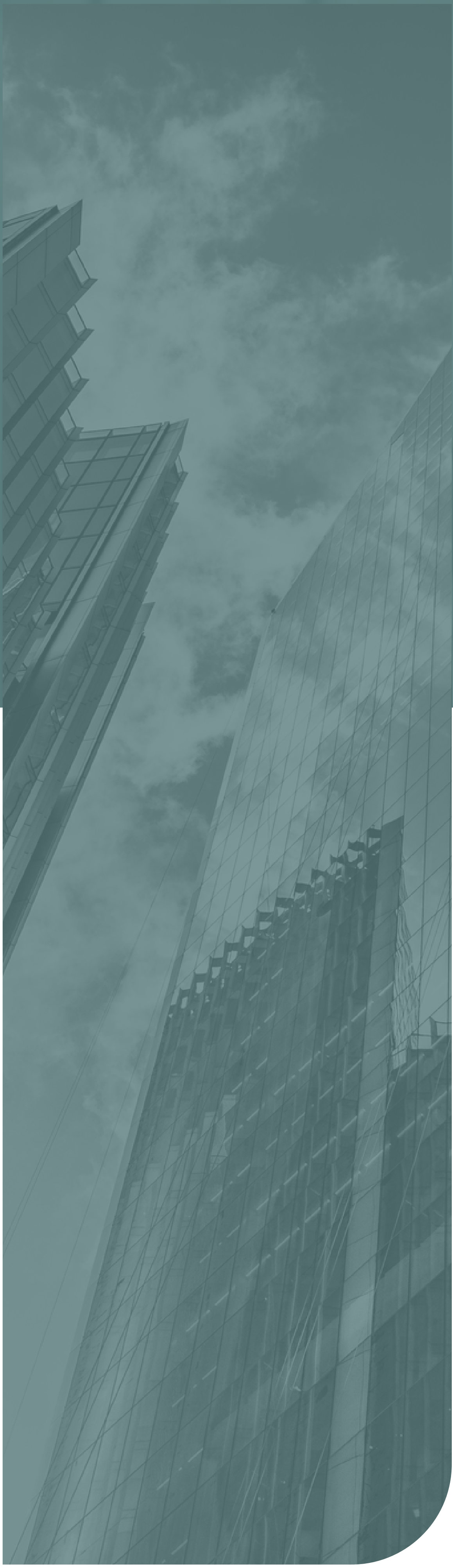
Half Year Condensed Consolidated Financial Report

for the six months ended 31 December 2024



Directors' report

The Directors of ClearView Wealth Limited (ASX:CVW, ClearView or the Company) submit herewith the Condensed Consolidated Financial Report of ClearView and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the half year ended 31 December 2024. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors report as follows:

Directors

The names of Directors of the Company who held office during the half year ended 31 December 2024 and up to the date of this report are shown as below:

- Geoff Black (Chair)
- Michael Alscher
- Gary Burg
- Edward Fabrizio
- Nadine Gooderick
- Jennifer Lyon
- Nathanial Thomson

The above named Directors held office during and since the end of the half year unless otherwise stated above.

Principal activities

ClearView is an Australian financial services company with businesses that, during the half year period, 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).

Operating and Financial Review

The Board presents its HY25 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 half year report.

ClearView's strategy is focused on being the best at Life Insurance, with the goal to move from a mid-tier to a top tier player over time.

Core Focus

Life insurance

Creating advantage through strategic transformation

1 Simplified Cloud-based Architecture

We are targeting a market-leading, single policy administration system (**PAS**) with cloud-based architecture

This technology provides significant product flexibility and customisation to change offerings efficiently and at scale

2 Smaller size with core Life focus

Our ambition is to be the best at Life Insurance, leveraging our size and simplicity as well as our data insights capability to make fast and informed decisions

Our core Life strategy enables a singular focus on being *easy to do business with and delivering a superior customer experience*

3 Speed to market

We strive to continually understand the needs of our customers and respond quickly and appropriately

We are developing the technological and business agility to address our customers and the changing market with speed and efficiency

