Annual Report 2024

Contents

Financial calendar

Annual General Meeting	7 November 2024
Half year end	31 December 2024
Half year result announcement	February 2025
Year end	30 June 2025
Annual report	August 2025

Dates are subject to change

Chairman's address

Geoff Black

Financial year 2024 at ClearView was a year of transition as transformation moved to growth and maturity. The business achieved critical key milestones and importantly, built significant momentum in sales, putting ClearView on target to achieve the FY26 goals we set last year. The Board's confidence in the implementation of ClearView's strategy was demonstrated in the payment of an interim dividend.

Before discussing the company's performance in more detail it is worth reflecting on the environment that ClearView and our customers across Australia have operated in throughout the period, and how we think it might play out moving forward.

Clearly the higher cost of living has been the single most influential factor impacting Australians. Higher inflation has eroded the savings built up through COVID, unemployment is trending higher, and global uncertainty continues to be destablising to markets. Despite government initiatives like the recent energy bill relief rebate and tax cuts, many Australian households will continue to experience cost of living pressures for a few more years at least. All these factors make the role of life insurance and protection even more important, and the cost of insurance a key driver in decision making.

ClearView policies provide benefit indexation, ensuring that benefits align with the rising cost of living. Despite this, studies show that Australians are significantly underinsured by up to $25 billion[1]. A key aspect of our strategy over the next few years is to address this.

In my previous Chairman's address I highlighted our simplification and transformation initiatives. I am delighted to report that we are now transitioning into a growth phase. Whilst we still have some work to complete our transformation journey, we are already seeing the benefits of these changes flowing through in strong premium growth, supported by an uplift in underlying service and efficiencies. This is reflected in the improved acquisition costs per policy achieved this year.

Despite Australians remaining underinsured, it is encouraging to see increasing year-on-year life insurance sales across the whole life industry. For the first time in a number of years, industry new business sales increased, up 11% for the rolling 12 months to 31 March 2024, following four years of declining sales. ClearView was well positioned to leverage this opportunity, growing market share of advised new business to 11.0%[2] (FY23 9.2%). In dollar terms, ClearView's new business premium in FY24 was $33.7 million, up 34% on FY23. A combination of new business growth, policy indexation, and premium rate increases contributed to ClearView's in-force premium as at 30 June 2024, increasing by 10% to $373.9 million (FY23: $339.3 million).

ClearView's distribution footprint expanded with a material increase in the number of relationships with top-tier and mid-tier adviser groups, and positioning on the approved product list of all major advice groups. ClearView's share of the new business wallet from top tier advisers grew from 11.5%[2] in June 2023 to 15.8% in March 2024.

We have observed a slight uptick in lapses and claims incidence that often go hand-in-hand with household budget stress. However, as many ClearView customers purchase their insurance through superannuation the immediate cost of living impact is not felt, which importantly enables them to retain cover. In addition, ClearView continued to undertake a number of proactive initiatives through FY24 to assist customers through difficult times.

As I flagged in last year's address, FY24 saw the introduction of a new accounting standard *AASB 17 – 'Insurance Contracts*'. This new standard, while not changing the underlying economics of life insurance, has had a material impact on the timing and recognition of profit. The FY23 comparatives have been adjusted to reflect the different methodology. ClearView's preferred measure of performance remains Group Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) and was $35.3 million for FY24 (FY23: $28.2 million). This is a strong result, particularly given the primary focus was to execute on the strategic transformation program, and was driven by the growth in new business while offset by increased claims.

Simplification and transformation

Excellent progress was made on the wider transformation initiatives, although final execution of the wealth exit has taken a little longer than originally planned. In respect of the wealth exit, key milestones included the completion of the sale of CFML, our responsible manager, and exit from the superannuation trustee business. The final milestone remaining is the completion of the trustee's successor fund transfer (**SFT**) that will result in the derecognition of the group life investment contracts and related assets from the Balance Sheet. This is in train and expected to occur in FY25. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simpler, less complex business, focused on life insurance only.

Phase 1 of the Policy Administration System implementation was completed during FY24 and migration of our legacy policies on to the new platform has commenced. The migration is expected to complete in 1H FY26. On completion, ClearView will have all policies on one administrative platform, resulting in both a better customer experience and significant efficiency benefits.

During the year ClearView sold its interest in Centrepoint Alliance enabling the business to position itself as a pure life insurer.

Sustainability and Resilience

ClearView has continued to enhance its product development processes with the completion of the Phase 1 IDII review. A more mature data analytics capability is providing insights into the insurance portfolio to enable a more proactive management. This capability, and a maturing risk management culture will support sustainable growth in the future.

In line with industry trends, ClearView has observed an uptick in claims, in particular relating to Total and Permanent Disability policies. We are monitoring this trend and continue to invest heavily in this area.

The threat of cyber-attacks and data breaches remain a key risk for businesses, and we have taken important steps to uplift our Cyber Security rating to further safeguard the privacy of our customer information.

There continues to be a significant amount of regulatory reform, including the introduction of CPS230 Operational Risk Management which will be effective 1 July 2025, and the Financial Accountability Regime (**FAR**) that will be effective for ClearView from March 2025. The implementation of these major standards will strengthen both the operational resilience of ClearView and accountability from Executives and Directors.

Dividend and capital

During the year the Board declared and paid an interim fully franked dividend of 1.5cps. A final dividend of 1.7cps has been declared by the Board taking the full year dividend to 3.2cps for FY24 (3cps in FY23). This represents a 6.7% increase and is at the top end of the Board's target payout ratio of 40% to 60% of Underlying NPAT. The Board has reintroduced the dividend reinvestment program for the final FY24 dividend.

ClearView continues to maintain a strong capital position and future growth plans will be funded by the positive capital generation from the Group's in-force portfolio. In FY25 ClearView will complete the exit from wealth and progress the completion of the Group's new Policy Administration System across the whole organisation. Achievement of these milestones will continue to strengthen the Group's capital position.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Nadine and the Executive Leadership Team for their continued commitment and perseverance in what has been another challenging year. The leadership transition could not have been more seamless and the results this year reflect that.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the Directors of ClearView Life Nominees, our Superannuation Trustee company. ClearView's exit from wealth required considerable additional time and commitment from them to ensure an orderly transfer of Trustee responsibilities to Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited. This was a critical milestone in the wealth exit.

FY24 also required a number of additional Board meetings, in order to ensure ClearView's implementation of AASB 17 was as seamless as possible. I thank Board members for their contributions over the period.

Geoff Black
Chairman

1 Deloitte "Mind the gap" August 2023.

2 ClearView calculations based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business Analysis for relevant periods – NMG Market analysis includes total of 'Retail' consistently applied (that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels). FY24 new business market share based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business Analysis based on rolling 12 months to 31 March 2024.

Managing Director's report

Nadine Gooderick

Reflections of first year in the role

It has been a year since taking on the role of Managing Director of ClearView. As I reflect on the first 12 months, it has been both exciting and rewarding and if I could sum up this period in one word it would be "growth". Personally, there has been a lot to learn and I am extremely grateful to have a supportive Board and a strong executive leadership team with deep life insurance experience. The Retail life insurance market is growing and adviser numbers have started to steadily increase. ClearView has also experienced growth: in our new business market share and adviser footprint; progress in our strategic transformation; and by expanding the diversity and depth of experience of our people.

The heart of ClearView's culture continues to shine through on a daily basis, summarised as a small company with big aspirations. There is a strong "can do" attitude across our business, as we strive to service our customers and partners and deliver on our promises. The "dynamic challenger" culture is alive and well at ClearView.

This year has validated the strategic decisions that were made in 2020 to simplify and focus on our core business which is Life Insurance. We are extremely proud of the progress made in executing on our strategy. Across ClearView our teams have worked hard on being easy to do business with and to further enhance our transformation efforts of the last three and a half years, and our results this year are a testament to this.

With a focused and disciplined approach, we continue to grow our market share, by providing targeted quality business, and servicing our customers faster, better, and smarter. ClearView is well positioned to continue to gain share in a growing Retail life insurance market.

I have had the opportunity over the last year to meet with many of our customers, advisers and shareholders in person and I look forward to continuing to do this over the next year. Their feedback has been invaluable and helps to strengthen relationships and make ClearView a better business.

Our Purpose - Helping more Australians

One of the most fulfilling aspects of our work as a Life Insurance business is the privilege to see and hear first-hand how we make a difference in everyday lives, often when people are at their most vulnerable.

Our business is essentially delivering on a promise. When our customers have an injury or sickness, our focus is on supporting them through the entire claims experience, not just their claim entitlements. By assisting customers as quickly as we can with respect, kindness, and consideration, we aim to help them through some of the most challenging times in their lives.

In FY24 ClearView paid $134.9 million in claims to 1,040 customers. This reinforces our purpose which is to help as many Australians and their families as possible achieve peace of mind for the future.

Financial Advice Landscape

Following years of unprecedented regulatory disruption leading to a significant reduction in adviser numbers, the industry is now returning to growth. Pleasingly, in the last 12 months the number of specialist life insurance advisers increased by 21%[1]. This has been reflected in the growth of industry new business sales.

This stabilisation of Financial Adviser numbers presents a critical inflection point for the life insurance industry, and we must continue to develop support systems and innovation to ensure continued growth and access to advice for more Australians. Quality products and being easy to do business with have never been more important.

Recognising the underinsurance gap in the market, we have made strategic decisions, such as partnering with specialist Life Advice firms that embrace attracting a younger demographic of client through social media, podcasts, and refined technology, and processes. As a result we are seeing an increase in younger lives entering our risk pool.

More needs to be done to address the underinsurance gap and we are supportive of the Delivering Better Financial Outcomes (**DBFO**) legislative drivers to enable us to support our customers with their queries more easily. We continue to be an active member of CALI, working with them to ensure industry lobbying efforts are focused on long term, sensible reform.

A positive impact on our people, partners, customers, and community

Our ClearView Lifeline Australia Scholarship Program has continued this year, supporting nominated employees with paid community service leave up to 92 hours per calendar year, and through donations and awareness raising activities such as the Lifeline Pushup Challenge. We continue to support those charities nominated by our employees, making donations to key organisations including the Australian Kookaburra Kids Foundation, Cancercare Australia, Cerebral Palsy Alliance and Sony Foundation Australia.

This year we also provided additional support to our customers diagnosed with cancer through our provision of the Cancer Coach program in partnership with Osara Health. Since the commencement of the partnership, 60% of our customers diagnosed with cancer have engaged in the program, and their testimonials support our belief that this is a valuable offering to our customers navigating this challenge.

Update on Strategic Execution

I am incredibly proud of the team's achievements in delivering on our refreshed strategy in FY24. We have achieved many significant milestones, further reinforcing ClearView's foundations and allowing us to grow consistently while progressing our wider transformation goals. Our strategy is laid out through to FY26, and it is pleasing to see that we continue to be on track to meet our targets across the board.

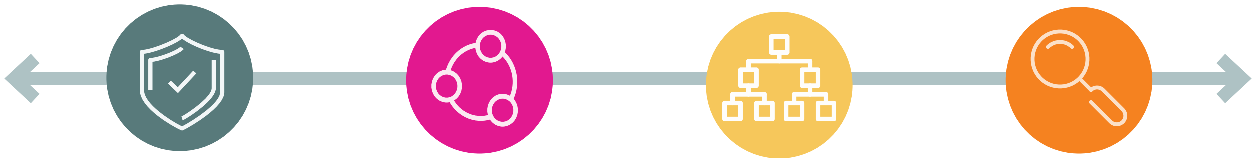
In particular, I am really proud that during FY24 we:

- Accelerated sales momentum through strengthening adviser relationships;
- Enhanced our service proposition and operational resilience through the completion of our target Policy Administration System build, significant uplift of our cyber security rating, and Operations' performance improvements;
- Maintained product leadership with our FY24 ClearChoice refresh, data analytics capability uplift, and completion of APRA IDII Review 1;
- Demonstrated the maturity and growth of the business, which enabled us to increase our underwriting risk and pay our inaugural interim dividend; and
- Completed the implementation of AASB 17.

I was also delighted to be able to broaden the diversity and depth of experience in the executive leadership team during the first half of the year, with the appointment of a new Chief of Staff and Chief People Officer. These changes fortified an already solid team, helping to ensure that ClearView is set up for success.

The Future - Easy to do business with / superior experience with operational efficiency

We are one year into our 3-year strategic plan built on the pillars of Protect, Optimise, Diversify, and Explore.



Protect	Optimise	Diversify	Explore
End to end active portfolio management	Extract more value from what we have built	Assess, prioritise and action Horizon II possibilities	Get curious

As we look to FY25, our goals are to remain focused on our core life insurance business and continue to outperform the market by amplifying Retail growth. At the same time we will be utilising our data, analytics, and technology, leveraging customer and adviser feedback to continually improve our service offering and enhance our operational efficiency.

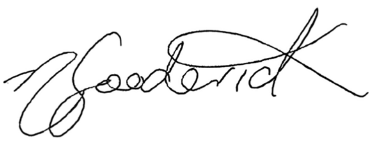
Our strength is in our agility and flexibility combined with our dynamic challenger culture and "can do" attitude. We need to remain curious and open-minded as we strive to be the best at Life Insurance. Our results this year support our investment in transformation, commitment to customer service and the product enhancements we have delivered, and I am looking forward to another successful and productive year as we get closer to delivering on our FY26 strategic goals.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the Executive Leadership Team for their ongoing support during my first year as Managing Director. The personal and professional growth I have experienced during this time is thanks to their invaluable counsel, encouragement, and assistance. I look forward to achieving more great things together in FY25.

I would also like to thank all our employees for their commitment, hard work, and dedication over FY24. As seven-time F1 World Champion Lewis Hamilton says: "We win and lose together" - our successes and growth this year are thanks to each and every one of us.

Finally, I would like to thank the ClearView Board for trusting and consistently supporting me to take ClearView to the next stage of its growth journey.



Nadine Gooderick
Managing Director

1 Based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Report for Retail Advice New Business Analysis for the period January – March 2024.

Directors' report

Directors' report

The Directors of ClearView Wealth Limited (ASX:CVW, ClearView or the Company) submit their report, together with the financial report of the consolidated entity (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2024 (the financial year):

Directors

The following persons were Directors of ClearView during the financial year and since the end of the financial year unless otherwise noted:

- Geoff Black (Chair)
- Michael Alscher (Resigned as Director and appointed as Alternate Director to Eloise Watson on 8 April 2024, and resigned and re-appointed as Director on 24 May 2024)
- Gary Burg
- Edward Fabrizio
- Nadine Gooderick (Appointed as Managing Director on 1 July 2023)
- Jennifer Lyon
- Simon Swanson (Resigned as Managing Director on 1 July 2023)
- Nathanial Thomson
- Eloise Watson (Resigned as Alternate Director to Nathanial Thomson and appointed as Director on 8 April 2024, and resigned as Director on 23 May 2024)

Principal activities

ClearView is an Australian financial services company with businesses that, during the year, offered life insurance, superannuation and investment products and services under the ClearView brand.

ClearView's life insurance products are manufactured under a retail life insurance Australian Financial Services (**AFS**) licence and are designed to allow policyholders to receive (in the case of an eligible claim) either a one off payment (lump sum products) or recurring benefits (ongoing monthly payments) over a specified period, typically a certain number of years, or up to a specific age (income protection products).

Significant progress was made in FY24 to reset and simplify the business with the ambition of retaining its core focus of being a life risk insurance provider. The Company disposed of its remaining equity interest in Centrepoint Alliance Limited (**Centrepoint Alliance**) allowing for the full exit from financial advice and furthermore material steps were made on the exit from the Wealth Management business (including completion of the sale of the investment management business and retirement of the ClearView trustee). Further details are provided later in the report.

Current directors

The biographies for the Directors of ClearView are detailed below.

Geoff Black BCom

Independent non-executive Chair

Geoff has over 30 years' experience in life insurance and wealth management and is currently a director of Platypus Asset Management and was Head of Business Development at RGA Australia from 2015 until April 2019. Prior to joining the ClearView Board he held senior executive positions at RGA Australia, TAL Australia and was formerly Managing Director of PrefSure Life and Lumley Life Limited. Geoff holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Canterbury, Graduate Diplomas in Management and Financial Planning and is a Certified Practicing Accountant.

Geoff was appointed to the Board on 25 November 2019 and appointed as Chair of the Board on 1 July 2020. Geoff is also a member of the Board Audit Committee, Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Gary Burg B.ACC (Wits), MBA (Wits)

Independent non-executive Director

Gary has significant experience in building life insurance businesses in South Africa and in Australia. Gary is Chairman of Edu Holdings Limited, an ASX listed company and various unlisted companies including Global Capital Holdings (Australia) Pty Limited, a company which manages principal investments on behalf of third parties.

Gary was appointed to the Board on 22 October 2012, and currently serves as a member of the Board Audit Committee, the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Nathanial Thomson BCom (Hons), LLB (Hons)

Non-executive Director

Nathanial is a Partner at Crescent Capital Partners Management, a leading Australian private equity investment firm. Nathanial has over 20 years of experience in strategy consulting, private equity and investment banking. He has significant consulting experience from his prior role at McKinsey & Co. Nathanial is the current Chair and non-executive director of Cardno Limited, National Dental Care Limited, Clover Insurance, and AireSafe International Pty Ltd. Nathanial is also a non-executive director of Australian Clinical Laboratories.

Nathanial holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree and Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of Western Australia.

Nathanial was appointed to the Board on 22 October 2012 and currently serves as a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Michael Alscher BCom

Non-executive Director

Michael is the Managing Partner and founder of Crescent Capital Partners Management Pty Limited. Prior to founding Crescent Capital Partners, Michael was a consultant at Bain International and the LEK Partnership where he spent considerable time working across banking and insurance clients.

Michael is the current Chairman of Australian Clinical Labs Limited, Green Leaves Early Learning Centres Pty Ltd and Bremick Pty Ltd.

Michael was re-appointed to the Board on 24 May 2024, following a period as Alternate Director for Eloise Watson between 4 April and 23 May 2024. Michael served as a Non-Executive Director from 22 October 2012 to 4 April 2024. In addition to his Board appointment, he also serves as a member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Jennifer Lyon BSc (Maths) (Hons), FIAA, GAICD

Independent non-executive Director

Jennifer is an experienced actuary, small business owner and Director. She was a founding owner of recruitment firm SKL Executive and served as a Director until December 2020. Jennifer has also formerly held a number of senior and Director positions including non-executive Director and President of the Actuaries Institute of Australia, Managing Director of QED Actuarial, a specialist actuarial recruitment firm, a Director of Hall & Lyon which managed the distribution of actuarial education material, and worked at AMP and Towers Perrin in superannuation and financial services.

Jennifer has also served on the Board of ClearView's superannuation trustee board, ClearView Life Nominees Pty Ltd since 1 July 2014 and acted as Chairperson from December 2016 to July 2020. Jennifer was appointed to the Board on 1 July 2020 and is a member and Chair of both the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and a member of the Board Audit Committee.

Edward Fabrizio Bec, MBA, FIAA, FAICD

Independent non-executive Director

Edward is an experienced life insurance actuary with over 30 years' experience and has been operating his own actuarial consulting business since 2016. Prior to joining the ClearView Board he was the Managing Director of General Reinsurance Life Australia, a Non-Executive Director and Council Member of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia, Director in KPMG's Actuarial practice as well as the Appointed Actuary for various life insurance and reinsurance companies.

Edward was appointed to the Board on 28 June 2023, and is Chair of the Board Audit Committee and a member of both the Board Risk and Compliance Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Nadine Gooderick BCom

Managing Director

Nadine was appointed as Managing Director of ClearView on 1 July 2023. She is a proven life insurance leader with extensive experience managing international programs and leading large diverse teams across different functions and markets.

Nadine joined ClearView in October 2020 as General Manager, Transformation. In August 2022, she was appointed as Group Executive - Technology and Development, with responsibility for ClearView's technology, data and marketing functions.

Since joining ClearView, Nadine's key achievements include establishing and executing the Group's transformation program. Nadine was instrumental in overseeing the launch of the Group's new enterprise policy administration system and underwriting rules engine.

Prior to joining ClearView, Nadine spent almost 25 years at RGA Reinsurance, including the last eight years as Chief Operating Officer for Australia and New Zealand from 2011 to 2019. In that role, she had responsibility for the key functions of underwriting, medical and technical services, claims and operations as well as project management. Prior to that, Nadine was Vice President, Asia Pacific Regional Office.

At RGA, Nadine's career highlights include the start-up of several of RGA's International Offices as part of the group's global expansion into Asia and Europe as well as the delivery of a substantial, multi-year transformation program for the management of disability income and TPD insurance claims; and the delivery of an end-to-end group administration system over two years.

Company Secretary

Judilyn Beaumont, B.Bus, LLB joined ClearView in November 2019 as General Counsel and Company Secretary.

Appointed a Solicitor of NSW in 2001, Judilyn has extensive legal experience in the financial services industry acquired across private practice, regulatory and in-house roles. These roles have encompassed life insurance, superannuation, financial planning and investments.

From 2013-2019 Judilyn worked in-house at Suncorp, commencing as Senior Lawyer (Suncorp Life) and most recently holding the position of Executive Manager Legal – Insurance and Marketplace Advisory, Finance Legal & Advice (Suncorp Group). In this role she provided end-to-end business support, from product development to marketing and distribution.

Earlier in her career, she was a Senior Associate at Freehills in their financial services team, a Solicitor at Blake Dawson Waldron (now Ashurst) and a Lawyer at the Australian Securities and Investment Commission where she provided advice on a range of matters including large regulatory investigations, development of regulatory policy and managed investment schemes.

Directorships of other listed companies

Directorships of other listed companies held by Directors in the three years preceding the end of the financial year are as follows:

Name	Company	Period of Directorship
Gary Burg	Edu Holdings Limited	24 March 2016 – current
Michael Alscher	Cardno Limited	6 November 2015 – current
	Intega Group Limited	20 August 2019 – 17 December 2021
	Australian Clinical Labs Limited	14 May 2021 – current
Nathanial Thomson	Cardno Limited	6 November 2015 – 28 January 2016; and 24 May 2016 – current
	Australian Clinical Labs Limited	14 May 2021 – current

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2024, and the number of meetings attended by each Director are as follows:

	Board		Board Audit Committee		Board Risk and Compliance Committee		Nomination and Remuneration Committee	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Geoff Black	15	15	6	6	4	4	5	5
Gary Burg	15	14	6	6	4	4	5	4
Michael Alscher[1]	15	7	—	—	—	—	5	—
Nathanial Thomson	15	15	—	—	—	—	5	4
Jennifer Lyon	15	15	6	6	4	4	5	5
Edward Fabrizio	15	15	6	6	4	4	5	5
Eloise Watson[2]	14	12	—	—	—	—	4	2

1 Resigned 8 April 2024 and appointed as Ms Watson's alternate until Mr Alscher's re-appointment as Non-Executive Director on 24 May 2024.
2 Resigned 23 May 2024.

Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each Director's relevant interest in shares and rights or options in shares of the Company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report.

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Performance Rights[2]		Restricted Rights[3]	
		Vested and Exercisable	Subject to vesting conditions	Vested and Exercisable	Subject to vesting conditions
Geoff Black	100,000	—	—	—	—
Gary Burg	10,918,090	—	—	—	—
Michael Alscher[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Nathanial Thomson[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Jennifer Lyon	27,212	—	—	—	—
Edward Fabrizio	—	—	—	—	—
Nadine Gooderick	63,212	62,481	1,617,519	28,745	382,448

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

During the period, the Company purchased Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance to provide cover in respect of claims made against the Directors and Officers in office during the financial period and as at the date of this report, as far as is allowable by the Corporations Act 2001.

The total amount of insurance premium paid and the nature of the liability cover provided are not disclosed due to a confidentiality clause within the contract.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance contributed a proportion of the total Group professional indemnity insurance premium.

The Company has not, during or since the financial period, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company against a liability incurred as an auditor.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in this report, and the financial report, have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars.

1 Mr Alscher and Mr Thomson represent the interests of CCP Bidco Pty Limited and its Associates that non-beneficially hold 326,429,614 shares.
2 LTVR Performance Rights granted in respect of remuneration over the years ending 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2024.
3 STVR Restricted Rights granted in respect of remuneration over the years ending 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2024, with 225,147 rights approved to be granted..

Auditor's independence declaration and non-audit services

The Directors have received an independence declaration from the auditors, a copy of which is on page 76.

Non-audit services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in section 2 of the financial statements.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services, during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in section 2.6 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on advice received from the Board Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services comply with the ClearView audit independence policy and have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants' issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and reward.

Annual Corporate Governance Statement

ClearView is committed to achieving high corporate governance standards. In accordance with the 4th edition ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations, the Company's annual Corporate Governance Statement, as approved by the Board, is published and available on the Company's website at: **clearview.com.au/governance**.

Operating and financial review

Operating and financial review

The Board presents its FY24 operating and financial review to provide shareholders with an overview of the Company's operations, business strategy, financial position and prospects for the future. This review complements the financial report.

ClearView strategy

ClearView is strategically focused on what ClearView does best: Life Insurance.

ClearView's vision is to help Australians and their families achieve peace of mind about their future while being a positive force for our people, partners, customers and community.

To support the corporate vision, ClearView has articulated its key focus objectives aligned to purpose, people and performance as:

Customer Outcomes	Community impact	People Outcomes	Business partner outcomes	Earnings / Return on capital	Capital adequacy
Support Australians and their families to achieve peace of mind for the future, by being easy to do business with	Be a positive force for the community by protecting the financial wellbeing and resilience of Australian society	Be an employer of choice, with a high-performance culture and collegiate small company feel	Be fair and transparent with business partners to support long term relationships	Grow the economic value of the company, reflected in share price, stable return on capital and regular dividend	Be a trusted brand to deliver on obligations through prudent capital approach
PURPOSE		**PEOPLE**		**PERFORMANCE**	

ClearView has refreshed its business strategy to focus on the growth of its core life insurance business.

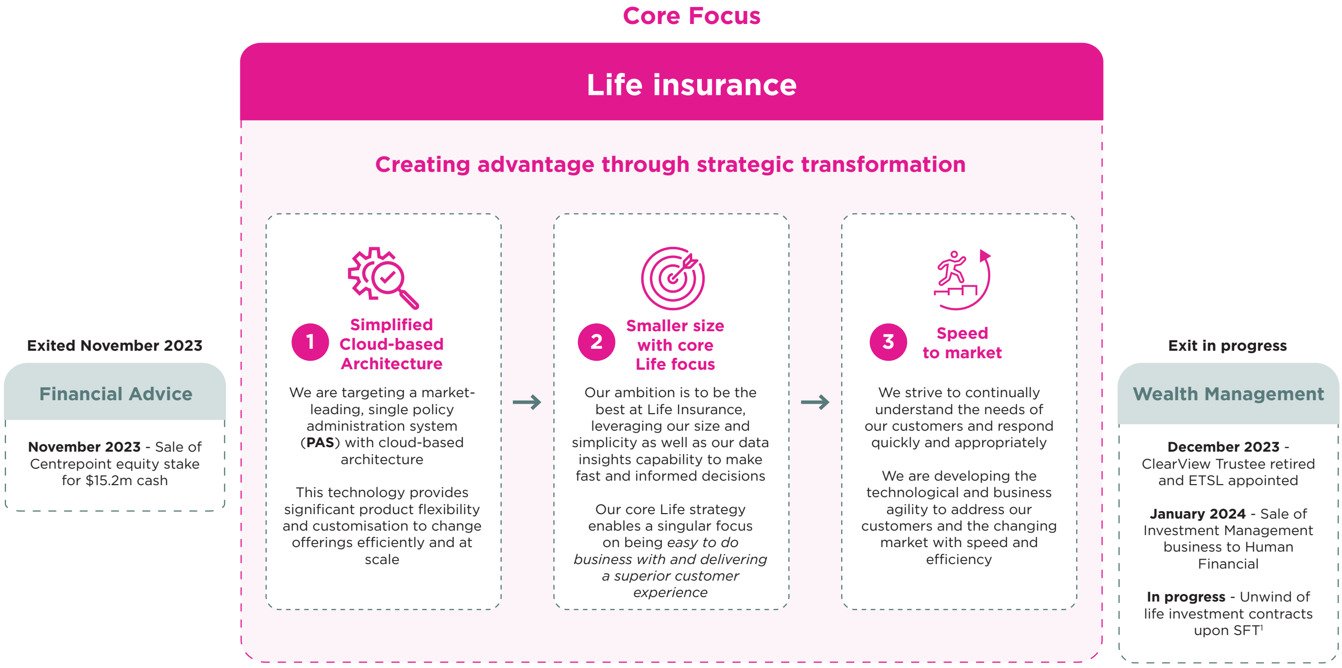
ClearView's mission is to be a dynamic challenger targeting quality sustainable growth by being easy to do business with and delivering a superior customer experience.

ClearView's size and simplicity provide a competitive advantage through flexibility and speed to market, with the longer term aim to diversify its distribution channels and product offerings.

Across the next twelve months (given the exit from wealth management), ClearView will revisit its Corporate Social Responsibility Agenda to assess where ClearView can make the most impactful change for the benefit of its customers, partners, people and the community.

ClearView's core life insurance strategy (in the retail segment) is broadly tracking to plan, achieved through simplification, disciplined execution and strategic transformation.

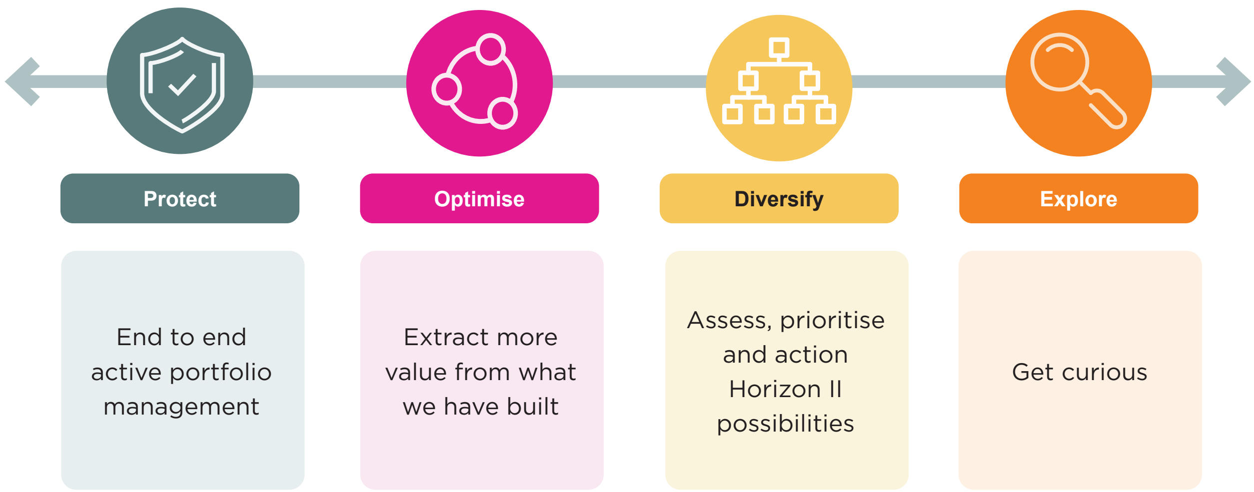
This is outlined in further detail below:



1 SFT relates to the successor fund transfer of the ClearView Retirement Plan and related unwind of the life investment contracts

ClearView's goal is to be the best at Life Insurance, moving from a mid-tier to a top tier player over time. Key focus areas to achieve this objective are as follows:

- Focus on its core life insurance business by completing the full exit of non core businesses;
- Completion of the strategic transformation journey and program of work;
- Building out a strong foundation with a high performance culture, capability and management;
- Executing on the core retail distribution strategy in the financial adviser market; and
- Diversifying earnings through expanding product and distribution channels in the longer term (Horizon II).



Key highlights of the business simplification, disciplined execution and growth focus that were achieved in the financial year are as follows:

- **Exit of the ownership of financial adviser networks** - the minority equity stake in Centrepoint Alliance (acquired through the merger with the ClearView financial advice businesses in November 2021) was sold in November 2023 allowing for the full exit from financial advice.
- **Divestment of the wealth management business** - significant progress has been made on the exit including completion of the sale of the funds management business, ClearView Financial Management Limited (**CFML**) to Human Financial Pty Limited (**Human Financial**) in January 2024. The superannuation fund trustee, ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (**CLN**) retired as the trustee of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**) in December 2023, with the simultaneous appointment of Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited (**ETSL**) in its place. The final milestone remaining is the completion of the trustee's successor fund transfer (**SFT**) that will result in the derecognition of the group life investment contracts and related assets from the Balance Sheet. This is in train and expected to occur in FY25. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simpler, less complex business, focused on life insurance only.
- **Winning share in a growing retail life insurance market** - the sales momentum and growth of ClearView ClearChoice has continued in FY24 with the new business market share up to 11% and new business up 34% to $33.7 million. ClearView is gaining new business share in a growing (advised life insurance sales) market. ClearView has established a diversified distribution network with circa 1,000 dealer groups comprised of over 4,000 advisers and remains well positioned to continue to increase its new business market share.
- **Technology transformation** - the enhancement and build out of the back end of the technology platform has further progressed in the financial year, with the successful completion of Phase 1 of the project. The focus has now shifted to the migration of the in-force policies onto the new technology platform (for policies issued prior to 1 October 2021), with a targeted completion date in 1H FY26. The achievement of the operational efficiencies and additional scale benefits are expected to start flowing through from completion of the migration.
- **Investment in people and processes** - this included the continued investment in capabilities and people, with a data and analytics focus to assist deeper insights and decision making. A significant capability uplift is ongoing with new leaders appointed across key business areas; and
- **Increased underwriting risk for new business** - from 1 October 2023, ClearView's exposure to underwriting risk for new business has been increased, thereby increasing the sum insured retained that (subject to actual claims experience) should result in higher new business profit margin over time (as new business is written from that date). The confidence to increase the underwriting risk exposure for new business is due to the increased size of the in-force portfolios, improved Group capital position and product sustainability measures seen in the Group's recent financial performance.

The simplification program and core focus on life insurance is driving the operating results and growth.

FY26 goals

ClearView has in place its FY26 financial goals that remain unchanged from those previously communicated to the market:

FY26 Goals[3]

New Business Market Share[1]	Gross Premiums	In-force Premium Market Share[1]	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT[4] Margin[2]	Dividend Policy
12-14%	$400m	~4%	11-13%	40-60%

ClearView remains on track to achieve its FY26 goals:

- **New Business target market share 12-14%** - the current sales trajectory and product and channel focus (data driven outcomes-based approach) are driving growth and the increased new business market share with continued market outperformance in profitable segments.
- **In-force target market share ~4%** - the new business growth, retention strategies (lapse management), benefit indexation, further repricing of the in-force portfolios to realign pricing to risk and experience, product and streamlined channel engagement are driving the increase, aligned to the FY26 goal of in-force premiums exceeding ~$400m.
- **Life insurance Underlying NPAT target margin range of 11% - 13%** – the back-office investment and operational efficiencies from the new platform form a key part of the FY26 targets. The operational efficiency benefits of technology investment are anticipated to be achieved post completion of the migration of the (pre 1 October 2021) in-force policies onto the new platform. The scale benefits, increased exposure to underwriting risk for new business, and operational efficiency from the back office and technology investment support margin accretion (over time). Experience assumption changes have been allowed for in the FY26 target margin range of 11% - 13%.

The further (medium term) growth opportunities for the business to be considered, include but are not limited to:

- Entering into new customer channels to support its core IFA market channels;
- New products and services to further help Australians and their families achieve peace of mind about their future; and
- Other opportunities that support this overall life insurance focused strategy.

1 ClearView calculations based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business and In-force Analysis – NMG Market analysis includes total of 'Retail' consistently applied (that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels).

2 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

3 FY26 goals based on AASB 17 FY25-27 business plan forecasts approved by the Board on 16 July 2024.

4 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

Regulatory environment and change

The financial services industry has continued to face significant regulation and scrutiny.

Regulators are expected to continue their supervision and enforcement activities to ensure good product design processes, appropriate distribution of products, accurate disclosure on sustainability and efficient management of claims handling.

The Financial Accountability Regime will apply to the life insurance industry from 15 March 2025. The Regime imposes explicit accountability obligations on directors and senior executives and mandates certain notifications to ASIC and APRA relating to the division of responsibilities. These obligations are aimed at increasing overall accountability for the management and the operating culture of financial services entities and providing ASIC and APRA with improved transparency.

APRA has finalised its Prudential Standard CPS 230 'Operational Risk Management', which will commence from 1 July 2025. Operational risk and resilience have been significant issues for the financial services industry over recent years, as regulated entities have faced disruptions from events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, volatile markets and cyber security and technology-related threats. Accordingly, APRA has sharpened its focus on operational risk management through the finalisation of CPS 230. Broadly, CPS 230 is aimed at ensuring APRA-regulated entities can better manage operational risks and appropriately respond to, and continue to operate through business disruptions. The implementation of CPS 230 is of critical importance and will require significant changes to governance, compliance, contractual and incident response arrangements for all APRA-regulated entities.

On 7 December 2023, the Government provided its final response to the Quality of Advice Review (**QAR**). These significant reforms are aimed at making quality financial advice more accessible and affordable for consumers by reducing the cost and regulatory burden for financial advisers who provide personal financial advice.

The Delivering Better Financial Outcomes draft legislation was introduced into parliament on 27 March 2024, aimed at addressing the first tranche of the QAR reforms by implementing 11 of the 22 QAR recommendations and includes customer-consent obligations for adviser commissions to be paid in relation to personal advice. Draft legislation addressing the second tranche of the proposed QAR reforms is likely to be introduced into parliament later in 2024 and is expected to introduce a new class of financial adviser, referred to as qualified advisers, and a more simplified financial advice document process.

ClearView continues to actively monitor both regulatory and legislative industry reforms.

Risk management

Risk management in ClearView has priority with the Board, Executive Leadership Team and the business. The way in which risks are managed continues to evolve to meet the ongoing changes and challenges in economic conditions, the competitive landscape, stakeholder (including regulatory) expectations and the delivery of solid and sustainable financial performance. In FY24, our areas of focus were on enhancing information and cyber security, business resilience and progressing the implementation of requirements introduced in the new APRA Standard CPS 230 - Operational Risk Management.

ClearView's risk management framework supports the business with managing the risks to achieving our objectives within risk appetite. These risks include a combination of existing and emerging risks within our financial and non-financial risk exposures.

ClearView regards the skills, experience and focus of our staff as vital assets in managing material risks across the organisation. The competence of staff is complemented by a structured Risk Management Framework (**RMF**) consisting of systems, processes and human capital to manage both financial and non-financial risks. The RMF supports the Board and management's oversight of these risks. The RMF incorporates the requirements of APRA's prudential standard on risk management (CPS 220 Risk Management) and is subject to an independent review every three years.

The following diagram illustrates the key elements of the RMF.

Risk Governance

- Policies and guidelines
- Boards and board committees
- Management committees
- Reporting
- Performance measurement
- Training and awareness

Risk Management Approach

- Risk Appetite Statement (**RAS**)
- Risk Management Strategy (**RMS**)
- Material Risk Categories (Strategic / Operational / Credit / Market and Investment / Liquidity / Insurance / Compliance)
- Capital (**ICAAP**)

Risk Culture

Risk Management Process

- Identification
- Assessment
- Management
- Monitoring
- Attestation / Assurance
- Stress and scenario analysis

Risk Management Accountability

- 1st line – own the risk
- 2nd line – advisory, challenge and oversight
- 3rd line – independent assurance

The RMF is described by Board-approved documents, including (but not limited to):

- The Risk Appetite Statement (**RAS**) articulates the material risks that ClearView is exposed to and specifies the type and level of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of strategic, business and financial objectives, giving consideration to the interests of our policyholders.
- The Risk Management Strategy (**RMS**) describes ClearView's strategy for managing current and emerging material risks, including an outline of risk management policies and processes and the risk governance structure.

- The Risk Culture Framework (**RCF**) describes the shared values and behaviours, and makes clear the expectation of all ClearView staff to consider, identify, understand, discuss, and manage current and emerging risks.

The Business Plan identifies and considers the material risks associated with ClearView's strategic objectives on a rolling three-year basis.

An Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (**ICAAP**) is a key element of the RMF. An integrated approach to capital adequacy and risk management is adopted to ensure ClearView holds adequate levels of capital appropriate to our risk profile and risk appetite. This involves risk management practices such as stress testing to understand, manage and quantify the Group's risks in extreme circumstances. The outcomes of the testing are used to inform risk decisions, set capital buffers and assist in strategic planning.

ClearView has adopted a three lines of risk responsibility model to risk management, whereby all employees are responsible for identifying and managing risk and operating within the risk profile and appetite. The first line comprises the business units which have ownership of risks and are responsible for day-to-day risk management decision-making involving risk identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and management. The second line is the Group's Risk and Compliance (**GRC**) function which assists the Board, the Board Risk and Compliance Committee (**Risk Committee**) and executive leadership team (**ELT**) in the ongoing development and maintenance of the RMF to support the company in operating within its approved risk appetite. The third line is the internal audit function that provides independent assurance to the Board, regulators and other stakeholders on the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls and governance.

The Group's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Risk Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring the risk management policies and reports regularly to the relevant Boards on its activities.

The Risk Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board Audit Committee (**Audit Committee**) is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

Management of Material Risks

The RMF outlines ClearView's material risks from a strategic, customer, business and financial perspective. For each material risk and associated sub-categories the RMF articulates the mitigation strategy as well as the policy, governance elements and responsibilities for management.

The material risk categories for ClearView are as follows:

- Financial
- Strategic
- Insurance
- Conduct
- Operational
- Legal and Regulatory (Compliance)

For each material risk, ClearView has set out the following:

- The maximum level of risk (risk tolerance) that it is willing to operate within, expressed as a risk limit and based on its risk appetite, risk profile and capital strength. Risk tolerances translate risk appetite into operational limits for the day-to-day management of material risks, where possible;
- The process for ensuring that risk tolerances are at an appropriate level, based on an estimate of the impact if risk tolerance is breached, and the likelihood that each material risk is realised; and
- The process for monitoring compliance with each risk tolerance and for taking appropriate action if it is breached; and the timing and process for review of the risk appetite and risk tolerances.

The Board and management remain committed to continuously improving the RMF to ensure robust risk management practices are in place across ClearView supported by a strong risk culture. The Group Risk and Compliance function maintains and executes an annual work plan which enables the business to focus on specific areas of activity to continue to improve our maturity.

Risk Culture in ClearView

ClearView considers a strong risk culture as the foundation of good risk management, ClearView's risk culture is an integral part of its corporate values and underpins the RMF. ClearView's interpretation of risk culture aligns with APRA's expectation citing: 'the norms of behaviour for individuals and groups within an organisation that determine the collective ability to identify, understand, openly discuss and act on the organisation's current and future risk'. Risk culture is recognised as not static, but rather a continuous process, which repeats and renews itself. ClearView aspires to a risk culture that considers:

*"Managing risk is integral to our business and demonstrated in our actions and decisions of our people, executive leadership team (***ELT***) and Board. Our people and customers are at the centre of our risk culture and we commit to ongoing communication, escalation, constructive challenge and making considered decisions to manage risk consciously.*

Where there is ambiguity, ClearView will firstly ask "Should we?" and then "Can we?".

To enable the effective facilitation, embedding and maintenance of a sound risk culture, ClearView has outlined and described a series of key attributes including (but not limited to) speaking-up, leadership, accountability and responsibility, risk frameworks and performance management & incentives to strike a balance between behavioural and structural elements. In addition to the broader RMF workplan, the Group Risk and Compliance function also maintains and executes an annual workplan of activities to support the ongoing maturity of risk culture across ClearView.

Implementation of AASB 17

ClearView has adopted *AASB 17 – 'Insurance Contracts*' for the first time, with the standard becoming effective from 1 July 2023.

AASB 17 – 'Insurance Contracts' represents a material change in the accounting for life insurance contracts, and introduces significant change in the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of these contracts.

