

AMP Group Holdings Limited

ABN 88 079 804 676

**Directors' report and Financial report
for the half year ended
30 June 2019**

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the half year ended 30 June 2019

Your directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of AMP Group Holdings Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of or during the half year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors' details

The directors of the AMP Group Holdings Limited during the half year ended 30 June 2019 and up to the date of this report are shown below. Directors were in office for this entire period except where stated otherwise:

- James Georgeson (Chairman)
- Jason Bounassif (appointed 1 Aug 2019)
- Gordon Lefevre (resigned 1 Aug 2019)
- John O'Farrell

Operating and financial review

AMP Group Holdings Limited (AMPGH group or AMPGH) is a wholly owned controlled entity of AMP Limited and is the holding company of the majority of the controlled entities of the AMP Limited group (AMP group). AMP Bank is wholly owned by AMP group and is not part of the AMPGH group. However, AMPGH provides an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee over AMP Bank Limited.

Principal activities

The AMPGH group is a wealth management company with an expanding international investment management business and a growing retail banking business.

We provide retail customers with financial advice and superannuation, retirement income, investment products and life insurance. These products and services are delivered directly from the AMPGH group and through a network of over 2,300 aligned and employed financial advisers and extensive relationships with independent financial advisers. The AMPGH group also provides corporate superannuation products and services for workplace super and self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs).

Through AMP Capital, we manage investments across major asset classes including equities, fixed income, infrastructure, real estate, diversified, multi-manager and multi-asset funds, for domestic and international customers. AMP Capital also provides commercial, industrial and retail real estate management services.

AMP Capital holds a 15% stake in China Life AMP Asset Management Company Limited, a funds management company which offers retail and institutional investors in China access to leading investment solutions. AMP also owns a 19.99% stake in China Life Pension Company. AMP Capital has a strategic alliance with leading Japanese bank, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (MUFG: Trust Bank) through which MUFG: Trust Bank holds a 15% minority interest in AMP Capital Holdings Limited.

In this report, our business is divided into four areas: Australian wealth management, New Zealand wealth management, AMP Capital and Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature.

The *Australian wealth management* (WM) business provides retail and corporate customers with superannuation, retirement income and investment products and services. WM includes AMP's aligned and owned advice businesses and SuperConcepts.

The *New Zealand wealth management* business encompasses the wealth management and financial advice and distribution businesses in New Zealand. The company provides customers with a variety of wealth management solutions including KiwiSaver, corporate superannuation, retail investments and a wrap investment management platform.

AMP Capital is a diversified investment manager, managing investments across major asset classes including equities, fixed interest, infrastructure, real estate, diversified, multi-manager and multi-asset funds.

Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature comprises Australian wealth protection, Australian mature and New Zealand wealth protection and mature. The Australian wealth protection business includes individual and group term, disability and income protection insurance products. Products can be held within a superannuation product or held independently of superannuation. The Australian mature business comprises products which are largely closed to new business and are in run-off. The New Zealand wealth protection and mature business includes a risk insurance and mature book (traditional participating business).

Strategy

On 8 August 2019, AMP announced its three-year strategic plan to transform the business into a simpler, client-focused business that is higher growth and higher return. Under the strategy, the AMPGH group will:

- Divest majority ownership in Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature to release capital and further localise New Zealand wealth management, exploring options to divest.
- Reinvent wealth management in Australia, helping clients realise their ambitions.
 - o Grow contemporary solutions in Australian wealth management including shifting focus to direct-to-client channels and digital solutions.
 - o Fix legacy issues in Australian wealth management including reshaping aligned advice (buyback changes; fewer, more productive advisers), simplifying super.
- Grow AMP Capital through differentiated capabilities such as in real assets and public markets, pursue international growth opportunities.
 - o Continue to expand global footprint in real assets, growing customised solutions.
 - o Build on strong relationships in China, Japan, US; explore opportunities to expand real asset and global equity capabilities into international markets.
 - o Double-digit earnings growth over the medium term through the cycle.
- Reinvalidate AMP culture to be client led, entrepreneurial, and accountable, with effective management of financial and non-financial risk.

The strategy will be supported by a focussed and disciplined \$1.0 billion – \$1.3 billion program to invest in transformation.

- Investing in growth (\$350–\$450 million investment).
- Realising cost improvement (\$350–\$450 million investment).
 - o Delivery of \$300 million annual run-rate cost savings by FY 22.
- Tackling legacy issues by de-risking the business (\$300–\$400 million investment).

Sale of wealth protection and mature businesses

On 8 August 2019, AMP announced a revised agreement with Resolution Life Australia Pty Ltd (Resolution), with updated terms, for the sale of its Australian and New Zealand wealth protection (WP) and mature businesses.

The revised agreement delivers consideration of \$3.0 billion comprising:

- \$2.5 billion cash; and
- \$500 million equity interest (expected to be around 20%) in Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd (Resolution Life Australia), a new Australian-domiciled, Resolution controlled holding company that will become the owner of the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature businesses.

Resolution will be on risk for all experience and lapse losses from 1 July 2018 until completion and is entitled to all net earnings of the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature businesses during that period.

The sale is now expected to complete in 1H 20. AMP will continue to report the results of the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature businesses through to completion of the transaction.

Resolution Life Australia represents a platform for continued growth and consolidation in the Australian and New Zealand in-force life insurance market. From completion, AMP's expected 20% interest will provide an ongoing entitlement to an equivalent share of the new company's earnings and distributions (including franking credits as appropriate). AMP has the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe additional capital in future to maintain its expected 20% holding.

Impairment

During 1H 19, the AMPGH group recognised a predominantly non-cash impairment of \$2.35 billion (post tax) to write down goodwill in Australian wealth management and Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature, capitalised project costs, valuations of advice registers and associated practice finance loans. The impairment addresses legacy issues and positions the AMPGH group for the future, with an approximate capital impact of \$139 million (post tax).

Review of operations and results

The loss attributable to shareholders of AMPGH for the half year ended 30 June 2019 was \$2,351m (1H 18: loss of \$8m).

Capital management

Equity and reserves of the AMPGH group attributable to shareholders of AMPGH decreased to \$2,857m at 30 June 2019 from \$5,252m at 31 December 2018.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the half year ended 30 June 2019

Events occurring after reporting date

Revised agreement for sale of Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature businesses

On 8 August 2019, AMP announced a revised agreement with Resolution, with updated terms, for the sale of AMPGH's Australian and New Zealand wealth protection (WP) and mature businesses. The revised agreement delivers consideration of \$2,500 million cash and a \$500 million equity interest in Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd, a new Australian-domiciled Resolution controlled holding company that will become the owner of these businesses.

Resolution will be on risk for all experience and lapse losses from 1 July 2018 until completion and is entitled to all net earnings of the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature businesses during that period. The agreement remains subject to regulatory approvals in Australia, New Zealand and China.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any other matters or circumstances that have arisen since the reporting date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations; the results of those operations; or the entity's state of affairs in future periods.

Rounding

In accordance with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Corporations Instrument 2016/191, amounts in this directors' report and the accompanying financial report have been rounded to the nearest million Australian dollars, unless stated otherwise.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Director

Sydney, 12 September 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the half year ended 30 June 2019

Auditor's independence declaration to the directors of AMP Group Holdings Limited

The directors have obtained an independence declaration from the company's auditor, Ernst & Young, for the half year ended 30 June 2019, a copy of which is attached to and forms part of the directors' report.