Exited November 2023

Financial Advice

November 2023 - Sale of equity stake in Centrepoint Alliance

Exit 2H FY25

Wealth Management

December 2023 - ClearView Trustee retired and ETSL appointed

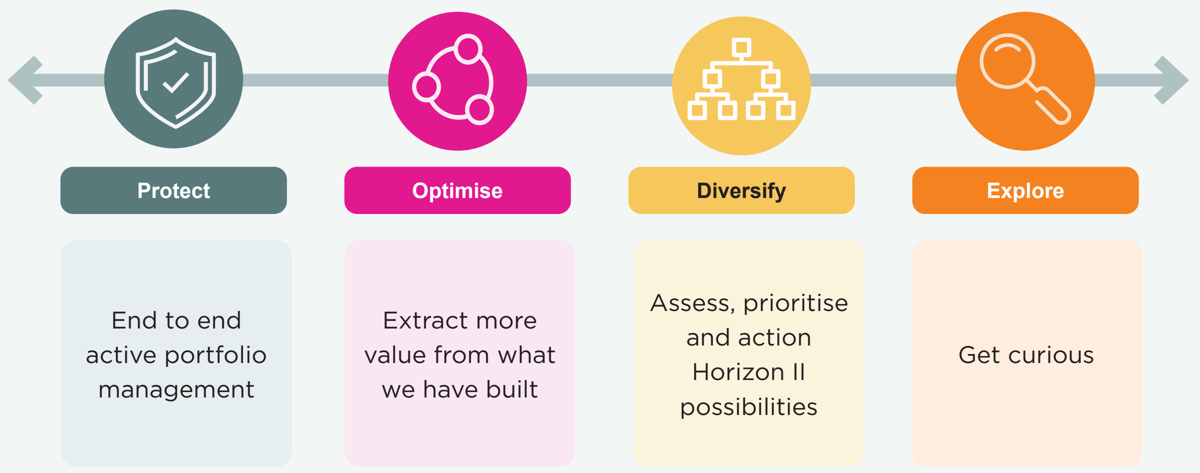
January 2024 - Sale of Investment Management business to Human Financial

June 2025 - Full exit from Wealth following SFT[1] and Life Investment Contract cancellations

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

Key areas to achieve its strategic objectives are as follows:

- **Complete transformation and business simplification** - Focus on its core life insurance business by completing the full exit of non core businesses; completing the technology transformation journey and program of work; and focusing on re-pricing, claims management and retention activities on its life insurance in-force portfolios.
- **Amplify differentiation** - Execute on the core retail distribution strategy in the financial adviser market, using data analytics to better understand customer needs; leverage size and simplicity to effect speed to market.
- **Accelerate growth** - Continue to execute distribution strategy and optimise operational efficiency and scale; diversify earnings through expanding product and distribution channels in the longer term (Horizon II possibilities).



Key highlights that were achieved in the half year period are as follows:

- **Divestment of the wealth management business** - following the retirement as trustee of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**) in December 2023 and completion of the sale of the funds management business in January 2024, further progress was made on the exit of the wealth management business in the half year period. The transitional service arrangements for the funds management business were terminated in November 2024. The final milestone remaining is the completion of the trustee's successor fund transfer (**SFT**) of Division 4 of the CRP 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 the second half of the financial year. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simplified business focused on life insurance and the protection and benefits it affords to Australian and their families.
- **Steady market share in a growing retail life insurance market** - the sales momentum of ClearView ClearChoice has continued in HY25 with the new business market share holding steady at between 10% and 11% in a growing (advised life insurance sales) market. ClearView has established a diversified distribution network and is on 1,059 approved product lists comprised of over 5,500 advisers. ClearView remains well positioned to continue to increase its new business market share with a key focus in 2H FY25 to start to accelerate new business growth (aligned to its transformation strategy).
- **Technology transformation** - following the successful completion of the back-end build of the new technology platform in FY24, the migration of the in-force policies onto the new technology platform (for policies issued prior to 1 October 2021) is progressing, 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, with full benefits to be realised progressively thereafter.
- **Investment in people and processes** - capability uplift is ongoing with new leadership development and training programs launched, and new leaders appointed across key business areas including operations and the continued investment in data and analytics to assist deeper insights and decision making.

Key ongoing focus areas of the business are as follows:

- **Repricing** - repricing of the in-force LifeSolutions portfolios, to reflect updated assumptions and increased reinsurance costs commenced from 1 February 2025 and will continue for 12 months in line with the renewal cycle of the policies.
- **Claims management** - claims normalised in Q2 after the adverse Q1 claims experience. ClearView continues to review and optimise its claims management processes (and return to work outcomes) within standard business operations.
- **Expense management** - controls are in place and diligent oversight is ongoing, noting investment in key areas of the business.
- **Lapse management** - customer propositions and retention capability has been uplifted to improve customer experience and focus on lapse management, taking into account affordability considerations.

FY26 goals

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

The FY26 Gross Premium target has been updated to $440m (previously $400m) to reflect the net impact of new business momentum, repricing activities and retention management:

FY26 Goals[3]

Gross Premiums	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT[4] Margin[2]	New Business Market Share[1]	In-force Premium Market Share[1]	Dividend Policy
$440m	11-13%	12-14%	~4%	40-60%
(previously $400m)	(margin restored)[5]	(no change)	(no change)	Underlying NPAT

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 and updated for the repricing activities (aligned to the reinsurance cost increases and assumption changes) in December 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. Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings and 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 (or impairment reversal) 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.