Key changes from the adoption of the new standard include:

- **Balance Sheet - lower net assets at transition (1 July 2022) of $83.6 million (after tax) and creation of a related deferred tax asset of $35.9 million**. As at the transition date, the 1 July 2022 opening Balance Sheet has an initial net asset reduction of $83.6 million (after tax) - this is then released (over time) leading to a positive impact on future profit release. As these temporary differences create income tax losses on transition and that it is probable that the Group will make future profits against which the tax losses can be utilised, the additional deferred tax asset of $35.9 million has been recognised on balance sheet on transition.
- **Capital - no change in regulatory capital requirements.** The Group will however realise a tax (capital) benefit in future periods as the income tax losses (recognised) on transition are utilised.
- **Profitability - changes to the timing and pattern of profit release including impacts on statutory reported profit from the more detailed level of granularity and onerous contract assessment**. AASB 17 impacts the timing of the profit release pattern (coverage units release), with no impact over the full life of a policy. Furthermore, the stepped premium business is now treated as a short-term contract boundary under AASB 17 (as opposed to the level premium business and reinsurance that continue to be recognised as long duration contracts). This difference in treatment of the gross and reinsurance contract boundary (for stepped premium contracts) causes a timing mismatch that changes the pattern of profit recognition between periods (no impact over the life of a policy).
- **Non IFRS Underlying NPAT remains the Board's key measure of performance** and normalises the statutory reported profit for the granularity, onerous contract assessment and volatility that has been introduced with the adoption of the new standard, including the non-cash impairment of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), interest rate and market volatility, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and loss recognition movements between periods.

AASB 17 does not impact the fundamental economics of ClearView's life insurance business – there is no change to the underlying product cash flows, financial strength, claims paying ability, or dividend capacity. It is a new accounting standard for insurance and reinsurance contracts required by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards) that impacts the timing of the recognition of insurance earnings, not the quantum in total.

Further details on *AASB 17 – 'Insurance Contracts*' are outlined in Note 5 and 9.6 of the Financial Statements.

FY24 Results overview

The ClearView Group achieved the following results for the year ended 30 June 2024, with comparatives updated on a AASB 17 basis.

The discussion of operating performance in the operating and financial review section of this report is presented on a management reported basis unless otherwise stated. Management reported results are non-IFRS financial information and are not directly comparable to the statutory results presented in other parts of this financial report. ClearView's statutory and management reported profit after tax reconcile to the same number.

After Tax Profit by Segment, $M	FY24 $M	FY23 (restated) $M	% Change[4]
Life Insurance	39.5	32.1	23%
Listed/Group costs	(4.2)	(3.9)	10%
Group Underlying NPAT from continuing operations[1,2,3]	**35.3**	**28.2**	**25%**
Financial advice – interest in Centrepoint Alliance	2.8	0.7	Large
Wealth management – discontinued operation	(4.6)	(2.7)	Large
Group Underlying NPAT	**33.5**	**26.2**	**28%**
Change in loss component	(12.2)	(4.6)	Large
Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability	(2.2)	3.0	Large
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserves (**DLR**)	0.8	(2.3)	Large
Changes in AIACF impairment	(16.4)	(10.0)	64%
Current year timing impacts from assumption changes on CSM	2.3	—	NM
Wealth Management exit	(14.9)	(0.8)	NM
Costs considered unusual to ordinary activities	(3.4)	(2.6)	31%
Reported NPAT	**(12.5)**	**8.9**	**NM**

Key financial metrics	FY24 $M	FY23 $M	% Change[4]
New business	33.7	25.2	34%
In-force premiums[5]	373.9	339.3	10%
Gross premium income	358.1	325.1	10%
Life Underlying NPAT margin (%)[6]	11.0%	9.9%	110bps
Net underlying investment income	4.0	2.8	43%
Reinsurance premium expense	(130.2)	(123.2)	6%
Net claims expense	(48.2)	(37.9)	27%
Operating expenses	(69.2)	(64.9)	7%
Reported diluted EPS (cps) (continuing operations)[7]	0.65	1.88	(65)%
Underlying diluted EPS (cps) (continuing operations)[7]	5.50	4.40	25%

1 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17.

2 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

3 From continuing operations; Underlying NPAT includes Life Insurance business unit and the listed segment; excludes the wealth management business (discontinued operation), the equity accounted earnings of Centrepoint Alliance from the date of completion (1 November 2021) and the profit on sale of the shares in Centrepoint Alliance in November 2023. No adjustments have been made in each relevant period for stranded costs or other internal charges as a result of the exit of the financial advice and wealth management businesses.

4 % change FY23 to FY24.

5 In-force premiums are the annualised premium in-force at balance date for the advice products (LifeSolutions and ClearChoice) and the closed direct products no longer marketed to new customers.

6 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

7 FY23 restated given change to AASB 17

The FY24 result reflects the increased interest rates between periods, the strong growth and underlying business momentum that has been driven by the ongoing business simplification. It has been positively impacted by a stepped change in new business sales, inflation linked premiums and lapse experience (largely in line with expectations), offset by adverse income protection and Total Permanent Disability (**TPD**) claims experience.

The claims assumptions have been updated (at 30 June 2024) to reflect the increased income protection and TPD claims costs and experience. The FY26 target margin range of 11% - 13% allows for a further phase of the gross premium repricing cycle in CY25 to cover the increased claims and (if applicable) reinsurance costs across these products. The improving target margin range (over time) is driven by scale benefits, increased exposure to underwriting risk for new business (from 1 October 2023) and operational efficiency savings from the back office and technology investment (FY26+).

The FY24 actual life insurance key performance indicators are outlined below:

FY24 Actual	New Business Market Share[1]	Gross Premiums	In-force Premium Market Share	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT Margin[2]	Fully franked FY24 dividend[3]
		$358.1m			3.2cps
	11.0%	+10%	3.5%	11.0%	60% payout

The business has now shifted to a growth focus as can been from the key indicators outlined below:

- Gross premium income increased by 10% to $358.1 million;
- New business increased by 34% to $33.7 million;
- New business market share (on a rolling 12 month basis) increased to 11.0% (up from 9.2% in FY23);
- Advice in-force premiums increased 12% to $341.9 million; and
- Total in-force premiums increased 10% to $373.9 million

This resulted in:

- Group Underlying NPAT from continuing operations increasing by 25% to $35.3 million;
- Life Insurance Underlying NPAT increasing by 23% to $39.5 million; and
- Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin of 11.0% being achieved

The exit from the wealth management business allows for the removal of its historical drag on earnings. It continues to be treated as a discontinued operation.

During the year, the sale of the equity interest in Centrepoint Alliance in November 2023 resulted in proceeds of $15.2 million and a gain on sale of $2.2 million. Furthermore, the sale of CFML completed on 31 January 2024, with a deferred consideration of $4.85 million (net of a $0.15 million completion payment). The consideration was received on 28 February 2024.

This is aligned to the core focus of being a life risk insurance provider.

1 FY24 new business market share based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business Analysis (includes the total of 'Retail' consistently applied - that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels). NB market share is based on a rolling 12 months to 31 March 2024. FY24 in-force market share as at 31 March 2024 based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor in-force report.

2 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

3 Fully franked dividend. Dividend reinvestment plan to operate for FY24 final dividend.

Revenue from continuing operations

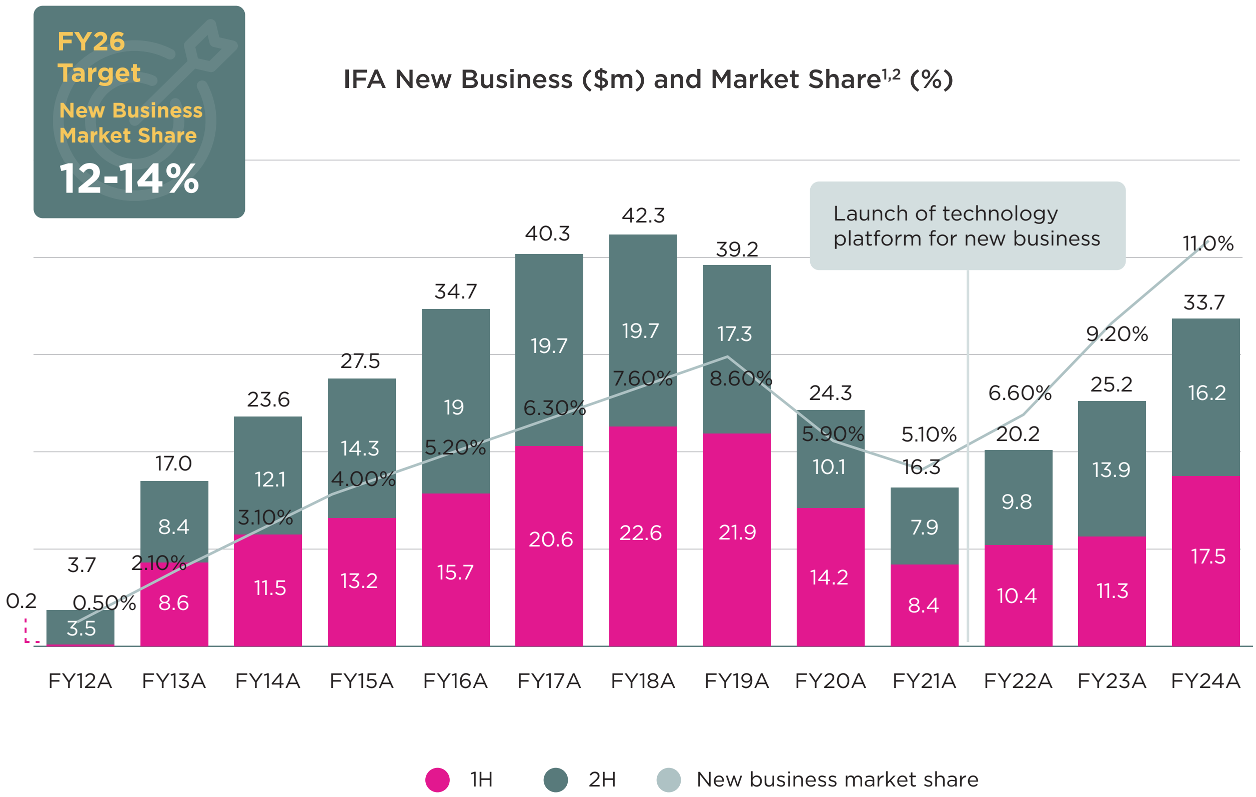
The Group's revenue base in the year was generated from premiums charged to life insurance policyholders.

The increase in gross life insurance premiums to $358.1 million (+10%) was driven by premiums in force that rose from $339.3 million in FY23 to $373.9 million in FY24 (+10%). Core in-force premium growth primarily reflects the net impact of new business flows, lapses and age, CPI and premium rate increases.

New business (sales) is driven solely by the ClearView ClearChoice product suite as the LifeSolutions, Non-Advice and Legacy portfolios are closed to new business.

This is discussed in further detail below:

Chart 1: ClearView is gaining new business market share in a growing market



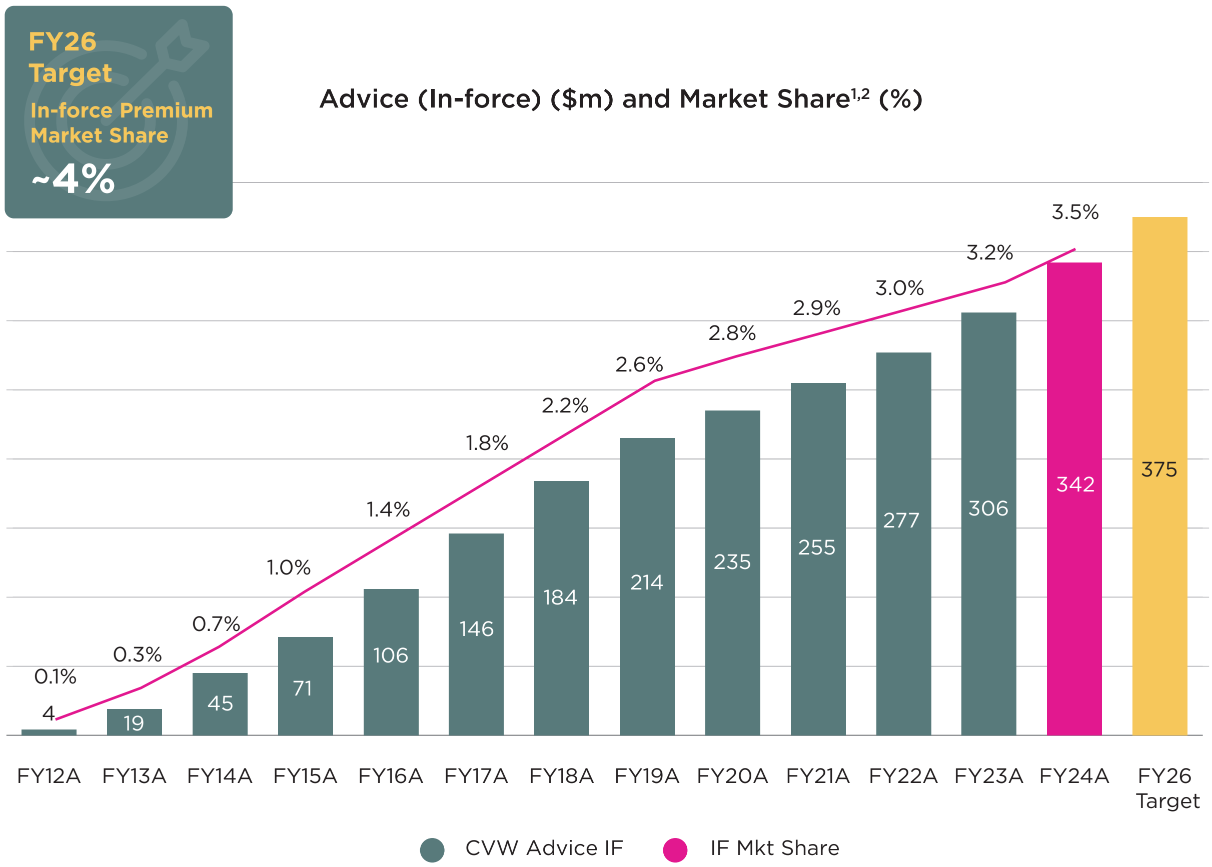
ClearView's sales increased by 34% to $33.7 million in the financial year and reflects a stepped change in the sales run rate since the last quarter of FY23, aligned to the overall market growth. The overall IFA market has grown 11% to circa $300 million of new sales (in the year to 31 March 2024) driven by improving industry dynamics and adviser productivity, supported by the underlying demand for life insurance products. At the same time, ClearView has increased its market share in the IFA market to 11.0%, up from 9.2% in FY23. The deep distribution relationships, quality of the ClearChoice product and a data analytics focus is driving new business share gains.

ClearView has a strong presence and reputation in the IFA market. The strong adviser support of the ClearView ClearChoice product has the business well positioned to take advantage of the market rebound and achieve its goal of 12%-14% market share of new business by FY26.

1 ClearView calculations based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice In-force and New Business Analysis for relevant periods – NMG Market analysis includes total of 'Retail' consistently applied (that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels).

2 FY24 new business market share based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business Analysis – NB market share based on rolling 12 months to 31 March 2024.

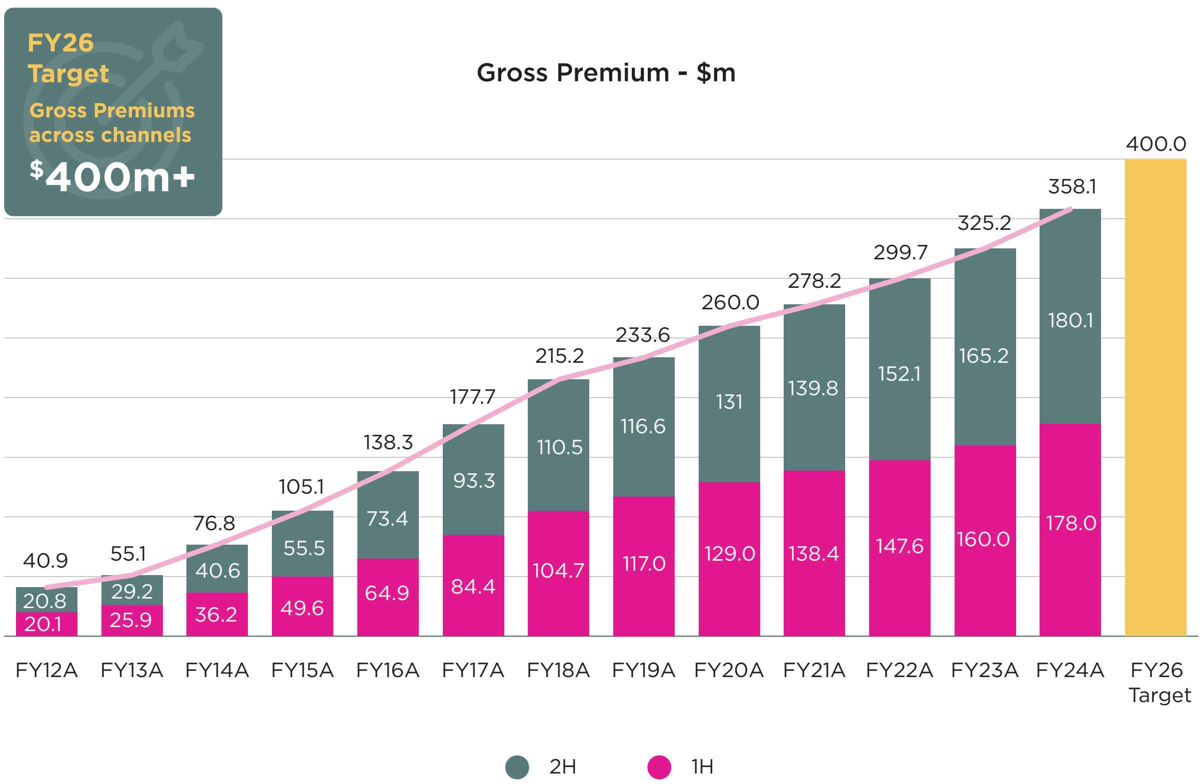
Chart 2: Consistent YoY growth of in-force premium since entry in the IFA market



1 ClearView calculations based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice In-force and New Business Analysis for relevant periods – NMG Market analysis includes total of 'Retail' consistently applied (that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels).

2 FY24 in force market share based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice In-force Analysis as at 31 March 2024.

Chart 3: Strong track record of top line growth



The life insurance market has in-force premiums of ~$18 billion market across retail, group and direct to consumer channels. ClearView only participates in the ~$9.6 billion retail life insurance advice channel.

In line with its new business market share gains, ClearView has a strong track record of in-force premium growth in the financial adviser channel since entry in 2012. It has an in-force market share of circa 3.5% of the retail life insurance advice channel, with in-force premiums up 12% to $341.9 million (total in-force premiums of $373.9 million including the closed to new business direct channels).

Gross Premium income broadly represents the average in-force premiums between periods.

The repricing of the in-force portfolios (across the industry) has been taking place over the last few years to appropriately price for risk and experience (claims and reinsurance impacts). In January 2024, ClearView commenced the last phase of its initial repricing cycle on the ClearView LifeSolutions portfolio to cover the cost of the reinsurance premium rate increases and material changes to the claims assumptions (based on experience) in or around 2020. As part of the repricing process the impact on consumers and affordability concerns continues to be considered.

Group result - continuing operations

Underlying NPAT continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings with the definition updated to reflect the application and adoption of AASB 17 in the financial year.

Items not included in Underlying NPAT primarily result from costs relating to major restructuring initiatives, impacts of market and interest rate volatility, impairments of assets, amortisation of acquired intangibles and other transactions outside the ordinary course of business. These are consistently applied period to period.

The Underlying NPAT from continuing operations definition has been updated and defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding:

- the effects of economic changes (including changes to long-term discount rates) as noted earlier in the report;
- the (non cash) impairment of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**);
- changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business;
- current year timing impacts from assumption changes on the contractual services margin (**CSM**); and
- any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities.

Underlying NPAT from continuing operations increased 25% to $35.3 million (FY23: $28.2 million) and fully diluted Underlying EPS increased 25% to 5.50cps (FY23: 4.40 cps).

Underlying NPAT from continuing operations includes the underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

Net underlying interest income for the Group increased to $4.0 million in FY24, increasing from $2.8 million in the prior year. This was driven by an increase in the underlying earning rate on the investment portfolio and interest income on physical cash, partially offset by the increased costs on the Tier 2 subordinated debt.

Group operating expenses (from continuing operations) increased to $69.3 million in FY24 (FY23: $64.9 million), up 6.7%. Whilst ClearView has experienced the impacts of inflation on its cost base (given a significant portion is head count related), the increase in the cost base was predominantly driven by an investment into the key areas of the business as follows:

- investment in cyber security uplift;
- investment in the IT transformation program (and related increased software amortisation charge);
- ongoing costs associated with the implementation of AASB 17; and
- investment in business capability (head count related).

ClearView has achieved a strong FY24 performance underpinned by the transformation strategy and investment in the business.

FY24 Reported NPAT

FY24 Reported NPAT decreased to a reported loss of $12.5 million (FY23 reported profit: $8.9 million) and was adversely impacted by certain items that are not considered meaningful to the Group's performance or are considered unusual to the ordinary activities of the business.

Reported NPAT from continuing operations decreased to $4.3 million (FY23: $11.7 million) and fully diluted Reported EPS decreased 65% to 0.65 cps (FY23: 1.88 cps). The items that are not considered meaningful to the Group's performance or are considered unusual to the ordinary activities of the business is outlined in the table below, with explanations that follow:

	FY24 $m AASB 17	FY23 $m AASB 17	
Reported NPAT	**(12.5)**	**8.9**	**As per statutory accounts**
Reported NPAT from Discontinued Operations and interest in Centrepoint Alliance	16.8	2.8	
Reported NPAT from Continuing Operations	**4.3**	**11.7**	
Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 Liability	2.2	(3.0)	
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserves (**DLR**)	(0.8)	2.3	
Impairment of AIACF	16.3	10.0	
Changes in Loss Component	12.2	4.6	
Current year timing impacts from assumption changes on CSM	(2.3)	-	
Costs considered unusual to ordinary activities	3.4	2.6	
Underlying NPAT from Continuing Operations	**35.3**	28.2	**Boards key measure of profitability and basis on which dividends are determined**

Reported loss from discontinued operations and interest in Centrepoint Alliance (-$16.8 million impact)

Underlying NPAT from continuing operations excludes the impacts from:

- the wealth management businesses that is continued to be treated as a discontinued operation (-$19.6 million); and
- the equity accounted earnings (to date of sale) and profit on sale of the minority equity stake in Centrepoint Alliance in November 2023 (+$2.8 million).

Wealth management discontinued operation and exit

The wealth management businesses incurred an underlying operating loss of $4.7 million for the year ended 30 June 2024 (FY23: -$2.7 million) .

Fee income and other related variable costs were impacted by the sale of the investment management business to Human Financial in the second half of the financial year and therefore included only those related to the superannuation business under the two remaining life investment contracts (WealthFoundations product) post completion of the sale.

The wealth management operating expenses are expected to be fully eliminated post completion of the exit. They are expected to progressively reduce from FY25 as the related services and activities being performed under the various agreements with Human Financial and ETSL are terminated.

An impairment loss of $10.5 million was recognised in the half year period (FY23: nil) that includes the impairment of the goodwill allocated to the wealth management segment (-$8.5 million) and the net of tax impairment of the front-end wealth portal capitalised software asset (-$2.0 million). A loss on the sale of CFML was also recognised in the financial year (-$2.1 million).

Costs related to the exit of the superannuation business of $2.3 million (FY23: $0.8 million) have also been separately reported. These include redundancies, legal fees and consulting costs incurred to date. Further costs are expected to be incurred to the date of the exit after which these costs will cease (mainly related to redundancies and technology exit costs).

Investment in Associate (Centrepoint Alliance)

On 17 November 2023, ClearView announced the sale of approximately 39.6 million shares in Centrepoint Alliance to COG Financial Services Limited (**COG**), at a share price of 33 cents per share representing total consideration of $13.1 million. The sale shares represented approximately 19.9% of Centrepoint Alliance's issued capital.

The remaining 8.4 million shares were subsequently sold on the market from 17 November 2023, at an average exit price of circa 27 cents per share, representing total consideration of $2.2 million (net of costs of sales).

The sale resulted in $2.2 million gain on disposal (FY23: Nil). ClearView has fully divested the investment in associate and holds no Centrepoint Alliance's shares as at 30 June 2024.

The Centrepoint Alliance transaction has been equity accounted until the date of sale, contributing $0.6 million in FY24 (FY23: $0.6 million).

Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability (-$2.2 million)

This is as a result of changes in the long term discount rates used to determine the (re)insurance contract asset/insurance contract liability which is discounted using market discount rates that typically vary at each reporting date. ClearView separately reports this volatility. AASB 17 has materially changed the sensitivity of reported profit to interest rate movements.

The impact of the changes in long-term discount rates on the AASB 17 insurance contract liability in the year (including the economic effects from assumption changes), caused an decrease in after-tax profit of -$2.2 million (FY23: +$3.0 million).

Impairment of AIACF (non-cash) (-16.3 million)

ClearView's underlying (gross) yearly renewable term stepped premium business contract boundary is materially shortened from a long-term, natural expiry contract boundary under AASB 1038 to a 12-month contract boundary under AASB 17. This applies to both the lump sum and disability income business and reflects the policyholder renewal and repricing cycle.

Due to a shorter contract boundary for the stepped premium business, ClearView recognises the directly attributable insurance acquisition costs over the longer term by raising an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows on Balance Sheet, related to the future renewals of the yearly renewable term business.

Premiums that are collected over the life of the insurance contract include an allowance for the recoverability of the acquisition costs incurred. The AIACF is amortised based on the present value of premiums and is written off over the life of a stepped premium contract.

The onerous contract (and related impairment) testing of the AIACF is more granular under AASB 17 and as such impairment (over and above the amortisation) may lead to material reported profit impacts, although there is no change in the annual cash flows of a policy and is therefore recoverable from the cash flows at a portfolio level (subject to lapse risk).

As such, the AIACF impairment reflects a (brought forward) timing difference in the write off of the asset and changes the pattern and timing of the reported profit release over the life of a stepped premium policy.

The increased claims assumptions (for income protection and TPD products) impacted the AIACF impairment (and loss recognition) in FY24. This is driven by a timing delay (between periods) in increasing premium rates to cover these increased costs (that has not been allowed for in the valuation). The further phase of the gross premium repricing cycle in CY25 is likely to result in the AIACF impairment (and the loss recognition) partially reversing in FY25 (given this is a timing variant to the premium rate increase).

The non-cash impairment is separately removed from Underlying NPAT given that the cash flow collection and recoverability on the portfolio as a whole remains unchanged and reflects a timing in the release of profit. The Underlying NPAT is adjusted to ensure the AIACF that is amortised does not reflect any impairments post the transition date of 1 July 2022.

The impact of the impairment of the AIACF in the year, caused a decrease in after-tax profit of -$16.3 million (FY23: -$10.0 million).

Change in loss component (loss recognition) (-$12.2 million)

Given the level of granularity of reporting (and onerous contract assessment) under AASB 17, the loss component (and related loss-recovery component) has been separately reported to remove the upfront loss recognition (net of loss recovery) from underlying earnings, in particular the capitalised effect on level premium business that is no longer cross subsidised under AASB 17.

As noted above, the loss component (net of loss recovery) was impacted by the changes made to the claims assumptions in FY24. The net impact of the loss recognition in the year, caused a decrease in after-tax profit of -$12.2 million (FY23: -$4.6 million).

Net economic assumption Impact on disabled lives reserves (DLR) (+$0.8 million)

The income protection incurred disabled lives reserves are discounted using market discount rates that typically vary at each reporting date. ClearView separately reports this movement (consistently period to period).

This represents a change in the claims costs given the discounting of the incurred claims reserves at market discount rates (including taking into account changes in inflation).

ClearView has mandated PIMCO to manage the shareholder funds that relate to the insurance liabilities (including inflation), claims and capital reserves and surplus capital in the life company.

The impact on earnings from changes in investment market values has also been reported below the line (underlying earning rate on the portfolio is reported as part of underlying NPAT). This resulted in an overall net increase after-tax profit of +$0.8 million (FY23: -$2.3 million).

Current year timing impacts from assumption changes on the contractual service margin (+$2.3 million)

As noted elsewhere in the report, certain assumptions have been updated at 30 June 2024. Whilst the overall impact of these assumption changes is adverse, under AASB 17 certain timing issues arise whereby the impact on reinsurance profits is recognised faster than the reduction to profit on gross contracts. In FY24, this has resulted in a profit being recognised in the first year of the assumption change. This is due to two factors:

1 The pattern of coverage units which are used to release the CSM into profit results in earlier recognition of reinsurance profit or loss than for gross contracts; and

2 In the first year of any assumption change, the impact on gross contracts is lower than the impact on reinsurance contracts due to the different contract boundaries.

Whilst the total impact from the assumption changes on the contractual services margin in FY24 was $5.0 million, the current year timing impacts from assumption changes on the contractual services margin was +$2.3 million (FY23: Nil). This has been excluded from Underlying NPAT, but included in reported profit.

Costs unusual to ordinary activities (-$3.4 million)

Other costs of $3.4 million (after tax) expensed include:

- IT transformation costs of $2.7 million - these relate to the Life Insurance IT transformation project (the transformation and duplicate system costs associated with the implementation of the technology platform), that are considered costs unusual to the ordinary activities (FY23: $1.6 million). The costs of migration will be incurred over the next 12-18 months, subsequent to which the operational efficiencies are expected to be achieved from (and the transformation project will then be completed);
- Other costs of $0.6 million (FY23: $1.0 million) related to the restructure and strategic review costs that have ceased.

Operating segment review

FY24 Results segment analysis

Life Insurance result

The Life Insurance result is outlined in the tables below:

	2023 (restated)			2024			%
12 Months to June 2024 ($M)[1]	**1H**	**2H**	**FY23**	**1H**	**2H**	**FY24**	**Change[2]**
Gross life insurance premiums	160.0	165.2	325.1	178.0	180.1	358.1	10%
Interest income	4.2	5.8	10.0	6.4	6.2	12.6	26%
Interest expense on Tier 2	(1.3)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(3.1)	15%
Claims incurred (gross)	(66.2)	(66.6)	(132.8)	(84.1)	(91.9)	(176.0)	33%
Reinsurance recoveries	46.6	48.3	94.9	61.5	66.3	127.8	35%
Reinsurance premium expense	(61.3)	(61.9)	(123.2)	(64.1)	(66.1)	(130.2)	6%
Commission & other variable costs	(33.4)	(35.3)	(68.7)	(41.0)	(41.3)	(82.3)	20%
Operating expenses	(30.5)	(33.2)	(63.7)	(34.1)	(33.8)	(67.9)	7%
Movement in insurance contract liability	2.9	3.9	6.8	6.5	10.9	17.4	Large
Income tax (expense) / benefit	(6.3)	(7.4)	(13.7)	(8.3)	(8.6)	(16.9)	23%
Life Insurance Underlying NPAT	**14.7**	**17.4**	**32.1**	**19.4**	**20.1**	**39.5**	**23%**

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT increased by 23% to $39.5 million (FY23: $32.1 million) and Underlying NPAT margin increased to 11.0% (FY23: 9.9%). The business has continued to deliver above system growth in market share and in-force premiums. Other key drivers of the strong FY24 result include:

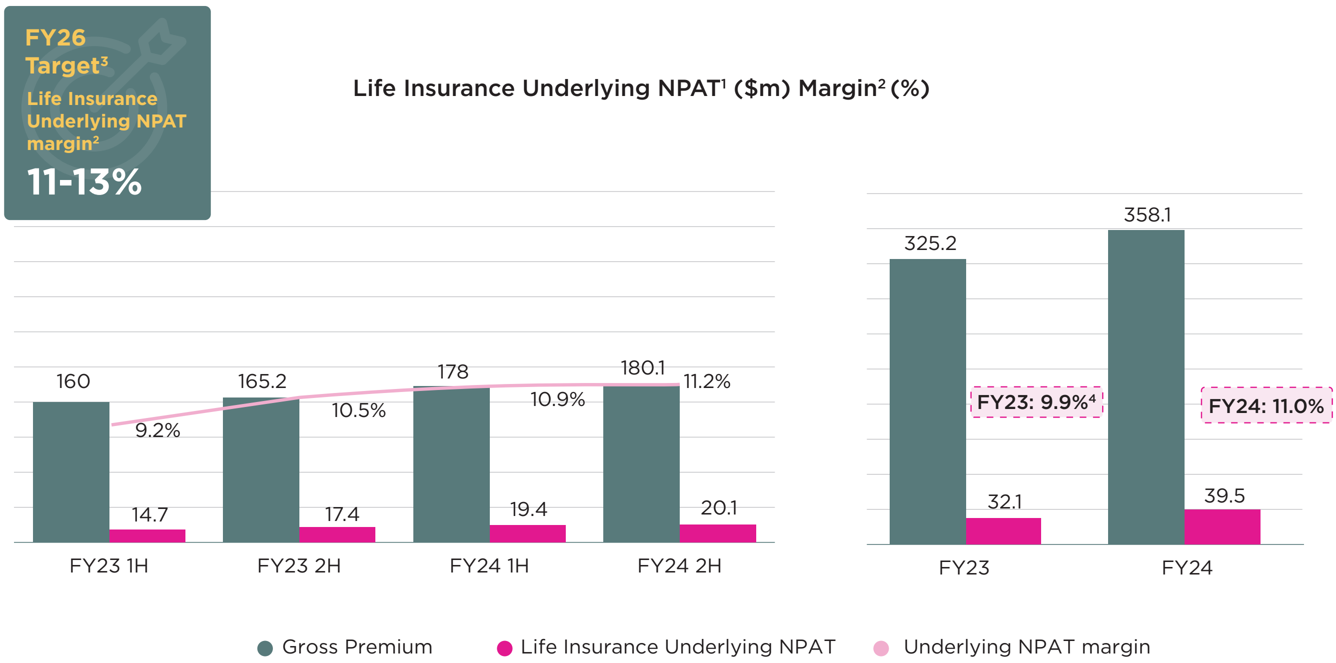
- benefits from inflation linked premiums;
- overall positive underlying lapse performance relative to expectation;
- continued repricing of the LifeSolutions in-force portfolios to take into account the impacts of experience and prior period changes in reinsurance costs;
- benefits of the transformation strategy starting to flow through; and
- an increased interest rate environment (relative to the prior year).

1 Inter-segment revenues/expenses are not eliminated in the managements view.

2 % change represents the movement from FY23 to FY24.

ClearView continues to focus on its financial disciplines to achieve its target Underlying NPAT margin range:

Chart 4: Life Insurance Underlying NPAT profit growth



1 Life Insurance Underlying NPAT has been defined as the life insurance profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

2 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

3 FY26 goals based on AASB 17 FY25-27 business plan forecasts approved by the Board on 16 July 2024.

4 2H FY24 Underlying NPAT margin restated to 10.5% (from 10.1%) to remove impacts on Underlying NPAT from changes in claims assumptions in FY23 to ensure consistency between periods. FY23 total margin restated to 9.9% (from 9.7%)

The Underlying Life NPAT margin of 11.0% (FY23: 9.9%) is at the lower end of the FY26 11-13% target range. However, the materially improved margin in FY24 (+110 bps) reflects interest rate changes between periods, the strong business momentum and benefits of the transformation program. An improving target margin (over time) is driven by scale benefits, increased exposure to underwriting risk for new business (from 1 October 2023) and the operational efficiency savings from the IT investment aligned to the technology platform implementation schedule.

The FY24 Underlying NPAT margin was adversely impacted by claims experience (in particular income protection and TPD claims costs). Overall, the portfolio as a whole reported a claims experience loss of $4.3 million after tax.

The year end claims reserving included the increase in the incurred but not reported claims delay assumptions, in particular for TPD claims aligned to the actuarial claims experience studies. This was offset by the impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and a reduction in the claims provisions (in particular a release of the COVID-19 provision and reduction in the reopen provision for income protection claims that is assessed at each reporting period).

The actuarial assumptions on the long-term income protection and TPD claims were also strengthened to allow for the increased claims costs. There was a partial offset through the reduction in trauma and non advice (closed to new business) claims assumptions.

This (together with a further gross premium repricing cycle in CY25 across the relevant products) has been allowed for in the FY26 target margin range of 11% - 13%.

ClearView has continued its investment in claims capability, rehabilitation programs and other initiatives to support return to work outcomes. ClearView continues to closely monitor the TPD claims experience. The claims capability, investment (including for TPD claims) and focus provides confidence in the ability to deliver with the FY26 target margin range.

The FY24 result includes a lapse experience profit of $0.9 million. Lapses have been better than the industry but there has been a more recent increased trend in lapse rates across the industry given the higher interest rate environment and cost of living pressures in a post COVID environment.

ClearView's target market and funding of premiums from superannuation (circa 40% of the advice in-force portfolios) are a risk mitigant to the increased trend albeit affordability (interest rate increases and impacts on household budgets) continues to be closely monitored in the current economic environment.

The long term actuarial lapse assumptions were broadly reshaped as at 30 June 2024 with the related flow on impacts to the results.

Industry participants continue to increase prices on their in-force portfolios. The final phase of the initial staggered price increases from the reinsurance price increases and material changes to the claims assumptions based on experience in 2020 has been implemented from 1 January 2024.

Increases in the reinsurance expense between periods reflects changes to reinsurer pricing and the costs associated with the incurred claims treaties. Incurred claims treaties are in place to protect reinsurance recoveries for both lump sum and income protection claims to manage the counterparty risk. ClearView's LifeSolutions and ClearChoice product ranges are substantially reinsured with Swiss Re Life and Health Australia (**Swiss Re**).

ClearView increased its exposure to underwriting risk for new business from 1 October 2023. This confidence to increase the underwriting risk exposure is due to the increased size of the in-force portfolios, improved Group capital position and product sustainability measures seen in the Group's more recent financial performance.

Reinsurance price changes on the LifeSolutions in-force portfolio continue to be monitored closely.

Listed/Group result

The Listed/Group Underlying NPAT[3] of the listed/group segment recognised a loss of $4.2 million (FY23: loss of $3.9 million):

	2023			2024			%
12 Months to June 2024 ($M)[1]	**1H**	**2H**	**FY23**	**1H**	**2H**	**FY24**	**Change[2]**
Interest Income	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	56%
Interest on debt & facility fees	(2.6)	(2.8)	(5.4)	(3.4)	(3.5)	(6.9)	28%
Operating expenses	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.3)	8%
Income tax (expense) / benefit	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.7	50%
Listed Underlying NPAT from continuing operations	**(2.1)**	**(1.8)**	**(3.9)**	**(2.1)**	**(2.1)**	**(4.2)**	**8%**

The listed/ group segment earns interest on its physical cash holdings and pays interest on corporate debt. Corporate debt includes the loan establishment and interest costs on the Debt Funding Facility and the $75 million subordinated, unsecured Tier 2 notes. An additional $15 million was drawn down under the Debt Funding Facility in the year to partly fund the FY23 final cash dividend.

The costs associated with maintaining a listed entity have remained broadly consistent period to period. These costs include directors fees, investor relations expenses, insurance, audit fees and other related costs.

1 Inter-segment revenues/expenses are not eliminated in the managements view.

2 % change represents the movement from FY23 to FY24.

3 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

Statement of financial position

The Group's statement of financial position is set out on page 79.

Net assets at 30 June 2024 decreased to $353.2 million (30 June 2023: $393.4 million) or net asset value per share to 54.2 cents per share (30 June 2023: 55.5 cents per share). The decrease in net assets is driven by:

- the reported loss of $12.5 million for the year as noted earlier in the report (FY23: reported profit of $8.9 million); and
- the payment of both the FY23 final and HY24 interim cash dividends of $29.7 million in the financial year.

ClearView is capitalised with Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

The shareholder view of the Balance Sheet at 30 June 2024 reflects:

- Shareholder cash and investments position of $523.6 million – shareholder capital is conservatively invested in the large institutional Australian banks and a specialist fixed interest investment mandate with PIMCO.
- Net cash and investments position of $418.1 million - includes the $31 million drawn down under the Debt Funding Facility and the Tier 2 subordinated debt on issue ($74.5 million net of costs). The $15.2 million proceeds from the sale of the investment in Centrepoint Alliance and an additional $15 million that was drawn down under the Debt Funding Facility was used to fund the cash dividend payments made during the year.
- The goodwill allocated to the life insurance cash generating unit ($4 million) is tested for impairment triggers using the embedded value methodology. This compares the carrying value of goodwill to the in-force portfolios written to date. The goodwill allocated to the wealth management cash generating unit ($8.5 million) has been fully impaired in the year.
- Carrying value of the intangibles related to capitalised software costs ($31.7 million) and includes the amounts recognised in respect of the customisation and configuration costs incurred in implementing the SaaS arrangements for the technology platform ($24.6 million). The capitalised software that was previously included in assets held for sale has been fully impaired in the year ($2.9 million).
- The life insurance contract liability includes the changes under AASB 17 and have been reported and classified as outlined in the financial report; and
- The AIACF for the stepped premium business ($280.8 million) is reflected on Balance Sheet and converts to cash as the future premiums are collected (subject to lapse risk).

Capital position

The following table reflects the net capital position of the Group as at 30 June 2024:

	Life $M	Wealth $M	Other $M	APRA Regulated Entities $M	NOHC[3]/ Other $M	Group $M
Net assets at 30 June 2024[1]	372.9	8.5	0.4	381.8	(28.6)	353.2
Intangible adjustments[2]	—	—	—	—	(20.3)	(20.3)
Net assets after intangible adjustments	**372.9**	**8.5**	**0.4**	**381.8**	**(49.0)**	**332.8**
Capital Base Adjustment:						
Insurance contract liability	(239.2)	—	—	(239.2)	—	(239.2)
DTA adjustments	(37.4)	(2.3)	—	(39.8)	(4.2)	(43.9)
Tier 2 Capital[4]	30.0	—	—	30.0	45.0	75.0
Regulatory Capital Base	**126.3**	**6.2**	**0.4**	**132.8**	**(8.2)**	**124.7**
Prescribed Capital Amount	(20.6)	(3.7)	—	(24.4)	—	(24.4)
Available Enterprise Capital	**105.6**	**2.4**	**0.4**	**108.5**	**(8.2)**	**100.3**
Risk Capital	(60.4)	(2.3)	—	(62.6)	(10.6)	(73.2)
Net capital position	**45.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**45.8**	**(18.8)**	**27.1**

The net surplus capital position of the Group above internal benchmarks is $27.1 million and represents a decrease of $0.4 million since the prior year, predominantly driven by:

- the payment of the FY23 final and HY24 interim cash dividends (-$29.7 million):
- the capital benefit from the sale of the investment in Centrepoint Alliance (+$5.2 million);
- the release of capital from the sale of CFML (+$5.9 million);
- given the simplicity and core focus of the business on life insurance, a reduction in the target risk capital and related items (+$20.3 million); and
- The net impact of the capital generation, underlying regulatory and target capital increases due to the growth in the business and costs considered unusual to the ordinary course of business (-$2.1 million).

The capital position is stated prior to any further capital release or costs from the exit of the wealth management business due to the unwind of the life investment contracts on completion by ETSL of the SFT of the CRP or any cash component of the FY24 final dividend.

Subsequent to its retirement as the trustee of the CRP, CLN is no longer an operating entity and is therefore no longer required to hold the capital previously held by it (Operating Risk Financial Requirement - ORFR). Aligned to the transition of the trustee, the listed entity has entered into arrangements with the EQT group to provide ORFR funding of $3.5 million to ETSL until the SFT is completed ($3.25 million has been drawn down by ETSL under the terms of the agreement).

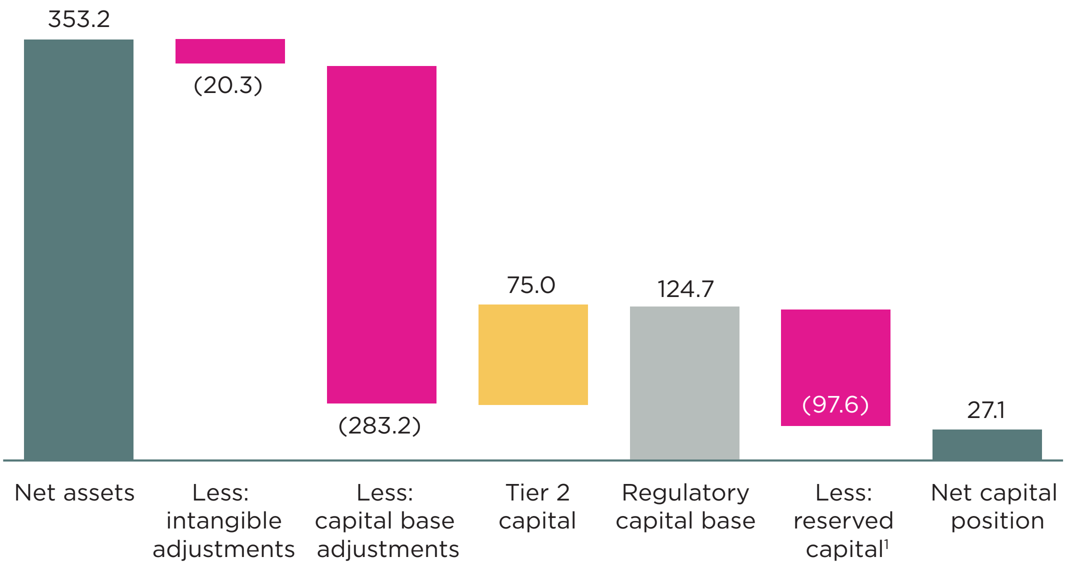
1 Net Assets as at 30 June 2024 excluding Employee Share Plan Loans. Net assets includes the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**) component of insurance contract liabilities and right of use asset arising from leases.

