasury shares are excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the earnings per share calculations.

iii) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests represent the share in the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests not owned directly or indirectly by the Company.

iv) Reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve

As indicated in note 1 A (ix), exchange differences arising on translation of assets and liabilities into the Group's presentation currency are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve. Any offsetting gains or losses on hedging these balances, together with any tax effect, are also reflected in this reserve. When a foreign operation is sold, attributable exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Available-for-sale revaluation reserve

This reserve includes changes in the fair value and exchange differences on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax. These changes are transferred to the income statement (in other operating income) when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Cash flow hedge reserve

This reserve includes the fair value gains and losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments net of tax. The cumulative deferred gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in the income statement when the hedged transaction impacts the income statement.

Share option reserve

This reserve includes the amounts which arise on the recognition of share-based compensation expense (see note 1 C (iii)). Amounts are transferred out of the reserve into share capital when the equity instruments are exercised.

Transactions with non-controlling interests reserve

The transactions with non-controlling interests reserve represents the impact of transactions with non-controlling shareholders in their capacity as shareholders.

H) PRESENTATION

i) Offsetting of income and expenses

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by an accounting standard. This generally arises in the following circumstances:

- ▶ where transaction costs form an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument which is measured at amortised cost, these are offset against the interest income/expense as part of the effective yield; or
- ▶ where gains and losses arise from a group of similar transactions, such as foreign exchange gains and losses.

ii) Offsetting assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only where there is:

- ▶ a current enforceable legal right to offset the asset and liability; and
- ▶ an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iii) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete information is available. Changes in the internal organisational structure of the Group can cause the composition of the Group's reportable segments to change. Where this occurs corresponding segment information for the previous financial year is restated, unless the information is not available and the cost to prepare it would be excessive.

I) LIFE INSURANCE AND FUNDS MANAGEMENT BUSINESS

The Group conducts its life insurance and funds management business (the Life Business) in Australia primarily through OnePath Life Limited, which is registered under the Life Insurance Act 1995 (Life Act) and in New Zealand through OnePath Life (NZ) Limited which is licensed under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

The operations of the Life Business are conducted within separate statutory funds, as required by the Life Act and are reported in aggregate with the shareholders' fund in the Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statements of the Group. The assets of the Life Business in Australia are allocated between policyholder and shareholder funds in accordance with the requirements of the Life Act. Under AASs, the financial statements must include all assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and equity, irrespective of whether they are designated as relating to shareholders or policyholders. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include both policyholder (statutory) and shareholders' funds.

i) Policy liabilities

Policy liabilities include liabilities arising from life insurance contracts and life investment contracts.

Life insurance contracts are insurance contracts regulated under the Life Act and similar contracts issued by entities operating outside Australia. An insurance contract is a contract under which an insurer accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

All contracts written by registered life insurers that do not meet the definition of an insurance contract are referred to as life investment contracts. Life investment contract business relates to funds management products in which the Group issues a contract where the resulting liability to policyholders is linked to the performance and value of the assets that back those liabilities.

Whilst the underlying assets are registered in the name of the life insurer and the policyholder has no direct access to the specific assets, the contractual arrangements are such that the policyholder bears the risks and rewards of the fund's underlying assets investment performance with the exception of capital guaranteed products where the policyholder is guaranteed a minimum return or asset value. The Group derives fee income from the administration of the underlying assets.

Life investment contracts that include a discretionary participation feature (participating contracts) are accounted for as if they are life insurance contracts under AASB 1038.

Life insurance liabilities

Life insurance liabilities are determined using the 'Margin on Services' (MoS) model using a projection method. Under the projection method, the liability is determined as the net present value of the expected future cash flows, plus planned margins of revenues over expenses relating to services yet to be provided, discounted using a risk-free discount rate that reflects the nature, structure and term of the liabilities. Expected future cash flows include premiums, expenses, redemptions and benefit payments, including bonuses.

Profits from life insurance contracts are brought to account using the MoS model in accordance with Actuarial Standard LPS 340 Valuation of Policy Liabilities as issued by APRA under the Life Act and Professional Standard 20 Determination of Life Insurance Policy Liabilities as issued by the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. Under the MoS model, profit is recognised as premiums are received and services are provided to policyholders. When premiums are received but the service has not been provided, the profit is deferred. Losses are expensed when identified.