5 Subject to achievement of claims and lapses assumptions in relevant period

ClearView remains on track to achieve its FY26 goals:

- **New Business target market share 12-14%** - the distribution strategy and product and channel focus (data driven outcomes-based approach) drive the new business market share, with a continued focus on margin and profitable segments.
- **In-force (advice) target market share ~4%** - the new business written, retention strategies (lapse management), benefit indexation, further repricing of the in-force portfolio (to realign pricing to risk and experience), product and streamlined channel engagement are driving the increase in in-force premiums, aligned to the FY26 goal of an in-force premium market share of ~4%.
- **Life insurance Underlying NPAT target margin range of 11% - 13%** – following the Q1 FY25 claims experience (considered an outlier), margin in Q2 FY25 normalised (at 11%) with an improved claims performance. Gross LifeSolutions' premium rate increases from 1 February 2025 have been implemented and are aligned to reflect changes to both assumptions and reinsurance costs. The margin is expected to improve over time due to the operational efficiency, business simplification and the benefits of transformation projects (including the transition of the in-force portfolios to a new information technology platform).

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;
- Delivering Better Financial Outcomes proposed legislative changes;
- 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.

Regulatory environment and change

The financial services industry has continued to face significant regulation and scrutiny, with a number of new legal and regulatory regimes applying to the financial service industry in 2025.

- Financial Accountability Regime: the Financial Accountability Regime will apply to the life insurance industry from 15 March 2025. The Regime is aimed at increasing overall accountability for the management and the operating culture of financial services entities and providing ASIC and APRA with improved transparency. It imposes explicit accountability obligations on directors and senior executives and mandates certain notifications to ASIC and APRA relating to the division of responsibilities. Under the Regime, ClearView's accountable entities are considered 'core' entities and must meet core notification obligations. ClearView's accountable entities will not be subject to the enhanced notification obligations.
- Prudential Standard CPS 230 'Operational Risk Management': CPS 230 will commence from 1 July 2025. 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 2 September 2024, APRA provided limited relief to APRA-regulated entities which are not 'significant financial institutions' (**non-SFIs**), allowing an additional 12-month period for non-SFIs to comply with business continuity and scenario analysis requirements. Under the relief, ClearView will have until 1 July 2026 to comply with these requirements. In the interim, we will continue to comply with existing prudential standards CPS 232 or SPS 232 (as applicable).
- Delivering Better Financial Outcomes (**DBFO**) reforms: In July 2024, Tranche 1 of the DBFO reforms received royal assent, which as relevant to ClearView, confirmed that life risk commissions would continue to be exempt from the ban on conflicted remuneration, leaving life risk commission caps and clawback requirements unchanged. New consent requirements for advisers who provide personal advice (not general advice) have also been introduced. From 9 July 2025, advisers will be required to obtain the customer's informed consent prior to accepting insurance commissions. Tranche 2 of the DBFO reforms was expected before the end of 2024 but has not

yet been released. It is anticipated that tranche 2 will modernise the best interest duty, replace statements of advice and introduce a 'new class of adviser'. The new class will be subject to a lower education and qualification requirement. In turn, there will be restrictions on the type of advice they are able to provide (and to whom), their employment arrangements and they will not be able to charge ongoing advice fees directly nor receive life insurance commissions.

- Mandatory climate-related reporting: On 17 September 2024, a new mandatory ISSB-aligned climate reporting regime was passed. This means that from 1 July 2026, ClearView must prepare an annual Sustainability Report that will form part of the Annual Reports lodged with ASIC. The Sustainability Report will be required to include information addressing:
  - the material climate-related financial risks and opportunities ClearView faces;
  - any metrics and targets related to climate, including metrics and targets relating to scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions;
  - any climate-related governance, strategy, or risk management processes, controls and procedures of ClearView; and
  - ClearView's climate resilience as assessed under two mandated scenarios of an increase in global average temperature of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and an increase in global average temperature well exceeding 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

It will also need to include a Climate Statement for the year and a directors' declaration that reasonable steps were taken to ensure the contents of the Sustainability Report comply with the AASB sustainability standards.

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 FY25, 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 and 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.

HY25 Result overview

The ClearView Group achieved the following results for the half year ended 31 December 2024.

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 are the same.