2 Intangible adjustments relate to goodwill and capitalised software (excluding 50% of the capitalised software held in the administration entity). It also includes the removal of $0.5 million of capitalised costs in relation to the Tier 2 capital raising.

3 NOHC is a non operating holding company regulated by APRA under the Life Insurance Act.

4 ClearView raised $75m of Tier 2 subordinated notes in November 2020.

Chart 5: Capital position as at 30 June 2024 ($M)



The capital position reflects:

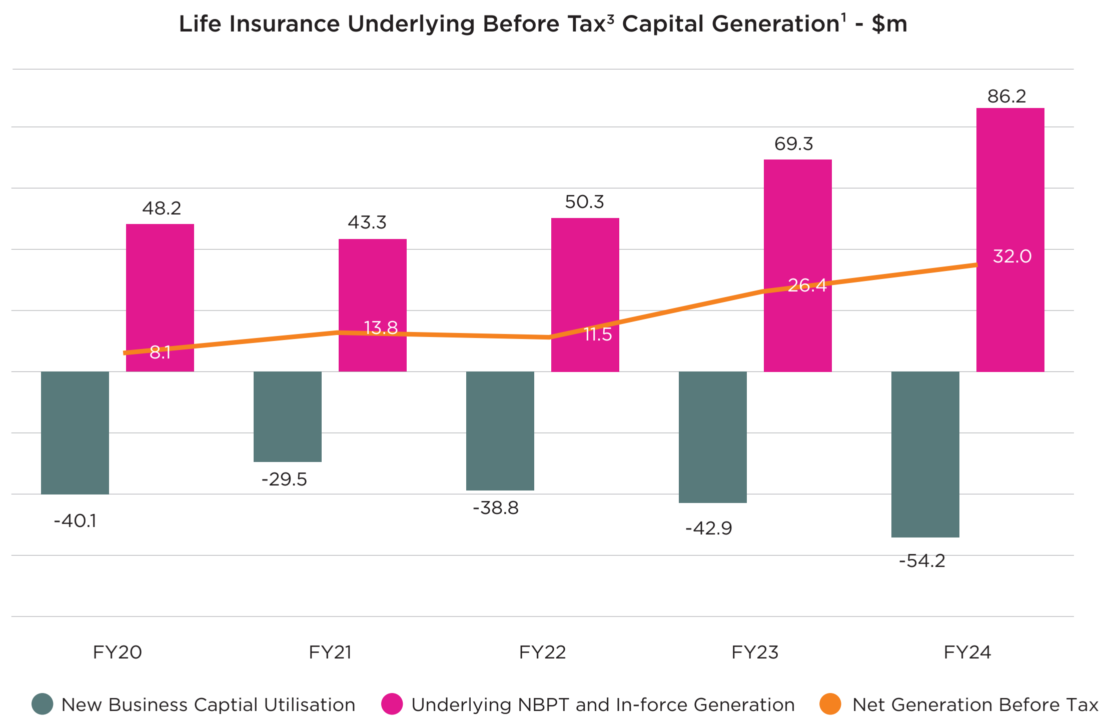
- The net assets of $353.2 million as outlined above.
- Under the APRA capital standards, adjustments are made to the capital base for various asset amounts that are deducted from the Group net asset position.
- Intangible adjustments of $20.3 million are deducted from the net assets and includes goodwill ($4 million), capitalised software ($15.8 million) and costs associated with Tier 2 raising ($0.5 million). Given that the capitalised software is held in the shared services entity, 50% of its carrying value is deducted for capital purposes.
- Capital base adjustments reflects the difference between the adjusted insurance contract liabilities held for capital purposes and the insurance contract liabilities held under AASB 17. This predominantly reflects the removal of the deferred acquisition cost asset (**AIACF**) that is not permitted to be counted in the regulatory capital base under the APRA capital standards.
- The capital base adjustment also includes the removal of any deferred tax assets that cannot be included under the standards. As a result of the transition to AASB 17, the Group's accounting net life insurance contract liability, for which the carrying amount will be settled in future periods has increased. This results in an increase in the deductible temporary differences and a related deferred tax asset of $35.9 million, given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future. While the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) and Treasury has yet to provide any announcement or guidance in respect of the AASB 17 impacts on life insurance companies, there is no indication that AASB 17 will result in a change to the income tax laws. As these temporary differences create income tax losses on transition and that it is probable that the Group's future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised, the additional deferred tax asset of $35.9 million has been recognised on balance sheet on transition. Total Group deferred tax asset (related to Group carried forward losses) of $43.8 million is held on Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2024. The tax benefit should be realised in future periods as the losses are utilised.
- The Tier 2 subordinated debt is incorporated into the capital base in accordance with the APRA capital standards ($75 million). The costs associated with the raising have been deducted as part of the Intangible adjustments.
- This results in a Group regulatory capital base, calculated in accordance with the APRA capital standards of $124.7 million.

1 Reserved capital includes the minimum regulatory capital, APRA supervisory adjustment for ClearView Life as part of IDII sustainability measures and risk capital which is additional capital held to address the risk of breaching regulatory capital.

- Reserved capital includes any APRA supervisory adjustment for CLAL as required by APRA as part of the IDII sustainability measures (phase 1 of which has been successfully completed in the financial year).
- ClearView has implemented an incurred claims treaty for lump sum and income protection business which reduces the concentration risk exposure. There is no Asset Concentration Risk charge under LPS 117 relating to the Swiss Re exposure as at 30 June 2024.
- As a result of limits under the incurred claims treaty, ClearView continues to hold a irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major Australian bank on behalf of Swiss Re with a dollar limit on the letter of credit of $70 million as an additional risk mitigation over the medium term to further reduce any likelihood of concentration risk exposure. The terms of the letter of credit were updated to align to the revised LPS 117 standard.
- Fitch continues to assign ClearView with a Long-term Issuer Default Rating (**IDR**) of 'BBB'. At the same time, Fitch assigned ClearView's operating subsidiary, ClearView Life, an Insurer Financial Strength Rating (**IFS**) of BBB+. The outlooks for both ratings are stable and were reaffirmed as 'stable'.

The following graphs reflects the underlying (before tax) capital generation since FY20:

Chart 6: Life insurance underlying before tax capital generation



- ClearView's life insurance business has generated $86.2 million (before tax) of underlying capital from its in-force portfolios prior to reinvestment in new business and the multi year IT transformation project.
- New business capital utilisation is predominantly related to the upfront policy acquisition costs[2] of a policy– the capital strain varies between periods and is dependent on new business volumes. Each year, these acquisition costs are recovered via premiums and is repaid over the life of the policy (subject to lapse risk).

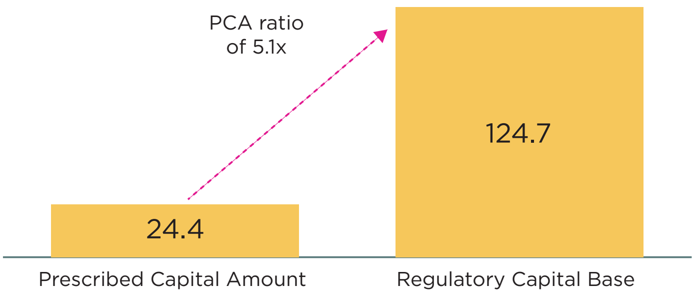
1 Excluding costs considered unusual to ordinary activities in each relevant financial year as disclosed as part of full year results, tax and growth in regulatory and ICAAP reserves. Excluding capital expenditure investment. Life Insurance business only – excludes listed segment.

2 Deferred acquisition costs are the upfront costs associated with policy acquisition that are collected via the premiums from policyholders over the life of the policy.

3 Life Insurance Underlying NPAT has been defined as the life insurance profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

- The in-force capital generation reflects a combination of the Underlying NPBT achieved and policy acquisition costs released (collected) from the in-force portfolios in a particular financial period.
- The Group has a PCA capital coverage ratio of 5.1 times at 30 June 2024, reflecting the strength of the overall capital position of the Group.

Chart 7: Group Regulatory Capital Coverage ($M)



Dividends and On-market 10/12 limit share buyback

The Board seeks to pay dividends at sustainable levels with a target payout ratio of between 40% and 60% of Underlying NPAT[1]. The dividend policy has been set (subject to available profits and financial position) to consider regulatory requirements and available capital within the Group. It is intended that the target payout ratio of 40%-60% will be uplifted post completion of the IT transformation investment and wealth management exit to 50%-70% of Underlying NPAT subject to the capital requirements of the business at the time.

ClearView's ability to pay a franked dividend depends upon factors including its profitability, the availability of franking credits and its funding requirements which in turn may be affected by trading and general economic conditions, business growth and regulation.

The Board continues to seek to:

- Pay dividends at sustainable levels;
- Maximise the use of its franking account by paying fully franked dividends; and
- Ensure transparent communication to the market around Embedded Value estimation and its relationship to the prevailing share price.

A FY23 fully franked final cash dividend of $19.8 million, equating to 3 cents per share was paid on 22 September 2023. This represented an increase of 50% on the prior year.

A FY24 fully franked interim cash dividend of $9.9 million, equating to 1.5 cents per share was paid on 22 March 2024, the first time an interim dividend has been paid.

The Board has declared (on 21 August 2024), a fully franked FY24 final dividend of $11.1 million, equating to 1.7 cents per share, with a record date of 5 September 2024 (FY24 final dividend is payable on 20 September 2024).

1 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

The total dividends paid in respect of the FY24 financial year is therefore 3.2 cents per share, up 7% on the prior year and represents a dividend yield of 5.5% based on a 90 day VWAP share price at 30 June 2024 of $0.5772 per share. The dividend uplift of 7% (compared to the prior year) lags the growth in Underlying NPAT due to adoption of the new accounting standard (prior year dividend was calculated on old basis).

The FY24 total payout ratio is 60% of Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) – at the top end of the target payout ratio range.

The Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) will be reinstated and operate for the FY24 final dividend in accordance with the DRP rules below:

- Shareholders will have the opportunity to reinvest into the growth ambitions of the Company while retaining capital within the Group;
- Given the current liquidity of ClearView's share trading, it is not considered appropriate to minimise the dilutive impact of the DRP through the on-market purchase of the number of shares to satisfy the DRP participation; and
- It is also not the intention to seek support for any shortfall in shareholder participation by underwriting the shortfall to maintain the capital base within the group given that the Group is now in a net capital generation position.

Shares under the DRP will be issued at a fixed price of $0.59, consistent with ClearView's DRP rules.

10/12 limit on market buy back

ClearView does not currently have a Board approved 10/12 limit on market buy-back program in place. The previous share buy-back program expired on 19 December 2022.

Employee buy-back of Executive Share Plan shares

In the year ended 30 June 2024, there were a further 8,523,505 Executive Share Plan shares held by employee participants that have been forfeited and bought back in accordance with the rules of the plan.

Embedded Value

Life Insurance is a long-term business that involves contracts with customers and complex accounting treatments. Embedded Value (**EV**) represents the discounted value of the future net cash flows anticipated to arise from the in-force life policies as at the valuation date.

The Life Insurance EV (including franking credits) increased 9.4% in the year to $608.1 million.

The EV for the wealth management business ($3.1 million) continues to be reflected at net assets as at 30 June 2024 (included in the net worth).

The net assets of the Listed segment that is reported in the EV reduced to -$20.1 million, driven by the payment of the cash dividends totaling $29.7 million in the financial year.

A risk free rate of 4.0% has been adopted for the purposes of the EV calculations at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: 4.0%).

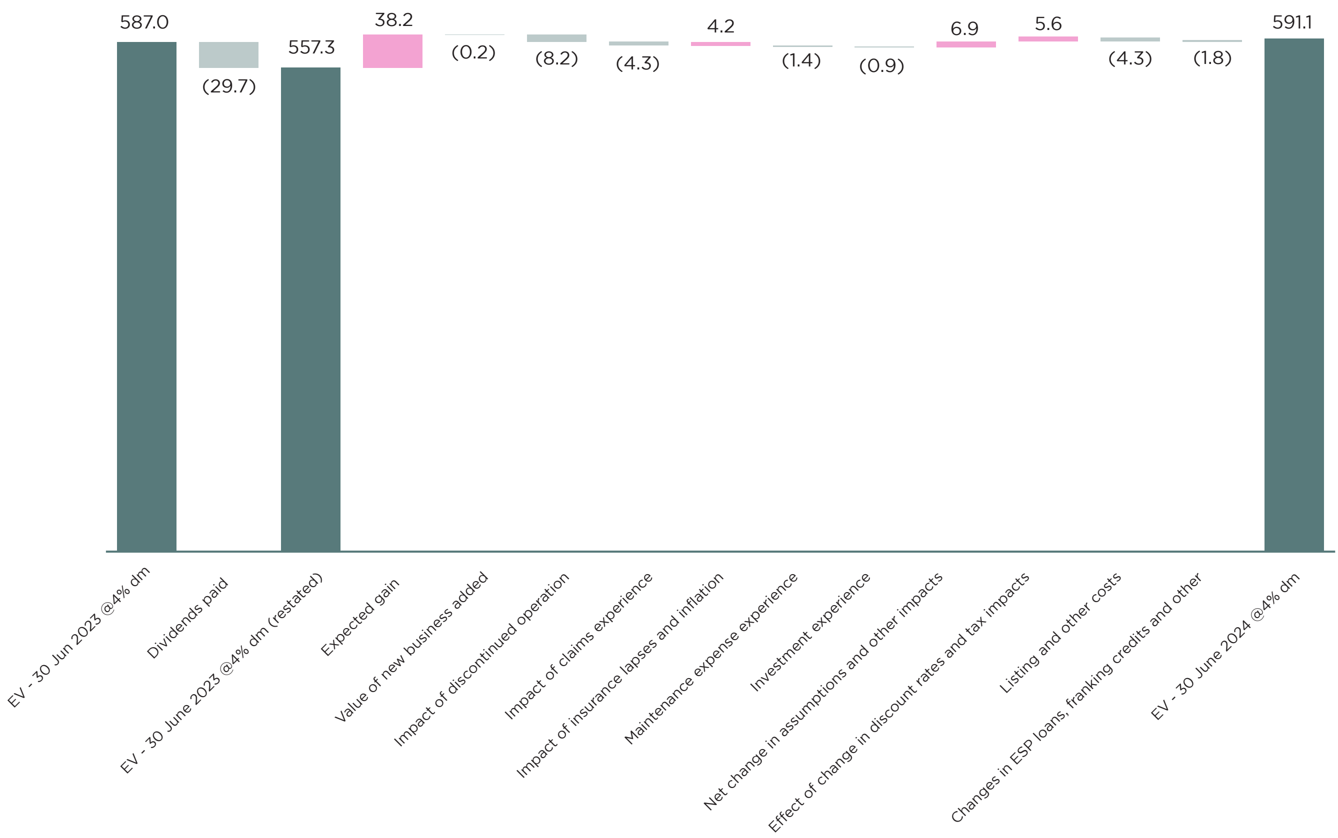
The EV has been prepared on a consistent basis with prior reported periods, without any allowance in the future projections for the changes to the tax cash flow given the change in the timing of the pattern of profit release under AASB 17.

The EV is discussed in further detail below.

EV calculations at a range of risk discount margins (**DM**) is shown below.

Discount rate **Risk margin over risk free rate** **($M), (unless otherwise stated)**	**3% dm**	**4% dm**	**5% dm**
Life insurance	522.7	502.3	462.3
Value of In Force (**VIF**)	**522.7**	**502.3**	**462.3**
Net worth	6.3	6.3	6.3
Total EV	**529.0**	**508.6**	**468.6**
ESP Loans	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total EV including ESP Loans	**529.9**	**509.5**	**469.5**
Franking Credits @ 70%:			
Life Insurance	79.9	75.3	71.3
Net worth (accrued franking credits)	6.3	6.3	6.3
Total Franking Credits	**86.2**	**81.6**	**77.6**
Total EV including ESP loans and franking credits	**616.1**	**591.1**	**547.1**
EV per Share including ESP Loans (cents)	**81.9**	**78.8**	**72.6**
EV per Share including ESP Loans and Franking Credits (cents)	**95.2**	**91.4**	**84.6**

Chart 8: EV movement waterfall



The key movements in the EV between 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2024 are described in detail below.

FY23 Final Dividend and HY24 Interim Dividend (-$29.7 million)

- The EV is reduced by the final FY23 cash dividend (-$19.8 million) and introduction of the FY24 interim cash dividend (-$9.8 million), both of which were paid in the financial year.
- The EV is stated prior to the cash component of the FY24 final dividend (-$11.1 million) that will be paid in September 2024, noting that the DRP will be reinstated.
- The net impact of the capital transfers between segments includes the $5.9 million capital benefit from the sale of CFML in the listed segment.

Expected Gain (+$38.2 million)

- The expected gain represents the unwind of the discount rate within the value of the life insurance in-force portfolio and the investment earnings on the net worth.

Value of New Business (-$0.2 million)

- The VNB has improved (over time) driven by the stepped change in new business without the related material stepped increase in fixed acquisition costs.
- The ClearView ClearChoice product is benefiting from the broader reset of the industry, and an increased focus on sustainability.
- ClearView's sales increased by 34% to $33.7 million in FY24 and is now achieving a circa 11% market share in the IFA market, up from 9% in FY23.
- The VNB is broadly neutral for the year and is achieving a circa 8% after tax return on capital based on the business mix achieved.

Impact of Discontinued Operations and interest in Centrepoint Alliance (-$8.2 million)

- It includes the earnings attributable to the interest in Centrepoint Alliance including the profit on the sale of the investment (+$2.8 million).
- It also includes the net impacts of the wealth management business (-$11.1 million) made up of the Underlying NPAT operating loss, the loss on sale of CFML, the net of tax impairment of the front-end wealth portal capitalised software asset and exit costs incurred. The goodwill impairment does not impact the EV calculations.

Life Insurance Claims (-$4.3 million)

- Underlying adverse claims performance (relative to assumptions) resulted in a reduction in the EV in FY24. The claims performance was driven by higher than expected incidence on the income protection and TPD products.
- ClearView has continued its investment in claims capability, rehabilitation programs and other initiatives to support return to work outcomes.
- The actuarial assumptions on the long-term income protection and TPD claims were strengthened to allow for the increased claims costs. There was a partial offset through the reduction in trauma and non advice (closed to new business) claims assumptions.
- See further commentary on claims experience for the year on page 37.

Lapses and inflation impacts (+$4.2 million)

- For the year, lapses have been largely in line with expectation for the advice business including allowances for the re-pricing of the portfolios.
- Inflation linked premiums for the year have been materially higher than expected given both the inflation rate and take up of the indexed benefit by customers.
- Superannuation is a significant funding source of life insurance and the relatively low unemployment rate has supported both the inflation take up rate as well as the lapse performance of the business.
- The interest rate increases and impacts on household budgets will continue to be closely monitored.
- See further commentary on lapse experience on page 37.

Maintenance Expenses (-$1.4 million)

- The actual maintenance overrun of $1.4 million is driven by investment into key areas of the business as noted earlier in the report.
- The key focus is on the technology transformation to enable operational efficiencies, scale benefits and enhanced data and analytics.
- The migration of the in-force portfolios and related automation and simplification of back end processes should lead to operating efficiencies and improved in-force margins. These benefits are expected to start to flow through from the 1H FY26.

Net Investment Experience (-$0.9 million)

- This reflects the investment return benefit relative to underlying earning rate of 4% adopted in the EV calculations. This was offset by the interest cost of the corporate debt and Tier 2 subordinated loans that is not allowed for in the EV calculations.

Other expense Impacts (-$4.3 million)

Overall the adverse net expense impact that is not allowed for in the EV calculations are as follows:

- The Group's listed overhead costs for the year (-$0.9 million after tax); and
- Costs considered unusual to the ordinary activities including those recognised in relation to the strategic review and information technology system costs (-$3.4 million).

Net change in assumptions and other impacts (+$6.9 million)

- The long-term actuarial assumptions on the income protection and TPD claims were strengthened to allow for the increased claims costs.
- The long term actuarial lapse assumptions were broadly reshaped as at 30 June 2024.
- These assumption changes (together with a further gross premium repricing cycle in CY25 across the relevant products to cover these assumption changes) have been allowed for in the EV calculations at 30 June 2024. Assumptions used in the EV are consistent with best estimate assumptions in the statutory insurance contract liability valuation, with the exception of the assumed CY25 repricing noted above.
- Other impacts include the reduction in the target risk capital and related items given the simplicity and core focus of the business on life insurance (as noted earlier in the report).

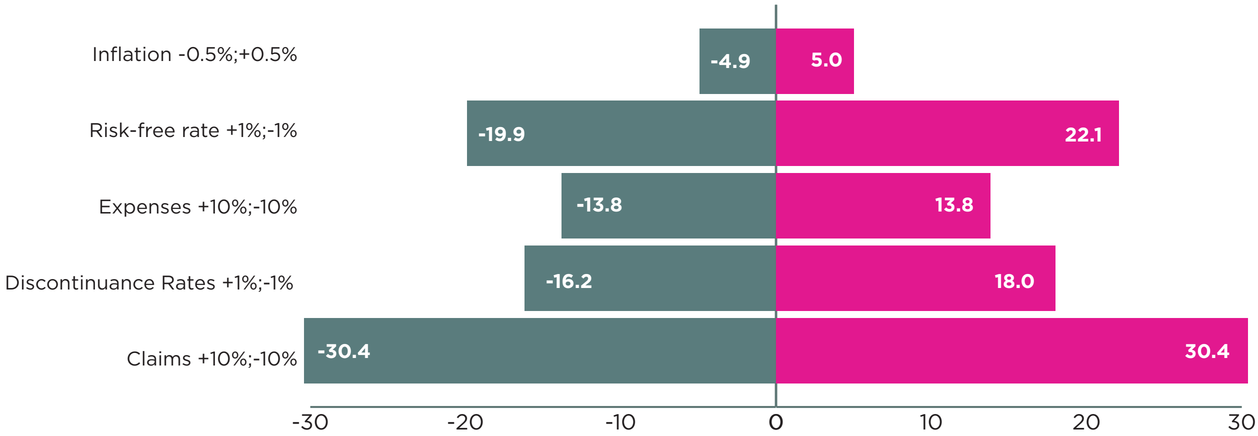
Effects of changes in discount rates and tax impacts (+$5.6 million)

- Includes the impact of changes in the discount rates on the income protection claims reserves and related projected cost in the EV calculations.
- Includes the tax related and timing benefit in FY24 from the impacts of the change in assumptions on the AIACF impairment and changes in the loss component.

Franking credit, ESP loan and other changes (-$1.8 million)

- The franking credit movement effectively reflects the impact of movements in the value of future tax payments, noting the reduction in the franking account balance due to the payment of the fully franked dividends during the year.
- Given non-recourse nature of the ESP loans, $0.9 million is considered as part of the EV calculations at 30 June 2024 (ESP loans have been valued at issue price per ESP share)[1].

Chart 9: Embedded Value sensitivity analysis @ 4%DM



Industry Outlook

- The Australian life insurance market is increasingly attractive with an improved regulatory outlook, structural reforms (in line with the changes to design and pricing of income protection policies) and a significant underinsurance gap.
- There has also been significant market consolidation by the larger multinational players.
- There has been significant change across the industry due to the implementation of the new accounting standard, AASB 17.

1 ESP loans are a non-recourse loan that is accounted for as an option and not reported as a receivable on the Balance Sheet as at the reporting date. Based on the 90 day VWAP share price of 57.74 cents per share at 30 June 2024, of the remaining 6.1 million ESP shares on issue (and included in the total shares on issue of 651.0 million), 2.1 million ESP shares are considered to be in the money with a ESP loan recoverable balance of $0.9 million. 4.0 million out of the money ESP shares could therefore be bought back, thereby reducing the shares on issue to 647.0 million shares. As such, $0.9 million of ESP loans have been added to the net assets and 647.0 million shares on issue have been used for the purposes of calculating the net asset value per share. On a fully diluted basis, net of 2.6 million treasury shares, a further 9.1 million performance and restricted rights can be converted into ordinary shares - these have been excluded for the purposes of the calculation.

Operational Outlook

- ClearView's strategic focus has shifted back to growth underpinned by the launch of the ClearView ClearChoice product in 1H FY22 and supported by the business transformation program.
- The ClearView ClearChoice product is a beneficiary from the broader reset of the industry and an increased focus on sustainability.
- ClearView's core focus has been on business simplification (including leveraging technology to improve access and fulfillment) and uplifting capability through data and analytics allowing for deeper insights.
- Significant progress has been made in the year with regard to the exit from the wealth management business and the full exit from financial advice through the sale of the minority equity interest in Centrepoint Alliance. This is aligned to the core strategy to focus on life insurance.
- The continued implementation of the IT transformation strategy remains a key driver to achieve scale and efficiency benefits of the multi year technology investment - these operational benefits are expected to start to progressively flow through from the successful completion of the in-force policy migration (target 1H FY26).
- ClearView's resilient business model is underpinned by a large in-force and growing annuity style revenue base, coupled with price increases and inflation-linked premiums that is expected to continue to substantially offset cost inflation pressures.
- ClearView has continued to increase its new business market share, seeking to optimise insurance margins.
- Continued outperformance in profitable segments is a key initiative.

Financial Outlook

- The strong FY24 life insurance result reflects the further growth in new business market share to 11% (up from 5% in FY21) and improving margins.
- Life Underlying NPAT margin of 11% was achieved in FY24, which is operating at the bottom end of the FY26 target Underlying NPAT margin range of 11% - 13%.
- The near-term economic outlook remains cautious given pressures on household budgets. Overall lapse rates remained largely in line with expectation in FY24, noting superannuation is a significant funding source of life insurance.
- ClearView has a strong Balance Sheet and capital base - the net assets are backed by cash and highly rated securities.
- The net surplus capital position of the Group above internal benchmarks is $27.1 million at 30 June 2024 and is stated prior to the payment (cash component) of the FY24 final dividend of $11.1 million.
- The surplus capital position and future business capital generation is anticipated to fund the net capital expenditure impacts of the continued technology investment over the remaining transformation period (12-18 months).
- The forecast capital generation allows for progressive increased new business generation (and market share) and a further phase of the gross premium repricing cycle in CY25 to cover the increased claims and (if applicable) reinsurance costs across the products that had adverse experience.
- A final fully franked FY24 dividend of 1.7 cents per share was declared, bringing the total dividend for the FY24 year to 3.2 cents per share, up 7% on the prior year.
- The Group's dividend policy remains unchanged at 40%-60% of Underlying NPAT. The target payout ratio is intended to be uplifted post completion of the IT transformation, investment and wealth exit to reflect the capital generation position of the business.

- Key FY26 Life insurance targets remain unchanged as follows:

FY26 Goals[3]	New Business Market Share[1]	Gross Premiums	In-force Premium Market Share[1]	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT[4] Margin[2]	Dividend Policy
	12-14%	$400m	~4%	11-13%	40-60% of Underlying NPAT

- Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17.
- Underlying NPAT from continuing operations is targeted to continue to grow at double digits, as previously communicated to the market.

1 ClearView calculations based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice New Business and In-force Analysis – NMG Market analysis includes total of 'Retail' consistently applied (that is, IFA, Bank Advice and Aggregator channels).

2 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

3 FY26 goals based on AASB 17 FY25-27 business plan forecasts approved by the Board on 16 July 2024.

4 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (AIACF), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

Changes in state of affairs

Other than noted elsewhere in this report, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group, during the year ended 30 June 2024.

Subsequent events

FY24 Final Dividend

A final fully franked FY24 cash dividend of 1.7 cents per share or $11.1 million has been declared subsequent to year end. This brings the total dividends paid in respect of FY24 to 3.2 cents per share, comparing with dividends of 3.0 cents per share for FY23. The FY24 payout ratio is 60% of Underlying NPAT – at the top end of the target payout ratio. The DRP has been reinstated and will operate for the FY24 final dividend.

FY24 Dividend from ClearView Life Assurance Limited

A dividend of $17.5 million was declared to be paid from ClearView Life Assurance Limited (**CLAL**) to its parent entity, ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited (**CGHPL**) on 20 August 2024. Subsequently, a dividend of $17.5 million was declared to be paid from CGHPL to its parent entity, ClearView Wealth Limited (**CWL**), part of which will be used to fund the cash component of the FY24 final dividend.

Remuneration report

Remuneration report

This Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2024 forms part of the Directors' Report. It has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (**Cth**) (**the Act**), the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (**Cth**) and *AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures* and audited as required by the Act. It also includes additional information and disclosures that are intended to enable a deeper understanding by shareholders of ClearView's remuneration governance and practices.

1. People covered by this report

This report covers Directors and Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) which are defined as those who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of ClearView Wealth Limited (**ClearView**).

Name	Position[1]	Term as KMP[1]	Audit	Nomination & Remuneration	Risk & Compliance
Non-Executive Directors					
Geoff Black	Independent Non-Executive Chairman	Full year	✓	✓	✓
Michael Alscher[2]	Non-Executive Director	Part year		✓	
Gary Burg	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	✓	✓	✓
Jennifer Lyon	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	✓	C	C
Nathanial Thomson	Non-Executive Director	Full year		✓	
Eloise Watson[2]	Non-Executive Director (Alternate to Nathanial Thomson / Michael Alscher)	Part year		✓	
Edward Fabrizio	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	C	✓	✓
Executives					
Nadine Gooderick	Managing Director	Full year			
Judilyn Beaumont[3]	General Counsel and Chief Risk Officer	Full year			
Christopher Blaxland- Walker	Group Executive, Distribution	Full year			
Athol Chiert	Chief Financial Officer	Full year			
Joanne Faglioni	Group Executive, Operations	Full year			
Nick Kulikov	Group Executive, Product and Pricing	Full year			
Hicham Mourad	Chief Technology Officer	Full year			
Cloe Reece[4]	Chief Risk Officer	Full year			

✓ = Member, C = Chair

1 Position shown as the KMP's last held position. If an individual did not serve as a KMP for the full financial year, all remuneration is disclosed from the date the individual was appointed as a KMP to the date they ceased as a KMP unless otherwise specified.
2 Appointed as Alternate Non-Executive Director to Nathanial Thomson and Michael Alscher. Resigned as Director on 23 May 2024.
3 Position title updated to General Counsel and Chief Risk officer effective from 2 September 2024. Previously Group Executive, General Counsel and Corporate.
4 Resigned as Chief Risk Officer effective from 1 September 2024.

2. Remuneration Overview

2.1 ClearView's Remuneration Framework Overview

During FY24, the remuneration structures in place were unchanged from the prior year, and the same structure is expected to apply in the future years. ClearView's approach to executive remuneration and the remuneration cycle under the framework applicable to FY24 is set out below.

	Fixed pay	Variable remuneration	
		Short term variable remuneration	**Long term variable remuneration**
Purpose	To pay fairly and according to external market conditions for each role.	To motivate KMPs to reach or exceed the company goals for the financial year.	To reward the KMPs for achieving key objectives in the long term.
Delivery	Base Salary, Superannuation, and Other Benefits.	60% delivered in cash, 40% delivered in Restricted Rights subject to a 3 year deferral period.	Performance Rights entitled to the value of a share of ClearView, subject to LTVR performance hurdle with a Measurement Period of 4 years.

FY 24 Approach		Short term remuneration and STVR Opportunity as % of Fixed pay		Long term remuneration and LTVR Opportunity as % of Fixed pay	
		Target	Stretch		Target
	Managing Director	50%	60%	Managing Director	100% - 120%
	Other executives	30%	36%	Other executives	50% - 70%

Weightings

Target outcomes

Underpinned by gate openers being risk management, culture and values with the 2024 deferral component settled on 30 June 2027.

Performance conditions

2024 LTVR Issue: The TSR vesting is based upon the Company's performance against two equally-weighted vesting conditions on 30 June 2027 being:

(1) Total Shareholder Return reflected as the Company's share price as at the end of the measurement period based on a vesting scale in the share price range of $0.78 - $0.84. The Company's TSR is calculated as growth in shareholder value based on share price growth and dividends.

(2) Embedded Value (**EV**), excluding franking credits, calculated at the end of the measurement period (using the discount rate adopted in the 30 June 2023 EV calculations) based on a vesting scale in the range of $620-$680 million. The EV calculation is adjusted for dividends, capital restructuring and related impacts.

2023 LTVR Issue: The TSR vesting is based upon the Company's performance against two equally-weighted vesting conditions on 30 June 2026 being:

(1) Total Shareholder Return reflected as the Company's share price as at the end of the measurement period based on a vesting scale in the share price range of $0.72 - $0.78. The Company's TSR is calculated as growth in shareholder value based on share price growth and dividends.

(2) Embedded Value (**EV**), excluding franking credits, calculated at the end of the measurement period based on a vesting scale in the range of $625-$675 million. The EV calculation is adjusted for dividends, capital restructuring and related impacts.

2022 LTVR Issue: Based on the Company's TSR calculated as a growth in shareholder value based on share price growth and dividends, assuming they are reinvested into shares. The TSR vesting condition is based upon a market capitalisation target of the Company[1] of $483.75m on 30 June 2025.

2021 LTVR Issue: Based on the Company's TSR calculated as a percentage growth in shareholder value based on share price growth and dividends, assuming they are reinvested into shares. The TSR vesting condition is based upon an annual compound growth rate of 25% over the measurement period (FY24).

Malus and Clawback	In the event that the Board forms the opinion that a Participant has committed an act of fraud, defalcation or gross misconduct in relation to the Company then the Participant will forfeit all unvested entitlements under the plan (STVR and LTVR), including all unvested rights.

1 Based on the number of shares on issue at the start of the measurement period.

Remuneration Framework Timeline FY24

FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27
Fixed pay			
STVR Performance period	Audit & STVR Assessment		
	60% Cash Award*		
	40% Restricted Rights*		
LTVR Performance Period - Performance Rights with a TSR Vesting Condition as well as a EV Condition.			

*STVR Cash awards are generally awarded following the release of the audited Annual Report. Restricted rights will be issued in relation to the deferred portion of the STVR and will vest three years post the measurement period (ie 30 June 2027).

2.2 FY24 Company Performance At-A-Glance

The following outlines the Company's performance in FY24, which is intended to assist in demonstrating the link between performance, value creation for shareholders, and executive reward:

FY End Date	Net profit after tax ($'000)	Underlying NPAT from Continuing Operations[2] ($'000)	Share price (cents)			Dividend (Interim) (cents)	Dividend (Final) (cents)	Change in shareholders wealth		EV[1] ($m)	EV per share[1] (cents)
			Start	End	Change			Total value	%		
30/6/2024	(12,449)	35,300	48.5	60.5	12.0	1.5	1.70	15.2	31.3%	591	91.4
30/6/2023	8,884	28,259	68.0	48.5	(19.5)	—	3.0	(16.5)	(24.3)%	587	91.2
30/6/2022	21,175	25,655	50.0	68.0	18.0	—	2.0	20.0	40.0%	605	92.2
30/6/2021	6,679	22,722	27.5	50.0	22.5	—	1.0	23.5	85.5%	640	95.7
30/6/2020	13,081	14,738	66.0	27.5	(38.5)	—	—	(38.5)	(58.3)%	643	95.3

1 Embedded Value (**EV**) at 4% discount rate margin, including a value for future franking credits and EV attributed to continuing operations from time to time. Risk free rate of 4% (FY23: 4%; FY22: 3.5%; Prior years: 2%). EV is reflected net of cash dividends paid in each relevant period.

2 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

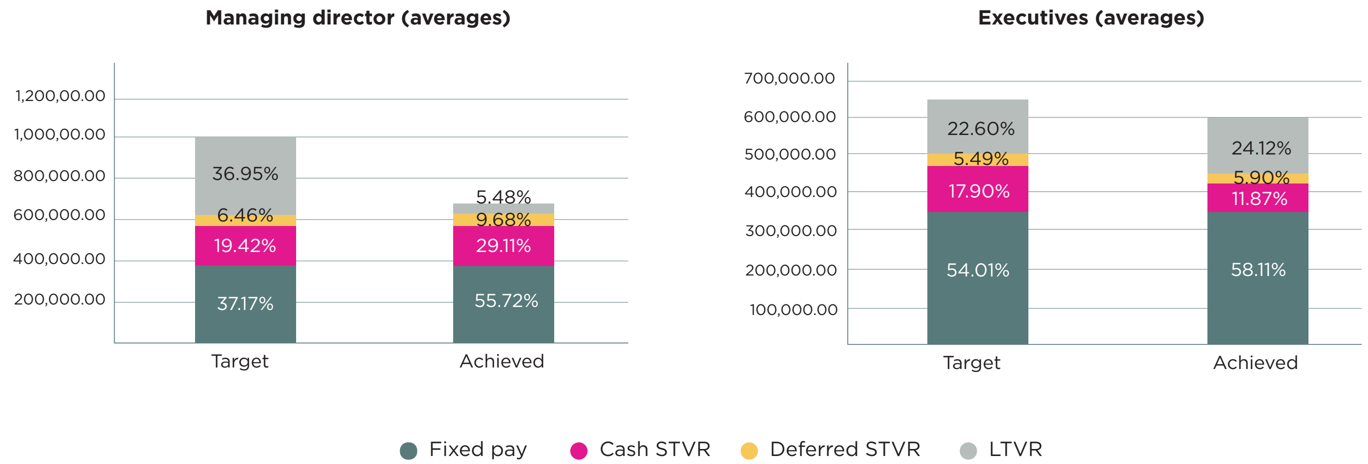
3 Underlying NPAT and Net profit after tax for FY23 (restated) and FY24 under AASB 17. FY22 and prior under old accounting standard AASB 1038.

Key achievements during the year under review include:

- **Business performance and growth:** The sales momentum and growth of ClearView ClearChoice has continued in FY24 with gross premium income increased by 10% to $358.1 million and new business up 34% to $33.7 million. Group Underlying NPAT from continuing operations increased by 25% to $35.3 million;
- **Customer:** An enhanced customer experience was driven through a focus on data, automation improvements, tele-claims, rehabilitation capability and return to work outcomes. New business market share (on a rolling 12 month basis) increased to 11.0% (up from 9.2% in FY23). ClearView has established a diversified distribution network with circa 1,000 dealer groups comprised of 4,000+ advisers and remains well positioned to continue to increase its new business market share. ClearView's lapse rates continue to be better than industry.
- **Transformation, simplification and employee engagement:** The enhancement and build out of the back end of the technology platform has further progressed in the financial year, with the successful completion of Phase 1 of the project to approved baseline. Employee engagement scores remain a core focus during a period of significant change. Significant progress has been made in the exit of the wealth management businesses;
- **Risk management and Compliance:** Risk management in ClearView has priority with the Board, Executive Leadership Team and the business. The way in which risks are managed continues to evolve to meet the ongoing changes and challenges in economic conditions, the competitive landscape, stakeholder (including regulatory) expectations and the delivery of solid and sustainable financial performance;
- **Shareholder management and Engagement:** Progress in shareholder engagement has been made with shareholder education sessions, roadshows, and conferences held over the year while ClearView has gained the interest of new shareholders and increased analyst coverage.

2.3 FY24 Executive Remuneration Opportunities and Outcomes At-A-Glance

The following charts outline the remuneration opportunities under ClearView Wealth's executive remuneration structures, with the outcomes dependent on performance over FY24 for STVR and LTVR, and the 'achieved' remuneration payable in respect of the completed FY24 year and performance delivered:



"Achieved" refers to Fixed Pay received during FY24 and Cash STVR awarded in respect of FY24 performance (i.e. after the end of the year) and any LTVR vested during the year. This table on a cash basis.

Executives exclude the Managing Director but includes Executive KMP.

The table below presents remuneration paid or vested for Executive KMP in relation to FY24 and FY23 which includes:

- Fixed pay including base pay and superannuation contributions;
- The value of cash settled STVR awarded following completion of the financial year;
- The value of STVR Restricted Rights deferred from previous years that vested on 30 June 2024; and
- The value of LTVR awards with a performance period ending 30 June 2024.

Name	Fixed Package (incl. Super)		Total STVR awarded following completion of the financial year (cash)[2]		Total STVR Restricted Rights (deferred) that vested during the financial year[3]		Value of LTVR that vested with a performance period ending the financial year[4]		Total Remuneration Package (TRP)	Vested LTVR from change in value during the vesting period[5]
	Amount ($)	% of TRP	Amount ($)	% of TRP	Amount ($)	% of TRP	Amount ($)	% of TRP	Amount ($)	Amount ($)
Executives										
N Gooderick										
2024	650,000	72%	195,000	22%	16,902	2%	36,739	4%	898,641	(5,123)
2023	403,381	78%	67,871	13%	45,248	9%	—	—%	516,500	—
J Beaumont										
2024	432,600	68%	73,975	12%	40,566	6%	88,173	14%	635,314	(11,827)
2023	420,692	79%	69,023	13%	46,015	9%	—	—%	535,730	—
C Blaxland-Walker										
2024	390,000	58%	70,902	11%	34,988	5%	176,346	26%	672,236	(23,654)
2023	390,346	77%	68,487	14%	45,658	9%	—	—%	504,491	—
A Chiert										
2024	464,200	57%	83,556	10%	43,915	5%	220,432	27%	812,103	(29,568)
2023	440,346	78%	74,322	13%	49,548	9%	—	—%	564,216	—
J Faglioni										
2024	358,000	85%	65,084	15%	—	—%	—	—%	423,084	—
N Kulikov										
2024	420,000	86%	71,064	14%	—	—%	—	—%	491,064	—
H Mourad										
2024	410,000	68%	67,158	11%	36,037	6%	88,173	15%	601,368	(11,827)
2023	370,346	79%	58,990	13%	39,327	8%	—	—%	468,663	—
C Reece										
2024	410,000	86%	67,158	14%	—	—%	—	—%	477,158	—
2023	400,346	79%	65,470	13%	43,647	9%	—	—%	509,463	—
Former Executives[1]										
S Swanson										
2023	725,584	70%	188,993	18%	125,995	12%	—	—%	1,040,572	—
G Kerr										
2023	460,346	77%	81,818	14%	54,546	9%	—	—%	596,710	—
D Lowe										
2023	395,742	80%	60,333	12%	40,222	8%	—	—%	496,297	—

1 Awards relate to the period when they were KMP.

2 Value of the STVR cash award calculated following the end of the financial year. The amount is settled in cash.

3 Value of the STVR deferred from previous years that vested on 30 June 2024 (valued using the daily VWAP share price on 28 June 2024 of $0.5880).

4 Value of the LTVR awards with performance period ended on 30 June 2024 (valued using the daily VWAP share price on 28 June 2024 of $0.5880).

5 Changes in the value of the LTVR awards with performance period ended on 30 June 2024 (valued using daily VWAP share price on 28 June 2024 of $0.5880) and the grant value at the grant date.