Ernst & Young
200 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

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Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of AMP Group Holdings Limited

As lead auditor for the review of the half-year financial report of AMP Group Holdings Limited for the half-year ended 30 June 2019, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

This declaration is in respect of AMP Group Holdings Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial period.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

APC

Andrew Price
Partner
Sydney
12 September 2019

AMP GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED
ABN 88 079 804 676
HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT
30 JUNE 2019

Contents

Financial statements

Consolidated income statement
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
Consolidated statement of financial position
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
Consolidated statement of cash flows

Notes to the financial statements

Section 1: About this report

- 1.1 Basis of preparation of the half year financial report
- 1.2 Understanding the AMPGH financial report

Section 2: Results for the half year

- 2.1 Taxes
- 2.2 Dividends

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

- 3.1 Investments in financial instruments
- 3.2 Intangibles
- 3.3 Fair value information

Section 4: Capital structure

- 4.1 Contributed equity
- 4.2 Interest-bearing liabilities
- 4.3 Capital management

Section 5: Life insurance and investment contracts

- 5.1 Life insurance contract liabilities
- 5.2 Impact of changes in assumptions
- 5.3 Life insurance contracts – Insurance risk sensitivity analysis
- 5.4 Analysis of life insurance and investment contract profit

Section 6: Other disclosures

- 6.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities
- 6.2 New accounting standards
- 6.3 Events occurring after reporting date

Directors' declaration

Independent auditor's report

Registered office:
33 Alfred Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

AMP Group Holdings Limited, a company limited by shares, is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Consolidated income statement

for the half year ended 30 June 2019

		30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
	Note		
Income and expenses of shareholders, policyholders, external unitholders and non-controlling interests¹			
Life insurance contract related revenue		1,169	1,210
Life insurance claims recovered from reinsurers		247	226
Fee revenue		1,528	1,578
Other revenue		72	79
Interest income, dividends and distributions and net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		12,376	3,635
Interest income earned using the effective interest method		10	3
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method		39	19
Life insurance contract claims expense		(1,068)	(1,083)
Life insurance contract premiums ceded to reinsurers		(533)	(484)
Fees and commission expenses		(783)	(829)
Staff and related expenses		(606)	(533)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles	3.2	(2,306)	-
Other operating expenses		(732)	(938)
Finance costs		(60)	(38)
Movement in external unitholder liabilities		(1,554)	(486)
Change in policyholder liabilities			
- life insurance contracts		(1,409)	55
- investment contracts		(7,900)	(2,347)
Income tax expense	2.1	(812)	(53)
(Loss) profit for the period		(2,322)	14
(Loss) profit attributable to shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited		(2,351)	(8)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		29	22
(Loss) profit for the period		(2,322)	14

1 Income and expenses include amounts attributable to shareholders' interests, policyholders' interests in AMP Life's statutory funds and controlled entities of those statutory funds, external unitholders' interests and non-controlling interests.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the half year ended 30 June 2019

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
(Loss) profit for the period	(2,322)	14
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges		
- net loss on cash flow hedges	-	(4)
- tax effect on cash flow hedge loss	-	1
	-	(3)
Translation of foreign operations and revaluation of hedge of net investments	6	23
	6	23
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Defined benefit plans		
- actuarial (losses) gains	(40)	18
- tax effect on actuarial gains or losses	12	(5)
	(28)	13
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the period	(22)	33
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period	(2,344)	47
Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited	(2,373)	25
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	29	22
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the period	(2,344)	47

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2019

		30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
	Note		
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		5,000	5,850
Receivables		3,794	2,613
Intercompany tax receivable		245	313
Current tax assets		50	43
Planner registers held for sale and prepayments		84	97
Investments in financial assets	3.1	113,240	109,635
Investment properties		147	145
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method		881	924
Property, plant and equipment		110	95
Right of use assets		238	-
Deferred tax assets	2.1	1,195	888
Reinsurance asset - ceded life insurance contracts		1,146	1,073
Intangibles	3.2	910	3,208
Total assets of shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited, policyholders, external unitholders and non-controlling interests		127,040	124,884
Liabilities			
Payables		4,049	2,498
Intercompany tax payable		477	134
Current tax liabilities		118	32
Employee benefits		272	310
Other financial liabilities	3.1	967	1,365
Provisions	6.1	937	829
Interest-bearing liabilities	4.2	1,919	1,744
Lease liabilities		251	-
Deferred tax liabilities	2.1	2,169	1,722
External unitholder liabilities		13,761	17,059
Life insurance contract liabilities	5.1	24,252	23,257
Investment contract liabilities		72,956	68,742
Reinsurance liability - ceded life insurance contracts		1,514	1,452
Defined benefit plan liabilities		118	77
Total liabilities of shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited, policyholders, external unitholders and non-controlling interests		123,760	119,221
Net assets of shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited and non-controlling interests		3,280	5,663
Equity			
Contributed equity	4.1	7,941	7,941
Reserves		(1,974)	(1,965)
Retained earnings		(3,110)	(724)
Total equity of shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited		2,857	5,252
Non-controlling interests		423	411
Total equity of shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited and non-controlling interests		3,280	5,663

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the half year ended 30 June 2019

	Equity attributable to shareholders of AMP Group Holdings Limited										
	Contributed equity \$ m	Demerger reserve ¹ \$ m	Share-based payment reserve ² \$ m	Capital profits reserve ³ \$ m	Cash flow hedge reserve \$ m	Foreign currency translation and hedge of net investments reserves \$ m	Total reserves \$ m	Retained earnings \$ m	Total shareholder equity \$ m	Non-controlling interest \$ m	Total equity \$ m
30 June 2019											
Balance at 31 December 2018	7,941	(2,566)	83	329	17	172	(1,965)	(724)	5,252	411	5,663
Impact of adoption new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(7)	-	(7)
Balance at 1 January 2019	7,941	(2,566)	83	329	17	172	(1,965)	(731)	5,245	411	5,656
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,351)	(2,351)	29	(2,322)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	(28)	(22)	-	(22)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	(2,379)	(2,373)	29	(2,344)
Share- based payment expense	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	1	11
Share purchases	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)	(1)	(18)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
Sales and acquisitions of non- controlling interests	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	(3)	(11)
Balance at 30 June 2019	7,941	(2,566)	76	321	17	178	(1,974)	(3,110)	2,857	423	3,280
30 June 2018											
Balance at 31 December 2017	7,941	(2,566)	78	329	21	93	(2,045)	(35)	5,861	387	6,248
Impact of adoption new accounting standards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7
Balance at 1 January 2018	7,941	(2,566)	78	329	21	93	(2,045)	(28)	5,868	387	6,255
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)	22	14
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(3)	23	20	13	33	-	33
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(3)	23	20	5	25	22	47
Share- based payment expense	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	1	10
Share purchases	-	-	(21)	-	-	-	(21)	-	(21)	-	(21)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(306)	(306)	(11)	(317)
Balance at 30 June 2018	7,941	(2,566)	66	329	18	116	(2,037)	(329)	5,575	399	5,974

1 Reserve to recognise the additional loss and subsequent transfer from shareholders' retained earnings on the demerger of AMP's UK operations in December 2003. The loss was the difference between the pro-forma loss on demerger and the market-based fair value of the UK operations.

2 The Share-based payment reserve represents the cumulative expense recognised in relation to equity-settled share-based payments less the cost of shares purchased on market in respect of entitlements.

3 The Capital profits reserve represents gains and losses attributable to shareholders of AMPGH on the sale or acquisition of minority interests in controlled entities to or from entities outside the AMPGH group.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the half year ended 30 June 2019

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
Cash flows from operating activities¹		
Cash receipts in the course of operations	6,594	7,348
Interest and other items of a similar nature received	585	649
Dividends and distributions received ²	652	694
Cash payments in the course of operations	(11,610)	(10,798)
Finance costs	(65)	(106)
Income tax paid	(167)	(266)
Cash flows used in operating activities	(4,011)	(2,479)
Cash flows from investing activities¹		
Net proceeds from sale of (payments to acquire):		
- investments in financial assets	3,443	1,878
- operating and intangible assets	(32)	(13)
- operating controlled entities and investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	(70)	(19)
Cash flows from investing activities	3,341	1,846
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net movement in deposits from customers	51	(13)
Proceeds from borrowings	810	396
Repayment of borrowings	(669)	(83)
Dividends paid	(4)	(306)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	188	(6)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(482)	(639)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the half year	9,300	9,536
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the half year¹	8,820	8,896

1 Cash flows and cash and cash equivalents include amounts attributable to shareholders' interests, policyholders' interests in AMP Life's statutory funds and controlled entities of those statutory funds, external unitholders' interests and non-controlling interests. Cash equivalents for the purpose of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows includes short-term bills and notes.