HY25 result impacted by short period of elevated claims in Q1				
Underlying NPAT by Segment, $m[3]	**1H25**	**1H24**	**%[1]**	**2H24**
Life insurance	**15.2**	19.4	*(22%)*	20.1
Listed/Group costs	**(2.7)**	(2.1)	*34%*	(2.1)
Group Underlying NPAT from continuing operations (excluding equity accounted interest)	**12.5**	**17.3**	**(28%)**	**18.0**
Financial advice – interest in Centrepoint Alliance	**-**	2.8	-	-
Wealth management – discontinued operation	**(1.9)**	(1.9)	-	(2.8)
Group Underlying NPAT	**10.5**	**18.3**	**(42%)**	**15.2**
Group Reported NPAT[2]	**15.9**	**(5.3)**	**Large**	**(7.2)**
Reported diluted EPS (cps) (continuing operations)	**2.95**	1.24	*Large*	(0.59)
Underlying diluted EPS (cps) (continuing operations)	**1.93**	2.70	*(29%)*	2.80

Gross Premiums
(Revenue for 6 months)
$191.4m
Up 8%

In-force Premiums
(Recurring annual revenue)
$387.2m
Up 8%

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT
$15.2m
Down 22%

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT Margin
8%
Down 2.9%

New business
(Sales for 6 months; as % of average In-force)
$16.3m; 4.8%
Down 0.9%

In-force Premiums Market Share
3.8%
Up 0.5%

Life Insurance Reported NPAT
$22.0m
Up Large

Embedded Value[4]
$612.5m
Up 9.7%

1 % change HY24 to HY25
2 A reconciliation of statutory profit to Group Underlying NPAT from continuing operations is provided on Page 18
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 (or impairment reversal) 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.
4 Embedded Value (including franking credits) is stated as at 31 December 2024 at a 4% discount rate margin (above the risk-free rate of 4%)

Group result - continuing operations

Underlying NPAT is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings and continues to be adopted by the Board as its key measure of Group profitability.

Underlying NPAT from continuing operations decreased 28% to $12.5 million (HY24: $17.3 million) and fully diluted Underlying EPS decreased 29% to 1.93 cps (HY24: 2.70 cps).

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT decreased to $15.2 million (down 22%) at a margin of 8% (down 2.9%). The life insurance result was adversely impacted by the claims experience in Q1 FY25, that is considered an outlier. The claims experience normalised in Q2 FY25, thereby restoring the Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin from 4% in Q1 to 11% in Q2, resulting in an overall margin of 8% for the half year period.

The exit from the wealth management business, which is on track to complete in 2H FY25, allows for the removal of its historical drag on earnings. It continues to be treated as a discontinued operation.

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 $2.7 million in HY25, increasing from $2.3 million in the prior period. This was driven by the net impact of the underlying earning rate on the investment portfolio and interest income on physical cash and the costs on the Tier 2 subordinated debt.

Group operating expenses (from continuing operations) increased to $38.4 million in HY25 (HY24: $34.7 million), up 11%. 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 in business capability (in operations, human resources and data uplift) and the continued investment in cyber security and information technology.

HY25 Reported NPAT increased to a reported profit of $15.9 million (HY24 reported loss: $5.3 million). Reported NPAT (from continuing operations) increased to $19.2 million (HY24: $7.9 million) and fully diluted Reported EPS (from continuing operations) increased 138% to 2.95 cps (HY24: 1.24 cps).

Reported NPAT was favourably 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. These items are excluded from Underlying NPAT and are outlined in further detail on page 18.

Life Insurance result

The Life Insurance key performance indicators are outlined in the table below:

Life Insurance Key financial metrics	1HY25	1HY24	% Change[1]	2HY24
Life Insurance Underlying NPAT[2] ($m)	15.2	19.4	(22.0)%	20.1
Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin (%)[3]	8.0%	10.9%	(2.9)%	11.2%
Life Insurance Reported NPAT ($m)	22.0	10.3	Large	(1.2)
Gross premium income ($m)	191.4	178.0	8%	180.1
In-force premiums[4] ($m)	387.2	359.2	8%	373.9
New business ($m)	16.3	17.5	(7)%	16.2
New business as % of average in-force premiums	4.8%	5.7%	(0.9)%	5.0%
Gross claims loss ratio (%)[5]	72%	47%	Large	51%
Reinsurance premium expense ($m)	(69.5)	(64.1)	8%	(66.1)
Operating expenses ($m)	(37.6)	(34.1)	10%	(33.8)

1 % change represents the movement from HY24 to HY25.

2 Underlying NPAT is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings and 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 (or impairment reversal) 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 Is calculated as Life Insurance Underlying NPAT divided by Gross Premium Income.

4 In-force premiums are the annualised premium in-force at balance date for the advice products (LifeSolutions and ClearChoice) and the closed direct products.