3. ClearView Wealth's Remuneration Strategy, Policy and Framework

3.1 Remuneration Policy

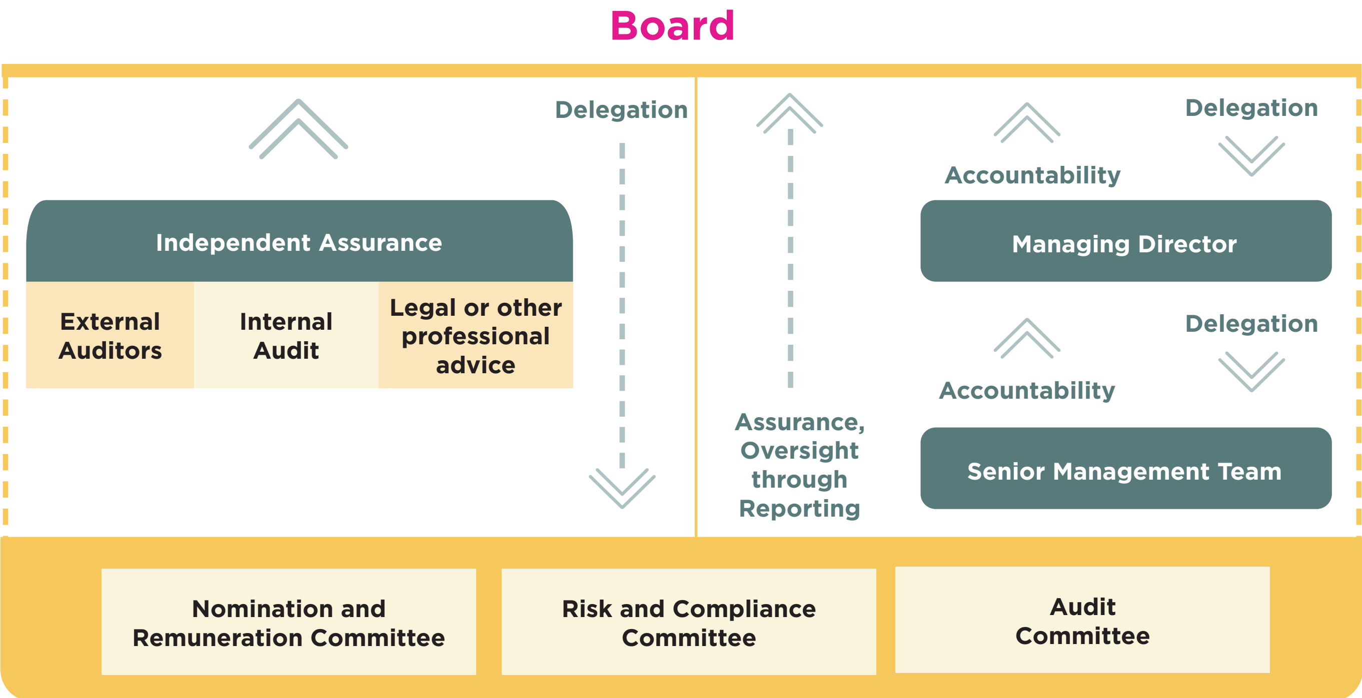
ClearView's Remuneration Policy (**Policy**) was updated in 2023 and is compliant with the obligations set out by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (**APRA**) under Prudential Standards CPS 510 'Governance', CPS 511 'Remuneration' and SPS 510 'Governance'. It also forms part of ClearView's overall Risk Management Framework (in accordance with the Prudential Standards). The Board has approved the Policy and retains overall responsibility for all remuneration decisions in respect to persons relevant to each entity. The Policy is reviewed at least once every three years to ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory changes as more information becomes known and the changes are due to take effect.

ClearView has an established Nomination and Remuneration Committee (**Remuneration Committee**) which, among other things, is responsible for overseeing the remuneration and human resource practices for the Group. In discharging these responsibilities, the Remuneration Committee adheres to ClearView's Remuneration Policy, which is in place to:

- Outline employee obligations and ClearView's obligations;
- Set out roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the KMP;
- Set out clear reporting and controls;
- Define various terms to ensure a common understanding; and
- Clarify what happens if this policy or associated procedures are breached.

3.2 KMP Remuneration Governance Framework

The following outlines the interface between the Remuneration Governance Framework and the Risk Framework:



3.3 Executive Remuneration - Fixed Pay (FP), Total Remuneration Package (TRP) and the Variable Remuneration Framework

The primary objectives of the Remuneration Policy are to ensure that remuneration is competitive, aligned with the Company's business objectives in both the short term and the long term, and appropriate for the results delivered by the individual. In accordance with this objective, the Company has structured remuneration packages to provide an appropriate mix of fixed and performance based pay components which are based on both the individual's performance and Group performance. By adopting a robust approach to remuneration, the Group aims to attract and retain top talent. The remuneration framework is also designed to reward prudent risk-taking, support effective risk management and prioritise the long term financial soundness of the business and its shareholders.

Total executive remuneration is made up of three components:

- Fixed Remuneration;
- Short Term Variable Remuneration (**STVR**), made up of:
  - Cash; and
  - Restricted Rights; and
- Long Term Variable Remuneration (**LTVR**) made up of Performance Rights.

Variable Remuneration is intended to balance risk and business outcomes, with a blend of 'at-risk' remuneration and incentives. Metrics selected are intended to be linked to the primary drivers of value creation for stakeholders, and successful implementation of the long term strategy over both the short and long term. Thresholds are intended to be a near-miss of expectations, while Target is intended to be challenging but a realistically achievable objective with a probability of around 50% to 60%. Stretch on the other hand is designed to be exceptionally challenging with a probability of around 10% to 20%.

Fixed Remuneration is made up of base salary and superannuation. Base salary includes cash salary and any salary sacrifice items. The Group provides employer superannuation contributions of the relevant statutory SG rate of each executive's base salary, capped at the relevant maximum contribution base. To ensure an employee's Fixed Remuneration is competitive, it is benchmarked against median salary survey results from a group of comparable Australian financial service companies.

Fixed Remuneration is reviewed annually, following the end of the 30 June performance year, which may have flow-on implications for variable remuneration which is expressed as a percentage of Fixed Pay.

3.4 FY24 Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR) Plan

A description of the STVR structure applicable for FY24 is set out below:

Purpose	To provide at-risk remuneration and incentives that reward executives for meeting annual goals. The objectives chosen are intended to assist long-term shareholder value development and are linked to the long-term strategy on an annual basis.
Measurement Period	The financial year of the company (1 July - 30 June).
Opportunity	**Opportunity as % of Fixed Pay** | | **Target** | **Stretch** | Managing Director: Target 50%, Stretch 60% Other executives: Target 30%, Stretch 36%

Outcome Metrics and Weightings	For FY24, the following metrics and weightings applied:
	• Financial Measures: including: Group Underlying Net Profit After Tax[1], Gross Premium Income and Cost to Income ratio - 30%
	• Non-financial Measures: Business Targets - 70% including:
	  • Customer
	  • Transformation, simplification and employee engagement
	  • Risk management and compliance
	  • Shareholder management and engagement
	These metrics were selected because they were viewed by the Board as being the key drivers of value creation, as applicable to the role, for FY24. Refer to the section "The Link Between Performance and Reward for FY24" for additional information regarding performance outcomes relative to target.

Gate	The following Gate openers applied for FY24: • Risk Management • Culture and Values
Award, Settlement and Deferral	Awards will be calculated and settled following the auditing of the accounts. 60% of any STVR Award is to be paid in cash, 40% of any STVR Award is to be settled in the form of a grant of Restricted Rights subject to an exercise restriction ending on 30 June 2027. Any grant of deferred STVR Restricted Rights will be calculated based on the 90-day VWAP leading up to the end of the FY24 performance period.
Delisting and Corporate Action	In the event the Board determines that the Company will be subject to a de-listing, any unvested restricted rights may be subject to an accelerated vesting date in the Board's absolute discretion.
Board Discretion	The Board has sole discretion to determine that some or all unvested restricted rights held by a participant lapse on a specified date if allowing the rights to be exercised would, in the opinion of the Board, result in an inappropriate benefit to the participant. This is intended to give effect to the Company's approach to Malus and Clawback.
Malus and Clawback	In the event that the Board forms the opinion that a Participant has committed an act of fraud, defalcation or gross misconduct in relation to the Company then the Participant will forfeit all unvested entitlements under the STVR plan, including all unvested restricted rights.

1 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (AIACF), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

3.5 FY24 Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR) Plan

A description of the LTVR structure applicable for FY24 is set out below:

Purpose	To provide at-risk remuneration and incentives that reward executives for meeting long-term value creation targets specified by the Board at the start of the financial year, and to align executives' interests with those of shareholders.
Instrument	The LTVR is in the form of Performance Rights with a nil Exercise Price, which are subject to performance and service vesting conditions.
Measurement Period	1 July 2023 to 30 June 2027 (4 Years)
Opportunity	**Opportunity as % of Fixed Pay** **Target LTVR** Managing Director: 100% - 120% Other executives: 50%-70%
Grant Calculation, Performance Metric and Vesting Scale	The number of Performance Rights in a Tranche of FY24 Target LTVR granted for the issuance was calculated via the application of the following formula: **Target LTVR $ ÷ Right Value** where Right Value is the share price aligned to the LTVR target TSR share price. Vesting is based on the Company's performance against two equally-weighted conditions, being a vesting scale based on the share price range of $0.78 - $0.84 (**TSR**); and an Embedded Value range of $620m - $680m. The TSR target was selected to ensure that the overall remuneration framework contains a balance of internal and external measures, such that the STVR is based on a set of internal measures to drive business plan outcomes and the LTVR is based on longer term measures aligned with shareholder value creation - a combined TSR and embedded value outcome has been adopted to achieve this outcome. Nil vesting occurs if the performance condition is not met. In addition to the Target LTVR, the MD was also granted an additional tranche of LTVR ('Tranche 2 (Stretch)') with vesting based on equally-weighted conditions a TSR measure of $1.00; and an Embedded Value of $690m. The measures operate independently but there is no award if a measure is not achieved, and no pro rata applies.
Re-testing	No re-testing facility is available under the CWL Rights Plan Rules.
Settlement	The Performance Rights are "Indeterminate Rights" which may be settled in the form of a Company Share (including a Restricted Share), or cash equivalent, upon valid exercise. It is generally expected that Shares will be used.
Term	Performance Rights have a term of 15 years from the grant date and if not exercised within the term the Performance Rights will lapse.
Delisting and Corporate Action	In the event of delisting the vesting conditions set out in the invitation will cease to apply and unvested rights will vest in accordance with the terms of the LTVR rules set out in the CWL Rights Plan (as updated from time to time). In the event of other change of control events, vesting conditions continue to apply and any changes will be subject to the Board's absolute discretion.
Cessation of Employment	Vested Performance Rights will be automatically exercised. Unvested Performance Rights will lapse except in circumstances such as death, total or permanent disability, genuine redundancy or other circumstances determined by the Board in its discretion (Qualifying Cessation). Performance Rights that do not lapse at the termination of employment will continue to test for vesting at the end of the Measurement Period.
Board Discretion	The Board has discretion to adjust the number of Performance Rights that ultimately vest if it forms the view that the unadjusted outcome is not appropriate to the circumstances that prevailed over the measurement period and/or to the contribution of a Participant to outcomes over the measurement period.
Malus and Clawback	In the event that the Board forms the opinion that a Participant has committed an act of fraud, defalcation or gross misconduct in relation to the company then the Participant will forfeit all unvested entitlements under the LTVR Plan.

3.6 FY24 Non-Executive Director (NED) Remuneration

3.6.1 Fee Policy

The following outlines the principles that ClearView Wealth applies to governing NED remuneration:

<table>
<tr><td>Policy</td><td>Non-Executive Directors are remunerated by way of one base fee (inclusive of Superannuation Guarantee) that is based on market rates for comparable companies for the time commitment and responsibilities undertaken by Non-Executive Directors. The level of remuneration for each Non-Executive Director is set by the Remuneration Committee, within the total annual remuneration limits approved by the shareholders at a general meeting. Any increase to individual Non-Executive Director remuneration must be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee after engaging and taking advice, where appropriate. All reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in connection with a Director's duties on behalf of ClearView Wealth are reimbursed. The following outlines the Board Fees for FY24:
<table>
<tr><th>Role</th><th>Main Board</th><th>Audit</th><th>Remuneration</th><th>Risk</th></tr>
<tr><td>Chair</td><td>200,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>30,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Member</td><td>85,000</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
*Fees are inclusive of superannuation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aggregate Board Fees</td><td>The total amount of fees paid to Non-Executive Directors in the year ended 30 June 2024 is within the aggregate amount as approved by shareholders of $1,000,000.</td></tr>
</table>

Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to participate in equity schemes of the Company and are not entitled to receive performance-based bonuses. Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to retirement benefits other than in respect of any superannuation entitlements.

From 1 July 2024, the Board fees increased from $200,000 to $220,000 as the Chair and from $85,000 to $100,000 as a Member.

4. The Link Between Performance and Reward in FY24

The Board views the outcomes of remuneration for FY24 performance as appropriately aligned to stakeholder interests, given the strong group and individual performance against annual objectives and progress towards strategic objectives made by the executive team.

4.1 FY24 STVR Outcomes

The STVR plan is designed to reward executives for the achievement against annual performance objectives set by the Board at the beginning of the performance period. The payment of an STVR is dependent on delivery of performance against a range of outcome metrics. The performance metrics and outcomes of assessment against those metrics are summarised below:

Metric/Measure	Weight	Achieved
Business Performance and growth	**30.0%**	**28.5%**
Business performance and growth consists of: • Gross Premium Income (25%) • Group Underlying NPAT (25%) • CTI ratio (continuing operations) (25%) • NB premium growth targets (25%)		The Group performed strongly in FY24, achieving almost all financial metric targets. The result reflects the strong growth and underlying business momentum that has been driven by the ongoing business simplification, a stepped change in new business sales, inflation linked premiums and lapse management offset by adverse claims in the year.
Risk management and compliance	**13.0%**	**13.0%**
Continued improvement in the risk maturity profile of the business in FY24. Performance metrics and baseline expectations of risk performance were built out for FY24 across ClearView and there was a continued focus on accountability and timely closure in high rated audit items, operational risk and compliance incident risk items, leading to significant improvements across all baseline expectations and risk management "core metrics" during FY24. No major cyber security incidents.		The improvement of the risk maturity profile is considered to be on track with broad achievement of the goals over FY24. Risk Culture survey outcomes were very strong indicating employees understand and feel supported with the risk frameworks in place. No major cyber security incidents occurred in FY24.
Customer	**9.0%**	**9.0%**
The Customer success factors for FY24 included new business market share, adviser satisfaction and lapse rates, with a focus on increasing customer engagement and retention.		An enhanced customer experience was driven through focus on data, automation improvements, tele-claims, rehabilitation capability and return to work outcomes. Strong market share gains were achieved in the year in a growing market.

Transformation, simplification and employee engagement	42.0%	39.0%
FY24 focus was on delivery to approved baseline (scope, cost, schedule, quality) - strategic projects and uplift. Employee Engagement survey participation and results.		Enhancement and build out of technology platform progressed significantly with completion of back-end functionality and commencement of migration project. Employee Engagement survey participation was high with initiatives launched to support the uplift in leadership capability and focus of succession planning of critical roles. Significant progress was made in the exit of wealth management businesses.
Shareholder management and engagement	**6.0%**	**7.5%**
The focus for FY24 was on growing shareholder base, extending coverage, delivering high quality investor experiences including Investor Roadshows and conferences.		Expanded engagement, and broadening out of shareholder base and analyst coverage. This is reflected in the improved share price performance.

Overall the STVR outcomes for FY24, taking into account both the financial and non-financial measures as determined through the Board's assessment are outlined below:

	Opportunity (as % of FP less Super)		Total STVR Awarded ($)	STVR Outcome as % of Maximum	STVR Outcome as % of Target	STVR Forfeited as % of Maximum	STVR In Excess (Forfeited) as % of Target
Name	Max STVR	Target STVR					
N Gooderick	60%	50%	325,000	83%	100%	17%	—%
J Beaumont	36%	30%	123,291	79%	95%	21%	(5)%
C Blaxland-Walker	36%	30%	118,170	84%	101%	16%	1%
A Chiert	36%	30%	139,260	83%	100%	17%	—%
J Faglioni	36%	30%	108,474	84%	101%	16%	1%
N Kulikov	36%	30%	118,440	78%	94%	22%	(6)%
H Mourad	36%	30%	111,930	76%	91%	24%	(9)%
C Reece	36%	30%	111,930	76%	91%	24%	(9)%

4.2 FY24 LTVR Outcomes

On 30 June 2024, the FY21 LTVR award with TSR performance hurdles reached the end of the four-year performance period and were subject to testing.

The TSR vesting condition was based upon an annual compound growth rate of 25% in shareholder value (based on share price growth and dividends, assuming they are reinvested into shares) over the measurement period (1 July 2020 to 30 June 2024), with 100% of the tranche vesting on achievement of the hurdle. As at 30 June 2024, the FY21 grant achieved a target vesting at 26.28% TSR per annum, with a 100% vesting outcome.

5. Statutory Tables and Supporting Disclosures

5.1 Executive KMP Statutory Remuneration

The following table outlines the statutory remuneration of Executive KMP.

	Short term benefits			Post employment benefits	Long term benefits	Other benefits	Share based payments		Total
	Salary and Fees	STVR Cash[10]	Other benefits and allowances	Super-annuation	Long Service Leave	Termination Payment[9]	Performance / Restricted Rights[10,11]	Performance based	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$
Executives									
N Gooderick[4]									
2024	621,271	195,000	20,364	27,496	4,241	—	219,345	38.09%	1,087,717
2023	399,167	67,871	16,809	25,373	4,025	—	59,451	22.23%	572,696
J Beaumont									
2024	412,527	73,975	20,364	27,496	4,152	—	97,489	26.96%	636,003
2023	381,444	69,023	21,377	25,373	2,609	—	61,055	23.19%	560,881
C Blaxland-Walker									
2024	431,992	70,902	81,539	27,496	(60,407)	—	99,692	26.20%	651,214
2023	359,118	68,487	88,626	25,373	9,300	—	24,132	16.11%	575,036
A Chiert									
2024	438,709	83,556	20,364	27,496	12,584	—	121,234	29.09%	703,943
2023	407,539	74,322	21,377	25,373	9,880	—	22,641	17.28%	561,132
J Faglioni[6]									
2024	334,491	65,084	—	27,496	1,798	—	56,019	24.98%	484,888
N Kulikov[7]									
2024	389,700	71,064	—	27,496	(1,782)	—	60,006	23.98%	546,484
H Mourad									
2024	377,674	67,158	17,917	27,496	3,942	—	92,945	27.27%	587,132
2023	354,672	58,990	14,998	25,373	2,001	—	54,367	22.21%	510,401
C Reece									
2024	384,006	67,158	—	27,496	1,761	—	80,447	26.32%	560,868
2023	377,517	65,470	—	25,373	1,146	—	53,719	22.78%	523,225

	Short term benefits			Post employment benefits	Long term benefits	Other benefits	Share based payments		Total
	Salary and Fees	STVR Cash[8]	Other benefits and allowances	Super-annuation	Long Service Leave	Termination Payment[9]	Performance / Restricted Rights[10,11]	Performance based	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$
Former Executives									
S Swanson[3]									
2023	720,256	188,993	21,377	25,612	15,933	—	39,893	22.62%	1,012,064
G Kerr[5]									
2023	429,611	81,818	14,998	25,373	1,808	—	76,747	25.15%	630,355
D Lowe[5]									
2023	365,121	60,333	12,293	25,373	17,710	—	23,088	16.55%	503,918
J McLaughlin[2]									
2023	265,077	—	—	20,428	(5,530)	262,281	(53,371)	(10.92)%	488,885

1 Ceased as General Manager, Licensee Services on 27 November 2021.

2 Ceased as KMP on 1 August 2022 and employment on 31 March 2023.

3 Ceased as Managing Director and KMP on 30 June 2023 (employment was ceased subsequent to that date during the year). During FY24, Mr Swanson received salary and other benefits (including superannuation) of $108,065 and termination payment of $905,657.

4 Appointed as Managing Director effective from 1 July 2023.

5 Ceased to hold a KMP role on 30 June 2023 (employment was ceased subsequent to that date during the year). During FY24, Mr Kerr received salary and other benefits (including superannuation) of $186,234 and termination payment of $435,394. Ms Lowe received salary and other benefits (including superannuation) of $116,046 and termination payment of $390,927.

6 Appointed as Group Executive, Operations effective from 1 July 2023.

7 Appointed as Group Executive, Product and Pricing effective from 1 July 2023.

8 Cash amount of the STVR payable in relation to FY24 and FY23 financial year and accrued as at 30 June 2024 and 2023 respectively. Amount to be paid, will be based on actual fixed remunerations for the year, on approval of the results of the relevant financial year.

9 Payment in lieu of notice, which incorporates statutory notice and severance entitlements.

10 Restricted Rights granted under the CWL Rights Plan covering the LTVR as well as the deferred component of the STVR respectively. Restricted Rights can be settled in cash or equity based on the terms of each award.

11 Reflects the accruals or reversal for all previously granted Restricted Rights that remain unvested following cessation of employment up to the end of each performance period or due to forfeiture. For the unvested LTVR awards, the accrual expense could represent brought forward expenses of awards granted in prior years including those amounts which would otherwise have been included in future years. For forfeited rights that are not vested, accrual from prior years are reversed in the event of an executive KMP departure or failure to meet non-market based conditions.

5.2 Non-executive Director (NED) KMP Statutory Remuneration

The compensation of each NED is set out below:

	Year	Short term benefits	Post employment benefits	Total	Performance based	GST / Superannuation
		Salary & Fees	Superannuation			
		$	$	$	%	
Non-executive Directors						
G Black	2024	180,180	19,820	200,000	—	incl. Super
	2023	180,995	19,005	200,000	—	incl. Super
G Burg	2024	85,000	—	85,000	—	excl. GST
	2023	92,500	—	92,500	—	excl. GST
N Thomson / E Watson	2024	85,000	—	85,000	—	excl. GST
	2023	85,000	—	85,000	—	excl. GST
M Alscher / E Watson	2024	85,000	—	85,000	—	excl. GST
	2023	85,000	—	85,000	—	excl. GST
J Lyon	2024	157,658	17,342	175,000	—	incl. Super
	2023	158,371	16,629	175,000	—	incl. Super
E Fabrizio[3]	2024	115,000	—	115,000	—	excl. GST
Former Non-executive Director						
S Young[2]	2023	86,727	9,106	95,833	—	incl. Super

1 Mr Thomson / Ms Watson and Mr Alscher have agreed they will receive no fees as Directors although fees are payable to Crescent Partners Management Pty Ltd of which they are employees.

2 Ms Young retired as a Director on 31 March 2023.

3 Appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director effective from 28 June 2023

5.3 Equity Interests and Changes

5.3.1 ESP Plan and financial assistance under the ESP Plan

The ESP Plan was originally established to assist the recruitment of the senior management team (and employees) at the inception of ClearView in its current form.

It should be noted that the ESP has not been active since 2017 while some executives still hold shares from that plan. A description of the ESP structure is set out below:

Purpose	The Executive Share Plan (**ESP**) was originally established to assist in the recruitment of the senior management team and employees (at the inception of ClearView in its current form). Participation in the ESP showed ClearView's recognition of the employees' contribution, by providing an opportunity to share in the future growth and profitability of ClearView. The ESP was set up in the context of the 'start up phase' and the nature of the ClearView business at the time when the scope and the timing of any future success of the business was still unknown and uncertain.
Offers	No shares have been issued under the ESP since 14 June 2017 and ClearView does not intend to issue equity in the future under this plan.
Financial Assistance	The Company has provided financial assistance to Eligible Employees for the purposes of subscribing for Shares under the ESP. The financial assistance is a non-recourse loan equal to the purchase value of the Shares and is repayable in accordance with the terms of the accompanying Invitation. As all the ESP shares have vested, in June 2024 the Board has approved granting an extension to the loan term of all Employee Participants who remain employees at the expiration of their loan term for a period until 14 months after a Change in Control of the Company (as defined in the ESP Rules).
Holding Lock	The shares granted under the ESP to participants are subject to a holding lock restricting the holder from dealing with the shares until after the ESP Loan is fully repaid or unless otherwise provided under the Invitation (such as to dispose of the shares and utilise the proceeds to repay the remainder of the ESP Loan).

The financial assistance provided under the ESP are non recourse loans. Under AASB2, these non recourse loans and the related ESP shares are treated as options.

The following table outlines the fair values, vesting conditions and expiry dates for the ESP shares issued to KMP or their related entities as at the date of this report.

	Share series	Fair value at grant date (pre-modification[1])	Fair value at grant date (post-modification[1])	Exercise price per share ($)	Aggregate value at grant date ($)	Vesting conditions	Expiry date[5]
A Chiert	Series 7 [1,2]	0.07	0.10	0.49	98,057	Vested	End of loan term
	Series 26 [4]	0.29	n/a	0.57	289,798	Vested	End of loan term
C Blaxland-Walker	Series 16 [1,3]	0.10	0.13	0.50	127,366	Vested	End of loan term
	Series 43	0.20	n/a	1.01	16,718	Vested	End of loan term
	Series 44	0.23	n/a	1.01	19,372	Vested	End of loan term
	Series 45	0.27	n/a	1.01	21,883	Vested	End of loan term

1 On the 14th February 2013, the Board approved a change to the rules of the ESP which changed the interest rate charged on the financial assistance granted to the ESP Participants from the RBA official cash rate plus 25 basis points to zero percent. This resulted in changes to the inputs of the option pricing model which had an impact on the fair value of the option at the date of the change.

2 Change of control provision was triggered on 23 October 2009 by Guiness Peat Group (**GPG**) increasing its shareholding above 50%. As a result, the vesting conditions for employees that were issued shares prior to the date of change of control were accelerated.

3 Change of control provision was triggered on 26 September 2012 by CCP Bidco obtaining a shareholding above 50%.

4 In June 2024, the Board exercised its discretion under the ESP Plan Rules to ensure the consistency between participants and given the timeframe that the ESP shares have been on issue. This resulted in the amendment of the conditions attached to the remaining unvested ESP shares (as they were subject to the 'Change in Control' vesting criteria), such that the Board approved the immediate vesting in June 2024.

5 The Board approved granting an extension of the loan term to expire 14 months after a change of control in the Company. A change of control is defined as Crescent Capital Partners and its associates holding less than 20% of ClearView Wealth Limited's voting shares.

5.3.2 Movement of ESP shares under non-recourse loans

Movements of the 3,747,525 ESP shares (2023: 14,271,030 shares) held by executive KMP and former executive KMPs during the reporting period are set out below:

	Held at 1 July 2023 No.	Granted No.	Exercised No.	Forfeited No.	Held at 30 June 2024 No.	Vested during the year No.	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2024[2] No.
Executives							
A Chiert[1]	2,500,000	—	—	—	2,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
C Blaxland-Walker[1]	1,247,525	—	—	—	1,247,525	—	1,247,525
Former Executives							
S Swanson[3]	10,000,000	—	(2,000,000)	(8,000,000)	—	—	—
D Lowe[4]	523,505	—	—	(523,505)	—	—	—

1 Additional non-recourse loans up to a maximum of $1 per vested ESP share held in May 2017 were granted and is secured by the vested ESP shares.

2 Interest is charged on vested shares as resolved by the Board.

3 Ceased to hold a KMP role on 30 June 2023. The Board approved granting an extension of the loan term to 30 November 2023 relating Mr Swanson's vested ESP shares. During the year, 2 million shares were exercised and converted to ordinary shares, and the remaining 8 million shares were forfeited.

4 Ceased to hold a KMP role on 30 June 2023. Employment terminated during the year. Unvested ESP shares fully lapsed on cessation of employment and the associated expense was reversed.

5.3.3 Performance Rights and Restricted Rights

Changes in each Executive’s holding of STVR and LTVR are set out in the table below:

Name		Rights on issue at 1 July 2023 (No.)	Rights granted		Rights exercised / forfeited		Rights on issue at 30 June 2024 (No.)	Rights vested during the year (No.)	Rights vested and exercisable at 30 Jun 2024 (No.)
			No.	Value[1]	No.	Value			
Executives									
N Gooderick	STVR	92,501	93,545	45,248	—	—	186,046	—	28,745
	LTVR	596,668	1,083,332	364,356	—	—	1,680,000	62,481	62,481
J Beaumont	STVR	141,400	95,132	46,015	—	—	236,532	—	68,990
	LTVR	684,141	238,095	81,762	—	—	922,236	149,954	149,954
C Blaxland-Walker	STVR	125,592	94,394	45,658	—	—	219,986	—	59,503
	LTVR	834,095	238,095	81,762	—	—	1,072,190	299,908	299,908
A Chiert	STVR	150,047	102,435	49,548	—	—	252,482	—	74,686
	LTVR	1,042,619	297,619	102,202	—	—	1,340,238	374,885	374,885
J Faglioni	LTVR	—	238,095	81,762	—	—	238,095	—	—
N Kulikov	LTVR	—	238,095	81,762	—	—	238,095	—	—
H Mourad	STVR	121,604	81,305	39,327	—	—	202,909	—	61,288
	LTVR	684,141	238,095	81,762	—	—	922,236	149,954	149,954
C Reece	STVR	30,927	90,236	43,647	—	—	121,163	—	—
	LTVR	362,163	238,095	81,762	—	—	600,258	—	—
Former Executives									
S Swanson[4]	STVR	403,071	260,483	125,995	—		663,554	—	191,890
	LTVR[2]	3,336,384	—	—	(3,336,384)	606,795	—	—	—
G Kerr[4]	STVR	114,338	112,768	54,546	—		227,106	—	34,337
	LTVR[3]	1,168,724	—	—	(180,000)	99,000	988,724	187,443	187,443
D Lowe[4]	STVR	141,607	83,155	40,222	—		224,762	—	70,915
	LTVR	796,607	—	—	—		796,607	262,420	262,420
T Kardash[4]	STVR	58,506	—	—	—		58,506	—	58,506
	LTVR	415,658	—	—	—		415,658	299,908	299,908
J McLaughlin[4]	STVR	114,012	—	—	—		114,012	—	54,216

1 The value of the STVR rights granted during the year is the fair value at grant date based on the VWAP share price of $0.4837. The value of the TSR portion of the LTVR rights granted is the fair value at grant date calculated using the Monte Carlo simulation method which was $0.2678 and $0.2282 (in respect of the ‘stretch target’ tranche of N Gooderick’s LTVR). The fair value of the LTVR rights which are subject to the EV conditions at grant date was $0.4190.

2 The value of rights forfeited is based on the value of the rights at grant date.

3 The value of the rights exercised is based on the VWAP share price of $0.55 on the exercise date.

4 Awards relate to the period when they were KMPs..

Details of LTVR awards made to Executives that were outstanding during the year ended 30 June 2024 are shown in the table below.

Award	Measure	Grant date	Base date	Test date	Performance hurdle achievement	Term (in years)	No. of rights on issue
FY24	TSR	Aug-23	1/7/2023	30/06/27	Not available	15	1,404,761
FY24	EV	Aug-23	1/7/2023	30/06/27	Not available	15	1,404,761
FY23	TSR	Jan-23	1/7/2022	30/06/26	Not available	15	1,121,794
FY23	EV	Jan-23	1/7/2022	30/06/26	Not available	15	1,121,794
FY22	TSR	Aug-21	1/7/2021	30/06/25	Not available	15	2,374,276
FY21	TSR	Aug-20	1/7/2020	30/06/24	100%	15	1,786,953

5.3.4 Related party interests

Apart from those disclosed below, there is no other related party interest held by other KMP directly or indirectly.

The relevant interest of each Non-Executive Director and their related parties in ordinary shares and securities and movement during the year:

	Shares held at 1 July 2023 No.	Subordinated notes held at 1 July 2023 No.	Net movement of shares due to other changes No.	Net movement of subordinated notes due to other changes No.	Shares held at 30 June 2024 No.	Subordinated notes held at 30 June 2024 No.
G Black	100,000	–	–	–	100,000	–
J Lyon	27,212	–	–	–	27,212	–
G Burg[1]	10,918,090	100	–	–	10,918,090	100

1 Interest amount of $102,427 was paid to G Burg during FY24 in respect of the subordinated notes held.

The relevant interest of each Executive and their related parties in ordinary shares and securities and movement during the year:

	Shares held at 1 July 2023 No.	Shares received on exercise of ESP No.	Shares received on exercise of LTIP No.	Shares received on exercise of LTVR, STVR No.	Net movement of shares due to other changes No.	Shares held at 30 June 2024 No.
Executives						
N Gooderick	63,212	–	–	–	–	63,212
A Chiert	722,266	–	–	–	–	722,266
C Blaxland-Walker	197,811	–	–	–	(197,811)	–
Former Executives						
S Swanson[1]	5,550,000	2,000,000	–	–	–	7,550,000

1 The shares held at the date S Swanson ceased as a KMP on 30 June 2023 plus additional shares received on exercise of ESP during the year.

5.4 KMP Service Agreements

5.4.1 Executive KMP Service Agreements

The following outlines current executive KMP service agreements:

Executives	Term	Notice period by either the employee or the Company	Other
N Gooderick	Ongoing	12 months notice from the Company, 6 months notice from the employee	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the National Employment Standards (**NES**)).
A Chiert	Ongoing	6 months notice for the first 3 years of employment, 3 months notice after 3 years	For all terminations after the first 3 years of employment an additional 26 week payment is payable.
C Blaxland-Walker	Ongoing	12 months	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the National Employment Standards (**NES**)).
J Faglioni, N Kulikov, H Mourad	Ongoing	6 months notice from the Company, 3 months notice from the employee	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the National Employment Standards (**NES**)).
J Beaumont, C Reece	Ongoing	13 weeks	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the National Employment Standards (**NES**)).

Former Executives[1]	Term	Notice period by either the employee or the Company	Other
S Swanson	Ongoing	12 months	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the National Employment Standards (**NES**)).
D Lowe	Ongoing	6 months	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the NES).
G Kerr	Ongoing	13 weeks	In the case of redundancy, a severance payment of 13 weeks' base salary (or any greater payment required under the NES).

1 Ceased as KMP effective 30 June 2023. Employment continues in a different role. Any termination benefit paid where relevant from 1 July 2023 have been disclosed.

*Note: Under the Corporations Act, broadly the Termination Benefit Limit is 12 months average Salary (over prior 3 years) unless shareholder approval is obtained.

5.4.2 Non-executive directors (NEDs) Service Agreements

The appointment of Non-executive Directors is subject to a letter of engagement. The NEDs are not eligible for any termination benefits following termination of their office, nor any payments other than those required under law such as in respect of superannuation. There are no notice periods applicable to either party under this approach.

5.5 Other Statutory Disclosures

5.5.1 Other transactions

Certain directors and KMP, or their personally-related entities (Related Parties), hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities. None of these entities entered into material transactions with the Company or its subsidiaries in the FY24 reporting periods. The terms and conditions of any transactions entered into were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions with unrelated entities on an arms-length basis.

Directors fees were paid to Crescent Capital Partners Pty Limited, the manager of the parent entity's majority shareholder CCP Bidco Pty Limited.

Apart from those disclosed above, other transactions with directors, executives and their related parties are conducted on arm's length terms and conditions, and are deemed trivial or domestic in nature. These transactions are in the nature of personal investment, life insurance policies and superannuation.

5.5.2 External Remuneration Consultants

During FY24 the Board engaged approved External Remuneration Consultants Godfrey Remuneration Group Pty Ltd (**GRG**) to provide KMP remuneration advice and other services as outlined below:

- Non Executive Director remuneration benchmarking - $15,400 (incl. GST)
- Senior executives remuneration benchmarking – $23,100 (incl. GST)

All current Directors are subject to re-election by shareholders at least every 3 years. All current KMP contracts provide for an annual review of Fixed Remuneration.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors made pursuant to s298(2) of the Corporation Act 2001. On behalf of the Directors

Geoff Black

Chairman

21 August 2024

Auditor's Independence Declaration

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of ClearView Wealth Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of ClearView Wealth Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2024, 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 audit;

b. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and

c. No non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of ClearView Wealth Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young

Louise Burns
Partner
21 August 2024

2024 financial report contents

The Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 21 August 2024.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $'000	Consolidated 2023 $'000 Restated[1]	Company 2024 $'000	Company 2023 $'000
Continuing operations					
Insurance revenue	5.3	333,911	290,815	—	—
Insurance service expenses	5.3	(372,180)	(290,001)	—	—
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	5.3	38,413	8,020	—	—
Insurance service result		**144**	**8,834**	**—**	**—**
Investment income	2.5, 5.4	21,076	13,313	8,819	24,946
Net fair value gains on financial assets	5.4	3,664	4,189	—	—
Change in life investment contract liabilities	5.4	68	(242)	—	—
Net investment income		**24,808**	**17,260**	**8,819**	**24,946**
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	5.4	23,169	18,535	—	—
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	5.4	(18,332)	(8,694)	—	—
Net insurance finance income		**4,837**	**9,841**	**—**	**—**
Net insurance and investment result		**29,789**	**35,935**	**8,819**	**24,946**
Fee and other revenue	2.4	37	72	—	107
Other operating expenses	2.6, 5.3	(13,956)	(11,797)	(6,051)	(2,209)
Other finance costs	2.6, 5.3	(10,172)	(8,243)	(10,030)	(8,062)
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries		—	—	(5,012)	—
Share of net profit of investment in associate	8.2	636	666	636	666
Gain on disposal of investment in associate	8.2	2,197	—	2,197	—
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		**8,531**	**16,633**	**(9,441)**	**15,448**
Income tax (expense) benefit	2.7	(1,531)	(3,909)	2,417	2,923
Profit from continuing operations		**7,000**	**12,724**	**(7,024)**	**18,371**
Loss from discontinued operations	8.5	**(19,449)**	**(3,840)**	**—**	**—**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(12,449)**	**8,884**	**(7,024)**	**18,371**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		**(12,449)**	**8,884**	**(7,024)**	**18,371**
Earnings per share - continuing operations					
Basic (cents per share)	2.2	1.09	1.99	—	—
Diluted (cents per share)	2.2	1.09	1.99	—	—
Earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate)					
Basic (cents per share)	2.2	0.65	1.88	—	—
Diluted (cents per share)	2.2	0.65	1.88	—	—
Earnings per share					
Basic (cents per share)	2.2	(1.94)	1.39	—	—
Diluted (cents per share)	2.2	(1.94)	1.39	—	—

1 The comparative consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income has been restated to reflect the retrospective application of AASB 17 Insurance Contracts.

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2024

		Consolidated			Company	
		30 June 2024	30 June 2023	1 July 2022	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Assets			**Restated[1]**	**Restated[1]**		
Cash and cash equivalents		78,206	94,522	150,735	13,593	13,929
Investments	3.3	423,709	394,885	2,289,624	443,822	443,822
Receivables	3.1	31,305	22,384	27,302	8,561	9,915
Assets held for sale	8.5	1,870,549	1,926,893	—	—	11,956
Fixed interest deposits		22,911	22,897	2,897	—	—
Insurance contract assets	5.5	122,612	85,339	124,674	—	—
Reinsurance contract assets	5.6	189,549	138,520	109,180	—	—
Deferred tax asset	2.7	48,922	46,633	47,766	3,100	291
Property, plant and equipment		711	647	468	—	—
Right-of-use assets	9.3	4,879	7,839	10,456	—	—
Investment in associate	8.2	—	13,440	13,734	—	13,440
Goodwill	4.1	4,011	4,011	12,511	—	—
Intangible assets	4.1	31,749	24,107	17,368	—	—
Total assets		**2,829,113**	**2,782,117**	**2,806,715**	**469,076**	**493,353**
Liabilities						
Payables	3.2	11,782	21,561	21,123	4,313	2,486
Current tax liabilities	2.7	5,953	12,550	1,425	5,953	12,550
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	8.5	1,870,347	1,908,908	—	—	—
Provisions	4.3	5,377	7,834	6,119	18	28
Lease liabilities	9.3	5,577	8,598	11,160	—	—
Insurance contract liabilities	5.5	459,981	330,232	319,912	—	—
Reinsurance contract liabilities	5.6	9,971	7,897	18,078	—	—
Life investment contract liabilities	5.4	312	325	1,295,378	—	—
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts		—	—	645,612	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities	2.7	1,108	585	606	35	35
Borrowings	6.5	31,000	16,000	16,000	31,000	16,000
Subordinated debt	6.4	74,543	74,200	73,857	74,543	74,200
Total liabilities		**2,475,951**	**2,388,690**	**2,409,270**	**115,862**	**105,299**
Net assets		**353,162**	**393,427**	**397,445**	**353,214**	**388,054**
Equity						
Issued capital	6.1	470,060	466,843	466,655	472,377	469,250
Retained losses	6.2	(122,304)	(80,108)	(75,772)	(126,334)	(111,647)
Share based payments reserve	6.2	5,406	6,692	6,562	3,089	4,285
Profit reserve	6.2	—	—	—	4,082	26,166
Total equity		**353,162**	**393,427**	**397,445**	**353,214**	**388,054**

1 The comparative consolidated statement of financial position has been restated to reflect the retrospective application of AASB 17 Insurance Contracts.

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2024

Consolidated	Note	Share capital $'000	Share based payments reserve $'000	Retained earnings (losses) $'000	Attributable to the owners of the parent $'000
Balance at 1 July 2022, as previously reported		**466,655**	**6,562**	**7,881**	**481,098**
Impact of initial application of AASB 17	9.6	—	—	(83,653)	(83,653)
Balance at 1 July 2022 (restated)		**466,655**	**6,562**	**(75,772)**	**397,445**
Profit for the year (restated)		—	—	8,884	8,884
Total comprehensive income for the year		**—**	**—**	**8,884**	**8,884**
Recognition of share based payments[1]		—	(166)	—	(166)
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[2]		—	435	—	435
Dividend paid		—	—	(13,220)	(13,220)
ESP loans settled through dividend		—	199	—	199
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)		188	(338)	—	(150)
Balance at 30 June 2023 (restated)	6.1, 6.2	**466,843**	**6,692**	**(80,108)**	**393,427**
Profit for the year		—	—	(12,449)	(12,449)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**—**	**—**	**(12,449)**	**(12,449)**
Recognition of share based payments[1]		—	305	—	305
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[3]		—	490	—	490
Dividend paid		195	—	(29,747)	(29,552)
ESP loans settled through dividend		—	325	—	325
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)		2,932	(2,316)	—	616
Shares released		90	(90)	—	—
Balance at 30 June 2024	6.1, 6.2	**470,060**	**5,406**	**(122,304)**	**353,162**

1 FY24, FY23, FY22 and FY21 Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR)
2 FY22 Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR)
3 FY23 Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR)
To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Company	Share capital $'000	Share based payments reserve $'000	Profit reserve $'000	Retained losses $'000	Attributable to the owners of the parent $'000
Balance at 1 July 2022	**469,062**	**4,155**	**21,015**	**(111,647)**	**382,585**
Profit for the year	—	—	18,371	—	18,371
Recognition of share based payments[1]	—	(166)	—	—	(166)
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[2]	—	435	—	—	435
Dividend paid	—	—	(13,220)	—	(13,220)
ESP loans settled through dividend	—	199	—	—	199
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	188	(338)	—	—	(150)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**469,250**	**4,285**	**26,166**	**(111,647)**	**388,054**
Profit (loss) for the year			7,663	(14,687)	(7,024)
Recognition of share based payments[1]	—	305	—	—	305
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[3]	—	490	—	—	490
Dividend paid	195	—	(29,747)	—	(29,552)
ESP loans settled through dividend	—	325	—	—	325
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	2,932	(2,316)	—	—	616
Balance at 30 June 2024	**472,377**	**3,089**	**4,082**	**(126,334)**	**353,214**

1 FY24, FY23, FY22 and FY21 Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR)
2 FY22 Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR)
3 FY23 Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR)

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated[1]		
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from client and debtors	443,577	409,214	—	—
Payments to suppliers and other creditors	(424,984)	(378,478)	(6,656)	(1,378)
Receipts from Group entities	—	—	10,759	17,343
Incurred claims treaty settlements	16,841	4,730	—	—
Interest received	4,580	12,514	868	346
Income taxes (paid)/received	(11,361)	1,314	(4,879)	1,314
Net cash generated by continuing operating activities	**28,653**	**49,294**	**92**	**17,625**
Net cash (utilised)/generated by operating activities - discontinued operations	**(25,751)**	**22,107**	**—**	**—**
Net cash generated by operating activities	**2,902**	**71,401**	**92**	**17,625**
Cash flows from investing activities				
(Payment)/proceeds for the sale of subsidiaries net of transaction costs	(2,519)	—	4,850	—
Proceeds from sale of/(payment for) investment securities in associates	15,313	—	15,313	(554)
Payments for investment securities	(12,980)	—	—	—
Loan and advance made	(3,250)	—	(3,250)	—
Dividend received from associate	960	960	960	960
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(443)	(523)	—	—
Acquisition of capitalised software	(11,434)	(12,690)	—	—
Fixed interest deposits invested	(56)	(20,000)	—	—
Loans repayments received	673	50	—	2,913
Dividends received from subsidiary	—	—	4,830	—
Net cash (utilised)/generated by investing activities - continuing operations	**(13,736)**	**(32,203)**	**22,703**	**3,319**
Net cash generated by investing activities - discontinued operations	**150,800**	**140,301**	**—**	**—**
Net cash generated by investing activities	**137,064**	**108,098**	**22,703**	**3,319**

	Consolidated 2024 $'000	Consolidated 2023 $'000 Restated[1]	Company 2024 $'000	Company 2023 $'000
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of lease liability	(3,020)	(2,562)	—	—
Repayment of ESP loans	724	199	724	199
Dividend paid	(29,227)	(13,221)	(29,227)	(13,221)
Interest and other finance costs	(20,882)	(16,403)	(9,628)	(7,362)
Debt drawn down	15,000	—	15,000	—
Net cash utilised in financing activities - continuing operations	**(37,405)**	**(31,987)**	**(23,131)**	**(20,384)**
Net cash utilised in financing activities - discontinued operations	**(129,830)**	**(159,394)**	**—**	**—**
Net cash utilised in financing activities	**(167,235)**	**(191,381)**	**(23,131)**	**(20,384)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(27,269)	(11,882)	(336)	560
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	138,853	150,735	13,929	13,369
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**111,584**	**138,853**	**13,593**	**13,929**
Included in assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	(33,378)	(44,331)	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents attributable to continuing operations at the end of the financial year	**78,206**	**94,522**	**13,593**	**13,929**

1 The FY23 premium received and reinsurance premium paid have been disaggregated.

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2024

1. About this report

1. About this report

a) General information

ClearView Wealth Limited (the Company or Consolidated Entity or Parent Entity) is a limited company incorporated in Australia. The address of its registered office is disclosed in the Directory at the back of the Annual Report. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are described in section 2.1.

b) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the parent entity. For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company is a for-profit entity. Accounting Standards comprise Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the Company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (‘**IFRS**’).