2 Dividends and distributions received are amounts of cash received mainly from investments held by AMP Life's statutory funds and controlled entities of those statutory funds. Dividends and distributions reinvested have been treated as non-cash items.

Section 1: About this report

This section outlines the structure of the AMPGH group, information useful to understanding the AMPGH group's financial report and the basis on which the half year financial report has been prepared.

- 1.1 Basis of preparation of the half year financial report
- 1.2 Understanding the AMPGH financial report

1.1 Basis of preparation of the half year financial report

The AMPGH group comprised of AMP Group Holdings Limited (the parent), a holding company incorporated and domiciled in Australia, and the entities it controls (subsidiaries or controlled entities). The consolidated financial statements of AMP Group Holdings Limited (AMPGH) include the financial information of its controlled entities. AMPGH group comprise majority of the controlled entities in the AMP Limited consolidated economic entity (the AMP group).

The consolidated entity prepares a general purpose financial report. This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and *AASB134 Interim Financial Reporting*. AMPGH Limited is a for-profit entity for the purposes of preparing financial statements.

This half year financial report does not include all notes of the type normally included within the annual financial report and therefore cannot be expected to provide as full an understanding of the financial position and financial performance of the AMPGH group as that given by the annual financial report. As a result, this report should be read in conjunction with the 2018 annual financial report of the AMPGH group.

Comparative information has been reclassified where required for consistency with the current half year's presentation. The principal accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the 2019 half year financial report are consistent with the accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in preparation of the 2018 annual financial report; except for the impact of new accounting standards adopted at 1 January 2019 which are disclosed in note 6.2.

Agreement to sell wealth protection and mature business

On 25 October 2018, AMP announced an agreement with Resolution Life Australia Pty Ltd (Resolution) to sell its Australian and New Zealand wealth protection (WP) and mature businesses. On 8 August 2019, AMP announced a revised agreement with updated terms for the sale of these businesses, subject to regulatory approvals, which is expected to complete in the first half of 2020.

Consideration for the sale payable on transaction completion comprises \$2,500m cash and non-cash consideration of a \$500m equity interest in Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd, a new Australian-domiciled Resolution controlled holding company that will become the owner of these businesses.

The non-cash consideration will be fair valued by AMP on completion and, together with cash proceeds, will be treated as the accounting purchase price. Under the terms of the agreement, Resolution assumes profit and loss from the WP and mature business from 1 July 2018. These profit impacts are transferred to Resolution as an adjustment to the purchase price upon completion. Adjustments to purchase price will affect the profit or loss recognised by AMP at completion.

The businesses subject to sale were controlled by the AMP group throughout the reporting period and as a result the income and expenses, assets and liabilities and cash flows of these businesses are consolidated within the financial report, including the profits which will form part of the completion purchase price adjustment.

The sale is subject to a number of conditions, including the separation of AMP's retained wealth management business from the WP and mature business being sold to Resolution. As the WP and mature businesses subject to the sale do not meet the *AASB 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* criteria, the results of those businesses have not been presented separately in the financial report.

Section 1: About this report

1.2 Understanding the AMPGH financial report

AMPGH business operations are carried out by a number of these controlled entities including AMP Life Limited (AMP Life) - a registered life insurance entity and its related controlled entities and AMP Capital investment management companies.

The business of AMP Life is conducted through statutory funds and relates to the provision of wealth management and life insurance products to investors, referred to as policyholders. The investment assets of the statutory funds represents the majority of the assets of the AMPGH group, a large proportion of which is held on behalf of policyholders. The corresponding liabilities to policyholders are classified as either life investment or life insurance contract liabilities. Under Australian Accounting Standards, some assets held on behalf of policyholders (and the related tax balances) are included in the financial statements at different values to those used in the calculation of the liability to policyholders in respect of the same assets.

AMP Capital operates a large number of registered managed investment schemes and other pooled investment vehicles. AMP Life makes significant policyholder investments into these vehicles. In many cases, this results in the vehicle being controlled and therefore consolidated in its entirety into the AMPGH group financial statements, including the portion that represents the shareholdings of external parties, disclosed as External unitholder liabilities on the Consolidated statement of financial position.

As a consequence, these consolidated financial statements include not only the assets and liabilities, income and expenses and cash flows attributable to AMPGH shareholders but also the assets and liabilities, income and expenses and cash flows of the statutory funds attributable to policyholders and non-controlling interests.

Section 2: Results for the half year

- 2.1 Taxes
- 2.2 Dividends

2.1 Taxes

This sub-section outlines the impact of income taxes on the results and financial position of AMPGH. In particular:

- the impact of tax on the reported result;
- amounts owed to/receivable from the tax authorities;
- deferred tax balances that arise due to differences in the tax and accounting treatment of balances recorded in the financial report; and
- discussion of the impacts of life insurance policyholder tax.

These financial statements include the disclosures relating to tax required under accounting standards. Further information on AMP's tax matters can be found in the AMP Tax Report at amp.com.au/shares.

(a) Income tax expense

The income tax expense amount reflects the impact of both income tax attributable to shareholders as well as income tax attributable to policyholders. In respect of income tax expense attributable to shareholders, the tax rate which applies is 30% in Australia and 28% in New Zealand.

Income tax attributable to policyholders is based on investment income allocated to policyholders less expenses deductible against that investment income. The impact of the tax is charged against policyholder liabilities. A number of different tax rate regimes apply to policyholders. In Australia, certain classes of policyholder life insurance income and superannuation earnings are taxed at 15%, and certain classes of income on some annuity business are tax-exempt. The rate applicable to New Zealand life insurance business is 28%.

The following table provides a reconciliation of differences between prima facie tax calculated as 30% of the profit or loss before income tax for the half year and the income tax expense recognised in the Consolidated income statement for the half year.

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
(Loss) profit before income tax	(1,510)	67
Policyholder tax expense recognised as part of the change in policyholder liabilities in determining profit before tax	(918)	(51)
(Loss) profit before income tax attributable to shareholders and non-controlling interest	(2,428)	16
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2018: 30%)	728	(5)
Shareholder impact of life insurance tax treatment	(59)	(6)
Tax concessions including research and development and offshore banking unit	-	4
Non-deductible expenses	(12)	(8)
Non-taxable income	40	7
Other items	(4)	(1)
Goodwill impairment	(590)	-
(Under) over provided in previous years	(3)	3
Differences in overseas tax rates	6	4
Income tax credit (expense) attributable to shareholders and non-controlling interest	106	(2)
Income tax expense attributable to policyholders	(918)	(51)
Income tax expense per Consolidated income statement	(812)	(53)

Section 2: Results for the half year

2.1 Taxes (continued)

(b) Analysis of income tax expense

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
Current tax expense	(674)	(784)
Increase in deferred tax assets	307	230
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(447)	498
Over provided in previous years including amounts attributable to policyholders	2	3
Income tax expense	(812)	(53)

(c) Analysis of deferred tax balances

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Analysis of deferred tax assets		
Expenses deductible and income recognisable in future years	985	792
Unrealised movements on borrowings and derivatives	-	3
Unrealised investment losses	40	41
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	-	1
Other	170	51
Total deferred tax assets	1,195	888
Analysis of deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealised investment gains	1,700	1,174
Other	469	548
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,169	1,722

2.2 Dividends

Dividends paid during the half year are shown in the table below:

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	30 Jun 2018 \$m
Dividends paid		
Dividends paid during the period (HY 19: nil, HY 18: 2.94 cents per share)	-	306
Total dividends paid	-	306

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

This section highlights the AMPGH group's assets used to support the AMPGH group's activities.

- 3.1 Investments in financial instruments
- 3.2 Intangibles
- 3.3 Fair value information

3.1 Investments in financial instruments

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss¹		
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	57,533	55,940
Debt securities	30,471	32,577
Unlisted managed investment schemes	23,793	19,838
Derivative financial assets	1,345	1,048
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	113,142	109,403
Financial assets measured at amortised cost²		
Loans and advances	3	10
Debt securities	95	222
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	98	232
Total financial assets	113,240	109,635
Other financial liabilities		
Derivative financial liabilities	715	1,201
AMP Bank indemnity ³	74	-
Collateral deposits held	178	164
Total other financial liabilities	967	1,365

- 1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are mainly assets of AMP Life's statutory funds and controlled entities of those statutory funds.
- 2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost are presented net of immaterial expected credit losses.
- 3 On 4 February 2019, AMP Group Holdings Limited (AMPGH) entered into a deed of indemnity with AMP Bank under which AMPGH agreed to indemnify AMP Bank for up to \$546m for credit losses in excess of those provided for as at 31 January 2019 suffered in connection with loans provided to an authorised representative of an AMP licensee.