5 Calculated as Gross Claims/ Gross Premium Income

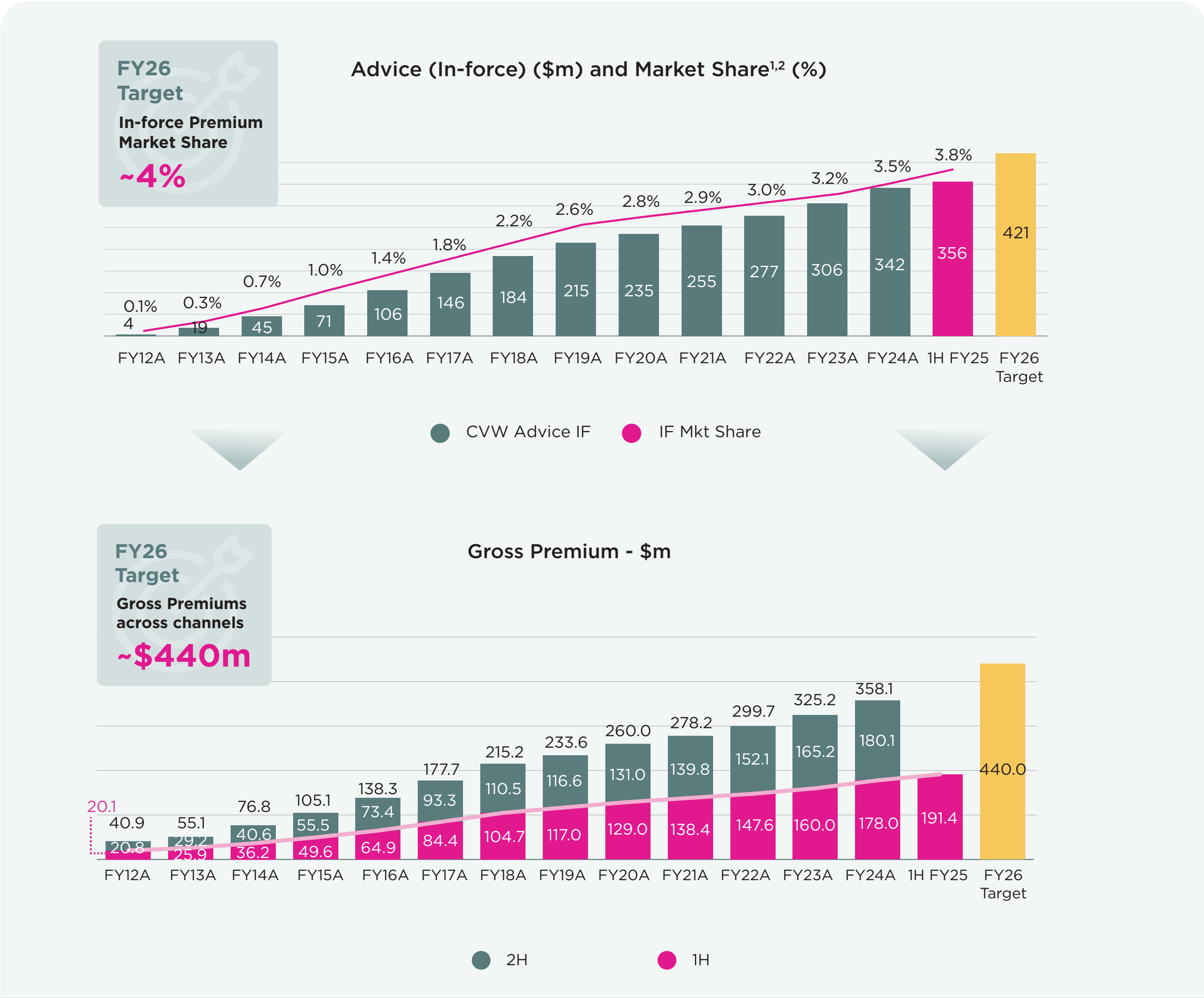
Gross Premium Income

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

- Gross premium income increased by 8% to $191.4 million;
- In-force premiums increased 8% to $387.2 million;
- In-force premiums market share increased 0.5% to 3.8%; and
- New business market share (on a rolling 12 month basis to 30 September 2024) was 10.6% and new business sales represented 4.8% of the average in-force premium.

Further details are provided in the charts that follow.

Chart 1: 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 HY25 in force market share based on NMG Risk Distribution Monitor Reports for Retail Advice In-force Analysis as at 30 September 2024.

In-force premium growth primarily reflects the net impact of new business flows, lapses and age, CPI and premium rate increases.