The Company has adopted ASIC Corporations (Parent Entity Financial Statements) Instrument 2021/195, permitting entities to continue to include parent entity financial statements in their financial reports. Entities taking advantage of the relief are not required to present the summary parent entity information otherwise required by regulation 2M.3.01 of the Corporations Regulations 2001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 21 August 2024.

c) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in AASB 136 Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities are measured using a fulfillment cash flow and contractual service margin (**CSM**) basis.

The Company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, and in accordance with that Corporations Instrument, amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Certain items have been reclassified from the prior year’s financial report to conform to the current year’s presentation basis.

d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to any non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to any non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions.

The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (that is, reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/ permitted by applicable Australian Accounting Standards Board standards (**AASBs**)). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 9 Financial Instruments, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

e) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 Income Taxes and AASB 119 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with AASB 2 at the acquisition date; and

- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 Non-current assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Standard.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value.

Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with AASB 9, or AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as at that date.

f) Materiality

Information has only been included in the financial report to the extent that it has been considered material and relevant to the understanding of the financial statements. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount in question is significant because of its size or nature;
- it is important for understanding the results of the ClearView group;
- it helps explain the impact of significant changes in the ClearView group; and/or
- it relates to an aspect of the ClearView group's operations that is important to its future performance.

g) Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are contained in the notes to the financial statements to which they relate. All accounting policies have been consistently applied in all periods presented, and the comparative period ended 30 June 2023 and the opening balance sheet at 1 July 2022 have been restated to conform to AASB 17. The impact of the application of AASB 17 on transition is described in section 9.6 New accounting standards.

h) Critical judgements and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements that the Directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and in the application of Australian Accounting Standards that have a significant effect on the financial report and estimates include:

- Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities including actuarial methods and assumptions (section 5.2);
- Recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill (section 4.2);
- Deferred tax assets (section 2.7)

i) Risk management

ClearView is exposed to financial and non financial risks arising from its operations. These risks are managed through the Risk Management Framework (**RMF**) inclusive of the Risk Management Strategy (**RMS**) that is in place and which complies with the requirements of CPS 220. The RMF is subject to review to ensure that it continues to remain current and reflect changes in the businesses operating environment and regulatory and community expectations.

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management strategy and framework. The Board Risk and Compliance Committee (**BRCC**) supports the Board by overseeing how risk is managed in accordance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures. The BRCC also reviews the adequacy of the RMF. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of directors on its activities. At a management level, risk is governed through a delegation structure, in addition to management forums that are specifically structured to discuss risk related matters.

Management information is produced that allows financial and non financial risk to be monitored. At a Board level, risk reporting is provided to the BRCC in addition to certain specific matters that are also reported to the Board. Reporting on the effectiveness of the internal control environment is reported to the Board Audit Committee (**BAC**).

ClearView operates according to a three lines of risk responsibility model that seeks to clarify roles and accountabilities for managing risk across material risk types.

The Risk Appetite Statement (**RAS**) considers and outlines ClearView's material risks from a customer, capital, earnings, growth, employee, business partner, governance, technology, community and environment perspective. ClearView's RAS clearly articulates the material risks and associated sub-categories to which ClearView is exposed and specifies the type and level of risk ClearView is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic, business and financial objectives.

The material financial and non-financial risk categories for ClearView include:

- Financial
- Strategic
- Insurance
- Conduct
- Operational
- Legal and Regulatory (Compliance)

Some of the key material risk categories includes sub-categories are discussed in more detail below.

Insurance management

The risks under the life insurance contracts written by ClearView Life are exposed to various key variables. The table below provides an overview of the key insurance contract types and exposure variables.

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

Insurance risks are controlled through the use of underwriting procedures, appropriate premium rating methods and approaches, appropriate reinsurance arrangements, effective claims management procedures and sound and sustainable product terms and conditions.

a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

ClearView Life issues term life insurance contracts and disability insurance contracts. The performance of ClearView Life and its continuing ability to write business depends on its ability to manage insurance risk.

b) Methods to limit, manage or transfer insurance risk exposures

Reinsurance

ClearView Life purchases reinsurance to limit its exposure to accepted insurance risk. ClearView Life cedes to specialist reinsurance companies a proportion of its portfolio for certain types of insurance risk. This serves primarily to reduce the net liability on large individual risks and provide protection against large losses (claims volatility and systemic risks in the short term). The reinsurers used are regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**) and are members of large international groups with sound credit ratings.

ClearView Life periodically reviews its reinsurance arrangements and retention levels.

Underwriting procedures

Underwriting decisions are made using the underwriting procedures reflected in ClearView Life's underwriting systems and detailed in ClearView Life's underwriting manual. Such procedures include limits as to delegated authorities and signing powers. The underwriting process is subject to ClearView Life's internal control processes and is subject to review by the reinsurers from time to time.

Claims management

Strict claims management procedures help ensure the timely and correct payment of claims in accordance with policy conditions, as well as limiting exposure to inappropriate and fraudulent claims.

c) Concentration of insurance risk

The insurance business of ClearView Life is written on individual lives (not group business). Individual business is not expected to provide significant exposure to risk concentration. Nonetheless, insurance risk is concentrated to the eastern seaboard of Australia and its capital cities. The concentrated risk exposure is reduced through the use of reinsurance as covered above.

d) Pricing risk and terms and conditions of insurance contracts

The key risk controls in respect of pricing and policy terms and conditions include:

- Review of product pricing by the Appointed Actuary of ClearView Life, including annual analysis of experience and product line profitability as documented in the annual ClearView Life Financial Condition Report;
- Formal Appointed Actuary Board advice on new product pricing, new reinsurance arrangements and changes in pricing, terms and conditions and reinsurance arrangements. A separate product and pricing team reports into the Group Executive, Product, Pricing and Data;
- Review by the Control Cycle Forum of experience investigations and changes to product, pricing, underwriting process, claims process and distribution process;

- Approval of updates to product documentation and oversight of the development of new products by the Product Development Oversight Committee as well as ongoing monitoring, review and continuous development of existing products and distribution arrangements to ensure that products are distributed within their target market;
- Offer of corresponding reinsurance terms by reinsurers which provides an implicit check on the pricing;
- Formal internal policy document and Product Disclosure Statement due diligence review and sign-off processes; and
- The ability to re-price products (change premium rates and fees) on most products in the event of adverse claims and/or other product experience.

It is noted that similar processes and controls apply to the pricing and terms and conditions applicable to the investment products issued by ClearView Life.

Liquidity and credit risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its obligations when they fall due as a result of policyholder benefit payments, cash requirements from contractual commitments or other cash flows.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group exposures from its reinsurers, other key debtors and investments in debt securities.

The key risk controls include:

- A lump sum incurred claims treaty with the main reinsurer is in place where lump sum claims are settled on a comprehensive earned premium and incurred claims basis (including incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) and reported but not admitted claims (RBNA) based on best estimate assumptions consistent and based on the applicable Australian Accounting Standards (excluding risk margins, profit margins, and capital margins);
- An incurred claims treaty with the main reinsurer for income protection (IP) claims to address the concentration risk. Under the treaty, ClearView LifeSolutions and ClearChoice income protection claims are substantially settled on an earned premium and incurred claims basis. Each quarter, the main reinsurer settles a substantial component of the outstanding income protection claims liabilities, the incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) and reported but not admitted claims (RBNA) based on the reinsurer's best estimate assumptions and based on the applicable Australian Accounting Standards (excluding risk margins, profit margins and capital margins).
- The main reinsurer retains the duration and matching risk on the IP incurred claims treaty. For both incurred claims treaties, ClearView pays an interest charge on the liabilities related to the settlement of the incurred liabilities. This cost has been included in the insurance result.
- An irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major Australian bank on behalf of the main reinsurer.
- Assessment of credit risk exposures arising from investment activities by the ClearView Investment Committee (CIC) prior to investing ClearView assets into any significant financial asset. The ongoing credit standing of material investments are monitored by the CIC.
- Specific capital reserves are held against credit risk under the regulatory capital requirements of the Group and its subsidiaries including ClearView Life and credit risk is considered within the Group's and individual company's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) (refer to below for further discussion).
- The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. To this end, the Group aims to maintain a high level of cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments which are monitored by the CIC.
- The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.
- The Group has a Debt Funding Facility that contains certain loan covenants. Under the agreement, the covenants are monitored on a regular basis and reported to ensure compliance with the facility agreement.

Capital management and reserving

In terms of regulatory requirements:

- ClearView Life is subject to regulatory capital requirements, in accordance with APRA Life Insurance Prudential Standards, in respect of the principal financial risk exposures retained by ClearView Life;
- ClearView Financial Management was also required by ASIC to maintain minimum regulatory capital before it was sold to Human Financial on 31 January 2024 (refer to section 8.5 for detail); and
- ClearView Life Nominees (CLN) was required to maintain an Operational Risk Financial Requirement (ORFR) as determined in accordance with Superannuation Prudential Standard 114. SPS

114 requires that the trustee maintains adequate financial resources to address losses arising from the operational risks that may affect the ClearView Retirement Plan (CRP). Since the retirement as the trustee of CRP on 14 December 2023, CLN is no longer an operating entity and subsequently released the capital previously held for ORFR (refer to section 8.5 for detail).

In addition, the Group holds additional capital reserves over regulatory capital in accordance with its Board adopted ICAAP. This is to ensure that there is a low likelihood that the Group (and its regulated subsidiaries) will breach their regulatory requirements and so that the Group has sufficient capital to manage its near term business plans and provide a buffer (capital and time) to take action to deal with reasonably foreseeable adverse events that may impact the businesses. These additional reserves are partly held within the subsidiaries where the key risks reside, and partly in a central reserve within the parent entity.

Investment management and market risk (Interest rate, asset liability management)

a) Asset risks

The primary asset risks borne by the Group relate to the financial assets of the Company and its operating subsidiaries excluding those in the non-guaranteed investment linked funds in ClearView Life's statutory fund No.4 (referred to below as ClearView assets). The primary financial risks related to the financial assets in the non-guaranteed investment linked funds in ClearView Life's statutory fund No.4 are borne by policyholders of the life investment contracts as the investment performance on those assets is passed through, in full, to those policyholders (referred to below as Policyholder assets). Nonetheless, the Group has a secondary exposure to the Policyholder assets and off-balance sheet client funds, via the impact on the fees charged by the Group which vary with the level of Policyholder and client funds under management and under administration, as well as related reputational exposure (for further detail on Asset risks refer to section 3).

b) Asset-Liability mismatch risk

Asset-liability mismatch risk arises to the extent to which the assets held by the Group to back its liabilities (especially its contract liabilities and guaranteed investment account liabilities) do not closely match the nature and term of those liabilities. In practice, the market risk and credit risk exposures of the Group primarily relate to the extent that the Group retains a net exposure with respect to these risks and the extent to which the variation in asset values do not mirror the variation in liability values. In this context it is noted:

- The investment linked liabilities of ClearView Life directly link the underlying assets held to support those liabilities, with the primary market risks and credit risks passed on to the policyholder (as discussed above);
- The assets held to support the capital guaranteed units in the ClearView Life No.4 statutory funds are maintained, in accordance with the Board's Investment Policy and Guidelines, in high quality, short dated fixed interest assets and cash. Asset-liability risk is substantially reduced via this means; and
- Similarly, assets held to support the contract liabilities and risk capital of the ClearView Life No.1 statutory fund are maintained, in accordance with the Board's investment Policy and Guidelines, in high quality, fixed interest assets and cash that generally closely match the duration and inflation characteristics of those contract liabilities and capital reserves. See further details on the investments made to match the claims reserves, capital reserves and excess assets elsewhere in the report.

Outsourcing and supplier management

ClearView seeks to manage the risks arising from the use of a third party through initial and ongoing due diligence and oversight throughout the supplier life cycle.

Business continuity and disaster recovery

ClearView is exposed to the risk of disruption to its business operations and IT systems from a host of disasters that vary in degree from minor to catastrophic. Business continuity is the process of restoring the business back to functionality after a crisis. Disaster recovery differs in that it is the process of getting all-important IT infrastructure and operations up and running following an outage.

ClearView adopts a holistic approach in managing Business Continuity Management (**BCM**), which includes policies, plans and procedures for ensuring critical business functions including IT infrastructure can be maintained or recovered in a timely fashion in the event of a disruption. Its purpose is to minimise the financial, legal, regulatory, reputational and other material consequences arising from a disruption caused by an internal or external event.

As part of ClearView's BCM approach, the Crisis Management Team (**CMT**) will consider the threat level that is most appropriate to ClearView's operations and will develop a response using the current Business Continuity Plan (**BCP**) and Information Technology Disaster Recovery Plan (**ITDRP**), taking into account all information available at the time.

Cyber / Information security

ClearView manages its cyber security exposure though a combination of approaches. This includes policies, processes, and controls at all layers of the technology environment to prevent and detect malicious attempts to obtain access to confidential and other information assets. An uplift in the control environment relating to cyber security is being managed through a dedicated project – Project Secure. ClearView also has in place a Cyber Insurance Program, that provides cover (at an appropriate level) for losses incurred due to, Damage to Digital Assets, Cyber Extortion, Data Protection Reputation Harm, Third Party Liability and Non-Physical Business Interruption and Extra Expense.

Compliance and obligation management

ClearView outlines its approach and minimum expectations to meet its legal and compliance obligations in the RMF. The RMF captures processes and activities that ensures controls are in place to meet the associated obligations as well as the attestations and quality assurance testing processes adopted in regard to compliance assurance.

Culture and conduct

A sound risk culture is integral to ClearView's RMF. The approach to risk culture includes:

- the establishment of a common purpose with clear objectives and expectations based on ClearView's Code of Conduct;
- a Risk Culture Framework (RCF) that enables a consistent understanding of a sound risk culture via a series of key attributes;
- governance and conduct frameworks are in place to foster an ethical and sound culture through communications, continuous education and online training, a remuneration and consequence framework designed to promote accountability, encourage and reward appropriate behaviours; and
- regular reporting and monitoring of risk culture indicators to enable an understanding of where issues may exist and provide an opportunity to address them in a timely manner.

2. Results of the year

This section provides information about the Group's financial performance in the period, including:

2. Results for the year

2.1 Segment performance

AASB 8 Operating Segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance.

The information reported to the Group's Board of Directors, being the chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance is focused on the products and services of each reporting segment.

ClearView offers life insurance, superannuation and investment products and services under the ClearView brand through two business segments, namely Life Insurance and Wealth Management (discontinued operations - see detail in section (b) below).

ClearView acquired a 24.5% holding (48 million shares) in Centrepoint Alliance Limited (Centrepoint Alliance) on 1 November 2021 as part of the consideration for the sale of ClearView's financial advice businesses to Centrepoint Alliance.

On 17 November 2023, ClearView announced the sale of approximately 39.56 million shares in Centrepoint Alliance to COG Financial Services Limited (**COG**), at a share price of 33 cents per share representing total consideration of $13.05 million. The sale shares represented approximately 19.9% of Centrepoint Alliance's total issued capital at that time. The remaining 8.44 million shares were subsequently sold on the market from 17 November 2023, at an average exit price of circa 27 cents per share, representing total consideration of $2.2 million. ClearView has fully divested the investment in Centrepoint Alliance as at 30 June 2024. ClearView's holding in Centrepoint Alliance was until its disposal, accounted for under the equity accounting method.

The Listed/Other segment represents the investment earnings on the cash and investments held in the listed and central services entities and in the shareholders fund of ClearView Life, and the equity accounted earnings of Centrepoint Alliance until its sale, less the costs associated with maintaining a listed entity and interest expense on corporate and subordinated debt. The Group manages capital at the listed entity level in accordance with its ICAAP policy.

Further details on the the principal activities of the Group's two business reportable segments under AASB 8, are provided in more detail below.

a) Life Insurance ('protection' products)

The Life Insurance business offers advised life insurance products and also has an in-force (closed) portfolio of non-advised life insurance products. As at 30 June 2024, ClearView had combined in-force life insurance premiums of $373.9 million (30 June 2023: $339.3 million).

ClearView provides life insurance protection products through its wholly owned subsidiary ClearView Life. These products are designed to allow policyholders to receive (in the case of an eligible claim) either a one off payment (lump sum products) or recurring benefits (ongoing monthly payments) over a specified period, typically a certain number of years, or up to a specific age (income protection products).

The products provided by ClearView Life include:

- LifeSolutions was launched in December 2011 and includes term life, permanent disability, trauma and critical illness benefits, child cover, accident covers, income protection and business expense covers. Policies can be issued directly or via the HUB24 Super Fund as superannuation. The LifeSolutions product, was until 1 October 2021, the single, contemporary product series for retail customers that was available for sale through financial advisers. It has subsequently been closed to new business from that date.
- ClearView ClearChoice, the new life protection product series, was launched in October 2021 and includes term life, accidental death, permanent disability, trauma, child cover, income protection and business expense cover. These products include significant changes to income protection product design and pricing to improve both premium affordability and sustainability of the product. Policies can be issued directly or via the HUB24 Super Fund.
- An in-force portfolio of Non-Advice life protection products that were previously sold through direct marketing, and related channels. Products include term life, accidental death, injury covers, trauma and critical illness and funeral insurance. These products are no longer marketed to customers. The direct life insurance business was closed in May 2017.

b) Wealth Management ('investment' products) - discontinued operations

The Wealth Management business offers products through various structures (see commentary below) and as at 30 June 2024, had total FUM of $3.5 billion (30 June 2023: $3.4 billion).

The Board has reset and simplified the business with the ambition of retaining its core focus on being a life risk insurance provider. The Board continues to be committed to the exit of the wealth management business given its lack of scale and limited growth options, with significant progress made during the year.

ClearView entered into a share sale agreement (on 22 February 2023) for the sale of CFML to Human Financial, subject to the completion of certain conditions precedent.

In November 2023 and January 2024, ClearView signed revised sale agreements with Human Financial. Under the terms of the revised sale agreements, the proceeds have a cash component of $5 million, with no allowance for an equity interest in Human Financial. Prior to the sale, in January 2024, ClearView received a pre-completion dividend of $0.75 million that does not result in CFML's net tangible assets being less than $5 million. Completion of the sale occurred on 31 January 2024, with a deferred consideration of $4.85 million (net of $0.15 million completion payment) received on 28 February 2024.

The superannuation fund trustee, ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (**CLN**) retired as the trustee of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**) in December 2023, with the simultaneous appointment of Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited (**ETSL**) (**DORA**). The completion of these actions clears the way for ClearView to now fully exit the wealth management segment in the shorter term.

The final milestone remaining is the completion of the trustee's successor fund transfer (**SFT**) that will result in the derecognition of the group life investment contracts and related assets from the Balance Sheet. This is in train and expected to occur in FY25. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simpler, less complex business, focused on life insurance only.

In accordance with AASB 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the wealth management segment continues to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. As such it is reported as a discontinued operation. Refer to section 8.5 for detail.

Asset segment information has not been disclosed because the allocation of assets is not used for evaluating segment performance and deciding the allocation of resources to segments.

Asset segment information is critical to the performance of each company and their respective regulatory obligations and is managed at a company level.

Information regarding these segments is provided below.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies.

	Total Revenue[1]		Inter-Segment Revenue		Consolidated Revenue	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
(Restated)	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Segment revenue						
Life Insurance	353,653	303,288	–	–	353,653	303,288
Listed entity/Other	1,371	912	–	–	1,371	912
Consolidated segment revenue from continuing operations	**355,024**	**304,200**	**–**	**–**	**355,024**	**304,200**

1 Total revenue includes insurance revenue, investment income and fee and other revenue.

Underlying net profit after tax is the Group's key measure of business performance and is disclosed below by segment:

2024	Life Insurance $'000	Listed Entity/ Other $'000	Continuing operations - Total $'000	Discontinued operations $'000	Total $'000
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax before equity accounted interest	**39,542**	**(4,242)**	**35,300**	**(4,671)**	**30,629**
Equity accounted interest[1]	—	2,833	2,833	—	2,833
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax	**39,542**	**(1,409)**	**38,133**	**(4,671)**	**33,462**
Changes in loss component[2]	(12,236)	—	(12,236)	—	(12,236)
Economic assumption impact on AASB17 liability (**LRC**)[3]	(2,160)	—	(2,160)	—	(2,160)
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserve (**DLR**)[3]	808	—	808	—	808
Current year timing impact of assumption changes on contractual service margin (**CSM**)[4]	2,309	—	2,309	—	2,309
Changes in AIACF Impairment[5]	(16,364)	—	(16,364)	—	(16,364)
Wealth Management impairment[6]	—	—	—	(10,517)	(10,517)
Wealth Management divestment[7]	—	—	—	(4,148)	(4,148)
Strategic review/restructure costs[8]	—	(625)	(625)	—	(625)
Others[9]	(2,785)	—	(2,785)	(193)	(2,978)
Reported profit/(loss) per management reported results	**9,114**	**(2,034)**	**7,080**	**(19,529)**	**(12,449)**
Reclassification (for statutory results)[10]	(80)	—	(80)	80	—
Reported profit/(loss) per statutory results	**9,034**	**(2,034)**	**7,000**	**(19,449)**	**(12,449)**

2023 (Restated)	Life Insurance $'000	Listed Entity/ Other $'000	Continuing operations - Total $'000	Discontinued operations $'000	Total $'000
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax before equity accounted interest	**32,114**	**(3,855)**	**28,259**	**(2,711)**	**25,548**
Equity accounted interest[1]	—	666	666	—	666
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax	**32,114**	**(3,189)**	**28,925**	**(2,711)**	**26,214**
Changes in loss component[2]	(4,644)	—	(4,644)	—	(4,644)
Economic assumption impact on AASB17 liability (**LRC**)[3]	3,031	—	3,031	—	3,031
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserve (**DLR**)[3]	(2,269)	—	(2,269)	—	(2,269)
Changes in AIACF Impairment[5]	(10,041)	—	(10,041)	—	(10,041)
Wealth Management divestment[7]	—	—	—	(845)	(845)
Strategic review/restructure costs[8]	—	(1,128)	(1,128)	—	(1,128)
Others[9]	(1,572)	—	(1,572)	138	(1,434)
Reported profit/(loss) per management reported results	**16,619**	**(4,317)**	**12,302**	**(3,418)**	**8,884**
Reclassification (for statutory results)[10]	422	—	422	(422)	—
Reported profit/(loss) per statutory results	**17,041**	**(4,317)**	**12,724**	**(3,840)**	**8,884**

The key measures of business performance by segment are presented on a management reported basis. Management reported results are non-IFRS financial information and are not directly comparable to the statutory results presented in other parts of this financial report. ClearView's statutory and management reported profit after tax are the same.

1 Share of net profit of investment in associate (Centrepoint Alliance) for the period until disposal in November 2023 (FY23: 12 month period from 1 July to 30 June 2023).

2 The changes in loss component have been separately reported given capitalised nature of these losses and the level of granularity of reporting under AASB 17.

3 The economic assumption impact (i.e. discount rate) is the result of changes in the long term discount rates used to determine the (re) insurance contract asset/liability which is discounted using market discount rates that typically vary at each reporting date and create volatility in the (re)insurance contract asset/liability and consequently, earnings. ClearView separately reports this volatility.

4 The impact of assumption changes on CSM relates to the current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the CSM. As noted elsewhere

in the report, certain assumptions have been updated at 30 June 2024. Whilst the overall impact of these assumption changes is adverse, under AASB 17 certain timing issues arise whereby the impact on reinsurance profits is recognised faster than the reduction to profit on gross contracts.

5 The changes in AIACF impairment relate to non- cash impairment of acquisition cost asset and represents a timing difference in the release of profit and has no impact on underlying earnings over the life cycle of a policy.

6 These relate to the impairment of goodwill, intangible assets and costs to sell of the Wealth Management business. See section 8.5 for detail.

7 Costs associated with the sale of the Wealth Management business.

8 Costs associated with the restructure announced in June 2023 and the strategic review which concluded in November 2022.

9 These costs are considered unusual to the ordinary activities of the Group and are therefore not reflected as part of Underlying NPAT. Amounts stated are after tax.

10 The reclassification relates to income or expense items reported under the Wealth Management segment but not classified as discontinued operations.

2.2 Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2024	**2023**
		Restated
Earnings per share - continuing operations (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	1.09	1.99
Diluted earnings (cents)	1.09	1.99
Earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate) (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	0.65	1.88
Diluted earnings (cents)	0.65	1.88
Earnings per share (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	(1.94)	1.39
Diluted earnings (cents)	(1.94)	1.39
Reconciliation of earnings used for earnings per share measures		
Profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Company ($'000)	7,000	12,724
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share - continuing operations ($'000)	**7,000**	**12,724**
Profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Company (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate) ($'000)	4,167	12,058
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate) ($'000)	**4,167**	**12,058**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company ($'000)	(12,449)	8,884
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share ($'000)	**(12,449)**	**8,884**
Reconciliation of weighted average number of ordinary shares used for earnings per share measures		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share (000's)	641,474	640,122
Shares deemed to be dilutive in respect of the employee rights plan (000's)	429	68
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (all measures) (000's)	**641,903**	**640,190**

2.3 Dividends

	Consolidated and Company			
	2024		2023	
	Per share	$'000	Per share	$'000
Dividend payments on Ordinary shares				
2024 interim dividend (2023: nil) (cps)	1.5	9,916	–	–
2023 final dividend (2023: 2022 final dividend) (cps)	3.0	19,831	2.0	13,220
Total dividends on ordinary shares paid to owners of the Company	**4.5**	**29,747**	**2.00**	**13,220**
Dividends not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position				
Dividends declared since balance date				
2024 final dividend (2023: 2023 final dividend) (cps)	1.7	11,067	3.0	19,831
Dividend franking account				
Amount of franking credit available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30% (2023: 30%)		14,006		27,238

The Directors have declared a fully franked $11.1 million final cash dividend for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: $19.8 million), equivalent to 1.7 cents per share. This brings the total dividends paid in respect of FY24 to 3.2 cents per share, comparing with dividends of 3.0 cents per share for FY23. The dividend reinvestment plan (**DRP**) has been reinstated and will operate for the FY24 final dividend.

The franking account balance is calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of liabilities or receivables for income tax and dividends (including dividends declared but not recognised in the financial statements) (FY24 dividend franking account has been reduced by the franking credit related to dividend declared but not recognised in the financial statement).

The ability of the Company to continue to pay franked dividend is dependent upon the receipt of franked dividends from its investment assets and the group itself paying tax.

2.4 Fee and other revenue

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Funds management fees	6	4	–	–
Other income	31	68	–	107
Total fee and other revenue	**37**	**72**	**–**	**107**

Investment management and related fees

Fees are charged to customers in connection with the provision of investment management and other related services. These performance obligations are satisfied on an ongoing basis, usually daily, and recognised when it becomes highly probable that the performance obligations will be met and a reversal will not occur in the future.

2.5 Investment income

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income				
• Cash and cash equivalents	4,429	2,432	868	346
• Investment securities at FVTPL	16,457	10,704	—	—
• Loans and advances	127	141	3,121	2,654
Dividend income	—	—	4,830	21,946
Distribution income	63	36	—	—
Total investment income	**21,076**	**13,313**	**8,819**	**24,946**

Interest income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest income on financial assets at fair value are recognised in profit or loss when earned or incurred.

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established.

Distribution income

Distribution income from investments in unit trusts is recognised on a receivable basis as of the date the unit value is quoted ex-distribution.

2.6 Other operating expenses

	Consolidated[1]		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
Administration expenses				
Administration expenses	13,956	11,797	1,803	1,549
Total administration expenses	**13,956**	**11,797**	**1,803**	**1,549**
Employee costs and directors' fees				
Employee expenses	—	—	18	—
Share based payments	—	—	(109)	—
Directors' fees	—	—	497	660
Total employee costs and directors' fees	**—**	**—**	**406**	**660**
Other expenses				
Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries	—	—	3,842	—
Total other expenses	**—**	**—**	**3,842**	**—**
Total operating expenses	**13,956**	**11,797**	**6,051**	**2,209**

1 The consolidated other operating expenses are included as part of the insurance service and other expenses. Refer to section 5.3.2 for detail.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
Finance costs				
Interest expenses	9,235	7,242	9,235	7,242
Other finance costs	937	1,001	795	820
Total finance costs	**10,172**	**8,243**	**10,030**	**8,062**

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$	$	$	$
Remuneration of auditors				
Auditor of the parent entity				
Audit and review of financial reports	925,808	466,000	235,768	140,000
Audit of APRA and ASIC regulatory returns	76,232	200,205	—	—
Audit of Managed Investment Schemes	89,856	116,000	—	—
Total remuneration for audit services	**1,091,896**	**782,205**	**235,768**	**140,000**
Other non-audit services - other assurance and agreed-upon procedures under other legislation or contractual agreements	5,200	57,000	5,200	2,000
Other non-audit services - consulting[1]	—	818,000	—	—
Total remuneration for non-audit services	**5,200**	**875,000**	**5,200**	**2,000**
Total remuneration	**1,097,096**	**1,657,205**	**240,968**	**142,000**

1 This relates to the AASB 17 consulting services provided before Ernst & Young was appointed as ClearView's auditors.

2.7 Taxes

Income tax

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
a) Income tax recognised in profit or loss				
Income tax expense/(benefit) comprises:				
Current tax expense/(benefit)	5,588	7,219	—	(2,377)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	3,667	4,465	(2,492)	228
Over provided in prior years – current tax expense/(benefit)	(3,720)	87	75	(638)
Under provided in prior years – deferred tax expense/(benefit)	404	(114)	—	(136)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**5,939**	**11,657**	**(2,417)**	**(2,923)**
Income tax expense/(benefit) from discontinued operations	4,408	7,748	—	—
Income tax expense/(benefit) from continuing operations	1,531	3,909	(2,417)	(2,923)
b) Tax losses				
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	7,501	1,463	7,501	1,463
Potential tax benefit	2,250	439	2,250	439

The prima facie income tax expense/(benefit) on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
c) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable				
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense from discontinued operations	(15,041)	3,908	—	—
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense from continuing operations	8,531	16,633	(9,441)	15,448
Profit before income tax expense	**(6,510)**	**20,541**	**(9,441)**	**15,448**
Policyholder tax (expense) credit recognised as part of the change in policyholder liabilities in determining profit before tax	(8,441)	(9,218)	—	—
Profit before income tax excluding tax charged to policyholders	**(14,951)**	**11,323**	**(9,441)**	**15,448**
Prima facie tax calculated at 30%	(4,485)	3,397	(2,832)	4,634
Tax effect of amounts which are non deductible/assessable in calculating taxable income:				
Dividends received from subsidiaries		—	(1,450)	(6,583)
Non deductible (assessable) book gain on sale	(296)	97	—	—
Non assessable income	(892)	(246)	(850)	(200)
Non deductible transaction costs	1,153	—	1,730	—
Other non deductible expenses	2,385	66	910	—
Over (under) provision in prior years	(367)	(875)	75	(774)
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to shareholders	**(2,502)**	**2,439**	**(2,417)**	**(2,923)**
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to policyholders	**8,441**	**9,218**	**—**	**—**
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**5,939**	**11,657**	**(2,417)**	**(2,923)**
d) Amounts recognised directly in equity				
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss or other comprehensive income but directly debited or (credited) to equity:				
Current tax	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax	—	—	—	—

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
Deferred tax balances				
Deferred tax assets[1]				
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Tax losses carried forward	43,773	39,376	2,820	—
Accruals not currently deductible	497	567	71	27
Depreciable and amortisable assets	15	15	—	—
Provisions not currently deductible	3,578	4,530	209	264
Unrealised losses carried forward	703	2,386	—	—
Lease assets	210	44	—	—
Deferred tax asset	**48,776**	**46,918**	**3,100**	**291**
Deferred tax asset from discontinued operations	(146)	285	—	—
Deferred tax asset from continuing operations	48,922	46,633	3,100	291
Deferred tax liabilities				
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Unrealised gains on investments	5,085	—	—	—
Prepaid expenses	603	549	—	—
Software amortisation	474	—	—	—
Capitalised expenses	31	36	35	35
Deferred tax liability	**6,193**	**585**	**35**	**35**
Deferred tax liability from discontinued operations	5,085	—	—	—
Deferred tax liability from continuing operations	1,108	585	35	35

1 Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. Tax losses (including capital losses) that is no longer available to be carried forward and utilised in the future is not disclosed. Tax losses that are available to be carried forward and utilised but remained unused at balance date for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to tax losses of a capital nature of $7.5 million (tax effected $2.3 million) consolidated, of which none relating to life investment contracts (30 June 2023: tax losses of a capital nature of $1.5 million with tax effected $0.5 million consolidated, of which none relating to life investment contracts), and $7.5 million (tax effected $2.3 million) for the Company (30 June 2023: $1.5 million with tax effected $0.5 million).

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable (or receivable) and deferred tax. The Group's current tax and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period or the relevant period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised. Current tax is net of any tax instalment paid.

Current tax

The tax currently payable (or receivable) is based on taxable profit for the year less tax instalments paid. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (**GST**), except:

- Where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- For receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

Relevance of tax consolidation to the Group

ClearView Wealth Limited and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax consolidated group with effect from 1 February 2007 and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The members in the ClearView tax consolidated group includes subsidiaries as identified in 8.1.

Under the Tax Act, ClearView Wealth Limited being the head company of the tax consolidated group is treated as a life insurance company for income tax purposes as one of the subsidiary members of the tax consolidated group is a life insurance company.

Entities within the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax sharing and funding agreement with the head entity. This agreement has been amended to reflect the changes in the structure of the tax consolidated group and a life insurer becoming part of the group. These amendments were executed on 20 August 2010.

Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, ClearView Wealth Limited and each of the entities in the tax consolidated group has agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity, based on the current tax liability or current tax asset of the entity.

The tax funding agreement also provides for the head entity to make payments for tax losses of a group member that is determined in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. Settlement for these amounts is based on the extent to which the losses are utilised.

The tax sharing arrangement between members of the tax consolidated group provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations or if an entity should leave the tax-consolidated group. The effect of the tax sharing agreement is that each member's liability for tax payable by the tax consolidated group is limited to the amount payable to the head entity under the tax funding arrangement.

As a result of the sale of ClearView Financial Management Limited (**CFML**) to Human Financial on 31 January 2024, CFML ceased to be wholly-owned subsidiary and consequently exited the ClearView Wealth Limited tax consolidated group. Upon exit, ClearView Wealth Limited agreed to release CFML from its obligation under the tax sharing and funding agreement on 31 January 2024.

Critical accounting estimates and key sources of uncertainty

Deferred tax asset – timing differences

The Board has considered that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset – capital losses

ClearView Life has amounts of realised and unrealised capital losses within its superannuation business in its No.2 and No. 4 Statutory Funds. ClearView has a Deferred Tax Asset (**DTA**) policy in place to cap the upper limit on the deferred tax asset amount recognised on balance sheet. This DTA cap is based on the capital losses estimated to be utilised in the foreseeable future and is expressed as a percentage of the value of the investments held. Any amount exceeding the cap will not be recognised on balance sheet. The same methodology has been adopted for unit pricing purposes and this financial report. As at the reporting date, there were no unrecognised DTA on these losses.

As at the reporting date, the Group also has accumulated capital losses that arose within the Company. At the current time, it is unlikely that the capital losses can be recouped and no DTA is recognised in respect of these losses.

Deferred tax asset – AASB 17 transition and income tax losses

As a result of the transition to AASB 17, the Group's accounting net life insurance contract liability, for which the carrying amount will be settled in future periods has increased. This results in an increase in the deductible temporary differences and a related deferred tax asset of $35.9 million on transition and a further $3.5 million in FY23 bringing the total related deferred tax asset to $39.4 million, given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future.

While the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) and Treasury has yet to provide any announcement or guidance in respect of the AASB 17 impacts on life insurance companies, there is no indication that AASB 17 will result in a change to the income tax laws.

During the 2024 year, in addition to the income tax deductions of $131.3 million (deferred tax asset of $39.4 million) due to the net movement in the net life insurance contract liability on AASB 17 transition, the Group further incurred an income tax loss from its operations of $14.7 million. This resulted in a carried forward income tax loss of $146 million. Given that it is probable that the Group's future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised, the deferred tax asset of $43.8 million has been recognised on balance sheet as at 30 June 2024.

3. Receivables, payables and investments

This note provides information about the Group's receivables, payables and investments including:

- an overview of the financial instruments held by the Group
- accounting policies
- information about determining the fair value of the instruments, including judgements and estimation uncertainty

3. Receivables, payables and investments

3.1 Receivables

	Consolidated		Company	
	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
		Restated		
Other premium receivable[1]	17,145	15,053	—	—
Investment income receivable	—	—	520	495
Prepayments	5,533	3,342	48	46
Receivables from controlled entities	—	—	3,840	8,669
Related party receivables	—	516	—	—
Loans receivable net of provision[2]	6,265	3,204	3,979	705
Other debtors	2,362	269	174	—
Total receivables	**31,305**	**22,384**	**8,561**	**9,915**

1 Other premium receivable includes rights to the realised tax benefit received by HUB24 Super Fund for the insurance premium deduction. This balance is not part of the insurance contract assets or liabilities and it is measured under AASB 9.

2 Loan receivable includes $1.4 million (30 June 2023: $1.4 million) loans to KMP (which are related to the ESP Plan), and $3.25 million (30 June 2023: nil) loan to EQT (refer to section 8.5 for detail).

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, less any allowance for Expected Credit Losses (**ECL's**), except for prepayments which are measured at historical cost. See section 3.3 for more detail.

Receivables from insurance contracts are not required to be assessed for expected credit losses under AASB 9, however amounts are provided for where appropriate.

3.2 Payables

	Consolidated		Company	
	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
		Restated		
Trade payables	2,526	5,138	352	441
Employee entitlements	6,669	7,311	18	7
Advance from customers	847	699	—	—
Life investment premium deposits	129	470	—	—
Payables to controlled entities	—	—	2,534	487
Outstanding investment settlements	—	4,514	—	—
Other creditors	1,611	3,429	1,409	1,551
Total payables	**11,782**	**21,561**	**4,313**	**2,486**

Payables

Payables are measured at the nominal amount payable. Given the short term nature of most payables, the nominal amount payable approximates fair value.

Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date. See section 4.3 for more detail.

Termination benefit

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring cost.

3.3 Investments

	Consolidated		Company	
	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
Growth investments				
Investment in Group Companies	–	–	413,822	425,778
Equity investments	1,681,778	1,708,780	–	–
	1,681,778	**1,708,780**	**413,822**	**425,778**
Interest-bearing investments[1,2]				
Investments in subordinated debt	–	–	30,000	30,000
Short-term money	1,147	5,403	–	–
Government and semi-government bonds	182,091	165,322	–	–
Corporate bonds	140,085	117,828	–	–
Floating rate notes	92,059	81,884	–	–
	415,382	**370,437**	**30,000**	**30,000**
Non-interest bearing investments				
Short-term discount securities	161,258	184,266	–	–
	161,258	**184,266**	**–**	**–**
Included in assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	(1,834,709)	(1,868,598)	–	(11,956)
Total investments	**423,709**	**394,885**	**443,822**	**443,822**

1 ClearView has contracted PIMCO to assist it with asset liability management. The mandate is to manage the shareholder funds that match the insurance liabilities (including inflation), claims and capital reserves and surplus capital in the life company. At 30 June 2024 an investment of $429.0 million including $422.3 million in interest securities and $6.7 million in cash (30 June 2023: $413.4 million including $393.7 million in interest securities and $19.7 million in cash) was held in the PIMCO funds.

2 On 5 November 2020, the Company issued $75 million subordinated, unsecured notes to wholesale investors. These are unsecured, subordinated debt obligations of the Company. Interest accrues on at a variable rate equal to the three-month Bank Bill Swap Rate ('BBSW') plus a margin of 6% per annum, until maturity, payable quarterly in arrears. The Company utilised $30 million of the proceeds of the Notes for regulatory capital purposes for its regulated life insurance entity (ClearView Life). ClearView Life pays the Company interest on the $30 million subordinated on the same terms as outlined above.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at the date the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and amortised cost. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or are transferred. A transfer occurs when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are passed to an unrelated third party. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured on initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, determined as the purchase cost of the asset, exclusive of any transaction costs. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in profit or loss. Any realised and unrealised gains or losses arising from subsequent measurement at fair value are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Group has elected to use their fair value option for all investments as there would otherwise be an accounting mismatch as the assets are held against investment contract liabilities.

The Company's investments in subordinated debt are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual term of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (**EIR**) method and are subject to impairment testing. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes receivables and loans receivables.

Investments in Group Companies

The investments in Group Companies are measured at costs less accumulated impairment. Impairments are assessed at each financial reporting period.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a forward-looking expected credit loss ('**ECL**') approach for the accounting for impairment losses for financial assets in accordance with AASB 9. The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (**ECLs**) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below summarises financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. For the Group, this category includes short-term money, short-term discount securities, government and semi-government bonds and equity investments. The Company did not have any investment falling into this category.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 2 that are observable for the asset

or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). For the Group, this category primarily includes corporate bonds and floating rate notes. For the Company, this category includes investments in subordinated debt. The valuation techniques may include the use of discounted cash flow analysis using a yield curve appropriate to the remaining maturity of the investments and other market accepted valuation models.

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The Group and the Company did not have any investments falling into this category as at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023.

Consolidated	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
30 June 2024				
Growth investments	1,681,778	–	–	1,681,778
Interest bearing investments	183,238	232,144	–	415,382
Non-interest bearing investments	161,258	–	–	161,258
Included in assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	(1,752,431)	(82,278)	–	(1,834,709)
Total	**273,843**	**149,866**	**–**	**423,709**
30 June 2023				
Growth investments	1,708,780	–	–	1,708,780
Interest bearing investments	170,725	199,712	–	370,437
Non-interest bearing investments	184,266	–	–	184,266
Included in assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	(1,793,382)	(75,216)	–	(1,868,598)
Total	**270,389**	**124,496**	**–**	**394,885**
Financial Liabilities				
30 June 2024				
Life investment contract liability	–	1,386,866	–	1,386,866
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts	–	467,562	–	467,562
Included in liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	–	(1,854,116)	–	(1,854,116)
Total	**–**	**312**	**–**	**312**
30 June 2023				
Life investment contract liability	–	1,345,463	–	1,345,463
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts	–	557,485	–	557,485
Included in liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	–	(1,902,623)	–	(1,902,623)
Total	**–**	**325**	**–**	**325**

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current and prior financial periods.