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.2 Intangibles

	Goodwill ¹ \$m	Capitalised costs ² \$m	Value of in-force business \$m	Distribution networks \$m	Other intangibles \$m	Total \$m
30 June 2019						
Balance at 1 January 2019	2,130	505	420	138	15	3,208
Additions through acquisitions of controlled entities	10	-	-	44	-	54
Additions through separate acquisitions	-	-	-	25	-	25
Additions through internal development	-	61	-	-	-	61
Reductions through disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to inventories	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Amortisation expense	-	(66)	(39)	(25)	(1)	(131)
Impairment loss	(1,968)	(301)	-	(37)	-	(2,306)
Balance at 30 June 2019	172	199	381	144	14	910
<i>Cost</i>	<i>2,916</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>6,385</i>
<i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</i>	<i>(2,744)</i>	<i>(1,508)</i>	<i>(810)</i>	<i>(317)</i>	<i>(96)</i>	<i>(5,475)</i>

31 December 2018

Balance at 1 January 2018	2,123	434	498	147	16	3,218
Additions through acquisitions of controlled entities	7	-	-	11	-	18
Additions through separate acquisitions	-	-	-	36	-	36
Additions through internal development	-	189	-	-	-	189
Reductions through disposal	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Transferred to inventories	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Amortisation expense	-	(118)	(78)	(23)	(1)	(220)
Impairment loss	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Balance at 31 December 2018	2,130	505	420	138	15	3,208
<i>Cost</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>6,246</i>
<i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</i>	<i>(776)</i>	<i>(1,141)</i>	<i>(771)</i>	<i>(255)</i>	<i>(95)</i>	<i>(3,038)</i>

- 1 Total goodwill comprises amounts attributable to shareholders of \$157m (2018: \$2,115m) and amounts attributable to policyholders of \$15m (2018: \$15m).
- 2 AMP's new strategy has resulted in a review of the expected future economic benefits and useful life of Capitalised costs. This has resulted in impairment in the half year ended 30 June 2019.

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.2 Intangibles (continued)

Impairment testing

Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are tested at least annually for impairment, or earlier if there is an indication of impairment. Other intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). An impairment loss is recognised when the CGU's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Goodwill attributable to shareholders

The goodwill attributable to shareholders of \$157m (2018: \$2,115m) arose primarily from the acquisition of AMP AAPH Limited group in 2011, a previous Life Act Part 9 transfer of a life insurance business into the statutory funds of AMP Life as well as other business combinations where the AMPGH group was the acquirer.

The composition of the AMPGH group's CGUs has not changed since December 2018. Goodwill attributable to shareholders allocated to each CGU is presented in the table below.

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Australian wealth management (WM)	-	1,499
New Zealand wealth management (NZWM)	70	70
Australian and New Zealand wealth protection (WP) and mature	-	459
AMP Capital	87	87
	157	2,115

The recoverable amounts for Australian wealth management and New Zealand wealth management have been determined by fair value less costs of disposal using a discounted cash flow (DCF) method. The DCF method is based on management's forecast cash flows and reflects management's long-term view of the business and market conditions. For Australian wealth management the forecast cashflows include the impact of significant strategic changes to the business including reshaping the aligned advice network. The forecast cashflows have been further risk adjusted to reflect likely adjustments a market participant would make. These cash flows are discounted to net present values to arrive at the recoverable amounts.

The key assumptions in determining the recoverable amounts for Australian wealth management and New Zealand wealth management are:

- Risk adjusted discount rates of 14% and 12% have been applied to Australian wealth management and New Zealand wealth management respectively. This reflects a discount rate that is adjusted for risks specific to the CGUs.
- Growth of funds under management (FUM) has been projected based on a long-term view of investment market returns at approximately 3% to 6% per annum, and takes into account the recent experience of FUM outflows.

The recoverable amount of Australian and New Zealand WP and mature has been determined by reference to the expected sale proceeds from Resolution, less an allowance for costs of disposal.

The recoverable amount of AMP Capital has been determined based on a multiple between 13 and 14 times adjusted current period annualised earnings (31 December 2018: 14 and 15 times), which approximates the fair value of the business, less an allowance for costs of disposal.

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.2 Intangibles (continued)

Goodwill attributable to policyholders

Policyholder CGUs were allocated \$15m goodwill at 30 June 2019 (31 December 2018: \$15m).

Impairment loss

Goodwill attributed to the Australian wealth management CGU has been fully impaired as at 30 June 2019 resulting in a non-cash impairment expense of \$1,509m during the period, recognised in the Impairment of goodwill and other intangibles line in the Consolidated income statement. The impairment was the result of a number of factors including impacts from the new AMP strategy, challenging market conditions impacting margins and funds under management, regulatory and legislative changes such as Protecting Your Super (PYS) legislation, and continued migration to lower margin contemporary products.

Goodwill attributed to the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature CGU has been fully impaired resulting in a further non-cash impairment expense of \$459m. This was caused primarily by changes in best estimate assumptions and impacts from Protecting Your Super (PYS) legislation.

For other CGUs, there are no reasonably possible alternative assumptions which would result in an impairment of any goodwill amounts.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Management applies judgement in selecting valuation techniques and setting valuation assumptions to determine the:

- acquisition date fair value and estimated useful life of acquired intangible assets;
- allocation of goodwill to CGUs and determining the recoverable amount of goodwill; and
- assessment of whether there are any impairment indicators for acquired intangibles and, where required, in determining the recoverable amount.

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.3 Fair value information

The following table shows the carrying amount and estimated fair values of financial instruments and investment properties, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Carrying amount \$m	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total fair value \$m
30 June 2019					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	57,533	54,283	799	2,451	57,533
Debt securities	30,471	1	30,347	123	30,471
Unlisted managed investment schemes	23,793	-	21,394	2,399	23,793
Derivative financial assets	1,345	166	1,179	-	1,345
Investment properties	147	-	-	147	147
Total financial assets measured at fair value	113,289	54,450	53,719	5,120	113,289
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loans and advances	3	-	-	3	3
Debt securities	95	-	95	-	95
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	98	-	95	3	98
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities	715	100	615	-	715
AMP Bank indemnity	74	-	-	74	74
Collateral deposits held	178	-	178	-	178
Investment contract liabilities	72,956	-	1,664	71,292	72,956
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	73,923	100	2,457	71,366	73,923
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Corporate borrowings	1,442	-	1,440	-	1,440
AMP Life and investment entities controlled by AMP Life's statutory funds	477	-	477	-	477
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	1,919	-	1,917	-	1,917
31 December 2018					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	55,940	52,807	769	2,364	55,940
Debt securities	32,577	1,978	30,482	117	32,577
Unlisted managed investment schemes	19,838	-	17,940	1,898	19,838
Derivative financial assets	1,048	393	655	-	1,048
Investment properties	145	-	-	145	145
Total financial assets measured at fair value	109,548	55,178	49,846	4,524	109,548
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loans and advances	10	-	-	10	10
Debt securities	222	-	225	-	225
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	232	-	225	10	235
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities	1,201	225	976	-	1,201
Collateral deposits held	164	-	164	-	164
Investment contract liabilities	68,742	-	1,810	66,932	68,742
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	70,107	225	2,950	66,932	70,107
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Corporate borrowings	1,363	-	1,378	-	1,378
AMP Life and investment entities controlled by AMP Life's statutory funds	381	-	381	-	381
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	1,744	-	1,759	-	1,759

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.3 Fair value information (continued)

AMPGH's methodology and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are described below:

<i>Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes</i>	The fair value of listed equity securities traded in an active market and listed managed investment schemes reflects the quoted bid price at the reporting date. In the case of equity securities where there is no active market, fair value is established using valuation techniques including the use of recent arm's length transactions, references to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.
<i>Debt securities</i>	The fair value of listed debt securities reflects the bid price at the reporting date. Listed debt securities that are not frequently traded are valued by discounting estimated recoverable amounts. The fair value of unlisted debt securities is estimated using interest rate yields obtainable on comparable listed investments. The fair value of loans is determined by discounting the estimated recoverable amount using prevailing interest rates.
<i>Loans</i>	The estimated fair value of loans represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received, based on the maturity profile of the loans. As the loans are unlisted, the discount rates applied are based on the yield curve appropriate to the remaining term of the loans. The loans may, from time to time, be measured at an amount in excess of fair value due to fluctuations on fixed rate loans. In these situations, as the fluctuations in fair value would not represent a permanent diminution and the carrying amounts of the loans are recorded at recoverable amounts after assessing impairment, it would not be appropriate to restate their carrying amount.
<i>Unlisted managed investment schemes</i>	The fair value of investments in unlisted managed investment schemes is determined on the basis of published redemption prices of those managed investment schemes at the reporting date.
<i>Derivative financial assets and liabilities</i>	The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives) is based on quoted market prices (current bid price or current offer price) at the reporting date. The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market (e.g. over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, option pricing models, discounted cash flow methods and comparison to quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments. The models use a number of inputs, including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments. Some derivatives contracts are significantly cash collateralised, thereby minimising both counterparty risk and the group's own non-performance risk.
<i>Corporate borrowings</i>	Borrowings comprise commercial paper, drawn liquidity facilities, various floating-rate and medium-term notes and subordinated debt. The estimated fair value of borrowings is determined with reference to quoted market prices. For borrowings where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used, based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. For short term borrowings, the par value is considered a reasonable approximation of the fair value.
<i>Investment properties</i>	The fair value of investment properties is determined by independent valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. The valuers apply 'comparable sales analysis' and the 'capitalised income approach' by reference to annual net market income, comparable capitalisation rates and other property-specific adjustments as well as 'discounted cash flow analysis', where the expected net cash flows are discounted to their present value using a market-determined risk adjusted discount rate.
<i>Investment contract liabilities</i>	Investment contract liabilities are liabilities of AMP Life and relate to wealth management products such as savings, investment-linked and retirement income policies. The liability to policyholders, other than for fixed retirement income policies, is linked to the performance and value of the assets that back those liabilities. The fair value of such liabilities is therefore the same as the fair value of those assets. For fixed retirement income policies, the liability is linked to the fair value of the fixed retirement income payments and associated management services element. The fair value of the fixed retirement income payments is calculated as their net present value using a fair value discount rate. The fair value of the associated management services element is the net present value, using a fair value discount rate, of all expenses associated with the provision of services and any profit margins thereon.

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorised using the fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of inputs into the determination of fair value as follows:

- Level 1: the fair value is valued by reference to quoted prices and active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices);
- Level 3: the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the AMPGH group determines

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.3 Fair value information (continued)

whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

There have been no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the 2019 financial half year. Transfers to and from Level 3 are shown in the Reconciliation of Level 3 values table later in this note.

Level 3 fair values

For financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, the valuation processes applied in valuing such assets is governed by the AMP Capital asset valuation policy. This policy outlines the asset valuation methodologies and processes applied to measure non-exchange traded assets which have no regular market price, including investment property, infrastructure, private equity, alternative assets, and illiquid debt securities. All significant Level 3 assets are referred to the appropriate valuation committee who meet at least every six months, or more frequently if required.

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values of financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	Discounted cash flow approach utilising cost of equity as the discount rate.	Discount rate Terminal value growth rate Cash flow forecasts
Debt securities	Discounted cash flow approach.	Discount rate Cash flow forecasts Credit risk
Unlisted managed investment schemes	Published redemption prices.	Judgement made in determining unit prices
Investment contract liabilities	Published unit prices and the fair value of backing assets.	Fair value of financial instruments Cash flow forecasts Credit risk
Investment properties	Comparable sales analysis. Capitalised income approach. Discounted cash flow approach utilising market determined risk adjusted discount rate.	Capitalisation rate Discount rate Cash flow forecasts
AMP Bank indemnity	Assessment of expected credit losses	Cash flow forecasts Credit risk Collateral value

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible alternative assumptions could have been used in determining the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. These include assumptions such as credit risk and discount rates for determining the valuation range on an individual investment. However, the impact to AMP of any reasonable possible alternative assumptions is not significant as any movement in the value of these financial assets is substantially offset by a corresponding increase or decrease in the value of investment contract liabilities.

The AMPGH group is insignificantly exposed to impacts from potential changes in the fair value of Debt securities, Unlisted managed investment schemes and Investment properties which are categorised as Level 3 as these assets predominately back investment linked policy liabilities. There is an immaterial exposure to changes in the fair value of Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes categorised as Level 3. The AMPGH group's sensitivity to changes in the fair value of these Level 3 assets is disclosed in the following table:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
	(+) \$m	(-) \$m	(+) \$m	(-) \$m
Financial assets				
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes ^{1,2}	92	(79)	92	(91)
Financial liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities ²	99	(87)	94	(92)
AMP Bank indemnity ³	4	(3)	-	-
Net sensitivity	(11)	11	(2)	1

1 The discounts rate used to value the assets range from 7.25% to 16.3%. Sensitivities have been determined by up to +/- 100 basis point change in the discount rates.

2 Investments in equity securities and listed managed investment schemes are predominantly policyholder assets. Accordingly, any movements in the value of the assets are largely offset by a corresponding movement in investment contract liabilities.

3 The value of the AMP Bank indemnity is derived from AMP Bank's assessment of expected credit losses on loans subject to the indemnity. The sensitivity has been determined by increasing and decreasing the year 1 loss given default by 5%.

Section 3: Investments and intangibles

3.3 Fair value information (continued)

Level 3 fair values (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 values

The following table shows movements in the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	Balance at the beginning of the period \$m	FX gains or losses ¹ \$m	Total gains/ losses ¹ \$m	Purchases/ deposits \$m	Sales/ withdrawals \$m	Net transfers in/(out) ² \$m	Balance at the end of the period \$m	Total gains and losses on assets and liabilities held at reporting date \$m
30 June 2019								
Assets classified as Level 3								
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	2,364	-	47	11	(8)	37	2,451	52
Debt securities	117	-	7	1	(1)	(1)	123	7
Unlisted managed investment schemes	1,898	-	29	167	(1)	306	2,399	9
Investment properties	145	-	2	-	-	-	147	2
Liabilities classified as Level 3								
Investment contract liabilities	66,932	1	7,441	3,426	(6,508)	-	71,292	7,441
AMP Bank indemnity	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	74
31 December 2018								
Assets classified as Level 3								
Equity securities and listed managed investment schemes	1,936	-	179	388	(150)	11	2,364	123
Debt securities	112	-	1	21	(15)	(2)	117	2
Unlisted managed investment schemes	1,434	-	55	623	(268)	54	1,898	99
Investment properties	134	-	11	-	-	-	145	11
Liabilities classified as Level 3								
Investment contract liabilities	73,207	13	(1,172)	7,720	(12,836)	-	66,932	(1,172)

1 Gains and losses are classified in investment gains and losses or change in policyholder liabilities in the Consolidated income statement.

2 The AMPGH group recognises transfers as at the end of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. Transfers are recognised when there are changes in the observability of the pricing of the relevant securities or where the AMPGH group cease to consolidate a controlled entity.

Section 4: Capital structure

This section provides information relating to AMPGH group's capital management, equity and debt structure.

The capital structure of the AMPGH group consists of equity and debt. AMPGH determines the appropriate capital structure in order to finance the current and future activities of the AMPGH group and satisfy the requirements of the regulator. The directors review the group's capital structure and dividend policy regularly and do so in the context of the group's ability to satisfy minimum and target capital requirements, and to protect and meet the needs of the policyholders.