Costs associated with the acquisition of policies are recognised over the period that the policy generates profits. Costs are only deferred to the extent that a contract is expected to be profitable.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Participating contracts, defined as those contracts that entitle the policyholder to participate in the performance and value of certain assets in addition to the guaranteed benefit, are entitled to share in the profits that arise from the participating business. This profit sharing is governed by the Life Act and the life insurance company's constitution. The profit sharing entitlement is treated as an expense in the consolidated financial statements. Any benefits which remain payable at the end of the reporting period are recognised as part of life insurance liabilities.

Life investment contract liabilities

Life investment contracts consist of two components: a financial instrument and an investment management service.

The financial instrument component of the life investment contract liabilities is designated at fair value through profit or loss. The investment management service component, including associated acquisition costs, is recognised as revenue in the profit or loss as services are performed. See note 1 I (vii) for the deferral and amortisation of life investment contract acquisition costs and entry fees.

The life investment contract liability is directly linked to the performance and value of the assets that back them and is determined as the fair value of those assets after tax. For fixed income policies the liability is determined as the net present value of expected cash flows subject to a minimum of current surrender value.

ii) External unit holder liabilities (life insurance funds)

The life insurance business includes controlling interests in investment funds. The total amounts of the underlying assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the controlled entities are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements. When a controlled investment fund is consolidated, the share of the unit holder liability attributable to the Group is eliminated but amounts due to external unit holders remain as liabilities in the Group's consolidated balance sheet.

iii) Investments backing policy liabilities

All investments backing policy liabilities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss. All policyholder assets, being those assets held within the statutory funds of the life company that are not segregated and managed under a distinct shareholder investment mandate are held to back life insurance and life investment contract liabilities (collectively referred to as policy liabilities).

iv) Claims

Claims are recognised when the liability to the policyholder under the policy contract has been established or upon notification of the insured event depending on the type of claim.

Claims incurred in respect of life investment contracts represent withdrawals and are recognised as a reduction in life investment contract liabilities.

Claims incurred that relate to the provision of services and bearing of insurance risks are treated as expenses and these are recognised on an accruals basis once the liability to the policyholder has been established under the terms of the contract.

v) Revenue

Life insurance premiums

Life insurance premiums earned by providing services and bearing risks are treated as revenue. For annuity, risk and traditional business, all premiums are recognised as revenue. Premiums with no due date are recognised as revenue on a cash received basis. Premiums with a regular due date are recognised as revenue on an accruals basis.

Unpaid premiums are only recognised as revenue during the days of grace or where secured by the surrender value of the policy and are included as other assets in the balance sheet.

Life investment contract premiums

There is no premium revenue in respect of life investment contracts. Life investment deposit premiums are recognised as an increase in policy liabilities. Amounts received from policyholders in respect of life investment contracts are recognised as an investment contract liability where the receipt is in the nature of a deposit, or progressively as an investment management fee.

Fees

Fees are charged to policyholders in connection with life insurance and life investment contracts and are recognised when the service has been provided. Entry fees from life investment contracts are deferred and recognised over the average expected life of the contracts. Deferred entry fees are presented within other liabilities in the balance sheet.

vi) Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance premiums, commissions and claim settlements, as well as the reinsurance element of insurance contract liabilities, are accounted for on the same basis as the underlying direct insurance contracts for which the reinsurance was purchased.

vii) Policy acquisition costs

Life insurance contract acquisition costs

Policy acquisition costs are the fixed and variable costs of acquiring new business. The appointed actuary assesses the value and future recoverability of these costs in determining policy liabilities. The net profit impact is presented in the income statement as a change in policy liabilities. The deferral is determined as the lesser of actual costs incurred and the allowance for recovery of these costs from the premiums or policy charge as appropriate for each business class. This is subject to an overall limit that future profits are anticipated to cover these costs. Amounts which are deemed recoverable from future premiums or policy charges are deferred and amortised over the life of the policy. Losses arising on acquisition are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they occur.

Life investment contract acquisition costs

Incremental acquisition costs, such as commissions, that are directly attributable to securing a life investment contract are recognised as an asset where they can be identified separately and measured reliably and if it is probable that they will be recovered. These deferred acquisition costs are presented in the balance sheet as an intangible asset and are amortised over the period that they will be recovered from future policy charges.