3.4 Financial risk management

Management of Financial Instruments

The financial assets of the Group (other than shareholder cash holdings) are managed by specialist investment managers who are required to invest the assets allocated in accordance with directions from the Board. BNP Paribas acts as master custodian on behalf of the Group and, as such, provides services including physical custody and safekeeping of assets, settlement of trades, collection of dividends and accounting for investment transactions. Daily operating bank accounts and shareholder cash are managed within the Group by the internal management and the finance department.

a) Financial risk management objectives

The primary financial risks borne by the Group relate to the (re)insurance contract assets and liabilities, and the financial assets of the Group and its operating subsidiaries excluding those in the non-guaranteed investment linked funds in ClearView Life's statutory fund No.4 (referred to below as ClearView assets). The primary financial risks related to the financial assets in the non-guaranteed investment linked funds in ClearView Life's statutory fund No.4 are borne by policyholders of the life investment contracts as the investment performance on those assets is passed through, in full, to these policyholders (referred to below as Policyholder assets). Nonetheless, the Group has a secondary exposure to the Policyholder assets, via the impact on the fees charged by the Group which vary with the level of Policyholder funds under management, as well as related reputational exposure.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that (re)insurance contract assets and liabilities will be affected by the changes in interest rates and financial assets will be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises on ClearView's assets which are invested in floating rate investments and cash. Fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is managed by the Group through:

- Investing ClearView's assets in accordance with the Board approved Investment Policy and Guidelines;
- Monitoring the investments at the ClearView Investment Committee (CIC); and
- By holding capital reserves in accordance with the Company's ICAAP with respect to the residual interest rate risk exposure retained, in addition to the regulatory capital reserves held within ClearView Life in respect of interest rate risk.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of investments in equities decreases or increases as a result of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual share price or factors affecting all equity instruments in the market. As at 30 June 2024, ClearView's shareholder related assets were not invested in equities and therefore not exposed to equity price risk.

In contrast to this, the Policyholder assets involve significant investment in equities. As noted above, the Policyholder asset risks are borne by the policyholders.

The Group is exposed to secondary risks on its investment management fees that are driven by the total funds under management, as well as reputational risks from poor investment returns.

The investment of the Policyholder assets is undertaken in accordance with the Investment Policy and Guidelines approved by the Board, which inter alia stipulates the investment allocation mix, the portfolio's risk characteristics, management response plans and the use of derivatives.

To the extent required, capital reserves are held in accordance with the ICAAP with respect to the Group's residual fee risk exposure.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk exposures arising from investment activities are assessed by the Group's internal investment management committee (the ClearView Investment Committee (**CIC**)) prior to investing ClearView assets into any significant financial asset. The ongoing credit standing of material investments are monitored by the CIC.

The large majority of debt assets invested in by the Group and on behalf of policyholders and clients (including Policyholder assets) are managed under mandates with appointed fund managers. Those mandates include credit rating, diversification and maximum counterparty exposure rules and standards that are to be met. The fund managers adherence to those requirements are subject to ongoing monitoring by the fund managers, and are separately monitored by the Group's custodian. The CIC also receives reporting on mandate compliance on a periodic basis.

Credit risk arising from other third party transactions, such as reinsurance recovery exposures and exposure to outsource service providers, are assessed prior to entering into transactions with those parties, approved by the Board where material, and are monitored on an ongoing basis. ClearView does have a concentration risk with Swiss Re and this is managed as outlined in section 6.6. Specific capital reserves are held against credit risk under the regulatory capital requirements of ClearView Life and credit risk is considered within the Company's ICAAP.

The following table reflects the shareholder financial assets with credit risk exposure monitored by the CIC. It excludes policyholder financial assets and therefore represents shareholder assets invested in interest bearing securities at the balance date.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and investments				
Rating				
AAA	304,204	298,096	–	–
AA	148,223	134,861	13,593	13,929
A	41,190	48,787	–	–
BBB	30,034	28,941	–	–
	523,651	**510,685**	**13,593**	**13,929**

In addition to the credit risk exposures above, the Group's balance sheet as at 30 June 2024 reflects a $147.8 million (30 June 2023: $118.5 million) exposure to Swiss Re Life & Health Australia Ltd in relation to reinsurer's share of contract liabilities. Credit risk associated with receivables is considered low. The main receivables balance is in relation to loans receivable and prepayments. The concentration of other receivables is spread across the various debtors except for the other premium receivable of $17.1 million from HUB24 Super Fund (30 June 2023: 15.0 million) and related party receivables. Further details on the related party receivable recoverability is outlined in section 8.3.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is primarily the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations due to an inability to realise some or all of its assets in order to fund its cash flow needs, including the payment of amounts to its policyholders, members and clients. A secondary risk relates to the risk of the illiquidity of the external funds clients invest in, which may result in restricted fee flows to the Group and/or reputational damage via association.

The primary risk is managed by investing the Group's funds, excluding those that are invested at the direction of the client, in accordance with the liquidity policy. This requires assets to be invested in vehicles that are highly liquid and readily convertible into cash. In addition, the Group maintains suitable cash holdings at call and an appropriate overdraft facility.

The Group's cash flow requirements are reviewed and forecast on a regular basis. This assessment takes into account the timing of expected cash flows, the likelihood of significant benefit outflows over the short term and known significant one-off payments.

Under the terms of the Group's products (issued via ClearView Life) the payment of unit fund redemptions to policyholders may be delayed, if necessary, until funds are available. To date no such delays have been imposed.

The following tables summarise the maturity analysis of the Group's and the Company's financial assets based on the contractual maturity dates of undiscounted cash flows at the reporting date.

						Consolidated
2024	**Less than 3 months $'000**	**3 to 6 months $'000**	**6 months to a year $'000**	**1 year and over $'000**	**Over 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Receivables	2,189	—	173	—	—	2,362
Other premium receivable	—	—	17,145	—	—	17,145
Loan receivables net of provision	—	—	3,250	3,015	—	6,265
Prepayments	2,589	730	1,666	548	—	5,533
Total	**4,778**	**730**	**22,234**	**3,563**	**—**	**31,305**
2023						
Receivables	269	—	—	—	—	269
Other premium receivable	—	—	15,053	—	—	15,053
Loan receivables net of provision	—	—	—	3,204	—	3,204
Prepayments	2,164	483	673	22	—	3,342
Related party receivable net of provision	516	—	—	—	—	516
Total	**2,949**	**483**	**15,726**	**3,226**	**—**	**22,384**

						Company
2024	**Less than 3 months $'000**	**3 to 6 months $'000**	**6 months to a year $'000**	**1 year and over $'000**	**Over 5 years $'000**	**Total $'000**
Trade receivables	22	20	180	—	—	222
Receivables from controlled entities	4,360	—	—	—	—	4,360
Loan receivables net of provision	—	—	3,250	729	—	3,979
Total	**4,382**	**20**	**3,430**	**729**	**—**	**8,561**
2023						
Trade receivables	21	15	10	—	—	46
Receivables from controlled entities	9,164	—	—	—	—	9,164
Loan receivables net of provision	—	—	—	705	—	705
Total	**9,185**	**15**	**10**	**705**	**—**	**9,915**

The following tables summarise the maturity analysis of the Group and the Company's financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and the Company can be required to pay.

						Consolidated
2024	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 6 months $'000	6 months to a year $'000	1 year and over $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Payables	11,782	—	—	—	—	11,782
Lease liabilities	767	767	1,549	2,896	—	5,979
Borrowings[1]	420	420	840	34,574	—	36,254
Subordinated debt[1]	1,935	1,935	3,870	30,963	86,611	125,314
Total	**14,904**	**3,122**	**6,259**	**68,433**	**86,611**	**179,329**
2023						
Payables	22,072	—	—	—	—	22,072
Lease liabilities	810	803	1,553	5,979	—	9,145
Borrowings[1]	213	213	426	17,797	—	18,649
Subordinated debt[1]	1,907	1,907	3,813	30,507	94,067	132,201
Total	**25,002**	**2,923**	**5,792**	**54,283**	**94,067**	**182,067**

						Company
2024	Less than 3 months $'000	3 to 6 months $'000	6 months to a year $'000	1 year and over $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Payables	4,313	—	—	—	—	4,313
2023						
Payables	2,486	—	—	—	—	2,486

1 Included contractual interest payments are undiscounted and calculated based on prevailing market floating rates as applicable at the reporting date.

The following tables summarise the maturity analysis of the Group's insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the present value of the future cash flows.

							Consolidated
2024	Less than 1 year $'000	1 to 2 years $'000	2 to 3 years $'000	3 to 4 years $'000	4 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Insurance contract liabilities	(96,824)	(25,605)	(13,330)	(9,608)	(7,903)	(361,486)	(514,756)
Reinsurance contract assets	(3,833)	(2,871)	(2,428)	(1,337)	(205)	156,710	146,036
2023							
Insurance contract liabilities	(87,638)	(11,744)	(6,537)	(3,919)	(2,383)	(292,436)	(404,657)
Reinsurance contract assets	(7,067)	(8,903)	(8,888)	(8,220)	(7,372)	72,171	31,721

Interest rate risk management

The Group's activities expose it to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Group to cash flow risk and credit spread risks, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Board monitors the Group's exposures to interest rate risk.

In December 2020, ClearView updated its investment strategy and appointed PIMCO with a specialist investment mandate to manage the shareholder funds in relation to the insurance liabilities (including inflation), claims and capital reserves and surplus capital in the life company. The PIMCO mandate is monitored on a periodic basis by the CIC.

At 30 June 2024, $429.0 million including $422.3 million in interest securities and $6.7 million in cash (30 June 2023: $413.4 million including $393.7 million in interest securities and $19.7 million in cash) is invested in the PIMCO funds. An overall investment income of $14.1 million after tax was made in the year ended 30 June 2024 (2023: income of $10.4 million).

ClearView entered into two incurred claims treaties with its main reinsurer Swiss Re Life and Health Australia (Swiss Re) for its lump sum and income protection portfolios to manage its financial exposure to its reinsurer and address the concentration risk. Under the treaties, ClearView LifeSolutions and ClearChoice lump sum and income protection claims are substantially settled on an earned premium and incurred claims basis. ClearView pays an interest charge on the liabilities related to the settlement of the incurred liabilities. As at 30 June 2024, ClearView received $193.6 million of the reinsurer's share of incurred claims liability (30 June 2023: $176.7 million).

The tables below detail the shareholder's exposure to interest rate risk at the balance sheet date.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Variable interest rate exposures				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	78,404	94,045	13,593	13,929
Floating rate notes	57,285	44,529	—	—
Total	**135,689**	**138,574**	**13,593**	**13,929**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	31,000	16,000	—	—
Subordinated debt	75,000	75,000	—	—
Reinsurance contract liabilities				
Reinsurer's share of incurred claims liability received	193,571	176,730	—	—
Total	**299,571**	**267,730**	**—**	**—**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis for floating rate exposures

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. In the case of instruments that have floating interest rates, a 1.0% (2023: 1.0%) increase or decrease is used when reporting interest risk internally to key management personal and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

The following table illustrates the effect on the Group from possible changes in market risk that are reasonably possible based on the risk the Group was exposed to at reporting date:

	Effect on operating profit		Effect on net exposure		Effect on operating profit		Effect on net exposure	
	Consolidated		Consolidated		Company		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
±1.0% (2023: ±1.0%)	∓1639	∓1292	∓1639	∓1292	±136	±139	±136	±139

The method used to prepare the sensitivity analysis has not changed in the year. Based on the market exposure management believe that the interest rate variation above is considered appropriate in the current environment.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate financial instruments

The Group does account for fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. However, as these assets are currently only held in the investment linked funds, a change in long term interest rates at reporting date would not affect profit and loss as the risks are borne by policyholders of the life investment contracts.

e) Foreign currency risk management

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the market value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group undertakes certain investments denominated in foreign currencies, hence is exposed to the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. However, the foreign currency risk is borne by policyholders of the life investment contracts and the shareholder has no direct exposure to foreign currency.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Group currently does not make use of forward foreign exchange contracts.

4. Non-financial assets and liabilities

This note provides information about the Group's non-financial assets and liabilities, including:

- Specific information about each type of non-financial asset and non-financial liability
- Goodwill and intangibles
- Provisions
- Accounting policies

4. Non-financial assets and liabilities

4.1 Goodwill and intangibles

	Consolidated			
2024	**Goodwill $'000**	**Capitalised software $'000**	**Client Book $'000**	**Total intangibles $'000**
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	11,952	60,108	65,017	125,125
Acquired directly during the year[1]	–	11,434	–	11,434
Written-off during the year	–	–	(65,017)	(65,017)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**11,952**	**71,542**	**–**	**71,542**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,941	36,031	64,987	101,018
Amortisation expense in the current year	–	3,762	–	3,762
Written-off during the year	–	–	(64,987)	(64,987)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**7,941**	**39,793**	**–**	**39,793**
Net book value				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	4,011	24,077	30	24,107
Balance at the end of the financial year	**4,011**	**31,749**	**–**	**31,749**

2023	**Goodwill $'000**	**Capitalised software $'000**	**Client Book $'000**	**Total intangibles $'000**
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	20,452	66,616	65,017	131,633
Acquired directly during the year	–	12,690	–	12,690
Reclassification to assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	(8,500)	(19,198)	–	(19,198)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**11,952**	**60,108**	**65,017**	**125,125**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,941	49,278	64,987	114,265
Amortisation expense in the current year	–	3,069	–	3,069
Reclassification to assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))	–	(16,316)	–	(16,316)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**7,941**	**36,031**	**64,987**	**101,018**
Net book value				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	12,511	17,338	30	17,368
Balance at the end of the financial year	**4,011**	**24,077**	**30**	**24,107**

1 Includes $9.2 million (30 June 2023: $11.2 million) of capitalised costs in relation to the capitalisation of configuration and customisation costs in SaaS arrangements.

As required under accounting standards the Group completes an impairment assessment at each reporting date. As at 30 June 2024, no impairment charge was recognised (2023: nil). This is discussed further in section 4.2.

Goodwill and Intangibles accounting policy

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The cost represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Capitalised software

Costs are capitalised when the costs relate to the creation of an asset with expected future economic benefits which are capable of reliable measurement. Capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, commencing at the time the asset is first put into use or held ready for use, whichever is the earlier.

Capitalisation of configuration and customisation costs in SaaS arrangements

In implementing SaaS arrangements, the Group has developed software code that enhances, modifies and creates additional capability to the software to which it owns the intellectual property. This software increases the functionality of the SaaS arrangement cloud-based application and includes a new underwriting rules engine, front end portal and integrations with existing ERP systems. Judgement has been applied in determining whether the changes to the owned software meets the definition of and recognition criteria for an intangible asset in accordance with AASB 138 Intangible Assets.

During the financial year, the Group recognised $9.2 million (2023: $11.2 million) as intangible assets in respect of customisation and configuration costs incurred in implementing SaaS arrangements. These intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life of 10 years. As at 30 June 2024, the accumulated amortisation of $5.0 million (30 June 2023: $2.0 million) has been recognised for the intangible assets in use.

Client books

Client book intangibles represent the value of the in-force insurance and investment contracts and funds management revenues. Each client book has its own assessment of useful life depending on the nature of the clients in each segment and their relative characteristics, based on age, demographics and type of product to which it relates. The policy adopted to write-off the client books resembles the anticipated aging profile of the revenue stream.

Amortisation

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the intangible asset. The estimated useful lives are generally:

	2024	2023
Software	Up to 3 years, with major core software infrastructure amortised over a period up to 10 years	Up to 3 years, with major core software infrastructure amortised over a period up to 10 years
Client books	6–10 years	6–10 years
Goodwill	Indefinite	Indefinite

Impairment testing

Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are tested at least annually for 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 goodwill carrying amount exceeds the CGU's recoverable amount.

4.2 Recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill and client book intangibles

The goodwill and intangibles primarily arose from the acquisition of:

- the business of Community and Corporate Pty Limited in April 2009;
- ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited in June 2010;
- Matrix Planning Solutions Limited in October 2014; and
- other business combinations where ClearView Wealth Limited was the acquirer.

The goodwill that arose on acquisition was allocated across the Financial Advice, Life Insurance and Wealth Management CGU's of the Group based on the expected synergies expected to be gained by each CGU within the Group.

At the balance date the goodwill of $4.0 million was allocated to the Life Insurance segment.

As a result of the Wealth Management divestment, the goodwill of $8.5 million recognised within the Wealth Management CGU's has been impaired since 31 December 2023 and the impairment is part of the disposal group. See section 8.5 for detail.

The goodwill recognised within the Life Insurance CGU's is tested for impairment triggers using the embedded value methodology by comparing the carrying value of goodwill to the in-force portfolios written to date.

The recoverable amount for the Life Insurance CGU's has been determined based on the embedded value calculations as at 30 June 2024. The embedded value is a calculation that represents the economic value of the shareholder capital in the business and the future profits expected to emerge from the business currently in-force expressed in today's dollars.
No account is taken of future new business in the embedded value calculations.

The estimated embedded value of the business has been calculated based on the following key assumptions and estimates:

- Mortality and morbidity (claims)
- Investment returns and discount rates;
- Persistency (lapse);
- Premium rate and pricing changes (if applicable);
- Outflows;
- Maintenance costs; and
- Discount rates.

The embedded value uses assumptions that are consistent with those adopted for contract liabilities in this financial report.

A risk free rate of 4% has been adopted for the purposes of the embedded value calculations at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: 4.0%) with a range of discount range margins of 3%, 4% and 5% above the risk free rate.

See section 5.2 for actuarial estimates and assumptions that has been taken into accounting in setting these assumptions.

For sensitivities on the EV calculations and their potential impacts on the carrying value of the Goodwill and impairment triggers, please refer to the EV section of the Operating and Financial Review.

As at 30 June 2024, no impairment was required to the carrying value of goodwill within the Life Insurance CGU.

Capitalised software impairment

At each reporting period the internally generated software is assessed for any impairment triggers. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The impairment indicators for software intangibles are defined as:

- The ability of the software to provide the functionality required from the business to use the asset;
- The software is being utilised for the purposes that it was designed;
- The availability of alternative software that the business has available; and
- Product mix – the Group no longer sells the products that are administered on the PAS or utilises the provided functionality.

As a result of the Wealth Management divestment, the front end wealth portal of $2.9 million recognised within the Wealth Management CGU's has been impaired since 31 December 2023 and the impairment is part of the the disposal group. See section 8.5 for detail.

As at 30 June 2024, no impairment was required to the carrying value of capitalised software.

4.3 Provisions

	Consolidated 2024 $'000	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Company 2024 $'000	Company 2023 $'000
Current and non current				
Make good provision	5	145	—	—
Employee leave provisions	5,353	5,306	—	—
Provision for restructuring	—	2,323	—	—
Provision for onerous lease	—	29	—	—
Other provisions	19	31	18	28
Total	**5,377**	**7,834**	**18**	**28**

Movement of each class of provision during the financial year is set out below:

Consolidated						
2024	Make good provision[1]	Employee leave provision[2]	Provision for restructuring[3]	Provision for onerous lease	Other provision[4]	Total
Balance at the beginning of the financial year (restated)	145	5,306	2,323	29	31	7,834
Additional provisions raised	8	1,343	430	—	20	1,801
Utilised during the period	(148)	(1,296)	(2,753)	(29)	(32)	(4,258)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**5**	**5,353**	**—**	**—**	**19**	**5,377**
2023						
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	193	5,044	693	168	223	6,321
Impact of initial application of AASB 17[4]	—	—	—	—	(202)	(202)
Balance at the beginning of the financial year (restated)	**193**	**5,044**	**693**	**168**	**21**	**6,119**
Additional provisions raised (restated)	25	1,181	2,073	—	19	3,298
Utilised during the period (restated)	(73)	(919)	(443)	(139)	(9)	(1,583)
Balance at the end of the financial year (restated)	**145**	**5,306**	**2,323**	**29**	**31**	**7,834**

Company	Other provision 2024	Other provision 2023
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	28	19
Additional provisions raised	20	20
Utilised during the period	(30)	(11)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**18**	**28**

1 The provision for make good represents the accrued liability for expected costs in relation to the restoration of leased premises on the termination of the lease. The provisions are expected to be settled on vacating the leased premises on expiration of the relevant lease.

2 The provision for employee leave represents annual leave and long service leave entitlements accrued by employees. The provisions are expected to be utilised in accordance with the pattern of consumption of employees utilising their leave entitlements.

3 The provision for restructuring relates to the expected costs in relation to the restructure announced in June 2023.

4 The opening balance of other provision at 1 July 2022 and its movement during FY23 have been restated as a result of the initial application of AASB 17 that impacts the provision for long outstanding reinsurance recovery receivables. See section 9.6 for detail.

Accounting policy

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Annual leave

Liability for annual leave is recognised at the nominal amounts unpaid at the reporting date using remuneration rates that are expected to be paid when the liability is settled, including on-costs.

Long service leave

A liability for long service leave is recognised as the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The estimated future cash outflows are discounted using corporate bond yields which have terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Factors which affect the estimated future cashflows such as expected future salary increases and experience of employee departures, are incorporated in the measurement.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Restructurings

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Group has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

5. Life insurance and investment contracts

The Group's life insurance activities are conducted through its registered life insurance company ClearView Life Assurance Limited. This section explains how ClearView Life Assurance measures its life insurance and investment contracts, including the methodologies and key assumptions applied.

It also details the key components of the profits that are recognised in respect of the life insurance contracts and the sensitivities of those profits to variations in assumptions.

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (that is, if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Group has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Group to financial risk are classified as life investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under AASB 9.

In the normal course of business, the Group uses reinsurance to mitigate its risk exposures. A reinsurance contract transfers risk if it transfers a component of the insurance risk resulting from the insured portion of the underlying insurance contracts, even if it does not expose the reinsurer to the possibility of a significant loss.

The Group does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

Summary of measurement approaches

AASB 17 introduces different measurement models in calculating (re)insurance contract assets and liabilities reflecting the different extents of policyholder participation in investment or insurance entity performance: non-participating or indirect (the general measurement model (**GMM**)) and direct participating (the variable fee approach (**VFA**)). For short-duration contracts, AASB 17 permits a simplified approach (the premium allocation approach (**PAA**)), which can be applied to contracts that have a coverage period of 12 months or less or for which such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying GMM.

ClearView has applied the GMM for recognition and measurement of all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held.

	Product classification	Measurement model
Contracts issued		
Life insurance contracts	Insurance contracts issued	General measurement model (GMM)
Life investment contracts	Financial instruments	Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL under AASB 9
Reinsurance contracts held		
Reinsurance contracts	Reinsurance contracts held	General measurement model

5.1 Insurance and reinsurance contract accounting treatment

5.1.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group assesses its life insurance and reinsurance contracts to determine whether they contain components which must be accounted for under an accounting standard other than AASB 17 (distinct non insurance components). After separating any distinct components, the Group must apply AASB 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. As at the date of this report, the Group's products do not include distinct components that require separation.

5.1.2 Level of aggregation

The Group has defined portfolios of insurance contracts (**PICs**) issued based on its business sold under ClearView ClearChoice (open to new business), LifeSolutions (closed to new business) and a group of older legacy non-advice based business (closed to new business) due to the facts that the products are subject to similar risks and managed together. The business is also split between stepped and non-stepped (level) premium and lump sum and disability income features. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts (**GICs**) split by profitability (or onerous) categories and contain contracts issued no more than 12 months apart (cohorts).

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. The level of aggregation of reinsurance contracts is determined in the same manner as the insurance contracts issued, apart from the split between stepped and non-stepped premium which does not apply to the groups of reinsurance contracts.

These groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance and reinsurance contracts are initially recognised and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reconsidered.

5.1.3 Recognition and derecognition

5.1.3.1 Contract recognition

The Group recognises groups of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due, or when the first payment is received if there is no due date; and
- For a group of onerous contracts, as soon as facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous.

The Group recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, the Group delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date when any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- The date the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Group entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

The reinsurance contracts held by the Group provide proportionate cover. Therefore the Group does not recognise a proportional reinsurance contract held until at least one underlying direct insurance contract has been recognised.

The Group adds new contracts to the group in the reporting period in which that contract meets one of the criteria set out above.

5.1.3.2 Contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Group as a result of an agreement with the counterparties or due to a change in regulations, the Group treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows (**FCF**), unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract are met. The Group derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:

- is not in scope of AASB 17;
- results in different separable components;
- results in a different contract boundary; or
- belongs to a different group of contracts.

When an insurance contract is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, the Group:

- Adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group;
- Adjusts the contractual service margin (CSM) (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) of the group) in the following manner, depending on the reason for the derecognition:
    - If the contract is extinguished, in the same amount as the adjustment to the FCF relating to future service.
    - If the contract is transferred to a third party, in the amount of the FCF adjustment less the premium charged by the third party.
    - If the original contract is modified resulting in its derecognition, in the amount of the FCF adjustment adjusted for the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. When recognising the new contract in this case, the Group assumes such a hypothetical premium as actually received.
- Adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage to reflect the number of coverage units removed.

5.1.4 Measurement - general model

5.1.4.1 Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The FCF are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- are determined from the perspective of the Group, discounted using discount rates which are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation.

Risk of the Group's non-performance is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued. In the measurement of reinsurance contracts held, the probability weighted estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer.

The Group estimates certain FCF at the portfolio level or higher and then allocates such estimates to groups of contracts.

The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
- both of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
  - the pricing of premiums related to coverage to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

In assessing the practical ability to reprice, risks transferred from the policyholder to the Group, such as insurance risk and financial risk, are considered; other risks, such as lapse or surrender and expense risk, are not included.

Riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all the cash flows within its boundary.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

The Group's underlying (gross) yearly renewal term (**YRT**) stepped premium business contract boundary is determined to be short-term or 12-month contract boundary. This applies to both the lump sum and disability income business and results in the recognition of directly attributable insurance acquisition costs over longer term by utilising an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**) related to future renewals of YRT business. The Group's other business (non-stepped premium) contract boundary is long-term.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

The Group's reinsurance agreements held have an unlimited duration but are cancellable for new underlying business with 90 day notice period by either party. Therefore, the Group treats such reinsurance contracts as a series of quarterly contracts that cover underlying business issued within a quarter. Estimates of future cash flows arising from all underlying contracts issued and expected to be issued within one-quarter's boundary are included in each of the reinsurance contracts' measurement.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts, such as some product development and training costs, are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

The Group includes the following acquisition cash flows within the insurance contract boundary that arise from selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are:

- costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and
- costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, which are allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis to measure the group of insurance contracts.

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group. The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow (**AIACF**) is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the CSM of the related group of insurance contracts.

The Group systematically and rationally allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts by using the present value of premiums as the key driver of allocation.

The impairment and recoverability of the AIACF is assessed at the end of each reporting period if there are facts and circumstances indicating that the asset may be impaired. The Group performs impairment assessment for the asset for each future group of contracts and across each new business origination year. If the Group identifies an impairment loss, the Group shall adjust the carrying amount of the asset and recognise the impairment loss in profit or loss. The Group shall recognise in profit or loss a reversal of some or all of an impairment loss previously recognised and increase the carrying amount of the asset, to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows and reflects the compensation the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

5.1.4.2 Initial measurement

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides coverage in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

- the initial recognition of the FCF;
- the derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
- cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date.

A negative CSM at the date of inception means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss immediately with no CSM recognised on the balance sheet on initial recognition.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Group recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Group will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives insurance contract services from the reinsurer in the future and is calculated as the sum of:

- the initial recognition of the FCF; and
- cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date;
- the amount derecognised at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- any income recognised in profit or loss when the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised. This amount is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognised on the underlying insurance contracts.

5.1.4.3 Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of:

- the LRC, comprising:
  - the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
  - the CSM of the group at that date; and
- the liability for incurred claims (LIC), comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of:

- the remaining coverage, comprising:
  - the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
  - the CSM of the group at that date; and
- the asset for incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Group for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and
- changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and therefore adjust the CSM:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows;
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC; and
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

The first two adjustments above are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section Interest accretion on the CSM below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and therefore do not adjust the CSM:

- changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof;
- changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
- experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Group to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM;
- Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM; and
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, at the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted to reflect effect of the following changes:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM;
- Income recognised in profit or loss when the entity recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group. A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised;
- Reversals of a loss-recovery component other than changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held;
- Changes in the FCF, to the extent that the change relates to future service, unless the change results from a change in FCF allocated to a group of underlying insurance contracts that does not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts; and
- The amount recognised in profit or loss for insurance contract services received during the period, determined after all other adjustments above.

Refer to the Reinsurance contracts held – Loss recovery component section below for loss-recovery component accounting.

Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates). If more contracts are added to the existing groups in the subsequent reporting periods, the Group revises the locked-in discount curves by calculating weighted-average discount curves over the period that contracts in the group are issued. The weighted-average discount curves are determined by multiplying the new CSM added to the group and their corresponding discount curves over the total CSM.

Adjusting the CSM for changes in the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the changes in fulfilment cash flows section.

Release of the CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

The coverage period is defined as a period during which the Group provides insurance contract services. For all contracts issued by the Group, the coverage period is determined by insurance coverage.

The total number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group over the expected coverage period. The coverage units are determined at each reporting period-end prospectively by considering:

- the quantity of benefits provided by contracts in the group;
- the expected coverage duration of contracts in the group; and
- the likelihood of insured events occurring, only to the extent that they affect the expected duration of contracts in the group.

The Group uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The Group reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM is released to profit or loss as services are received from the reinsurer in the period.

Coverage units for the reinsurance contracts are based on the insurance coverage provided by the reinsurer and are determined by the ceded policies' coverage units taking into account new business projected within the reinsurance contract boundary.

The coverage period for these contracts is determined based on the coverage of all underlying contracts whose cash flows are included in the reinsurance contract boundary.

Onerous contracts - Loss component

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Group recognises the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Group allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on the ratio of the loss component to the FCF relating to the expected future cash outflows:

- expected incurred claims and expenses for the period;
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired; and
- finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued.

The amounts of loss component allocation in the first two bullets above reduce the respective components of insurance revenue and are reflected in insurance service expenses.

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF relating to future service in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

Reinsurance contracts held - Loss-recovery component

A loss-recovery component is established or adjusted within the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held for the amount of income recognised in profit or loss when the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group.

Subsequently, the loss-recovery component is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts discussed in the Onerous contracts – Loss component section above. The loss-recovery component is further adjusted, if required, to ensure that it does not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented as a reduction of incurred claims recovery from reinsurance contracts held and are consequently excluded from the reinsurance expenses determination.

5.1.5 Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

5.1.5.1 Insurance service result from insurance contract issued

Insurance revenue

As the Group provides services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Insurance revenue comprises the following:

- Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:
  - insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
    - amounts related to the loss component;
    - amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
    - insurance acquisition expenses;
  - changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
    - changes included in insurance finance income (expenses);
    - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
    - amounts allocated to the loss component;
  - amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided in the period; and
  - experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to past and current service and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes.
- Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims and benefits;
- other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- changes that relate to past service (that is, changes in the FCF relating to the LIC); and
- changes that relate to future service (that is, losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components).

Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue as described above.

Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in other operating expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5.1.5.2 Insurance service result from reinsurance contract held

Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contract held

The Group presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- reinsurance expenses;
- incurred claims recovery;
- other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
- changes that relate to future service (that is, changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts); and
- changes relating to past service (that is, adjustments to recoveries of incurred claims).

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services.

Reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:

- insurance claims and other expenses recovery in the period measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period;
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
  - changes included in finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and
  - changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM);
- amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received in the period; and
- ceded premium experience adjustments relating to past and current service.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

5.1.5.3 Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- interest accreted on the FCF, the CSM and the AIACF; and
- the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

The Group includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss.

5.1.5.4 Basis of expense apportionment

All expenses of the life insurance business incurred by ClearView Life and charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income have been apportioned in accordance with Part 6, Division 2 of the Life Act. These expenses are related to non-participating business as ClearView Life only writes this category of business.

The basis is as follows:

- Expenses relating specifically to either the shareholder's fund or a particular statutory fund are allocated directly to the respective funds. Such expenses are apportioned between policy acquisition costs and policy maintenance costs with reference to the objective when each expense is incurred and the outcome achieved;
- Other expenses are subject to apportionment under section 80 of the Life Act and are allocated between the funds in proportion to the activities to which they relate. They are apportioned between policy acquisition costs and policy maintenance costs in relation to their nature as either acquisition or maintenance activities. Activities are based on direct measures such as time, head count and business volumes; and
- Life investment contracts are held within statutory funds No.2 and No.4. Life insurance contracts are held within statutory fund No.1. The allocation of expenses between the primary life investment or life insurance contracts is inherent in the allocation to the statutory funds, as described above. The apportionment basis is in line with the principles set in the Life Insurance Prudential Standard valuation standard (Prudential Standard LPS340 Valuation of Policy Liabilities).

5.1.6 Transition approaches

The Group has adopted AASB 17 retrospectively, applying alternative transition methods where the full retrospective approach was impracticable. The full retrospective approach was applied to the insurance contracts in force at the transition date that were originated less than three years prior to transition. The modified retrospective approach was applied to the insurance contracts that were originated more than three years prior to transition. The fair value approach was applied to a group of older legacy non-advice based business regardless of the origination years of the policies within the group.

The transition approach was determined at a group of insurance contracts level and affected the approach to calculating the CSM on initial adoption of AASB 17:

- full retrospective approach - the CSM at inception is based on initial assumptions when groups of contracts were incepted and rolled forward to the date of transition as if AASB 17 had always been applied;
- modified retrospective approach - the CSM at inception is calculated based on assumptions at transition using some simplifications and taking into account the actual pre-transition FCF; and
- fair value approach - the pre-transition FCF and experience are not considered.

The Group has determined that it would be impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach where any of the following conditions existed:

- The effects of the full retrospective application were not determinable;
- The full retrospective application required assumptions that would have been made in an earlier period;
- The full retrospective application required significant estimates of amounts, and it was impossible to distinguish objectively between information about those estimates that provided evidence of circumstances that (i) existed on the date at which those amounts were to be recognised, measured or disclosed; and (ii) would have been available when the consolidated financial statements for that prior period were authorised for issue, and other information.

For AIACF, the transition approaches follow the approaches applied to the underlying contracts, which were the following:

- The fully retrospective approach was applied to recent stepped premium business for LifeSolutions and ClearChoice groups of underlying contracts;
- The modified retrospective approach was applied to the older stepped premium LifeSolutions groups of underlying contracts; and
- The fair value approach was applied to non-advice and legacy groups.

For reinsurance contracts held, the transition approaches were applied as following:

- The fully retrospective approach was applied to the reinsurance contracts held backing recent LifeSolutions and ClearChoice groups of underlying contracts where required input data is available;
- The modified retrospective approach was applied to the reinsurance contracts held backing older LifeSolutions and ClearChoice groups of underlying contracts where it is impractical to source required input data; and
- The fair value approach was applied to the reinsurance contracts held backing non-advice and legacy groups of underlying contracts.

5.1.6.1 Fully retrospective approach

The Group has determined that reasonable and supportable information was available for all contracts in force at the transition date that were issued within three years prior to the transition.

Accordingly, the Group has recognised and measured each group of insurance contracts in this category as if AASB 17 had always applied; derecognised any existing balances that would not exist had AASB 17 always applied; and recognised any resulting net difference in equity.

5.1.6.2 Modified retrospective approach

After making reasonable efforts to gather necessary historical information, the Group has determined that for certain groups of contracts, such information was not available or not available in a form that would enable it to be used without undue cost and effort. It was therefore impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach, and either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach has been used for these groups.

The Group has determined to apply the modified retrospective approach to all groups of contracts in force as at transition and originated more than three years prior to the transition date, where the full retrospective approach has not been applied as it was impracticable. The exception is a group of older legacy non-advice based business where the fair value approach is applied for all cohorts.

The key simplifications used for the modified retrospective approach include:

- Combining historical groups of contracts into one group for all FY19 and earlier cohorts;
- Using transition date information to identify groups of contracts, including onerous contract assessment;
- Using combination of historical actual cash flows and projected future cash flows to estimate a group of contracts' total future cash flows from initial recognition;
- Determining the discount rates to be used at initial recognition based on a weighted average of observable yield curves; and

- Determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at initial recognition by adjusting the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

5.1.6.3 Fair value approach

The Group applied the fair value approach to all cohorts of the group of older legacy non-advice based business.

Applying the fair value approach, the Group determined the CSM to be the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts, measured in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement (**AASB 13**), and its FCF at the transition date.

The fair value of an insurance liability is the price a market participant would be willing to pay to assume the obligation and the remaining risks of the in force contracts as at the transition date.

In estimating the fair value of groups of insurance contracts, the following considerations were applied:

- only future cash flows within the boundaries of the insurance contracts were included in the fair value estimation excluding future renewals and new business that would be outside the contract boundary of the contracts under AASB 17;
- assumptions about expected future cash flows and risk allowances were adjusted for the market participant's view as required by AASB 13; and
- profit margins were included to reflect what a market participant would require for accepting obligations under insurance contracts, beyond the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The fair value of the group of older legacy non-advice based business has taken into account of the strategic review work performed by an external party in FY22-23 and involved an independent valuation of the business using an Embedded Value (**EV**) approach.

5.2 Significant judgements and estimates in applying AASB 17

5.2.1 Future cash flows

The fulfilment cash flows of insurance contracts represents the present value of estimated future cash outflows, less the present value of estimated future cash inflows and adjusted for a provision for the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Group's process for estimating future cash flows incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events. As this is a prediction of the future, significant judgement is applied in determining the assumptions that underpin the estimation of future cash flows. These assumptions include, but are not limited to operating assumptions such as morbidity, mortality, lapses and expenses.

Morbidity (TPD, Income Protection and Trauma): Rates adopted vary by age, gender, and smoking status. The primary underlying morbidity table used is the FSC-KPMG ADI 2014-2018 table, based on 2014 to 2018 experience. These tables were adjusted for industry experience and ClearView's own experience. The morbidity claims assumptions have been updated to take into account recent observed experience.

Mortality: Rates adopted vary by product, age, gender, and smoking status. The primary underlying mortality tables used are the latest FSC-KPMG ALS 2014-2018 industry standard tables, which were adjusted for industry experience subject to ClearView's own experience. The mortality claims assumptions have been updated to take into account recent observed experience.

Lapses: Rates adopted vary by product, duration, age, commission type and premium frequency, and have been based on an analysis of ClearView Life's experience over recent years with allowance for expected trends. The best estimate lapse assumptions have been updated at 30 June 2024 to reflect ClearView's recent observed experience.

Acquisition expenses: Per policy acquisition expense assumptions were based on the actual acquisition expenses incurred.

Maintenance expense and inflation: The per policy maintenance expense assumptions were based on the longer term per policy unit costs implied by ClearView Life's 2025 business plan. The long-term expense inflation rate was maintained at 2.4% per annum in FY24 (FY23: 2.4%).

5.2.2 Discount rates

A bottom-up approach is applied to determine the discount rates used to discount insurance and reinsurance contract cash flows, which uses risk-free rates adjusted to reflect the liquidity characteristics of the contracts. The risk-free rate is based on Commonwealth Government bond rates. The illiquidity premium is derived based on the long-term weighted average credit spread of a reference portfolio of assets with a similar currency mix and weighted average duration as the related insurance liabilities over the longer term. The effect of credit risk and other factors that are not relevant to the illiquidity characteristics of insurance contracts is eliminated to estimate the portion of the spread that reflects the illiquidity premium.

As at 30 June 2024, discount rates used to discount insurance and reinsurance cash flows are based on a yield curve derived from Commonwealth Government bond market yields as at the valuation date, plus an adjustment for illiquidity premium which is based on a formula driven by the difference between these yields and an A-rated non-financial corporate bond for the first ten years, and 20 basis points thereafter.

	FY24	FY23
Discount rates	4.30% p.a. to 5.35% p.a.	4.10% p.a. to 4.99% p.a.

5.2.3 Risk adjustment

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled. Because the risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates are made on the degree of diversification benefits and expected favourable and unfavourable outcomes in a way that reflects the Group's degree of risk aversion. The Group estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates.

The cost of capital method was used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risk. In the cost of capital method, the risk adjustment is determined by applying a cost rate to the present value of projected capital relating to non-financial risk. The cost rate is set at 7.0% (30 June 2023: 7.0%) per annum representing the return required to compensate for the exposure to non-financial risk. The capital is determined at a 99.5% (30 June 2023: 99.5%) confidence level and is projected in line with the run-off of the business.

The resulting amount of the calculated risk adjustment corresponds to the average confidence level of 89% (30 June 2023: 89%). The confidence level varies across the different products, and LRC and LIC.

Determination of risk adjustment for groups of reinsurance contracts held is based on the risk adjustment of groups of underlying contracts and the reinsurance percentage applied for each group.

5.2.4 Coverage units

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognised as insurance revenue in each period based on the number of coverage units provided in the period, which is determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the services provided, its expected coverage period and time value of money.

For lump sum business, coverage units are the discounted value of the sum insured in-force on the contract, allowing for expected decrements (lapse and mortality/morbidity) and indexation. For disability income business, coverage units are the discounted benefit amount including expected decrements such as lapses, mortality and indexation but excluding terminations.

Expected coverage period is derived based on the likelihood of an insured event occurring to the extent they affect the expected duration of contracts in the group. Determining the expected coverage period is judgemental since it involves making an expectation of when claims and lapse will occur.

Determination of coverage units for groups of reinsurance contracts held follow the same principles as for groups of underlying contracts.

5.2.5 Transition to AASB 17

The Group applied AASB 17 for annual reporting period beginning on 1 July 2023. The Group has determined that it was impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach for some groups of contracts because certain historical information was not available or was not available without undue cost or effort that would enable it to be used under this approach. Therefore, the Group applied the modified retrospective or fair value approaches for these groups of contracts. The Group exercises judgements in determining the transition approaches, applying the transition methods and measuring the transition impacts on the transition date, which will affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements on the transition date.

Refer to section 5.1.6 Transition approaches for detail.

Deferred tax assets

As a result of the transition to AASB 17, the Group's accounting net life insurance contract liability, for which the carrying amount will be settled in future periods has increased. This results in an increase in the deductible temporary differences and a related deferred tax asset of $35.9 million on transition and a further $3.5 million in FY23 bringing the total related deferred tax asset to $39.4 million as at 30 June 2023, given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future.

While the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) and Treasury has yet to provide any announcement or guidance in respect of the AASB 17 impacts on life insurance companies, there is no indication that AASB 17 will result in a change to the income tax laws.

As these temporary differences create income tax losses on transition, given that it is probably that the Group's future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised, the additional deferred tax asset of $39.4 million has been recognised on balance sheet as at 30 June 2023.

5.2.6 Sensitivity analysis

The valuation of liabilities for incurred claims and the liability for remaining coverage are calculated using certain assumptions of the key underlying variables such as discount rates, expenses, mortality, morbidity and lapses. The movement in any key variable may impact the reported performance and net assets of ClearView Life and the consolidated entity.

Variable	Impact of movement in underlying variable
Interest rate	The fulfilment cash flows within the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims are calculated using a discount rate that is derived from market interest rates. The change in interest rates would also impact the emerging profit via its impact on the investment returns on the assets held to back the liabilities. The CSM within the liability for remaining coverage is discounted using locked-in rates observed at the initial recognition of the insurance contract and, as such, changes in market interest rates will not impact the CSM.
Expense	An increase in the level (or inflation) of expenses over the assumed levels will decrease emerging profit. A change in the base expense assumptions adopted for the fulfilment cash flows within the liability for remaining coverage may impact the insurance contract liability/asset if it currently has a loss component, otherwise such a change will be absorbed into the contractual service margins of the insurance contract.
Mortality	For life insurance contracts providing death benefits an increased rate of mortality would lead to higher levels of claims, increasing associated claims cost and thereby reducing emerging profit. A change in the mortality assumptions adopted for the fulfilment cash flows within the liability for remaining coverage may impact the insurance contract liability/asset if it currently has a loss component, otherwise such a change will be absorbed into the contractual service margins of the insurance contract.
Morbidity	The cost of claims under TPD, Income Protection and trauma cover depends on the incidence of policyholders becoming disabled or suffering a 'trauma' event such as a heart attack or stroke. Higher incidence or claims duration would increase claim costs, thereby reducing profit and shareholder equity. Similar to mortality above, a change in the morbidity assumptions adopted for the fulfilment cash flows within the liability for remaining coverage may impact the insurance contract liability/asset if it currently has a loss component, otherwise such a change will be absorbed into the contractual service margins of the insurance contract. For policyholders who are currently on claim the related reserves are included as part of the liability for incurred claims where there are no profit margins. Therefore, any change in claims costs due to a change in expectation around claims duration is reflected through a change in the liability for incurred claims and hence profit.
Lapses	Lapse risk represents the extent to which policyholders choose not to renew their policy, and allow it to lapse. An increase in the lapse rates will have a negative effect on emerging profit owing to the loss of future revenue, including that required to recover acquisition costs. The impact on the contract liability of a change in lapse assumptions is as per mortality above.

The table below illustrates how outcomes during the financial year in respect of the key actuarial variables, would have impacted the equity before tax for that financial year.