- 4.1 Contributed equity
- 4.2 Interest-bearing liabilities
- 4.3 Capital management

4.1 Contributed equity

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Issued capital		
10,373,884,652 (2018: 10,373,884,652) ordinary shares fully paid	7,941	7,941
Total contributed equity		
10,373,884,652 (2018: 10,373,884,652) ordinary shares fully paid	7,941	7,941
Issued capital		
Balance at the beginning of the period	7,941	7,941
Balance at the end of the period	7,941	7,941

Holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of the winding up of the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Fully paid ordinary shares carry the right to one vote per share. Ordinary shares have no par value.

Section 4: Capital structure

4.2 Interest-bearing liabilities

(a) Interest-bearing liabilities

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
	Current \$m	Non- current \$m	Total \$m	Current \$m	Non- current \$m	Total \$m
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Corporate entity borrowings ¹						
- 6.875% GBP Subordinated Guaranteed Bonds (maturity 2022)	-	70	70	-	68	68
- AMP Notes 3 (first call 2023, maturity 2028) ²	-	251	251	-	251	251
- Syndicated loan facility	-	-	-	488	-	488
- Commercial paper	192	-	192	259	-	259
- USD Medium Term Notes ³	-	438	438	-	-	-
- CHF Medium Term Notes ³	-	445	445	-	233	233
- Other	46	-	46	-	64	64
Borrowings within investment entities controlled by AMP Life's statutory funds	77	400	477	79	302	381
Total interest-bearing liabilities	315	1,604	1,919	826	918	1,744

1 The current/non-current classification of corporate entity borrowings is based on the maturity of the underlying debt instrument and related principal repayment obligations. The carrying value of corporate entity borrowings includes interest payable of \$12m (2018: \$4m) which is expected to settle within the next 12 months.

2 AMP Notes 3 are Floating Rate Subordinated Unsecured Notes issued by AMP Limited on 15 November 2018. These funds were subsequently on-lent to AMP Life as Tier 2 capital. Consistent with AMP Limited, the maturity for the debt is 15 November 2028, with the right but not the obligation, to redeem all or some of the Notes on 15 November 2023.

3 USD 300m 4 per cent Notes were issued on 14 March 2019 and mature 14 September 2021. CHF 110m and CHF 50m Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Bonds were issued on 19 June 2018 and 19 September 2018 respectively, and mature 19 December 2022. CHF 140m Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Bonds were issued on 18 April 2019 and mature 18 July 2023.

(b) Financing arrangements

Loan facilities and note programs

AMPGH group maintain facilities arranged through bond and note issues. Additional financing facilities are also provided through bank loans under normal commercial terms and conditions.

	30 June 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Available	17,247	17,678
Used ¹	(3,843)	(4,627)
Unused facilities at the end of the period	13,404	13,051

1 Financing is available under funding programs in place for the entities in the AMPGH group and another company in the AMP group. The amount of the funding programs used by the entities within AMPGH group is \$1,060m (2018: \$480m). The remainder of the used amount relates to the other company in the AMP group.

Section 4: Capital structure

4.3 Capital management

AMPGH holds capital to protect customers, creditors and shareholders against unexpected losses. There are a number of ways AMP assesses the adequacy of its capital position. Primarily, AMP aims to:

- maintain a sufficient surplus above minimum regulatory capital requirements (MRR) to reduce the risk of breaching MRR;
- hold sufficient liquidity to ensure that AMP has sufficient access to liquid funds, even under stress situations; and
- maintain the AMP group's credit rating.

These factors are balanced when forming AMP's risk appetite as approved by the AMP Limited Board.

Capital requirements

A number of the operating entities within the AMPGH group of companies are regulated and are required to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements (MRR). The main minimum regulatory capital requirements for AMP's businesses are:

Operating entity	Minimum regulatory capital requirement
AMP Life Limited (AMP Life)	Capital adequacy requirements as specified under the APRA Life Insurance Prudential Standards
AMP Superannuation Limited and National Mutual Superannuation Pty Limited	Operational Risk Financial Requirements as specified under the APRA Superannuation Prudential Standards
AMP Capital Investors Limited and other ASIC regulated businesses	Capital requirements under AFSL requirements and for risks relating to North guarantees

All of the AMPGH group regulated entities have at all times during the current period and prior financial year complied with the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

Section 5: Life insurance and investment contracts

This section summarises the key financial results of AMPGH's liabilities in respect of life insurance and investment contracts. It also details the key components of the profits that are recognised in respect of life insurance contracts and the sensitivity of those profits to variations in assumptions.

- 5.1 Life insurance contract liabilities
- 5.2 Impact of changes in assumptions
- 5.3 Life insurance contracts – Insurance risk sensitivity analysis
- 5.4 Analysis of life insurance and investment contract profit

5.1 Life insurance contract liabilities

	30 June 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
Life insurance contract liabilities determined using the projection method		
<i>Best estimate liability</i>		
- value of future life insurance contract benefits	15,116	14,469
- value of future expenses	4,291	4,377
- value of future premiums	(10,082)	(10,435)
<i>Value of future profits</i>		
- life insurance contract holder bonuses	3,361	3,136
- shareholders' profit margins	1,464	1,565
Total life insurance contract liabilities determined using the projection method	14,150	13,112
Life insurance contract liabilities determined using the accumulation method		
<i>Best estimate liability</i>		
- value of future life insurance contract benefits	7,963	7,951
- value of future acquisition expenses	(47)	(50)
Total life insurance contract liabilities determined using the accumulation method	7,916	7,901
Value of declared bonus	135	304
Unvested policyholder benefits liabilities¹	2,419	2,319
Total life insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance	24,620	23,636
Reinsurance asset- ceded life insurance contracts	1,146	1,073
Reinsurance liability - ceded life insurance contracts ²	(1,514)	(1,452)
Total life insurance contract liabilities gross of reinsurance	24,252	23,257

1 For participating business in the statutory funds, part of the assets in excess of the life insurance contract and other liabilities calculated under Margin on Services (MoS) are attributed to policyholders. Under the Life Act, this is referred to as policyholder retained profits. For the purpose of reporting under Accounting Standards, this amount is referred to as unvested life policyholder benefits liabilities and is included within life insurance contract liabilities even though it is yet to be vested as specific policyholder entitlements.

2 Reinsurance liability - ceded life insurance contracts reflects the present value of the net obligation to transfer cashflows under the 60% quota share reinsurance arrangement with Gen Re, Munich Re and Swiss Re, in return for upfront commission received. It also reflects the reinsurance position of the surplus reinsurance arrangement with Gen Re and Swiss Re.

Section 5: Life insurance and investment contracts

5.2 Impact of changes in assumptions

Key assumptions are reviewed regularly throughout the year. On 18 February 2019, the Protecting Your Super (PYS) legislation has been passed. The main impact on Australian wealth protection business is the insurance opt-in rates of customers due to inactive accounts.

Assumptions have been updated to reflect a view of the immediate and ongoing impact of the legislation changes. This includes:

- Discontinuance of policies on 1 July 2019;
- Possible anti-selection on retained business for 12 months following 1 July 2019; and
- An allowance for additional historical claims resulting from increased member communications.

In addition to the above PYS related changes, certain key assumptions have been updated due to recent experience and heightened uncertainty in emerging trends in the Australian wealth protection business:

- An overall strengthening of retail income protection assumptions;
- Changes to projected costs, largely driven by changes in the mix of business following the implementation of PYS; and
- A weakening of retail lump sum lapse assumptions at higher ages.

Under MoS, for life insurance contracts valuations using the projection method, changes in assumptions are recognised by adjusting the value of future profit margins in life insurance contract liabilities. Future profit margins are released over future periods.

Changes in assumptions do not include market related changes in discount rates such as changes in benchmark market yields caused by changes in investment markets and economic conditions. These are reflected in both life insurance contract liabilities and asset values at the reporting date.

The impact on future profit margins of actual changes in assumptions from 31 December 2018 to 30 June 2019 in respect of life insurance contracts (excluding new business contracts which are measured using assumptions at reporting date) is as shown in the table below.

Assumption change (Australian wealth protection)	Change in future profit margins \$m	Change in life insurance contract liabilities ² \$m	Change in shareholders' profit & equity ³ \$m
Mortality and morbidity	(28)	75	(53)
Discontinuance rates	(166)	12	(8)
Maintenance expenses	(37)	(13)	9
Other assumptions ¹	-	(21)	15

1 Other assumption changes include an Income Protection (IP) assumption change which relates to a weakening of the benefit payment factors.