The life insurance market has in-force premiums of ~$18 billion across retail, group and direct to consumer channels. ClearView only participates in the ~$9.3 billion retail life insurance advice channel.

ClearView has an in-force market share of 3.8% of the retail life insurance advice channel (total in-force premiums of $387.2 million including the closed to new business direct channels). In line with its new business market share, ClearView has a strong track record of in-force premium growth in the financial adviser channel.

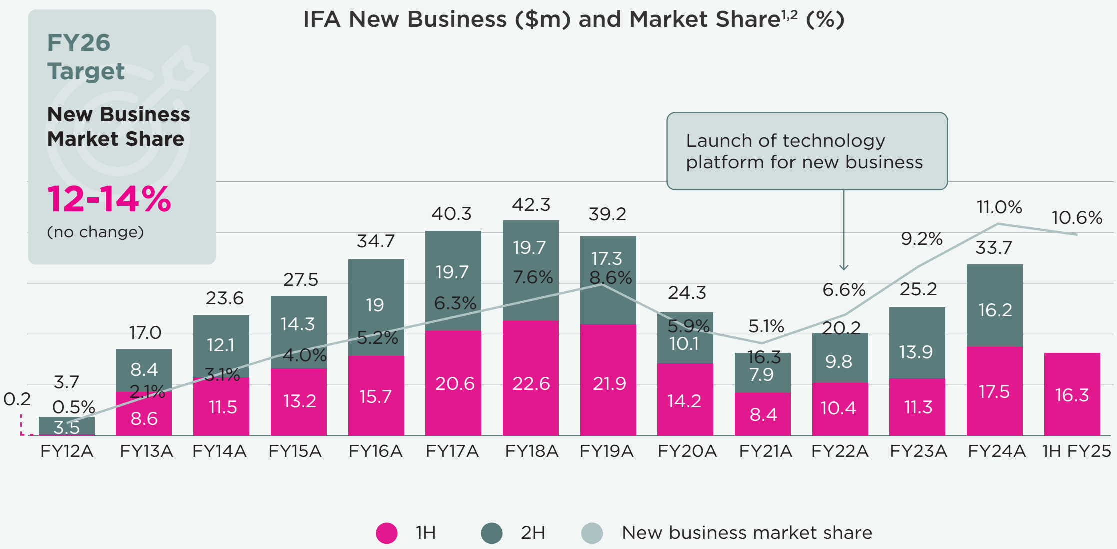
Gross Premium income broadly represents the average in-force premiums between periods, with its growth of 8% in the half year period aligned to the growth of the in-force premiums. In-force premiums remains the key driver of growth.

The repricing of the in-force portfolios takes place through the general course of business to appropriately price for progressive risk and experience (including claims and reinsurance impacts).

From 1 February 2025, ClearView commenced the repricing of its closed LifeSolutions portfolio to align pricing with the cost of the reinsurance premium rate increases and changes to the assumptions (based on the long-term experience), thereby restoring margin. Affordability concerns and the repricing of the in-force portfolio also resulted in the strengthening of the lapse assumptions at the half year (an increase of 0.5%) with an additional overlay for the price changes and cost of living pressures over the next few years. The repricing of the LifeSolutions portfolio will flow through from the 2H FY25, on renewal of a policy (and the 12 month renewal cycle).

As part of the repricing process, a parallel retention strategy is in place, taking into consideration the impact on consumers and affordability concerns (including retention offers to transition to the new less expensive product or to adjust benefits).

Chart 2: New business market share is steady in a growing 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 HY25 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 30 September 2024.

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

ClearView achieved new business sales of $16.3 million in the half year period. New business represents 4.8% of the average advice in-force portfolios (down from 5.7% in previous corresponding period).

The overall IFA new business market has grown 10% year on year to circa $312.6 million of new sales (rolling 12 month new sales in the year to 30 September 2024) with structural tailwinds supported by the stabilisation of the adviser channel.