		Gross insurance impact						Reinsurance impact					Net impact
Variable	Change	Impact on loss component	Impact on CSM release	Impact on AIACF	Impact on insurance finance income or expense (IFIE)	Impact on equity gross of reinsurance	Impact on CSM (post release)	Impact on reinsurance loss recovery component (RLRC)	Impact on reinsurance CSM release	Impact on IFIE	Impact on equity	Impact on reinsurance CSM (post release)	Impact on equity net of reinsurance
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
FY24													
Interest rates	+ 100 bp	—	—	(3,751)	23,609	19,858	—	—	—	(16,465)	(16,465)	—	3,393
	- 100 bp	—	—	3,786	(30,231)	(26,445)	—	—	—	20,837	20,837	—	(5,608)
Mortality and morbidity	+10%	(71,613)	(2,479)	(21,325)	5,274	(90,142)	(5,095)	55,236	12,603	(10,261)	57,577	85,739	(32,565)
	-10%	54,349	4,510	19,352	(5,274)	72,936	20,328	(39,163)	(14,715)	10,261	(43,617)	(99,700)	29,319
Lapses	+10%	18,248	13	(10,018)	(2,229)	6,014	273	(15,496)	1,913	760	(12,823)	10,689	(6,808)
	-10%	(21,565)	(24)	8,977	2,669	(9,942)	(436)	20,906	(2,907)	(363)	17,637	(18,344)	7,695
Expenses	+10%	(6,506)	(271)	(2,274)	425	(8,626)	(663)	—	—	—	—	—	(8,626)
	-10%	6,506	271	2,252	(425)	8,604	663	—	—	—	—	—	8,604
Gross insurance premium rate	+10%	45,946	4,028	22,872	(3,454)	69,392	18,252	(28,643)	3,983	—	(24,660)	24,660	44,732
Reinsurance premium rate	+10%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,122)	8,176	(9,946)	(120,638)	(9,946)
FY23													
Interest rates	+ 100 bp	—	—	(2,519)	23,046	20,527	—	—	—	(13,446)	(13,446)	—	7,082
	- 100 bp	—	—	2,543	(28,576)	(26,034)	—	—	—	16,631	16,631	—	(9,402)
Mortality and morbidity	+10%	(67,953)	(2,425)	(18,269)	3,092	(85,555)	(6,700)	52,406	11,357	(7,605)	56,157	77,725	(29,397)
	-10%	40,261	5,820	16,975	(3,160)	59,896	30,997	(30,262)	(14,127)	7,557	(36,832)	(97,098)	23,065
Lapses	+10%	7,685	776	(7,842)	(2,029)	(1,410)	7,403	(5,794)	1,016	1,098	(3,681)	6,889	(5,091)
	-10%	(16,279)	(144)	8,314	2,593	(5,516)	(1,721)	12,670	(2,480)	(256)	9,935	(17,072)	4,419
Expenses	+10%	(5,077)	(268)	(2,271)	111	(7,505)	(2,085)	—	—	—	—	—	(7,505)
	-10%	4,566	498	2,249	(221)	7,092	2,366	—	—	—	—	—	7,092

This information in the sensitivity table is based on linear changes to assumptions which impact all affected product groups equally. The impact of any future assumption change will be dependent on a range of factors including the nature of the assumption change, product impacted, the profitability of the impacted product, and the measurement model utilised. Assumption changes impact the insurance contracts liabilities in different ways:

1. For profitable groups of contracts, assumption changes related to future service will impact the CSM, with a second order impact on current year profits.
2. For onerous groups of contracts, assumption changes will result in change to the insurance contract liabilities, with a direct impact on current year profits.
3. For stepped premium contracts, assumption changes related to future renewal contracts will impact the assessment of the recoverability of the AIACF, with an impact on current year profits.
4. For assumptions changes which impact reinsurance contracts, there will also be offsetting impacts on either the reinsurance contract liabilities or the reinsurance CSM, or both.

ClearView has both onerous and profitable groups of contracts, so assumption changes impact both CSM and current year profits. Furthermore, for onerous contracts, a change in the gross loss component will be offset by a change in the reinsurance loss recovery component in the current period.

ClearView has both stepped premium gross contracts (short-term contract boundary representing circa 79% of the in-force portfolio) and level premium gross contracts (long-term contract boundary representing circa 21% of the in-force portfolio). For gross onerous contracts, to the extent that assumption changes relate to a long-term contract boundary, the present value impact is capitalised and has a larger impact than those that are treated as a short-term contract boundary.

5.3 Insurance revenue and expenses

5.3.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Insurance revenue		
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC		
• CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	52,468	42,753
• Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	12,494	11,366
• Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	239,153	205,176
Premium variance for current or past services	(9,006)	(6,412)
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	38,802	37,932
Total insurance revenue	**333,911**	**290,815**
Insurance service expenses		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(246,659)	(199,314)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	(18,458)	(11,973)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(44,884)	(26,437)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(38,802)	(37,932)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	(23,377)	(14,345)
Total insurance service expenses	**(372,180)**	**(290,001)**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage		
• CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received	9,615	2,092
• Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for non-financial risk expired	(9,644)	(9,686)
• Expected claims and other expenses recovery	(110,331)	(90,519)
Premium variance for current and past services	(6,661)	(4,084)
Reinsurance expenses	**(117,021)**	**(102,197)**
Claims recovered and other incurred directly attributable expenses	96,497	85,465
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts	27,404	19,820
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to assets for incurred claims	31,533	4,932
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**38,413**	**8,020**
Total insurance service result	**144**	**8,834**

5.3.2 Detail of insurance service and other expenses

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Claims	176,359	127,162
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	44,884	26,438
Commission expenses	63,116	53,895
Administration expenses	33,399	30,661
Employee expenses	52,063	49,791
Share based payments	195	(166)
Directors' fees	704	960
Employee termination payments	387	150
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7,134	5,384
Other expenses	—	28
Finance costs	10,172	8,243
	388,413	**302,546**
Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	(54,284)	(44,782)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	38,802	37,932
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	23,377	14,345
Insurance service and other expenses	**396,308**	**310,041**

Insurance service and other expenses represented by:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Insurance service expenses	372,180	290,001
Other operating expenses	13,956	11,797
Other finance costs	10,172	8,243
Total	**396,308**	**310,041**

5.3.3 Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

The following tables set out when the CSM is expected to be released into profit or loss in future periods.

	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
Insurance contracts issued		
Less than 1 year	(26,796)	(23,220)
1-2 years	(593)	(540)
2-3 years	(554)	(495)
3-4 years	(511)	(467)
4-5 years	(486)	(432)
More than 5 years	(7,407)	(6,502)
Total	**(36,347)**	**(31,656)**

	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
Reinsurance contracts held		
Less than 1 year	(7,013)	(1,857)
1-2 years	(6,244)	(1,619)
2-3 years	(5,573)	(1,426)
3-4 years	(4,982)	(1,268)
4-5 years	(4,456)	(1,125)
More than 5 years	(31,843)	(7,684)
Total	**(60,111)**	**(14,979)**

5.3.4 Contractual service margin by transition method

The following tables provides an analysis of contractual service margin by transition method applied to measure the contracts on adoption of AASB 17.

Insurance contracts issued	Other contracts $'000	Modified retrospective approach $'000	Fair value approach $'000	Total $'000
CSM at 1 July 2023	(30,305)	(1,351)	–	(31,656)
Changes that relate to current service				
Contractual service margin release for services provided	52,468	–	–	52,468
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(56,199)	–	–	(56,199)
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	1,174	1,399	–	2,573
Insurance finance expense	(3,485)	(48)	–	(3,533)
CSM at 30 June 2024	**(36,347)**	**–**	**–**	**(36,347)**
CSM at 1 July 2022	(21,855)	(35,898)	(5,016)	(62,769)
Changes that relate to current service				
Contractual service margin release for services provided	37,396	233	5,124	42,753
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(48,522)	–	–	(48,522)
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	3,812	35,541	–	39,353
Insurance finance expense	(1,136)	(1,227)	(108)	(2,471)
CSM at 30 June 2023	**(30,305)**	**(1,351)**	**–**	**(31,656)**

Reinsurance contracts held	Other contracts $'000	Modified retrospective approach $'000	Fair value approach $'000	Total $'000
CSM at 1 July 2023	(7,637)	(8,810)	1,468	(14,979)
Changes that relate to current service				
Contractual service margin release for services provided	5,003	5,579	(967)	9,615
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	2,365	–	–	2,365
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(31,350)	(30,113)	4,550	(56,913)
Reinsurance finance income	(18)	(230)	49	(199)
CSM at 30 June 2024	**(31,637)**	**(33,574)**	**5,100**	**(60,111)**
CSM at 1 July 2022	(2,232)	17,071	1,954	16,793
Changes that relate to current service				
Contractual service margin release for services provided	735	1,635	(278)	2,092
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(6,126)	–	–	(6,126)
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	95	(28,157)	(250)	(28,312)
Reinsurance finance income	(109)	641	42	574
CSM at 30 June 2023	**(7,637)**	**(8,810)**	**1,468**	**(14,979)**

5.3.5 Expected derecognition of the assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

The following table set out when the Group expects to derecognise assets for insurance acquisition cash flows after the reporting date.

	30 June 2024 $'000	30 June 2023 $'000
Less than 1 year	28,120	28,854
1-2 years	27,626	26,285
2-3 years	25,215	23,843
3-4 years	22,869	21,618
4-5 years	20,722	19,518
More than 5 years	156,239	151,547
Total	**280,791**	**271,665**

5.4 Net investment result

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Interest income		
• Cash and cash equivalents	4,429	2,432
• Investment securities at FVTPL	16,457	10,704
• Loans and advances	127	141
Distribution income	63	36
Total investment income	**21,076**	**13,313**
Net fair value gains on financial assets	3,664	4,189
Change in life investment contract liabilities	68	(242)
Net investment income	**24,808**	**17,260**
Insurance finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts issued		
Interest accreted	4,177	3,262
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	18,992	15,273
	23,169	**18,535**
Insurance finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest accreted	3,321	(62)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(21,653)	(8,632)
	(18,332)	**(8,694)**
Total insurance finance income/(expense)	**4,837**	**9,841**
Net investment result	**29,645**	**27,101**

5.5 Insurance contracts issued

5.5.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

2024	LRC Excluding loss component $'000	LRC Loss component $'000	LIC $'000	AIACF $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(6,335)	(111,055)	(307,433)	94,591	(330,232)
Opening insurance contract assets	(20,686)	(841)	(70,208)	177,074	85,339
Total net opening balance	**(27,021)**	**(111,896)**	**(377,641)**	**271,665**	**(244,893)**
Insurance revenue					
Contracts under modified retrospective approach	51,391	–	–	–	51,391
Other contracts	282,520	–	–	–	282,520
Total insurance revenue	**333,911**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**333,911**
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	–	13,302	(259,961)	–	(246,659)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(38,802)	–	–	–	(38,802)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses[1]	–	(44,884)	–	–	(44,884)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	–	–	(18,458)	–	(18,458)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	–	–	–	(23,377)	(23,377)
Total insurance service expenses	**(38,802)**	**(31,582)**	**(278,419)**	**(23,377)**	**(372,180)**
Insurance service result	**295,109**	**(31,582)**	**(278,419)**	**(23,377)**	**(38,269)**
Insurance finance expenses					
Net finance income/(expenses)	16,221	(6,644)	1,513	12,079	23,169
Total insurance finance income/(expenses)	**16,221**	**(6,644)**	**1,513**	**12,079**	**23,169**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**311,330**	**(38,226)**	**(276,906)**	**(11,298)**	**(15,100)**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(354,780)	–	–	–	(354,780)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	–	–	219,358	–	219,358
Insurance acquisition cash flows	1,686	–	–	52,598	54,284
Total cash flows	**(353,094)**	**–**	**219,358**	**52,598**	**(81,138)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	32,174	–	–	(32,174)	–
Other movements[2]	–	–	3,762	–	3,762
Net closing balance					
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(9,732)	(148,856)	(338,275)	36,882	(459,981)
Closing insurance contract assets	(26,879)	(1,266)	(93,152)	243,909	122,612
Total net closing balance	**(36,611)**	**(150,122)**	**(431,427)**	**280,791**	**(337,369)**

2023	LRC Excluding loss component $'000	LRC Loss component $'000	LIC $'000	AIACF $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	13,759	(100,038)	(279,148)	45,515	(319,912)
Opening insurance contract assets	(11,949)	(7,794)	(79,448)	223,865	124,674
Total net opening balance	**1,810**	**(107,832)**	**(358,596)**	**269,380**	**(195,238)**
Insurance revenue					
Contracts under modified retrospective approach	49,157	—	—	—	49,157
Contracts under fair value approach	17,921	—	—	—	17,921
Other contracts	223,737	—	—	—	223,737
Total insurance revenue	**290,815**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**290,815**
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	27,182	(226,496)	—	(199,314)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(37,932)	—	—	—	(37,932)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	—	(26,437)	—	—	(26,437)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	—	—	(11,973)	—	(11,973)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	—	—	—	(14,345)	(14,345)
Total insurance service expenses	**(37,932)**	**745**	**(238,469)**	**(14,345)**	**(290,001)**
Insurance service result	**252,883**	**745**	**(238,469)**	**(14,345)**	**814**
Insurance finance expenses					
Net finance income/(expenses)	8,742	(4,808)	8,409	6,192	18,535
Total insurance finance income/(expenses)	**8,742**	**(4,808)**	**8,409**	**6,192**	**18,535**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**261,625**	**(4,063)**	**(230,060)**	**(8,153)**	**19,349**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(324,801)	—	—	—	(324,801)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	—	—	207,946	—	207,946
Insurance acquisition cash flows	3,179	—	—	41,603	44,782
Total cash flows	**(321,622)**	**—**	**207,946**	**41,603**	**(72,073)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	31,165	—	—	(31,165)	—
Other movements[2]	—	—	3,069	—	3,069
Net closing balance					
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(6,336)	(111,054)	(307,433)	94,591	(330,232)
Closing insurance contract assets	(20,686)	(841)	(70,208)	177,074	85,339
Total net closing balance	**(27,022)**	**(111,895)**	**(377,641)**	**271,665**	**(244,893)**

1 The losses on onerous contracts in FY24 mainly resulted from actuarial assumptions changes made at 30 June 2024.

2 Other movements relate to non-cash items such as amortisation of intangible assets.

5.5.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

2024	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment $'000	CSM $'000	AIACF $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(338,326)	(74,658)	(11,839)	94,591	(330,232)
Opening insurance contract assets	(66,331)	(5,587)	(19,817)	177,074	85,339
Total net opening balance	**(404,657)**	**(80,245)**	**(31,656)**	**271,665**	**(244,893)**
Changes related to current services					
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	52,468	–	52,468
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risks expired	–	13,275	–	–	13,275
Experience adjustments	(17,293)	–	–	–	(17,293)
Changes related to future services					
Contracts recognised in the period	61,666	(10,913)	(56,199)	–	(5,446)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(4,139)	1,566	2,573	–	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(54,359)	14,921	–	–	(39,438)
Changes related to past services					
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(15,252)	(3,206)	–	–	(18,458)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	–	–	–	(23,377)	(23,377)
Net finance expenses					
Net finance expenses	17,078	(2,455)	(3,533)	12,079	23,169
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(12,299)**	**13,188**	**(4,691)**	**(11,298)**	**(15,100)**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(354,780)	–	–	–	(354,780)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	219,358	–	–	–	219,358
Insurance acquisition cash flows	1,686	–	–	52,598	54,284
Total cash flows	**(133,736)**	**–**	**–**	**52,598**	**(81,138)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	32,174	–	–	(32,174)	–
Other movements[2]	3,762	–	–	–	3,762
Net closing balance					
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(425,660)	(61,069)	(10,134)	36,882	(459,981)
Closing insurance contract assets	(89,096)	(5,988)	(26,213)	243,909	122,612
Total net closing balance	**(514,756)**	**(67,057)**	**(36,347)**	**280,791**	**(337,369)**

2023	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment $'000	CSM $'000	AIACF $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(251,449)	(67,678)	(46,300)	45,515	(319,912)
Opening insurance contract assets	(77,322)	(5,400)	(16,469)	223,865	124,674
Total net opening balance	**(328,771)**	**(73,078)**	**(62,769)**	**269,380**	**(195,238)**
Changes related to current services					
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	42,753	–	42,753
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risks expired	–	13,193	–	–	13,193
Experience adjustments	(2,377)	–	–	–	(2,377)
Changes related to future services					
Contracts recognised in the period	53,542	(10,950)	(48,522)	–	(5,930)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(34,168)	(5,185)	39,353	–	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	(16,375)	(4,132)	–	–	(20,507)
Changes related to past services					
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(10,788)	(1,185)	–	–	(11,973)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	–	–	–	(14,345)	(14,345)
Net finance expenses					
Net finance expenses	13,722	1,092	(2,471)	6,192	18,535
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**3,556**	**(7,167)**	**31,113**	**(8,153)**	**19,349**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(324,801)	–	–	–	(324,801)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	207,946	–	–	–	207,946
Insurance acquisition cash flows	3,179	–	–	41,603	44,782
Total cash flows	**(113,676)**	**–**	**–**	**41,603**	**(72,073)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	31,165	–	–	(31,165)	–
Other movements[1]	3,069	–	–	–	3,069
Net closing balance					
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(338,326)	(74,658)	(11,839)	94,591	(330,232)
Closing insurance contract assets	(66,331)	(5,587)	(19,817)	177,074	85,339
Total net closing balance	**(404,657)**	**(80,245)**	**(31,656)**	**271,665**	**(244,893)**

1 Other movements relate to non-cash items such as amortisation of intangible assets.

5.5.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period

2024	Non-onerous contracts originated $'000	Onerous contracts originated $'000	Total $'000
Insurance contracts issued			
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	126,777	71,136	197,913
Insurance acquisition cash flows	31,767	2,093	33,860
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	**158,544**	**73,229**	**231,773**
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(221,371)	(72,068)	(293,439)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	6,628	4,285	10,913
CSM	56,199	—	56,199
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	**—**	**5,446**	**5,446**

2023	Non-onerous contracts originated $'000	Onerous contracts originated $'000	Total $'000
Insurance contracts issued			
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	118,688	68,835	187,523
Insurance acquisition cash flows	31,917	2,427	34,344
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	**150,605**	**71,262**	**221,867**
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(205,559)	(69,850)	(275,409)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	6,432	4,518	10,950
CSM	48,522	—	48,522
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	**—**	**5,930**	**5,930**

5.6 Reinsurance contracts held

5.6.1 Reconciliation of the remaining coverage and incurred claims

	Asset for remaining coverage			
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component	Asset for incurred claims[1]	Total
2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Net opening balance				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(60,730)	83,527	115,723	138,520
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(11,080)	358	2,825	(7,897)
Total net opening balance	**(71,810)**	**83,885**	**118,548**	**130,623**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance expenses	(117,021)	—	—	(117,021)
Claims recovered and other incurred directly attributable expenses	—	(9,944)	106,441	96,497
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts	—	27,404	—	27,404
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to assets for the incurred claims	—	—	31,533	31,533
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(117,021)**	**17,460**	**137,974**	**38,413**
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	(22,227)	4,983	(1,088)	(18,332)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(139,248)**	**22,443**	**136,886**	**20,081**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	136,499	—	—	136,499
Recoveries from reinsurance	—	—	(107,625)	(107,625)
Total cash flows	**136,499**	**—**	**(107,625)**	**28,874**
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(56,368)	105,672	140,245	189,549
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(18,191)	656	7,564	(9,971)
Total net closing balance	**(74,559)**	**106,328**	**147,809**	**179,578**

2023	Asset for remaining coverage: Excluding loss-recovery component $'000	Asset for remaining coverage: Loss-recovery component $'000	Asset for incurred claims[1] $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(50,484)	75,601	84,063	109,180
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(40,304)	5,647	16,579	(18,078)
Total net opening balance	**(90,788)**	**81,248**	**100,642**	**91,102**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance expenses	(102,197)	–	–	(102,197)
Claims recovered and other incurred directly attributable expenses	–	(20,793)	106,258	85,465
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts	–	19,820	–	19,820
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to assets for the incurred claims	–	–	4,932	4,932
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(102,197)**	**(973)**	**111,190**	**8,020**
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	(6,196)	3,610	(6,108)	(8,694)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(108,393)**	**2,637**	**105,082**	**(674)**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	127,371	–	–	127,371
Recoveries from reinsurance	–	–	(87,176)	(87,176)
Total cash flows	**127,371**	**–**	**(87,176)**	**40,195**
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(60,730)	83,527	115,723	138,520
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(11,080)	358	2,825	(7,897)
Total net closing balance	**(71,810)**	**83,885**	**118,548**	**130,623**

1 ClearView entered into two incurred claims treaties with its main reinsurer Swiss Re Life and Health Australia (Swiss Re) for its lump sum and income protection portfolios to manage its financial exposure to its reinsurer and address the concentration risk. Under the treaties, ClearView LifeSolutions and ClearChoice lump sum and income protection claims are substantially settled on an earned premium and incurred claims basis. As at 30 June 2024, ClearView received $193.6 million of the reinsurer's share of incurred claims liability (30 June 2023: $176.7 million).

5.6.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

2024	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	CSM $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	47,013	105,178	(13,671)	138,520
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(16,316)	9,727	(1,308)	(7,897)
Total net opening balance	**30,697**	**114,905**	**(14,979)**	**130,623**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services received	—	—	9,615	9,615
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	—	(9,644)	—	(9,644)
Experience adjustments	(20,495)	—	—	(20,495)
	(20,495)	**(9,644)**	**9,615**	**(20,524)**
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(10,888)	8,523	2,365	—
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	74,873	(14,114)	(60,759)	—
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	35,010	(11,452)	—	23,558
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts that adjust CSM	—	—	3,846	3,846
	98,995	**(17,043)**	**(54,548)**	**27,404**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to the liability for incurred claims	29,123	2,410	—	31,533
	29,123	**2,410**	**—**	**31,533**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**107,623**	**(24,277)**	**(44,933)**	**38,413**
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(22,452)	4,319	(199)	(18,332)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**85,171**	**(19,958)**	**(45,132)**	**20,081**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	136,499	—	—	136,499
Recoveries from reinsurance	(107,625)	—	—	(107,625)
Total cash flows	**28,874**	**—**	**—**	**28,874**
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	165,293	82,375	(58,119)	189,549
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(20,551)	12,572	(1,992)	(9,971)
Total net closing balance	**144,742**	**94,947**	**(60,111)**	**179,578**

2023	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk $'000	CSM $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	60,673	62,387	(13,880)	109,180
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(99,655)	50,904	30,673	(18,078)
Total net opening balance	**(38,982)**	**113,291**	**16,793**	**91,102**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services received	—	—	2,092	2,092
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	—	(9,686)	—	(9,686)
Experience adjustments	(9,138)	—	—	(9,138)
	(9,138)	**(9,686)**	**2,092**	**(16,732)**
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(2,498)	8,624	(6,126)	—
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	23,401	(716)	(22,685)	—
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	20,005	5,442	—	25,447
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts that adjust CSM	—	—	(5,627)	(5,627)
	40,908	**13,350**	**(34,438)**	**19,820**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to the liability for incurred claims	4,040	892	—	4,932
	4,040	**892**	**—**	**4,932**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**35,810**	**4,556**	**(32,346)**	**8,020**
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(6,326)	(2,942)	574	(8,694)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**29,484**	**1,614**	**(31,772)**	**(674)**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	127,371	—	—	127,371
Recoveries from reinsurance	(87,176)	—	—	(87,176)
Total cash flows	**40,195**	**—**	**—**	**40,195**
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	47,013	105,178	(13,671)	138,520
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(16,316)	9,727	(1,308)	(7,897)
Total net closing balance	**30,697**	**114,905**	**(14,979)**	**130,623**

5.6.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period

2024	Contracts originated not in a net gain $'000	Contracts originated in a net gain $'000	Total $'000
Reinsurance contracts held			
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	(111,661)	—	(111,661)
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	122,549	—	122,549
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(8,523)	—	(8,523)
CSM	2,365	—	2,365

2023	Contracts originated not in a net gain $'000	Contracts originated in a net gain $'000	Total $'000
Reinsurance contracts held			
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	(103,320)	—	(103,320)
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	105,818	—	105,818
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(8,624)	—	(8,624)
CSM	(6,126)	—	(6,126)

5.7 Capital adequacy

ClearView Life Assurance Limited (ClearView Life) is subject to minimum capital regulatory capital requirements in accordance with Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**) Life Insurance Prudential Standards. ClearView Life is required to maintain adequate capital against the risks associated with its business activities and measure its capital to the 'Prudential Capital Requirement' (**PCR**).

ClearView Life has in place an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (**ICAAP**), approved by the Directors, to ensure it maintains required levels of capital within each of its statutory and general funds.

In September 2022, APRA finalised changes to the capital and reporting frameworks for insurance in response to the introduction of AASB 17. Subsequently, APRA made minor amendments to the finalised standards in June 2023.

Under the amended reporting standards, capital base adjustments reflects the difference between the adjusted contract liabilities held for capital purposes and the contract liabilities held under AASB 17. This predominantly reflects the removal of the deferred acquisition cost asset (**AIACF**) that is not permitted to be counted in the regulatory capital base under the APRA capital standards. The capital base adjustment also includes the removal of any deferred tax assets that cannot be included under the standards.

The 1 July 2022 opening Balance Sheet impact on net assets for in-force business as at the transition date has an impact of $83.6 million after tax. As a result of the transition to AASB 17, the Group's accounting net life insurance contract liability, for which the carrying amount will be settled in future periods has increased. This results in an increase in the deductible temporary differences and a related deferred tax asset of $35.9 million, given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future. While the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**) and Treasury has yet to provide any announcement or guidance in respect of the AASB17 impacts on life insurance companies, there is no indication as at the date of the report that AASB 17 will result in a change to the income tax laws. As these temporary differences create income tax losses on transition, given that it is probable that the Group's future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised, the additional deferred tax asset of $35.9 million has been recognised on balance sheet on transition. However, no capital benefit has been taken into account in the period. The tax benefit should be realised in future periods as the losses are utilised.

The ClearView's regulatory capital base and prescribed capital amount do not change significantly under the amended capital prudential and reporting standards.

The capital adequacy position at balance date for ClearView Life, in accordance with the APRA requirements, is as follows:

Capital position

	Shareholder's Fund 2024 $'000	Statutory fund No. 1 Australian non-participating 2024 $'000	Statutory fund No. 2 Australian non-participating 2024 $'000	Statutory fund No. 4 Australian non-participating 2024 $'000	ClearView Life Assurance Limited 2024 $'000
Net Assets (Common Equity Tier 1 Capital)	399	372,900	663	7,837	381,800
Intangibles adjustments[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Net tangible assets after intangible adjustments	**399**	**372,900**	**663**	**7,837**	**381,800**
Capital base adjustments					—
Deferred tax assets	—	(37,406)	(16)	(2,332)	(39,754)
Contract liabilities	—	(239,218)	—	—	(239,218)
Tier 2 capital	—	30,000	—	—	30,000
Regulatory capital base	**399**	**126,276**	**647**	**5,506**	**132,827**
Prescribed Capital Amount (PCA)	(3)	(20,643)	(7)	(3,724)	(24,376)
Available Enterprise Capital (AEC)	**396**	**105,633**	**640**	**1,782**	**108,451**
Capital Adequacy Multiple	**148.6**	**6.1**	**93.8**	**1.5**	**5.4**
Prescribed capital amount comprises of:					
Insurance Risk	—	—	—	—	—
Asset Risk	(2)	(6,638)	(4)	(50)	(6,694)
Asset Concentration Risk	—	—	—	—	—
Operational Risk	—	(11,160)	(1)	(3,652)	(14,813)
Aggregation Benefit	—	—	—	—	—
Combined Stress Scenario Adjustment	(1)	(2,845)	(2)	(21)	(2,869)
Prescribed Capital Amount	**(3)**	**(20,643)**	**(7)**	**(3,724)**	**(24,376)**

1 Intangible adjustments relate to capitalised software.

	Shareholder's Fund 2023 $'000	Statutory fund No. 1 Australian non-participating 2023 $'000	Statutory fund No. 2 Australian non-participating 2023 $'000	Statutory fund No. 4 Australian non-participating 2023 $'000	ClearView Life Assurance Limited 2023 $'000
Net Assets (Common Equity Tier 1 Capital)	393	458,669	580	9,744	469,386
Intangibles adjustments[1]	—	—	—	(2,882)	(2,882)
Net tangible assets after intangible adjustments	**393**	**458,669**	**580**	**6,862**	**466,504**
Capital base adjustments					
Deferred tax assets	—	(2,120)	—	(68)	(2,188)
Deferred acquisition costs	—	(386,924)	—	—	(386,924)
Tier 2 capital	—	30,000	—	—	30,000
Regulatory capital base	**393**	**99,624**	**580**	**6,793**	**107,391**
Prescribed Capital Amount (PCA)	(3)	(18,576)	(7)	(3,444)	(22,031)
Available Enterprise Capital (AEC)	**389**	**81,048**	**573**	**3,350**	**85,360**
Capital Adequacy Multiple	**114.2**	**5.4**	**79.2**	**2.0**	**4.9**
Prescribed capital amount comprises of:					
Insurance Risk	—	—	—	—	—
Asset Risk	(3)	(5,724)	(7)	(81)	(5,815)
Asset Concentration Risk	—	—	—	—	—
Operational Risk	—	(10,399)	(1)	(3,363)	(13,763)
Aggregation Benefit	—	—	—	—	—
Prescribed Capital Amount	**(3)**	**(18,576)**	**(7)**	**(3,444)**	**(22,031)**

1 Intangible adjustments relate to capitalised software.

6. Capital structure and capital risk management

This section provides information in relation to the Group's capital structure and financing facilities

6. Capital structure and capital risk management

6.1 Issued capital

2024	No. of ordinary shares	Issued capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Total share capital $'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	642,905,216	469,250	(2,407)	466,843
Shares issued during the year (ESP exercised)	2,000,000	—	—	—
Dividend paid	—	195	—	195
Transfer from share based payment reserve and cancellation of forfeited ESP shares[1]	—	2,932	—	2,932
Shares released	—	—	90	90
Balance at the end of the financial year	**644,905,216**	**472,377**	**(2,317)**	**470,060**
2023				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	642,905,216	469,062	(2,407)	466,655
Transfer from share based payment reserve and cancellation of forfeited ESP shares[1]	—	188	—	188
Balance at the end of the financial year	**642,905,216**	**469,250**	**(2,407)**	**466,843**

	Company 2024 No. of Shares	Company 2023 No. of Shares
Executive share plan		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	16,633,432	18,133,432
Shares forfeited during the year[2]	(8,523,505)	(1,500,000)
Shares exercised during the year	(2,000,000)	—
Balance at the end of the financial year	**6,109,927**	**16,633,432**

1 ESP reserve of the forfeited and cancelled shares were transferred to share capital.

2 At 30 June 2023, 1.5 million forfeited ESP shares were in the process of being bought back and cancelled.

In accordance with AASB 2, Share-Based Payments the shares issued under the Executive Share Plan are treated as options and are accounted for as set out in section 7.2.

The Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value. Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

Treasury shares held in trust

To satisfy obligations under the Group's share-based remuneration plans, shares have been bought on market and are held in a Trust controlled by ClearView. The shares are measured at cost and are presented as a deduction from Group equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the sale, cancellation or reissue of the shares. The shares are derecognised as treasury shares held in trust when the shares vest or are released to the participant. The total number of treasury shares held is 2,603,327 (30 June 2023: 2,783,324) with a value of $2,316,598 (30 June 2023: $2,406,598) at an average price per share of $0.89 (30 June 2023: $0.86).

Share issue due to ESP exercise and ESP forfeiture

In FY24, following the departure of employees (former Executives), 8.5 million (FY23: 1.5 million) ESP shares that were not exercised have been forfeited.

6.2 Movements in reserves

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
		Restated		
Retained earnings/(losses)				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(80,108)	7,881	(111,647)	(111,647)
Impact of initial application of AASB 17 (refer to section 9.6)	—	(83,653)	—	—
Balance at the beginning of the financial year (restated)	**(80,108)**	**(75,772)**	**(111,647)**	**(111,647)**
Net profit/(loss) attributable to members of the parent entity	(12,449)	8,884	(14,687)	—
Transfer to profit reserve	—	—	—	—
Dividend paid during the year	(29,747)	(13,220)	—	—
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(122,304)**	**(80,108)**	**(126,334)**	**(111,647)**
Share based payments reserve[1]				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	6,692	6,562	4,285	4,155
Recognition of share based payments	305	(166)	305	(166)
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[2]	490	435	490	435
ESP loans settled through dividend	325	199	325	199
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	(2,316)	(338)	(2,316)	(338)
Shares released	(90)	—	—	—
Balance at the end of the financial year	**5,406**	**6,692**	**3,089**	**4,285**

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Profit reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	—	—	26,166	21,015
Profit for the year	—	—	7,663	18,371
Dividend paid during the year	—	—	(29,747)	(13,220)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**—**	**—**	**4,082**	**26,166**

1 The above share based payments reserve relates to share options granted by the Company to employee and contractor participants under the share based payment arrangements. Further information is set out in section 7.2.

2 Restricted rights issued relating to Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR).

6.3 Shares granted under the executive share plan

In accordance with the provisions of the ESP, as at 30 June 2024, key management have acquired 6,109,927 (30 June 2023: 16,633,432, excluding 1,500,000 forfeited shares) ordinary shares. Shares granted under the ESP carry rights to dividends and voting rights.

In June 2024, the Board exercised its discretion under the ESP Plan Rules to ensure the consistency between participants and given the timeframe that the ESP shares have been on issue. This resulted in the amendment of the conditions attached to the remaining unvested ESP shares (as they were subject to the 'Change in Control' vesting criteria), such that the Board approved the immediate vesting in June 2024. As at 30 June 2024, all ESP shares (6,109,927 shares) are vested.

Financial assistance amounting to $4,965,282 (30 June 2023: $11,765,742) was made available to executives and senior employees to fund the acquisition of shares under the ESP.

As all the ESP shares have vested, in June 2024 the Board has approved granting an extension to the loan term of all Employee Participants who remain employees at the expiration of their loan term for a period until 14 months after a Change in Control of the Company (as defined in the ESP Rules).

6.4 Subordinated debt

On 5 November 2020, the Company issued $75 million subordinated, unsecured notes (‘the Notes’) to wholesale investors. The Notes are unsecured, subordinated debt obligations of the Company. Interest on the Notes accrues at a variable rate equal to the three-month Bank Bill Swap Rate (‘**BBSW**’) plus a margin of 6% per annum, until maturity, payable quarterly in arrears. Interest expense recognised for the year ended was $7.7 million (2023: $6.6 million). The maturity date of the subordinated debt is 5 November 2030.

Subject to APRA’s prior written approval and certain other conditions, the Notes are callable from November 2025 or if certain tax or regulatory events occur.

The Company capitalised directly attributable costs associated with the issuance of the subordinated debt, which totalled $1.7 million and was incurred in FY21. These costs are amortised on a straight line basis of 5 years, being the lesser of the maturity date and the call date. Amortisation of these costs recognised for the year ended was $0.3 million (2023: $0.3 million)

For the year ended 30 June 2024, total subordinated debt is as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	74,200	73,857	74,200	73,857
Amortisation of capitalised costs	343	343	343	343
Balance at the end of the financial year	**74,543**	**74,200**	**74,543**	**74,200**

The Company has used $30 million of the proceeds of the Notes for regulatory capital purposes for ClearView Life Assurance Limited. The remainder of the proceeds was used by ClearView to repay existing debt and to cover associated costs.

The Subordinated Notes may convert into Ordinary Shares of ClearView on the occurrence of a Non-Viability Trigger Event. The number of Ordinary Shares issued on Conversion is variable but is limited to the Maximum Conversion Number. The Maximum Conversion Number is 147,058 Ordinary Shares per Subordinated Note, based on the Issue Date VWAP of $0.34.

6.5 Borrowings

Financing Facilities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
The Group has access to the following facilities:				
Bank Guarantees				
– amount used	2,854	2,850	–	–
Overdraft and credit				
– amount used	–	–	–	–
– amount unused	2,000	2,000	–	–
Bank Facility				
– amount used	31,000	16,000	31,000	16,000
– amount unused	29,000	44,000	29,000	44,000

As at the reporting date, the Company had a $60 million facility agreement with the National Australia Bank. $31 million has been drawn down with the balance available for immediate use (30 June 2023: $16 million). $15 million was drawn down in the year to partly fund the FY23 final cash dividend. The facility is repayable on 1 August 2026. Interest on the loan accrues at BBSY plus a margin of 0.95% per annum (FY23: 0.95%), and is payable quarterly. Furthermore, a line fee of 0.75% per annum (FY23: 0.75%) is payable on the facility on a quarterly basis.

The covenants of the facility agreement state that the Group's debt must not exceed 35% of the Group's total debt and equity. The Group's interest cover ratio for the preceding 12 months period must be at least 3 times. As a result of the implementation of AASB 17 since 1 July 2023, the interest cover calculation has been updated for the year ended 30 June 2024. The interest cover is the ratio of the adjusted consolidated profit to the interest expense. The adjusted consolidated profit is the consolidated reported profit after tax from continuing operations plus the changes in AIACF impairments plus the changes in economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability plus the income tax expense plus the interest on the Notes plus the interest on the borrowings. The interest expense is the interest on the Notes plus the interest on the borrowings.

Furthermore, under the facility agreement, a review event occurs where the capital base of the life company, ClearView Life, falls below the minimum PCA ratio of 1.5 times (excluding any supervisory adjustments and reinsurance concentration risk charges). Based on the results to 30 June 2024, ClearView has been operating within its covenants under the terms of the Facility Agreement. The Group has not identified any breaches at 30 June 2024 nor at the time at which these financial statements were authorised for issue. The facility has been secured by a number of cross guarantees, refer to section 9.5 for detail.

ClearView Life Assurance Limited has a $2 million (30 June 2023: $2 million) overdraft facility with National Australia Bank at a benchmark interest rate of 10.72% p.a (2023: 10.47% p.a) calculated daily. Any overdrawn balance in excess of the overdraft will incur an additional margin of 1.5% p.a (2023: 1.5% p.a) above the benchmark interest rate. The bank overdraft is short-term in nature and was unutilised at 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2023. There is an additional $0.25 million credit card facility with National Australia Bank in the name of ClearView Administration Services Pty Limited.

6.6 Capital risk management

The Group maintains capital to protect customers, creditors and shareholders against unexpected losses to a level that is consistent with the Group's risk appetite. The Group's capital structure consists of ordinary equity comprising issued capital, retained earnings and reserves (as detailed in section 6.2).

ClearView generates positive cash flows from in-force portfolios which is subsequently reinvested into new business generation.

The net surplus capital position of the Group above internal benchmarks of $27.1 million at 30 June 2024 is stated prior to the declaration of the FY24 final dividend and any further capital release from the exit of the wealth management business (net of costs).

The surplus capital position and future business capital generation is anticipated to fund the net capital expenditure impacts of the investment in the new PAS (relative to the quantum that could be permissible to be counted for capital purposes). ClearView also has access to the Debt Funding Facility, to the extent further funding is required.

ClearView has implemented an incurred claims treaty with Swiss Re for lump sum and income protection business, where claims (including reserve components) are paid when a claim is incurred which reduces the concentration risk exposure. There is no Asset Concentration Risk charge under LPS 117 relating to the Swiss Re exposure as at 30 June 2024.

As previously reported, the $70 million irrevocable letter of credit with a major Australian bank on behalf of Swiss Re has been reinstated effective from 30 June 2022 to further reduce any likelihood of concentration risk exposure.

Fitch assigned ClearView a Long-term Issuer Default Rating (**IDR**) of 'BBB'. At the same time, Fitch assigned ClearView's operating subsidiary, ClearView Life, an Insurer Financial Strength Rating (**IFS**) of BBB+. The outlooks for both ratings are stable and were reaffirmed as 'stable'.

Dividends and On-market 10/12 limit share buyback

The Board seeks to pay dividends at sustainable levels with a target payout ratio of between 40% and 60% of Underlying NPAT[1]. The dividend policy has been set (subject to available profits and financial position) to consider regulatory requirements and available capital within the Group. It is intended that the target payout ratio of 40%-60% will be uplifted post completion of the IT transformation investment and wealth management exit.

ClearView's ability to pay a franked dividend depends upon factors including its profitability, the availability of franking credits and its funding requirements which in turn may be affected by trading and general economic conditions, business growth and regulation.

The Board continues to seek to:

- Pay dividends at sustainable levels;
- Maximise the use of its franking account by paying fully franked dividends; and
- Ensure transparent communication to the market around Embedded Value estimation and its relationship to the prevailing share price.

A FY23 fully franked final cash dividend of $19.8 million, equating to 3 cents per share was paid on 22 September 2023. This represented an increase of 50% on the prior year.

A FY24 fully franked interim cash dividend of $9.9 million, equating to 1.5 cents per share was paid on 22 March 2024, the first time an interim dividend has been paid.

The Board has declared (on 22 August 2024), a fully franked FY24 final dividend of $11.1 million, equating to 1.7 cents per share, with a record date of 5 September 2024 (FY24 final dividend is payable on 20 September 2024).

The total dividends paid in respect of the FY24 financial year is therefore 3.2 cents per share, up 7% on the prior year and represents a dividend yield of 5.5% based on a 90 day VWAP share price at 30 June 2024 of $0.5772 per share.

The FY24 total payout ratio is 60% of Underlying NPAT – at the top end of the target payout ratio range.

The Company's DRP (Dividend Reinvestment Plan) will be reinstated and operate for the FY24 final dividend in accordance with the DRP rules below:

- Shareholders will have the opportunity to reinvest into the growth ambitions of the Company while retaining capital within the Group;
- Given the current liquidity of ClearView's share trading, it is not considered appropriate to minimise the dilutive impact of the DRP through the on-market purchase of the number of shares to satisfy the DRP participation; and
- It is also not the intention to seek support for any shortfall in shareholder participation by underwriting the shortfall to maintain the capital base within the group given that the Group is now in a net capital generation position.

Shares under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) will be issued at a fixed price of $0.59, which is consistent with ClearView's DRP rules.

10/12 limit on market buy back

ClearView does not currently have a Board approved 10/12 limit on market buy-back program in place. The current share buy-back program expired on 19 December 2022, and no shares were bought back and cancelled under the program in the year ended 30 June 2023. Since January 2014, the total number of shares bought back and cancelled under the scheme was 1,208,824.

Employee buy-back of Executive Share Plan shares

In the year ended 30 June 2024, there were a further 8,523,505 Executive Share Plan (**ESP**) shares held by employee participants that have been forfeited and bought back in accordance with the rules of the plan (30 June 2023: 1,500,000 ESP shares from employee participants were in the process of being bought back and cancelled at 30 June 2023 and these were completed in FY24).

1 Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability and basis for dividend payment decisions. It is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings that excludes the impacts of market and interest rate volatility, with the definition updated to reflect the application of AASB 17. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) has been defined as the consolidated profit after tax excluding the effects of economic changes on both the AASB 17 insurance contract liability and the incurred income protection disabled lives reserves, the (non-cash) impairment of the asset for acquisition cash flows (AIACF), changes in the loss component that is predominantly driven by the level premium business, current year timing impacts of assumption changes on the contractual services margin and any costs considered unusual to the Group's ordinary activities. Underlying NPAT includes the amortisation of capitalised software and leases, underlying investment income (the portfolio carry yield on the investment portfolio and interest rate earned on physical cash holdings), costs associated with the incurred claims reinsurance treaties and interest costs associated with corporate debt and Tier 2 Capital.

7. Employee disclosures

This section provides information on the remuneration of key management personnel and the Group's employee share plan

7. Employee disclosures

7.1 Key management personnel compensation

Transactions with KMP

Key management personnel compensation

Details of Key Management Personnel compensation are disclosed in the Directors' Report on pages 10 to 75 of the Annual Report. The aggregate compensation made to Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) of the Company and the Group is set out below[2]:

	Consolidated	
	2024	2023
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	4,952,651	5,695,277
Post-employment benefits	223,420	352,646
Share based payments[1]	827,178	323,722
Termination benefits	-	262,281
Total	**6,003,248**	**6,633,926**

1 In FY23, the FY20 LTIP reserve was reversed due to the non-market performance conditions not being met.

2 2024 column excludes aggregate compensation made to former key management personnel of $2.1 million as outlined in the Directors' Report.

Non-recourse loans

Non-recourse loans were granted to KMP ESP participants in May 2017. This non-recourse loan facility is secured by the ESP shares held and became interest bearing from 30 November 2017 at 3 month BBSY rate plus a margin of 1%. This non-recourse facility is reflected as loans on balance sheet of the listed entity.