2 Change in life insurance contract liabilities is net of reinsurance, gross of tax.

3 Change in shareholders' profit and equity is net of reinsurance, net of tax.

In most cases, the overall amount of life insurance contract liabilities and the current period profit are not affected by changes in assumptions. However, where in the case of a particular related product group, the changes in assumptions at the end of period eliminate any future profit margins for the related product group, and results in negative future profit margins, this negative balance for all forecasted future periods is recognised as a loss in the current period. If the changes in assumptions in a period are favourable for a product group currently in loss recognition, then the previously recognised losses are reversed in the period.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The measurement of insurance contract liabilities is determined using the MoS methodology. The determination of the liability amounts involves judgement in selecting the valuation methods, profit carriers and valuation assumptions for each type of business. The determination is subjective and relatively small changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the reported profit. The Board of AMP Life is responsible for these judgements and assumptions, after taking advice from the Appointed Actuary. Insurance risk sensitivities updated for assumption changes in the period ending 30 June 2019 are disclosed in note 5.3.

Section 5: Life insurance and investment contracts

5.3 Life insurance contracts – Insurance risk sensitivity analysis

Following assumption changes in the Australian wealth protection business due to recent experience and PYS legislation, heightened uncertainty in emerging trends and the impact of discontinuing policies on the Australian wealth protection portfolio following the PYS legislation, sensitivity results have been updated.

For life insurance contracts that are accounted for under MoS, amounts of liabilities, income or expenses recognised in the periods are unlikely to be sensitive to changes in variables even if those changes may have an impact on future profit margins, unless the products are in or close to loss recognition.

This table shows information about the sensitivity of life insurance contract liabilities and current period shareholder profit after income tax and equity (for Australian wealth protection business), to a number of possible changes in assumptions relating to insurance risk. Sensitivity results for other lines of business are expected to be materially unchanged and have not been updated from the published results at 31 December 2018.

Variable	Change in variable	Change in shareholder profit after income tax and equity			
		Change in life insurance contract liabilities			
		Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance	Gross of reinsurance	Net of reinsurance
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mortality	10% increase in Australian wealth protection mortality rates	81	32	(57)	(23)
Morbidity - lump sum disablement	20% increase in Australian wealth protection lump sum disablement rates	190	76	(133)	(53)
Morbidity - disability income	10% increase in Australian wealth protection incidence rates	216	89	(151)	(62)
Morbidity - disability income	10% decrease in Australian wealth protection recovery rates	376	169	(263)	(118)
Discontinuance rates	10% increase in Australian wealth protection discontinuance rates	69	21	(48)	(15)
Maintenance expenses	10% increase in Australian wealth protection maintenance expenses	47	31	(33)	(22)

5.4 Analysis of life insurance and investment contract profit

	30 June 2019 \$m	30 June 2018 \$m
Components of profit related to life insurance and investment contract liabilities:		
- planned margins of revenues over expenses released	191	211
- (losses) profits arising from difference between actual and assumed experience	(2)	1
- losses arising from changes in assumptions	(151)	(23)
- capitalised losses	(17)	(9)
Profit related to life insurance and investment contract liabilities	21	180
Attributable to:		
- life insurance contracts	(29)	89
- investment contracts	50	91
Profit related to life insurance and investment contract liabilities	21	180
Investment earnings on assets in excess of life insurance and investment contract liabilities	51	28

Section 6: Other disclosures

This section includes disclosures other than those covered in the previous sections, required for the AMPGH group to comply with the accounting standards and pronouncements.

- 6.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities
- 6.2 New accounting standards
- 6.3 Events occurring after reporting date

6.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities

	30 Jun 2019 \$m	31 Dec 2018 \$m
(a) Provisions		
Restructuring ¹	29	19
Client remediation	672	656
Buy-back arrangements	93	-
Other	143	154
Total provisions	937	829

	Restructuring ¹ \$m	Client remediation \$m	Buy-back arrangements \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
(b) Movements in provisions					
Balance at the beginning of the period	19	656	-	154	829
Additional provisions made during this period	16	47	93	19	175
Provisions used during the period	(6)	(31)	-	(30)	(67)
Balance at the end of the period	29	672	93	143	937

- 1 Restructuring provisions are recognised in respect of programs that materially change the scope of the business or the manner in which the business is conducted.

Accounting policy – recognition and measurement

Provisions are recognised when:

- the AMPGH group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. For provisions other than employee entitlements, the discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability is disclosed where a legal or constructive obligation is possible, but not probable, or where the obligation is probable, but the financial impact of the event is unable to be reliably estimated.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Provisions are reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted for management's best estimates, however significant judgement is required to estimate likely outcomes and future cash flows. The nature of these judgements means that future amounts settled may be different from those provided.

Section 6: Other disclosures

6.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

From time to time, the AMPGH group may incur obligations arising from litigation or various types of contracts entered into in the normal course of business, including guarantees issued by the parent for performance obligations to controlled entities in the AMPGH group. Legal proceedings threatened against AMPGH group may also, if filed, result in AMPGH group incurring obligations. A contingent liability exists in relation to actual and likely potential legal proceedings.

Where it is determined that the disclosure of information in relation to a contingent liability can be expected to seriously prejudice the position of the AMPGH group (or its insurers) in a dispute, accounting standards allow the AMPGH group not to disclose such information. It is the AMPGH group's policy that such information is not disclosed in this note.

Industry and regulatory compliance investigations

AMPGH is subject to review from time to time by regulators, both in Australia and offshore. In Australia, AMPGH's principal regulators are APRA, ASIC and AUSTRAC, though other government agencies may have jurisdiction depending on the circumstances. The reviews and investigations conducted by regulators may be industry wide or specific to AMPGH and the outcomes of those reviews and investigations can vary and may lead, for example, to the imposition of penalties, variations or restrictions to licences, the compensation of customers, enforceable undertakings or recommendations and directions for AMPGH to enhance its control framework, governance and systems.

AMPGH is undertaking reviews concurrently with these regulatory investigations to determine, amongst other things, where customers may have been disadvantaged. In some instances, compensation has been paid and where the results of our reviews have reached the point that customer compensation is likely and can be reliably estimated then a provision has been raised.

Client remediation

AMPGH is progressing with its customer review and remediation programs which are seeking to identify and compensate customers who have suffered loss or detriment as a result of either:

- inappropriate advice from their adviser; or
- where customers have been charged an advice service fee without the provision of service (or insufficient evidence of the provision of service).

Provisions have been raised for both of these items, inclusive of program costs. The actual compensation to customers and related program costs could vary significantly from the amounts provided. In particular, the application of the program and remediation principles and the pattern and timing of individual customer compensation could have a significant impact on the final compensation and the costs of the programs.

Provisions for client remediation do not include amounts for potential recoveries from advisers and insurers.

Inappropriate advice

AMPGH continues to progress with the identification and compensation of customers who have suffered loss or detriment as a result of receiving inappropriate advice from their adviser. The scope of the review includes the period from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2015 specified by ASIC in Report 515 Financial advice: Review of how large institutions oversee their advisers, has been extended to 30 June 2017 and includes any instances of inappropriate advice identified through ongoing supervision and monitoring activities.

Compensation has been and continues to be paid and a provision exists for further compensation payable as the review progresses and client reviews are completed. AMPGH has adjusted its provision estimate for future compensation based on the actual experience of remediating clients and the expected future costs of operating the program. The provision includes a component for advisers for whom a remediation review has not yet commenced and the determination of compensation for any given client is not known with certainty until immediately prior to payment.

Advice service fee (fees for no service)

AMP has established a program to focus on the identification and compensation of customers of advisers who have been charged an ongoing service fee without the provision of service (or where there is insufficient evidence of the provision of service). This involves a large-scale review of fee arrangements from 1 July 2008 as specified by ASIC in Report 499 Financial advice: Fees for no service. Sampling of customer files has been conducted across AMP licensees and has identified instances in the review period where customers have paid fees and there is insufficient evidence to support that the associated service had been performed.