Any impairment losses arising on deferred acquisition costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they occur.

viii) Basis of expense apportionment

All life investment contracts and insurance contracts are categorised based on individual policy or product. Expenses for these products are then allocated between acquisition, maintenance, investment management and other expenses.

Expenses which are directly attributable to an individual policy or product are allocated directly to a particular expense category, fund, class of business and product line as appropriate. Where expenses are not directly attributable to an individual policy or product, they are appropriately apportioned based on detailed expense analysis having regard to the objective in incurring that expense and the outcome achieved.

1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The apportionment has been made in accordance with Actuarial Standard LPS 340, issued by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, and on an equitable basis to the different classes of business in accordance with Division 2 of Part 6 of the Life Act.

J) OTHER

i) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At subsequent reporting dates the value of such contingent liabilities is reassessed based on the estimate of the expenditure required to settle the contingent liability.

Other contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but disclosed in note 41 unless it is considered remote that the Group will be liable to settle the possible obligation.

ii) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period after eliminating treasury shares.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effect of dilutive ordinary shares.

iii) Accounting Standards not early adopted

The following accounting standards relevant to the Company and/or the Group have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been applied in these financial statements.

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* ('AASB 9')

The AASB issued the final version of AASB 9 in December 2014. When operative, this standard will replace AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. AASB 9 addresses recognition and measurement requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities, impairment requirements that introduce an expected credit loss impairment model and general hedge accounting requirements which more closely align with risk management activities undertaken when hedging financial and non-financial risks.

AASB 9 is not mandatorily effective for the Group until 1 October 2018. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of AASB 9 and is not yet able to reasonably estimate the impact on its financial statements.

The Group early adopted, in isolation, the part of AASB 9 relating to gains and losses attributable to changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss in the prior financial year (effective from 1 October 2013). Refer to note 1 E (i) for a description of the accounting policy.

AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ('AASB 15')

The AASB issued AASB 15 in December 2014. The standard is not mandatorily effective for the Group until 1 October 2018. AASB 15 contains new requirements for the recognition of revenue and additional disclosures about revenue.

While it is expected that a significant proportion of the Group's revenue will be outside the scope of AASB 15, the Group is in the process of assessing the impact of AASB 15 and is not yet able to reasonably estimate the impact on its financial statements.

AASB 16 *Leases* ('AASB 16')

The AASB issued the final version of AASB 16 in February 2016. The standard is not mandatorily effective for the Group until 1 October 2019. AASB 16 requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. AASB 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117 *Leases*.

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of AASB 16 and is not yet able to reasonably estimate the impact on its financial statements.

2: Critical Estimates and Judgements Used in Applying Accounting Policies

The preparation of the financial statements of the Company and Group involves making estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts within the financial statements. The estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical factors and expectations of future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. All material changes to accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and judgements are approved by the Audit Committee of the Board.

A brief explanation of the critical estimates and judgements follows.

i) Provisions for credit impairment

The measurement of impairment of loans and advances requires management's best estimate of the losses incurred in the portfolio at reporting date.

Individual and collective provisioning involves the use of assumptions for estimating the amount and timing of expected future cash flows. The process of estimating the amount and timing of cash flows involves considerable management judgement. These judgements are regularly revised to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The collective provision involves estimates regarding the historical loss experience for assets with credit characteristics similar to those in the collective pool. The historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data and events and an assessment of the impact of model risk. The provision also takes into account management's assessment of the impact of large concentrated losses inherent within the portfolio and the economic cycle.

The use of such judgements and reasonable estimates is considered by management to be an essential part of the financial reporting process and does not impact on the reliability of the provision.

ii) Impairment of non-lending assets

The carrying values of non-lending assets are subject to impairment assessments at each reporting date. Judgement is required in identifying the cash-generating units to which goodwill and other assets are allocated for the purpose of impairment testing.

Impairment testing involves identifying appropriate internal and external indicators of impairment and whether these exist at each reporting date. Where an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined based on the higher of the assets fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Judgement is applied when determining the assumptions supporting the recoverable amount calculations.