In accordance with AASB 9, an expected credit loss (**ECL**) of $0.7 million (30 June 2023: $0.7 million) was recognised against the non-recourse loans given the decrease in ClearView's share price subsequent to the issue of the loans. The loans were granted up to a maximum of $1 per vested ESP share held.

7.2 Share based payments

Share based payment arrangements

Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The Company issues shares from time to time under the ClearView Rights Plan (the Plan) and the Executive Shares Plan (**ESP**).

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Share schemes

A summary of deferred equity award plans for employees is set out below:

Plan	Available to	Nature of the award	Vesting conditions
Short Term Variable Remuneration Plan (**STVR**) (From 1 July 2020) [1, 2]	Managing Director and executives	60% delivered by cash. 40% deferred as restricted rights to fully paid ordinary shares.	The restricted rights are deferred to vest on the fourth anniversary of the award. STVR outcomes are subject to the achievement of ClearView goals and financial performance as well as risk management targets.
Long Term Variable Remuneration Plan (**LTVR**) (From 1 July 2020) [1, 2, 3]	Managing Director and executives	Performance rights to fully paid ordinary shares	On achievement of the performance measures at the end of a four-year performance period, 100% of the performance rights vest. Vesting is subject to the achievement of ClearView Group's total shareholder return and embedded value targets.
Executive Share Plan (**ESP**) (Prior to 30 June 2017) [2, 4]	Managing Director, senior management team and key senior employees	Fully paid ordinary shares subject to holding lock with non-recourse loans provided as financial assistance	No ESP shares have been granted since 14 June 2017. All ESP shares have vested and the loan term of all Employee Participants has extended for a period until 14 months after a Change in Control of the Company (as defined in the ESP Rules) who remain employees at the expiry of their loan term.

1 The Plan rules provide suitable discretion for the Remuneration Committee to adjust any formulaic outcome to ensure that awards under the STVR and LTVR appropriately reflect performance.

2 Recipients must remain in the Group's service throughout the service period (or the specified service period under the ESP) in order for the award to vest, except in cases approved by the Remuneration Committee. Vesting is also subject to malus provisions.

3 Once vested, performance rights can be exercised for no consideration.

4 In June 2024, the Board exercised its discretion under the ESP Plan Rules to ensure the consistency between participants and given the timeframe that the ESP shares have been on issue. This resulted in the amendment of the conditions attached to the remaining unvested ESP shares (as they were subject to the 'Change in Control' vesting criteria), such that the Board approved the immediate vesting in June 2024.

Performance and restricted rights

Details of the number of employee entitlements to performance rights under the Plan (**LTVR**) and restricted rights (deferred component of the STVR) to ordinary shares granted, vested and transferred to employees and forfeited during the year are as follows:

	No. of rights	
	2024	**2023**
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	**11,414,805**	**9,915,447**
Granted	3,822,974	4,059,757
Forfeited	(3,516,384)	(2,560,399)
Balance at the end of the financial year[1]	**11,721,395**	**11,414,805**
Weighted average share price at date of vesting of performance rights during the year	n/a	n/a
Weighted average fair value of performance rights granted during the year	$0.34	$0.29
Weighted average fair value of restricted rights granted during the year	$0.48	$0.74

1 Balance at end of the financial year does not include the financial year's deferred STVR component.

Fair value of performance and restricted rights

The fair value of performance rights granted during the year was determined using the following key inputs and assumptions:

Performance rights	2024 [2]	2023 [1]
Share price at grant date	$0.55	$0.48
Exercise price	Nil	Nil
Volatility	51.1%	46.5%
Dividend yield	5.82%	7.02%
Anticipated performance right life (years)	3.83	3.44
Present value of future expected dividends	0.1306	0.09
Fair value at grant date - Market conditions[3]	$0.228 - $0.268	$0.19
Fair value at grant date - Non-market performance conditions	$0.42	$0.39
Restricted rights	**2024**	**2023**
Fair value at grant date	$0.48	$0.74

1 The 2023 target is based on a TSR from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026 for 50% performance rights and an Embedded Value (EV) as at 30 June 2026 for 50% performance rights. A Monte Carlo simulation methodology has been selected for the fair value of the TSR rights. The fair value of the EV rights was calculated as the value of the ordinary shares in ClearView on the grant date less the present value of the expected dividends over the expected terms of the rights.

2 The 2024 target is based on a TSR from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2027 for 50% performance rights and an Embedded Value (EV) as at 30 June 2027 for 50% performance rights. A Monte Carlo simulation methodology has been selected for the fair value of the TSR rights. The fair value of the EV rights was calculated as the value of the ordinary shares in ClearView on the grant date less the present value of the expected dividends over the expected terms of the rights.

3 The 2024 market condition performance rights include 2 tranches, in which one tranche is stretch and offered to only one employee. The fair values of tranche 1 and tranche 2 (stretch) are $0.268 and $0.228, respectively.

The fair value is determined using appropriate methods including Monte Carlo simulations, share price less present value of dividend, depending on the vesting conditions. Some of the input or assumptions used may be based on historical data which is not necessarily indicative of future trends.

The fair value of restricted rights granted during the year was determined based on the fair value of the Company's shares at the grant date or for the deferred component of the STVR, at the end of the previous financial year.

Executive Share Plan

Details of the number of ESP shares granted, vested and transferred, and forfeited during the year are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	16,633,432	0.71	18,133,432	0.71
Forfeited during the year	(8,523,505)	0.68	(1,500,000)	1.09
Exercised during the year	(2,000,000)	0.51	—	0.56
Balance at the end of the financial year	**6,109,927**	**0.81**	**16,633,432**	**0.71**

The shares were priced using a binomial option pricing model with volatility based on the historical volatility of the share price.

Share based payment expense

Total expenses arising from share based payment awards under the LTVR amounted to $0.3 million (net of the reversal of expenses for forfeiture of LTVRs during the year) (2023: -$0.2 million mainly due to the reversal of FY20 LTIP reserve as a result of non-market performance conditions not being met), of which no amount (2023: nil) is included in the results of discontinued operations. STVR deferred component (restricted rights) expense of $0.5 million (2023: $0.5 million) is included in employee expenses.

8. Related parties and other Group entities

This section provides information on the Group's structure and how it affects the financial position and performance of the Group as a whole. In particular, there is information about:

8. Related parties and other Group entities

8.1 Equity interests in subsidiaries

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in subsidiaries.

Name of entity	Principal activity	Parent entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2024 %	Ownership interest 2023 %
Parent entity					
ClearView Wealth Limited (CWL)	Holding Company	—	Australia		
Subsidiaries					
ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited (CGHPL)	Holding Company	CWL	Australia	100	100
ClearView Life Assurance Limited (CLAL)	Life Company	CGHPL	Australia	100	100
ClearView Financial Management Limited (CFML)[1]	Responsible Entity	CWL	Australia	—	100
ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (CLN)[2]	Non operating	CWL	Australia	100	100
ClearView Administration Services Pty Limited (CASPL)	Administration Service Entity	CWL	Australia	100	100
ClearView Employee Share Trust (CVEST)	Trustee	CWL	Australia	100	100
Interest in associates					
Centrepoint Alliance Limited[3]	Advice Company	—	Australia	—	24.38

1 CFML was sold to Human Financial on 31 January 2024. See section 8.5 for detail.

2 CLN retired as the trustee of ClearView Retirement Plan (CRP) on 14 December 2023. See section 8.5 for detail.

3 CWL has fully divested the investment in Centrepoint Alliance Limited as at 30 June 2024. See section 8.2 for detail.

Name of entity	Principal activity	Parent entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2024 %	Ownership interest 2023 %
Controlled unit trusts					
CVW Index Fixed Interest Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	97	97
CVW Schroder Equity Opportunities Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	47	42
CVW Fixed Interest Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	56	55
CVW Index International Shares Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	94	93
CVW Money Market Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	93	92
CVW First Sentier Investors Infrastructure Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	31	28
CVW Antipodes Global Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	31	33
CVW Hyperion Australian Shares Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	100	100
CVW Index Infrastructure and Property Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	92	90
CVW Index Emerging Markets Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	94	95
CVW Index Australian Shares Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	93	92
CVW Aoris International SRI Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	44	42
CVW Fairlight Global Fund	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	52	51
Non-controlled unit trusts					
CVW ClearBridge RARE Emerging Markets Fund[4]	Wholesale Fund	CLAL	Australia	—	32

4 This fund was not controlled by the Company as at 30 June 2024 as CLAL was no longer a unitholder of this fund. In FY23, this fund was controlled by the Company.

CASPL was incorporated to centralise the administrative responsibilities of the Group which includes being the employer of all staff within the Group. CASPL recoups all expenditure by virtue of a management fee from the various group companies and operates on a cost recovery basis (in accordance with an inter group agreement).

CWL is regulated as a Non-Operating and Holding Company by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (**APRA**) under the Life Insurance Act 1995, and via its subsidiaries, holds an APRA life insurance licence (**CLAL**), and APRA registrable superannuation entity (**RSE**) licence (**CLN**) and an ASIC funds manager responsible entity (**RE**) licence (**CFML**).

The consolidation of the unit trusts is based on the Company's power over the relevant activities of the unit trusts and the significance of its exposure to variable returns of the unit trusts (that is CLAL owns more than 50% of total units or is a major unitholder of the unit trusts) .

8.2 Investment in associate

ClearView acquired a strategic 24.5% stake (48 million shares) in Centrepoint Alliance Limited (Centrepoint Alliance) on 1 November 2021 as part of the sale of its financial advice businesses to Centrepoint Alliance.

On 17 November 2023, ClearView announced the sale of approximately 39.56 million shares in Centrepoint Alliance to COG Financial Services Limited (**COG**), at a share price of 33 cents per share representing total consideration of $13.05 million. The sale shares represent approximately 19.9% of Centrepoint Alliance's issued capital.

The remaining 8.4 million shares were subsequently sold on the market from 17 November 2023, at an average exit price of circa 27 cents per share, representing total consideration of $2.2 million (net of costs of sales).

Before the sales, the carrying value of the investment in associate was $13.1 million (net of impairment of $1.6 million). The sale resulted in $2.2 million gain from sale.

ClearView has fully divested the investment in associate and holds no Centrepoint Alliance's shares as at 30 June 2024.

The Centrepoint Alliance transaction has been equity accounted until the date of sale, contributing $0.6 million in FY24 (FY23: $0.7 million).

8.3 Transactions between the Group and its related parties

Other related parties include:

- Entities with significant influence over the Group;
- Associates; and
- Subsidiaries.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Details of balances between the Group and other related parties during the financial year ended 30 June 2024 are outlined below.

The ultimate parent entity in the Group is ClearView Wealth Limited which is incorporated in Australia.

Outstanding balances between the Group and its related parties

2024	ClearView Wealth Limited	ClearView Life Assurance Limited	ClearView Admin Services Pty Limited	Total
	$	$	$	$
ClearView Wealth Limited	—	(2,534,246)	3,840,352	1,306,106
ClearView Life Assurance Limited	2,534,246	—	(940,003)	1,594,243
ClearView Admin Services Pty Limited	(3,840,352)	940,003	—	(2,900,349)
Total	**(1,306,106)**	**(1,594,243)**	**2,900,349**	**—**

2023	ClearView Wealth Limited	ClearView Life Assurance Limited	ClearView Financial Management Limited	ClearView Admin Services Pty Limited	ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited	ClearView Retirement Plan	CFML Managed Investment Schemes	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ClearView Wealth Limited	—	6,091,362	(486,480)	2,541,524	35,673	(73)	—	8,182,006
ClearView Life Assurance Limited	(6,091,362)	—	(18,473)	(8,509,998)	—	393,212	—	(14,226,621)
ClearView Financial Management Limited	486,480	18,473	—	(43,432)	—	—	515,485	977,006
ClearView Admin Services Pty Limited	(2,541,524)	8,509,998	43,432	—	—	—	—	6,011,906
ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited	(35,673)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(35,673)
ClearView Retirement Plan	73	(393,212)	—	—	—	—	—	(393,139)
CFML Managed Investment Schemes	—	—	(515,485)	—	—	—	—	(515,485)
Total	**(8,182,006)**	**14,226,621**	**(977,006)**	**(6,011,906)**	**35,673**	**393,139**	**515,485**	**—**

Related party tax assets

As at 30 June 2024 the ClearView Group carried no receivable (30 June 2023: $0.4 million receivable after a write down of $0.3 million in FY23 in respect of the FY22 income tax year driven by the reduction of the carried forward losses in CRP against its net current pension exempt income in the respective year, and $0.4 million provision fully provided) from ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**).

Related party transactions with associates

During the year, ClearView has continued to transact with Centrepoint Alliance's financial advice businesses. Until the date of sale of investment in associate, the aggregate amounts included in the determination of profit before tax that resulted from key transactions with Centrepoint Alliance are:

- Risk commission paid $3.0 million (2023: $6.3 million); and
- Fees paid for adviser services $1.9 million (2023: $4.7 million).

Other transactions between the Group and associate entities consisted of fees paid for financial advice business model costs.

All these transactions are on a normal commercial basis.

Subordinated debt

On 5 November 2020, the Company issued $75 million subordinated, unsecured notes to wholesale investors (external notes). These are unsecured, subordinated debt obligations of the Company. Interest accrues at a variable rate equal to the three-month Bank Bill Swap Rate (**'BBSW'**) plus a margin of 6% per annum, until maturity, payable quarterly in arrears. Interest expense recognised for the year was $7.7 million (2023: $6.6 million). Concurrently, the Company utilised $30 million of the proceeds to issue subordinated notes to its wholly owned subsidiary ClearView Life Assurance Limited for regulatory capital purposes (internal notes). Interest accrues at a variable rate equal to the three-month Bank Bill Swap Rate ('BBSW') plus a margin of 6% per annum, until maturity, payable quarterly in arrears. Interest income recognised for the year was $3.1 million (2023: $2.7 million). The internal notes and associated interest is eliminated in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Other related party transactions

A Deed of Retirement and Appointment was entered into by CLN as the retiring trustee, CLAL as the appointer and ETSL as the new trustee of the CRP. Related to the change of trusteeship, related party administration agreements were novated from CLN to ETSL, and memoranda of transfers were effected for the relevant underlying life investment policies.

Directors fees were paid to Crescent Capital Partners Pty Limited the manager of the parent entity's majority shareholder CCP Bidco Pty Limited.

A director held 100 subordinated notes during the year and the notes are issued on the same terms and conditions available to other note holders.

Transactions other than financial instrument transactions

No Director has entered into a material contract with the Company or the ClearView Group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interests existing at year end. Other transactions with directors, executives and their related parties are conducted on arm's length terms and conditions, and are deemed trivial or domestic in nature. These transactions are in the nature of personal investment, life insurance policies and superannuation.

8.4 Investment in controlled unit trusts

		Consolidated 2024		Consolidated 2023	
Name	**Type**	**$'000**	**%**	**$'000**	**%**
Controlled unit trusts					
CVW Index Fixed Interest Fund	Debt	209,189	97	200,573	97
CVW Schroder Equity Opportunities Fund	Equities	58,752	47	52,138	42
CVW Fixed Interest Fund	Debt	184,396	56	198,477	55
CVW Index International Shares Fund	Equities	279,164	94	251,867	93
CVW Money Market Fund	Debt	147,385	93	145,970	92
CVW First Sentier Investors Infrastructure Fund	Property	19,876	31	20,511	28
CVW Antipodes Global Fund	Equities	28,984	31	38,265	33
CVW Hyperion Australian Shares Fund	Equities	9,476	100	17,397	100
CVW Index Infrastructure and Property Fund	Property	117,809	92	98,174	90
CVW Index Emerging Markets Fund	Equities	56,699	94	41,756	95
CVW Index Australian Shares Fund	Equities	210,453	93	189,864	92
CVW Aoris International SRI Fund	Equities	32,514	44	34,302	42
CVW Fairlight Global Fund	Equities	37,364	52	39,700	51
Non-controlled unit trusts					
CVW ClearBridge RARE Emerging Markets Fund	Equities	—	—	16,792	32
Total		**1,392,061**		**1,345,786**	
In which:					
Assets held for sale (see section 8.5(d))		1,390,689		1,344,646	
Investments		1,372		1,140	

8.5 Discontinued operations

The Board had previously initiated a strategic review in the Wealth Management segment to seek out and pursue opportunities to reset and simplify the business with the ambition of retaining its core focus on being a life risk insurance provider. The Board continues to be committed to the exit of the Wealth Management business with significant progress made in the year.

Sale of investment management business

ClearView entered into a share sale agreement (on 22 February 2023) for the sale of ClearView Financial Management Limited (**CFML**) to Human Financial Pty Limited (**Human Financial**), subject to the completion of certain conditions precedent. The original sale agreement proceeds included a cash component of $1.3 million and a 40% equity stake in Human Financial.

In November 2023 and subsequently in January 2024, ClearView signed revised sale agreements with Human Financial. Under the terms of the revised sale agreements, the proceeds included a cash component of $5 million, with no allowance for an equity interest in Human Financial. Prior to completion of the sale, in January 2024, ClearView received a pre-completion dividend of $0.75 million from CFML that did not result in CFML's net tangible assets being less than $5 million. Completion of the sale occurred on 31 January 2024, with a deferred consideration of $4.85 million (net of $0.15 million completion payment) received on 28 February 2024.

Exit of superannuation business

The superannuation fund trustee, ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (**CLN**) has, at the same time, been considering a number of options and the best way forward for the superannuation fund, ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**). CLN entered into a deed of retirement and appointment (**DORA**) with Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited (**ETSL**) that effectively changed the trustee of the CRP to ETSL with effect from 14 December 2023. ETSL is as at the date of this report undertaking a process to determine the most appropriate pathway for the CRP. The outcome of these considerations informs the roadmap and timing for the exit of the superannuation business and the related unwind of the life investment contracts attached to the CRP. Subsequent to its retirement as the trustee for the CRP, CLN is no longer an operating entity and has released the capital previously held in the trustee for operational risk (**Operating Risk Financial Requirement - ORFR**). Aligned to the transition of trustee, ClearView Wealth Limited (**CWL**) has entered into arrangements with Equity Trustees Limited (**EQT**) to provide funding reflective of the ORFR to EQT for an amount of $3.5 million, until the successor fund transfer (**SFT**) of the CRP is completed. This is expected to be repaid on completion of the SFT in due course (subject to there being no operational risk event under the terms of the agreement).

On 22 April 2024, ClearView received a draw notice from EQT that requested a loan of $3.25 million to be drawn on 1 May 2024 with the interest period being 3 months. ClearView transferred the requested loan amount to EQT on 1 May 2024. The loan is included in the receivable (see section 3.1) and the ECL for the loan is considered immaterial as the risk of default is low.

Post exit of the Wealth Management business, ClearView will be a simplified and less complex business with a focus on life insurance. However, given the trustee considerations, the timing of full exit of the Wealth Management business remains uncertain but is expected to be by Q3 FY25.

In accordance with AASB 5 Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the Wealth Management segment (excluding CFML which was sold in January 2024) continues to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024.

The financial information reflecting the discontinued operations is as follows:

	Consolidated 2024 $'000	Consolidated 2023 $'000
a) Results of discontinued operations		
Revenue	194,582	225,619
Expenses	(207,551)	(221,711)
(Loss)/profit before income tax	**(12,969)**	**3,908**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(4,408)	(7,748)
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	**(17,377)**	**(3,840)**
Loss on sale of discontinued operations after income tax (see c) below)	(2,072)	–
(Loss)/profit from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent	**(19,449)**	**(3,840)**
Earnings per share from discontinued operations		
Basic (cent per share)	(3.03)	(0.60)
Diluted (cent per share)	(3.03)	(0.60)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
b) Cash flows from discontinued operations		
Net cash (utilised)/generated by operating activities	(25,751)	22,107
Net cash generated by investing activities	150,800	140,301
Net cash utilised by financing activities	(129,830)	(159,394)
Net cash flows for the period from discontinued operations	**(4,781)**	**3,014**

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
c) Details of sale of discontinued operations		
Consideration received:		
Cash	4,850	–
Total disposal consideration	**4,850**	**–**
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(5,173)	–
Net asset adjustments[1]	173	–
Transaction costs[2]	(1,922)	–
Loss on sale before income tax	**(2,072)**	**–**
Income tax benefit	–	–
Loss on sale after income tax	**(2,072)**	**–**

1 Net asset adjustments, which relate to the actual net asset of CFML exceeding $5m at the date of sale, are expected to be finalised in 1H FY25.

2 Costs associated with the sale of CFML.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale of CFML (31 January 2024) were:

	31 January 2024 $'000
Cash and cash equivalent	5,447
Receivables	174
Total assets	**5,621**
Payables	448
Total liabilities	**448**
Net assets	**5,173**

	Note	Consolidated 2024 $'000	Consolidated 2023 $'000	Company 2024 $'000	Company 2023 $'000
d) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalent		33,378	44,331	—	—
Investments	3.3	1,834,709	1,868,598	—	11,956
Receivables		2,608	2,297	—	—
Deferred tax assets		(146)	285	—	—
Goodwill	4.1	—	8,500	—	—
Intangible assets	4.1	—	2,882	—	—
Assets held for sale		**1,870,549**	**1,926,893**	**—**	**11,956**
Liabilities					
Payables		11,146	6,285	—	—
Life investment contract liabilities	5.4	1,386,554	1,345,138	—	—
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts		467,562	557,485	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities		5,085	—	—	—
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		**1,870,347**	**1,908,908**	**—**	**—**
Net assets directly associated with disposal group		**202**	**17,985**	**—**	**11,956**

Recognition and measurement

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition. An impairment loss of $11.4 million was recognised for the assets held for sale as at 30 June 2024 (30 June 2023: nil) and included in the discontinued operation results. This includes $8.5 million impairment of the goodwill allocated to the Wealth Business segment and $2.9 million impairment of the front-end wealth portal capitalised software asset.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

9. Other disclosures

9. Other disclosures

9.1 Notes to the Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
		Restated		
Net (loss)/profit for the year	**(12,449)**	**8,884**	**(7,024)**	**18,371**
Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(136,923)	(115,893)	—	—
Amortisation and depreciation	7,134	6,408	—	—
Impairment of goodwill, intangibles and investment in subsidiaries	11,382	—	3,843	—
Employee share plan expense/(reversal of expense)	195	(166)	—	—
Other non operating expenses/cash items	12,781	(16,299)	7,251	(14,788)
Interest and other finance costs	7,744	16,765	—	—
Gain from sale of subsidiaries and associates	(731)	—	—	—
Movement in provision	(2,457)	1,513	(10)	10
Movements in liabilities to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trust	39,908	88,128	—	—
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and capitalised costs	(4,706)	3,298	1,183	3,715
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax asset	(41,234)	4,372	(2,810)	171
(Decrease)/increase in payables	(1,057)	6,595	4,256	(900)
Increase in investment contract liabilities	41,403	50,085	—	—
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	92,478	19,690	—	—
Increase in reinsurance contract assets	(48,955)	(9,558)	—	—
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liability	5,610	(21)	—	(79)
Increase/(decrease) in current tax liability	32,779	7,600	(6,597)	11,125
Net cash generated by operating activities[1]	**2,902**	**71,401**	**92**	**17,625**

1 Includes net cash generated by operating activities from continuing and discontinued operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

9.2 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There may be outstanding claims and potential claims against the ClearView Group in the ordinary course of business. Furthermore, ClearView Group may be exposed to contingent risks and liabilities arising from the conduct of its business including contracts that involve providing contingent commitments such as warranties, indemnities or guarantees.

The ClearView Group does not consider the outcome of any such claims known to exist at the date of this report, either individually or in aggregate is likely to have a material effect on its operations or financial position. The Directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

Certain subsidiaries acted as a trustee for various trusts. In this capacity, the subsidiaries were liable for the debts of the trusts and are entitled to be indemnified out of the trust's assets for all liabilities incurred on behalf of the trusts until such date. On 14 December 2023, the trusteeship of the CRP changed from CLN to a third party, ETSL. As part of the sale of CFML to Human Financial, CFML ceased to be a subsidiary on 31 January 2024.

In the ordinary course of business, certain ClearView subsidiaries enter into various types of investment contracts that can give rise to contingent liabilities. It is not expected that any significant liability will arise from these transactions as any losses or gains are offset by corresponding gains or losses on the underlying exposure.

Industry and regulatory compliance investigations

ClearView is subject to review from time to time by regulators. ClearView's principal regulators are APRA, ASIC and AUSTRAC, although other government agencies may have jurisdiction depending on the circumstances. The reviews and investigations conducted by regulators may be industry-wide or specific to ClearView and the outcomes of those reviews and investigations can vary and may lead, for example, to enforcement actions and the imposition of charges, penalties, variations or restrictions to licences, the compensation of customers, enforceable undertakings or recommendations and directions.

Letter of credit

ClearView was the beneficiary of a $70 million irrevocable letter of credit issued by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (**ANZ**) on behalf of Swiss Re Life and Health Australia (Swiss Re). The letter of credit is applied across both lump sum and income protection incurred claims treaties with Swiss Re to support CLAL's Asset Concentration Risk Charge under APRA's regulations.

Off balance sheet items – ESP loans

In accordance with the provisions of the ESP, as at 30 June 2024, key management, members of the senior management team have acquired 6,109,927 (30 June 2023: 16,633,432) ordinary shares.

Shares granted under the ESP carry rights to dividends and voting rights. Financial assistance amounting to $4,965,282 (30 June 2023: $11,765,742) was made available to these participants to fund the acquisition of shares under the ESP, of which $2,153,886 (30 June 2023: $9,040,738) is held as an off balance sheet receivable. Given the non-recourse nature of the loans and the current CVW share price, some of the off balance sheet loan may not be recoverable as at 30 June 2024.

Operational event loans to EQT

Aligned to the transition of trustee of the CRP from CLN to ETSL, CWL has entered into arrangements with EQT to provide funding reflective of the ORFR to EQT for an amount of $3.5 million, until the successor fund transfer of the CRP is completed. Under the terms of the agreement, if an operational risk events occur, CWL will be required to provide an operational event loan up to $1.5 million to EQT and CWL will release and forgive obligations of EQT to repay this loan.

Other

The Company has guaranteed the obligations of one of its subsidiaries in respect of employee entitlements of employees who were previously employed by MBF Holding Pty Limited (**Bupa Australia**).

The Company in the ordinary course of business has provided a letter of financial support to its subsidiary ClearView Administration Services, the centralised administration entity of the Group.

Other than the above, the Directors are not aware of any other contingent liabilities in the Group at the year end.

9.3 Leases

The main type of right of use asset recognised by the Group relates to property leases.

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

Right-of-use assets

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

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

Lease liabilities

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

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Right-of-use assets				
Buildings	4,879	7,804	–	–
Equipment	–	35		
Total	**4,879**	**7,839**	**–**	**–**
Lease liabilities				
Buildings	5,577	8,562	–	–
Equipment	–	36	–	–
Total	**5,577**	**8,598**	**–**	**–**

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,993	2,995	–	–
Interest expense	143	181	–	–

Additions during the financial year

The impact of initial recognition of new leases is as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance Sheet				
Assets				
Right of use asset	–	441	–	–
Total	**–**	**441**	**–**	**–**
Liabilities				
Lease liability	–	426	–	–
Total	**–**	**426**	**–**	**–**

No new leases were recognised during FY24.

9.4 Capital commitments

ClearView has committed to technology projects and service agreements to a value of $15.8 million. This predominantly relates to the implementation and ongoing costs of a new integrated policy administration system (**PAS**) and underwriting rules engine (**URE**) ($13.1 million). Other commitments of $2.7 million include the infrastructure as a service agreement (service fees) and the implementation and ongoing costs of the AASB 17 sub-ledger solution. The following table outlines the expected cashflows in relation to those commitments.

	Consolidated			
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
PAS/URE	10,395	2,043	692	13,130
Other commitments	1,767	783	135	2,685
Total	**12,162**	**2,826**	**827**	**15,815**

9.5 Guarantees

The facility entered into with the National Bank of Australia is guaranteed jointly and severally by:

- ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited ACN 107 325 388
- ClearView Administration Services Pty Limited ACN 135 601 875

The guarantees are supported by collateral (in the form of the shares) of the entities.

9.6 New accounting standards

New and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported and/ or disclosures in the financial statements

AASB 17, the new accounting standard for insurance contracts, was adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board in July 2017. The first applicable annual reporting period for ClearView is the year ended 30 June 2024, with the restated comparative period ended 30 June 2023. Refer to section 5 for the accounting policy information.

The effects of adopting AASB 17 on the retained earnings as at 1 July 2022 are $83.6 million. A breakdown of the impact on transition is reflected in the Balance Sheet reported below:

1 July 2022	AASB 1038 $'000	Derecognition $'000	Reclassification $'000	AASB 17 recognition $'000	AASB 17 $'000	
Assets						**Assets**
Cash and cash equivalents	150,735	–	–	–	150,735	Cash and cash equivalents
Investments	2,289,624	–	–	–	2,289,624	Investments
Receivables[1]	35,003	–	(7,701)	–	27,302	Receivables
Fixed interest deposits	2,897	–	–	–	2,897	Fixed interest deposits
	–	–	–	124,674	124,674	Insurance contract assets
Reinsurers' share of life insurance policy liabilities[4]	26,367	(26,367)	(28,977)	138,157	109,180	Reinsurance contract assets
Deferred tax asset[5]	11,915	–	–	35,851	47,766	Deferred tax asset
Property, plant and equipment	468	–	–	–	468	Property, plant and equipment
Right-of-use assets	10,456	–	–	–	10,456	Right-of-use assets
Investment in associate	13,734	–	–	–	13,734	Investment in associate
Goodwill	12,511	–	–	–	12,511	Goodwill
Intangible assets	17,368	–	–	–	17,368	Intangible assets
Total assets	**2,571,078**	**(26,367)**	**(36,678)**	**298,682**	**2,806,715**	Total assets
Liabilities						**Liabilities**
Payables[2]	50,297	–	(29,174)	–	21,123	Payables
Current tax liabilities	1,425	–	–	–	1,425	Current tax liabilities
Provisions[3]	6,321	–	(202)	–	6,119	Provisions
Lease liabilities	11,160	–	–	–	11,160	Lease liabilities
Life insurance policy liabilities[4]	(10,676)	10,676	(7,302)	327,214	319,912	Insurance contract liabilities
	–	–	–	18,078	18,078	Reinsurance contract liabilities
Life investment contract liabilities	1,295,378	–	–	–	1,295,378	Life investment contract liabilities
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts	645,612	–	–	–	645,612	Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts
Deferred tax liabilities	606	–	–	–	606	Deferred tax liabilities
Borrowings	16,000	–		–	16,000	Borrowings
Subordinated debt	73,857	–	–	–	73,857	Subordinated debt
Total liabilities	**2,089,980**	**10,676**	**(36,678)**	**345,292**	**2,409,270**	Total liabilities
Net assets	**481,098**	**(37,043)**	**–**	**(46,610)**	**397,445**	Net assets
Equity						**Equity**
Issued capital	466,655	–	–	–	466,655	Issued capital
Retained earnings	7,881	(37,043)	–	(46,610)	(75,772)	Retained losses
Share based payments reserve	6,562	–	–	–	6,562	Share based payments reserve
Total equity	**481,098**	**(37,043)**	**–**	**(46,610)**	**397,445**	Total equity

1 The reclassification of receivables relate to premium receivable balances, now a part of insurance contract assets and liabilities, remeasured in accordance with AASB 17 requirements.

2 The reclassification of payables relate to reinsurance premium payable balances and commission payable balances, now a part of (re)insurance contract assets and liabilities, remeasured in accordance with AASB 17 requirements.

3 The reclassification of provisions relate to provision for reinsurance recoveries, now a part of reinsurance contract assets and liabilities, remeasured in accordance with AASB 17 requirements.

4 Reinsurers' share of life insurance policy liabilities and life insurance policy liabilities are derecognised and replaced by reinsurance and insurance contract assets and liabilities, remeasured in accordance with AASB 17 requirements.

5 The recognition of deferred tax assets relates to the tax impact of restatement of retained earnings.

New and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations on issue but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In June 2024, the AASB has issued AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (**AASB 18**) to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss.

The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:

- the presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss;
- the disclosure of management-defined performance measures; and
- enhanced requirements for grouping information (i.e. aggregation and disaggregation).

These new requirements will enable investors and other financial statement users to make more informed decisions, including better allocations of capital, that will contribute to long-term financial stability.

AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of AASB 18 on the financial statements.

9.7 Subsequent events

FY24 Final Dividend

A final fully franked FY24 cash dividend of 1.7 cents per share or $11.1 million has been declared subsequent to year end. This brings the total dividends paid in respect of FY24 to 3.2 cents per share, comparing with dividends of 3.0 cents per share for FY23. The FY24 payout ratio is 60% of Underlying NPAT – at the top end of the target payout ratio. The DRP has been reinstated and will operate for the FY24 final dividend.

FY24 Dividend from ClearView Life Assurance Limited

A dividend of $17.5 million was declared to be paid from ClearView Life Assurance Limited (**CLAL**) to its parent entity, ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited (**CGHPL**) on 20 August 2024. Subsequently, a dividend of $17.5 million was declared to be paid from CGHPL to its parent entity, ClearView Wealth Limited (**CWL**), part of which will be used to fund the cash component of the FY24 final dividend.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

As at 30 June 2024

Name of entity	Type of entity	Body corporate country of incorporation	Body corporate % of share capital held	Country of tax residence
ClearView Group Holdings Pty Limited (CGHPL)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
ClearView Life Assurance Limited (CLAL)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (CLN)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
ClearView Administration Services Pty Limited (CASPL)	Body corporate	Australia	100	Australia
ClearView Employee Share Trust (CVEST)	Trust	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Index Fixed Interest Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Schroder Equity Opportunities Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Fixed Interest Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Index International Shares Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Money Market Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW First Sentier Investors Infrastructure Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Antipodes Global Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Hyperion Australian Shares Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Index Infrastructure and Property Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Index Emerging Markets Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Index Australian Shares Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Aoris International SRI Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia
CVW Fairlight Global Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	Australia

Directors’ Declaration

The Directors declare that:

a) In the Directors’ opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

b) In the Directors’ opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including the compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and the performance of the Company and the consolidated entity;

c) In the Directors’ opinion, the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as disclosed in section 1;

d) The consolidated entity disclosure statement required by section 295(3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 is true and correct; and

e) The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Mr Geoff Black

Chairman

21 August 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of ClearView Wealth Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of ClearView Wealth Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises:

- The Group consolidated and Company statements of financial position as at 30 June 2024;
- The Group consolidated and Company statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information;
- The consolidated entity disclosure statement; and
- The directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. Giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2024 and of their financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

1. Initial Application of AASB 17

Financial report reference: **Note 9.6**

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Effective 1 July 2023, the Group transitioned to the new accounting standard AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts* which replaced AASB 1038 *Life Insurance Contracts*. The Group has evaluated the requirements of AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts* and exercised significant judgement to develop accounting policies and determine appropriate methodologies in order to comply with the requirements of AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*. In particular, the determination of the measurement models to apply under the standard, the transition approaches adopted, the determination of coverage units for contractual service margin release, risk adjustment, computation of loss component on onerous contracts and the determination of the discount rates. The standard also has an impact on the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. Accordingly, we have identified the initial application as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures included the following (and where appropriate, we involved our life insurance actuarial specialists): ▸ Assessed the significant judgements to determine the relevant accounting policies against the requirements of AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*. This included judgements used to determine the measurement models to apply, the transition approaches adopted, coverage units for contractual service margin release, risk adjustment, identification of onerous contracts and discount rates used. ▸ Evaluated the application of the measurement model for insurance contracts. This included assessing the derivation and application of underlying significant assumptions used to derive the fulfilment cash flows, assessing the resulting fulfilment cash flows and assessing the related contractual service margin. ▸ Evaluated the appropriateness of the methodology used by management to determine the risk adjustment and assessed the application of this methodology to derive the risk adjustment.

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	▸ Evaluated the appropriateness of the methodology used by management to calculate the loss component on onerous contracts and assessed the application of this methodology to derive the loss component. ▸ Assessed the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures related to transition included in the Notes in accordance with the requirements of AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*.

2. Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities

Financial report reference: **Note 5**

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The valuation methodology to estimate the Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities adopted by the Group involves complex and subjective judgments about future events. As at 30 June 2024: ▸ Insurance Contract Assets total \$122.6 million ▸ Insurance Contract Liabilities total \$460.0 million ▸ Reinsurance Contract Assets total \$189.5 million ▸ Reinsurance Contract Liabilities total \$10.0 million Included within Insurance Contract Assets and Liabilities is \$280.8 million of Asset for Insurance Acquisition Cashflows. Key assumptions used in the Group's model to determine the value of the Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities include: ▸ Interest rates ▸ Mortality and morbidity ▸ Lapses	Our audit procedures included the following: ▸ Assessed the Group's governance process and relevant controls to determine the methodology and assumptions. ▸ Assessed the effectiveness of relevant controls over assumptions and policy information used as inputs into the Group's valuation models. ▸ Evaluated the results of the experience investigations carried out by the Group to determine whether they supported the assumptions used by the Group. Our audit procedures included the following in the evaluation and application of methodology in the valuation: ▸ Assessed the changes made to actuarial models and associated governance procedures. ▸ Analysed earnings for the period to assess any large experience gains/losses and evaluated any material unexplained items.

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
‣ Expenses (those directly attributable to policy maintenance) ‣ Gross insurance premium rate ‣ Reinsurance premium rate These assumptions, along with policy information, are used as inputs to the Group's model to calculate the Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities. This is a key audit matter due to the value of the balance relative to total assets and liabilities and the degree of judgement and estimation uncertainty associated with the valuation.	‣ Assessed the model, methodology and assumptions used to test the Asset for Insurance Acquisition Cashflows for impairment. ‣ Assessed the risk adjustment methodology and inputs. ‣ Assessed the movements in the CSM and Fulfilment Cashflows. ‣ Assessed the impact of changes in economic assumption on Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities. Where appropriate, we involved our life insurance actuarial specialists in the above procedures and overall assessment of the valuation methodology, key assumptions and models deriving the valuation of the Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in the Notes to the financial statements.

3. Intangible Capitalisation and Recoverability

Financial report reference: **Note 4.1**

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As at 30 June 2024 the Group's Intangible Asset balance totalled $31.7 million. The recognition and measurement of Intangible Assets is a key audit matter because of the Group's ongoing investment in a new policy administration system and the judgment required to: ‣ Recognise when costs incurred are eligible for capitalisation in accordance with the requirements of AASB 138 *Intangible Assets;* and ‣ Assess the useful life of Information Technology assets.	Our audit procedures included the following: ‣ Obtained an understanding of the relevant processes and controls relating to capitalised costs. ‣ Assessed amounts capitalised for significant projects against the capitalisation requirements of AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*. ‣ Assessed the Group's assessment of indicators of impairment in accordance with the requirements of AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*. ‣ Assessed the appropriateness of the useful lives applied to the IT assets.

Why significant to the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in the Notes to the financial statements.

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2024 annual report but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

a) The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

b) The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001;* and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

i. The financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii. The consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's or the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's or Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company or the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 53 to 75 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of ClearView Wealth Limited for the year ended 30 June 2024, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young

Louise Burns
Partner
Sydney
21 August 2024

Shareholders' and Note holders' Information

As at 7 August 2024

Shareholders' information disclosed below include ordinary issued shares as well as shares issued under the ESP as at 7 August 2024.

Substantial shareholding information

Substantial shareholders	No. of shares	% of issued capital
CCP Bidco Pty Ltd and Associates[1]	326,429,614	50.14
Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited[1]	193,676,389	29.75
Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd[2]	101,254,639	15.55
Investors Mutual Limited	38,749,667	5.91

1 Crescent Capital Partners Management Pty Limited (Crescent) represent the interests of CCP Bidco Pty Limited (CCP Bidco) and Perpetual Corporate Trust Limited (Perpetual) as manager. Perpetual's shareholding percentage is therefore included in the 50.14% holding of CCP Bidco in the table above.

2 Sony Life Insurance Co., Ltd's (Sony Life) shareholding is held under the Option Agreement signed with Crescent and therefore is also included in the 50.14% holding of CCP Bidco in the table above.

Twenty largest shareholders

Shareholders	No. of shares	% of issued capital
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	172,158,041	26.44
PERPETUAL CORPORATE TRUST LIMITED <ROC CVW CO -	62,417,020	9.59
CCP TRUSCO 4 PTY LIMITED <CCP DESIGNATED TST IVA A/C>	40,631,270	6.24
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	33,068,901	5.08
CCP BIDCO PTY LIMITED <CCP BIDCO TST 2 A/C>	31,498,586	4.84
CCP TRUSCO 5 PTY LIMITED <CCP DESIGNATED TST IVB A/C>	28,801,459	4.42
CCP TRUSCO 1 PTY LIMITED <CCP SPECIFIC TST IVA A/C>	26,531,616	4.08
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	22,698,232	3.49
CCP TRUSCO 3 PTY LIMITED <CCP SPECIFIC TST IVC A/C>	15,160,922	2.33
CCP TRUSCO 2 PTY LIMITED <CCP SPECIFIC TST IVB A/C>	12,634,102	1.94
UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	11,315,498	1.74
WINTOL PTY LTD	10,927,624	1.68
PORTFOLIO SERVICES PTY LTD	10,304,057	1.58
PORTFOLIO SERVICES PTY LTD	7,548,665	1.16
PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD <ROC PIF>	7,500,000	1.15
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	7,151,074	1.10
TAMIM INVESTMENTS PTY LIMITED <TAMIM TVG - SPV1 A/C>	6,502,030	1.00
WINTOL PTY LTD <THE GZ BURG FAMILY A/C>	6,302,827	0.97
ABN AMRO CLEARING SYDNEY NOMINEES PTY LTD <CUSTODIAN	5,884,866	0.90
MANYATA HOLDINGS PTY LIMITED <SWANSON FAMILY A/C>	5,550,000	0.85

Ordinary share capital

There are 651,015,143 fully paid ordinary shares held by 1,961 shareholders (including 6,109,927 ESP shares held by 13 participants). All the shares carry one vote per share.

Distribution of shareholders

The distribution of shareholders is as follows:

Range	Total holders	Units	% of issued capital
1 - 1,000	305	97,028	0.01
1,001 - 5,000	394	1,115,519	0.17
5,001 - 10,000	267	2,061,207	0.32
10,001 - 100,000	773	31,596,306	4.85
100,001 and over	222	616,145,083	94.65
Total	**1,961**	**651,015,143**	**100.00**

Unmarketable parcels	Minimum parcel size	Holders	Units
Minimum $ 500.00 parcel at $ 0.5700 per unit	878	266	59,091

Shares under voluntary escrow

There are no shares subject to voluntary escrow as at 30 June 2024.

Subordinated Notes information

Note Holders	No. of issued Notes[1]	% of issued Notes
BELL POTTER NOMINEES LIMITED	150	2.00
CITIGROUP PTY LIMITED O A CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LTD	199	2.65
J.P. MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	1,650	22.00
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	5,501	73.35
Total	**7,500**	**100.00**

1 Based on the face value of $10,000 per Note.

Share rights

As at 7 August 2024, there were 2,507,058 STVR Restricted Rights held by 11 participants, and 9,214,337 Performance Rights held by 11 participants. Details of the ClearView STVR and LTVR plans are set out in the Remuneration Report.

Directory

Current Directors

Geoff Black (Chairman)

Michael Alscher

Gary Burg

Edward Fabrizio

Jennifer Lyon

Nathanial Thomson

Managing Director

Nadine Gooderick

Company Secretary

Judilyn Beaumont

Appointed Actuary

Ashutosh Bhalerao

Chief Risk Officer

Cloe Reece

Registered Office and Contact Details

Level 15, 20 Bond Street
Sydney NSW 2000

GPO Box 4232
Sydney NSW 2001

Telephone: +61 2 8095 1300

Email: companysecretariat@clearview.com.au
Website: **clearview.com.au**

Share Registry

For all enquiries relating to shareholdings, dividends and related matters, please contact the share registry:

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited

Usual address:

Level 3, 60 Carrington Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Temporary address:

6 Hope Street

Ermington NSW 2115

GPO Box 2975
Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone:
1300 850 505
+61 3 9415 4000

Facsimile: +61 3 9473 2500

www.computershare.com.au

Auditors

Ernst & Young

Stock Listing

ClearView Wealth Limited is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) under the ASX code 'CVW'.

Annual Corporate Governance Statement

The ClearView Annual Corporate Governance Statement may be viewed at **clearview.com.au/governance**.

ClearView Wealth Limited

ABN 83 106 248 248

GPO Box 4232
Sydney NSW 2001
T 132 979

clearview.com.au
ASX code CVW

CVCO_0042 08/24