AMPGH has developed a process for customer review and remediation within a reasonable timeframe, which on current estimates is expected to finish mid-2021. AMPGH has made strong progress in the execution of the program. As part of the program AMPGH continues to engage with ASIC on its progress and any process developments.

A provision for advice service fee customer compensation and the future costs of executing the program exists. This provision is judgemental and has been estimated using multiple assumptions derived from the sampling conducted to date. Assumptions used include evidence failure rates, average fees to be refunded and compensation for lost earnings.

Other matters

In addition to the above items, other reviews in relation to fees charged to customers have been performed, including corporate plan service fees, fees charged to customers without an active adviser and deceased estates. Provisions have been raised for the estimated compensation due to customers, including lost earnings to 30 June 2019. The provisions are judgemental and the actual compensation to customers could vary significantly from the amounts provided.

Section 6: Other disclosures

6.1 Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

Buy-back arrangements

AMPGH has contractual arrangements with financial advice businesses in the aligned AMP advice network to purchase their client registers at agreed multiples to revenues subject to certain conditions being met. These buy-back arrangements include arrangements known as Buyer of Last Resort (BOLR). Advice businesses must register their intention to invoke buy-back arrangements, which have six to 18 month lead times, and are subject to audit prior to finalising the purchase price. Client registers are either acquired outright by AMPGH or AMPGH facilitates a sale to an existing business within the aligned AMP advice network.

Where a notice of intention to invoke the buy-back arrangement has been received as at 30 June 2019 and AMPGH has concluded that the purchase price of the register exceeds the value of the client register to AMPGH, a provision has been raised for the difference. The provision is judgemental and the actual loss incurred upon settlement of the arrangement may vary significantly from the provision.

A contingent liability exists in relation to buy-back arrangements where a notice of intention could occur in future periods.

Litigation

Shareholder class actions

During May and June 2018, AMP Limited was served with five competing shareholder class actions, one filed in the Supreme Court of NSW and the others filed in the Federal Court of Australia. The actions follow the financial advice hearing block in the Royal Commission in April 2018 and allege breaches by AMP Limited of its continuous disclosure obligations. Each action is on behalf of shareholders who acquired an interest in AMP Limited shares over a specified time period. The claims are yet to be quantified and participation has not been determined. AMP Limited has filed its defence in the action initially brought in the Supreme Court of NSW. Subsequently, the four proceedings commenced in the Federal Court of Australia were transferred to the Supreme Court of NSW. The Supreme Court of NSW has determined that a consolidated class action (of two of the class actions) should continue, and the other three proceedings were permanently stayed. An appeal against that decision has been filed by one of the unsuccessful plaintiffs. Currently it is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, upon AMP. AMP Limited intends to vigorously defend these actions.

ASIC civil penalty proceedings

AMP Financial Planning Pty Limited (AMPFP), a wholly owned subsidiary of AMPGH group, is the subject of proceedings brought by ASIC on 27 June 2018. The proceedings allege contraventions of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) by AMPFP relating to the alleged conduct of certain of its authorised financial advisers in providing advice to customers in relation to the replacement of life insurance policies by cancellation and new application rather than by transfer. ASIC's claim is in respect of six advisers and 40 instances of advice.

ASIC is seeking declarations that AMPFP contravened various sections of the Corporations Act and orders that AMPFP pay pecuniary penalties and other consequential orders. AMPFP filed its defence in September 2018, making admissions in respect of the conduct of one of the advisers (constituting 30 instances of advice). In May 2019, AMPFP made admissions in respect of the conduct of the other five advisers. ASIC's primary argument is that there have been 120 contraventions by AMPFP. If the Court does not accept there have been 120 contraventions, ASIC's alternative submission is that there have been six contraventions by AMPFP. AMPFP's primary submission is that there were two contraventions and a provision has been raised on this basis.

A hearing before the Federal Court to determine a penalty and any other orders was heard on 19 and 20 June, and 26 July 2019, and a further hearing is to be set down to consider further evidence as to remediation of affected customers. The penalty will ultimately be determined based principally on what the Court determines is the number of contraventions and a contingent liability exists in relation to this matter.

Superannuation class actions

During May and June 2019, certain subsidiaries of AMPGH group were served with two class actions in the Federal Court of Australia. The first of those class actions relates to the fees charged to members of certain of AMP superannuation funds. The second of those actions relate to the fees charged to members, and interest rates received and fees charged on cash-only fund options. The two proceedings are on behalf of certain superannuation customers and their beneficiaries. The claims are yet to be quantified and participation has not been determined. Currently, it is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of these claims, if any, upon AMP. The proceedings will be vigorously defended.

Section 6: Other disclosures

6.2 New accounting standards

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) became effective for periods beginning on 1 January 2019. AASB 16 requires lessees to recognise most leases on balance sheet as lease liabilities, with the corresponding right of use assets being recognised. Lessees have the option not to recognise certain type of leases such as 'short-term' leases.

AMPGH group has applied the 'modified retrospective' method in adopting AASB 16 without restating the comparative information for 2018 as permitted by the transitional provisions of the standard. The adoption of modified retrospective approach resulted in recognition of the cumulative effect of initial adjustment to retained earnings, for certain leases, as at 1 January 2019.

The following table identifies the impacts of the adoption of AASB 16 on the Consolidated statement of financial position and retained earnings balances as at 1 January 2019:

	Right of use assets	Lease liabilities ¹	Retained earnings (net of tax)	Tax impact	Total equity
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	-	(724)	-	5,663
Adoption of AASB 16	199	(209)	(7)	3	(7)
Balance at 1 January 2019	199	(209)	(731)	3	5,656

1 This does not include commitments to enter leases which have not commenced.

Accounting policy – recognition and measurement

At inception, AMPGH group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. Such assessment involves the application of judgement as to whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- the AMPGH group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the asset; and
- the AMPGH group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The AMPGH group has elected not to separate the lease and non-lease components.

The AMPGH group recognises a right of use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured based on the present value of future lease payments, plus initial direct costs and restoration costs of the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. The ROU asset is tested for impairment if there is an indicator, and is adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments discounted using the group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments generally include fixed payments and variable payments that depend on an index, e.g. CPI. A lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments from a change in an index, or if the group's assessment of whether an option will be exercised changes.

Interest expense on lease liability is recognised within finance costs in the Consolidated income statement.

The AMPGH group has elected not to recognise ROU assets and lease liabilities for leases where the lease-term is less than or equal to 12-months. Payments for such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line over the lease term.

Section 6: Other disclosures

6.3 Events occurring after reporting date

Revised agreement for sale of Australian and New Zealand wealth protection and mature businesses

On 8 August 2019, AMP announced a revised agreement with Resolution, with updated terms, for the sale of AMPGH's Australian and New Zealand wealth protection (WP) and mature businesses. The revised agreement delivers consideration of \$2,500 million cash and a \$500 million equity interest in Resolution Life NOHC Pty Ltd, a new Australian-domiciled Resolution controlled holding company that will become the owner of these businesses.

Resolution will be on risk for all experience and lapse losses from 1 July 2018 until completion and is entitled to all net earnings of the Australian and New Zealand WP and mature businesses during that period. The agreement remains subject to regulatory approvals in Australia, New Zealand and China.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any other matters or circumstances that have arisen since the reporting date that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the entity's operations; the results of those operations; or the entity's state of affairs in future periods.

Directors' declaration

for the half year ended 30 June 2019

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of AMP Group Holdings Limited, we state for the purposes of section 303(4) of the *Corporations Act 2001* that, in the opinion of the directors:

- (a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that AMP Group Holdings Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) the financial statements and the notes of AMP Group Holdings Limited for the financial half year ended 30 June 2019 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including section 304 (compliance with accounting standards) and section 305 (true and fair view).



Director

Sydney, 12 September 2019

Independent Auditor's Review Report to the Members of AMP Group Holdings Limited

Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of AMP Group Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the half-year financial report of the Group is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2019 and of its consolidated financial performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
- b) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Directors' Responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year 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 half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the Group's consolidated financial position as at 30 June 2019 and its consolidated financial performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As the auditor of the Group, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

APL

Andrew Price
Partner
Sydney
12 September 2019