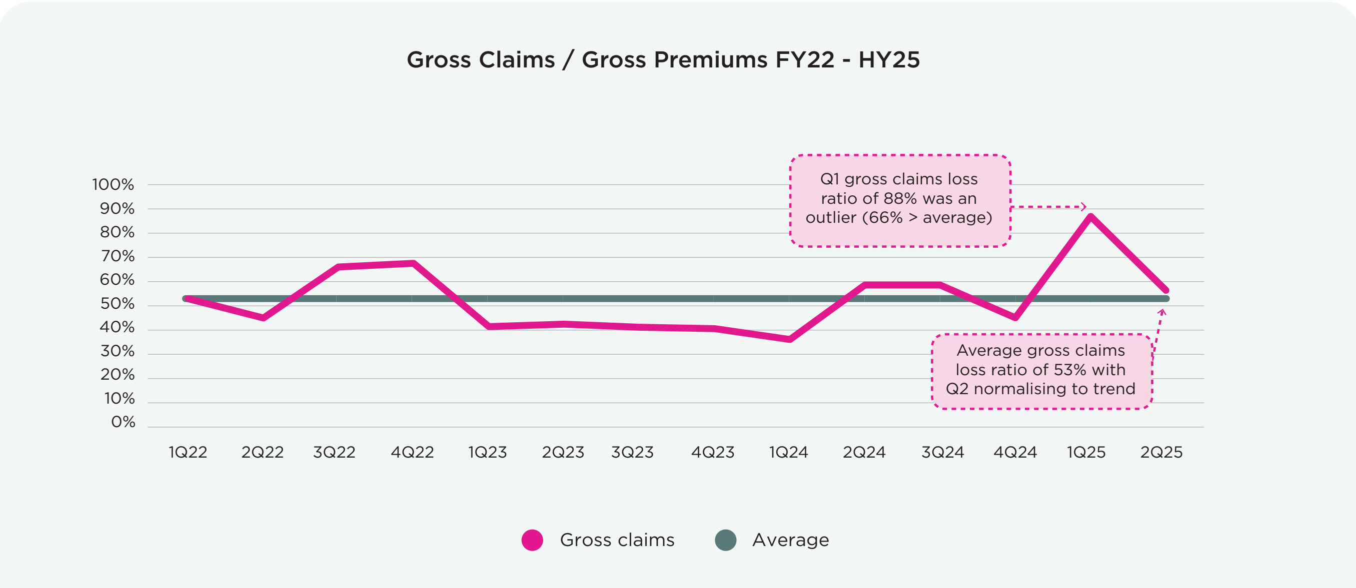
At the same time, ClearView's rolling 12 month new business market share in the IFA market has remained broadly stable at between 10% and 11%. ClearView continues to strengthen distribution relationships, refine the ClearChoice product in line with customer needs and drive a data analytics focus.

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

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT and Margin

Life Insurance Underlying NPAT decreased by (22%) to $15.2 million (HY24: $19.4 million). The Underlying NPAT margin decreased to 8.0% (HY24: 10.9%) and includes a claims loss of $6.2 million in Q1 FY25 that is considered to be an outlier (3.2% impact on margin). In Q2 FY25, claims normalised from a gross loss ratio of 88% in Q1 FY25 down to 56% and back to trend. Claims volatility can be expected period to period. The improved claims performance resulted in the margin being restored to 11% in Q2 FY25 (Q1 FY25 :4%), with an overall margin of 8% in the half year period. This is reflected in the chart below:

Chart 3: Gross claims loss ratio

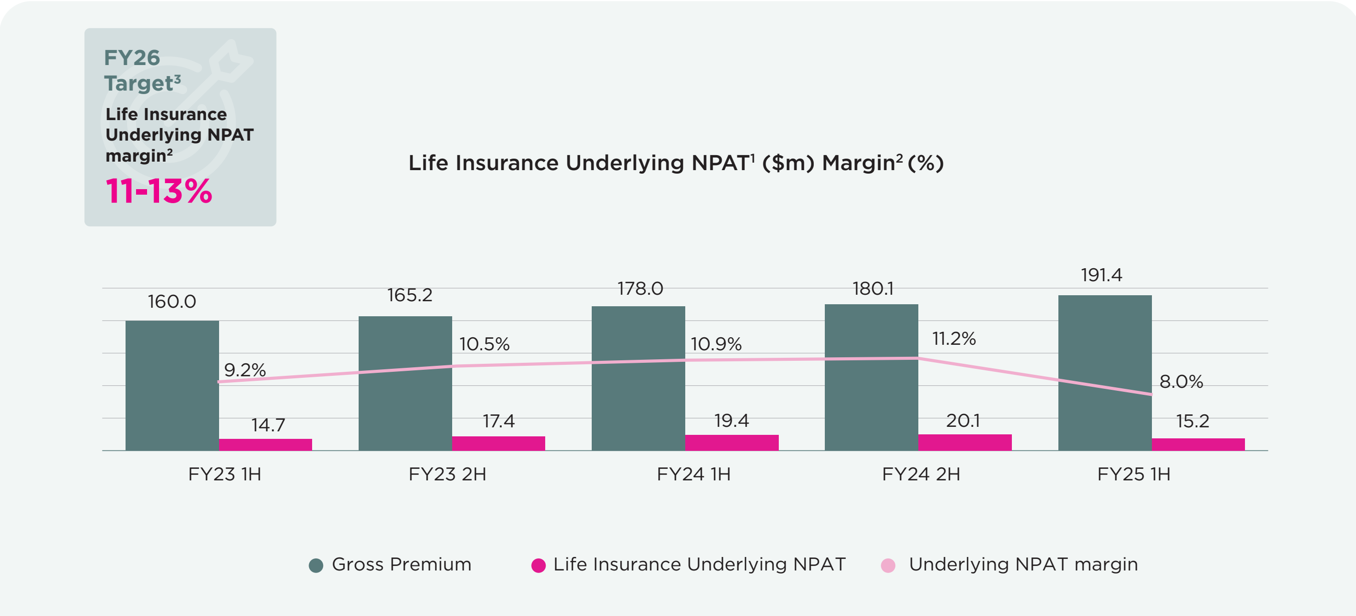


Key points to note are as follows:

- Q1 FY25 reflects a gross claims loss ratio of 88% of gross premiums. The claims loss was predominantly related to the LifeSolutions portfolio.
- In Q2 FY25, the gross claims loss ratio reduced to 56% of gross premiums and reverted to trend (long-term average of 53% over the past fourteen quarters).
- The Q1 FY25 claims loss is considered an outlier and was 66% higher than the average for the past fourteen quarters. Q2 FY25 overall claims experience was broadly in line with expectation.
- The improved claims performance in Q2 FY25 was driven by claims profits on the advice lump sum products and a significant improvement in income protection experience.

- Life insurance claims volatility can occur from time to time: a short period of elevated claims is not necessarily an indication of any longer-term trend. ClearView has the capacity to reprice its products to restore profit margins if claims experience continue to exceed expectations.
- ClearView has continued its investment in claims capability, rehabilitation programs and other initiatives to support return to work outcomes. ClearView continues to monitor the claims experience closely (in particular income protection and TPD experience).

Chart 4: Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin



Key points to note are as follows:

- The Life Insurance Underlying Life NPAT margin of 8.0% (HY24: 10.9%) was impacted by the adverse claims experience in Q1 FY25. Overall, the portfolio as a whole reported an underlying claims experience loss of $6.7 million after tax for the half year period (Q1: $6.2 million after tax).
- Q1 FY25 reflected a Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin of 4%. In Q2 FY25, the margin normalised to 11% in line with the improved claims performance.
- The gross premium rate increases from 1 February 2025 are aligned to the increased reinsurance costs and changes to assumptions. The actuarial assumptions on the long-term income protection and TPD claims on the closed LifeSolutions closed portfolio (pre- Oct 2021 advice products only – no impact on new products), were further refined in the half year period (over and above those adopted at 30 June 2024).
- Lapses have continued to be better than the industry but there has been a more recent increased trend in lapse rates given the higher interest rate environment and cost of living pressures. 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 rates and impacts on household budgets) continues to be closely monitored in the current economic environment.
- Affordability concerns and the repricing of the in-force portfolio resulted in the strengthening of the lapse assumptions at the half year (an increase of 0.5%) with an additional overlay for the price changes and cost of living pressures over the next few years. As noted earlier in the report, retention strategies are in place.

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 (or impairment reversal) 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 and updated for the repricing activities (aligned to the reinsurance cost increases and assumption changes) in December 2024.

- The above mentioned changes to the assumptions (and increased reinsurance costs on the LifeSolutions portfolio) have been allowed for in the current repricing cycle and the FY26 target margin range of 11% - 13% (that remains unchanged).

Listed/Group result

The Underlying NPAT[2] of the listed/group segment recognised a loss of $2.8 million (HY24: loss of $2.1 million):

Listed/Group Key financial metrics	1HY25	1HY24	%	2HY24
	$M	$M	Change[1]	$M
Net interest income	(2.9)	(2.6)	(12)%	(2.9)
Operating expenses	(0.8)	(0.6)	(37)%	(0.7)

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. Given the favourable market pricing, a new Tier 2 issuance is under consideration (subject to regulatory approvals and market conditions).

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.

Non IFRS Adjustments

Underlying NPAT is the Board's key measure of profitability and basis on which dividends are determined – it is considered to be a non-IFRS measure given that it excludes certain items that are not considered relevant to the Group's performance or are considered unusual to the ordinary activities of business.

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 is 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 (or impairment reversal) of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (**AIACF**);
- changes in the loss component that are 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.

A reconciliation of Reported NPAT to Group Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations) is outlined in Chart 5 below, with explanations that follow.

1 % change represents the movement from HY24 to HY25.

2 Underlying NPAT is used as a non IFRS measure of earnings and 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 (or impairment reversal) 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.

Chart 5: Reconciliation of Reported NPAT to Group Underlying NPAT (from continuing operations)

	1H25 $m	1H24 $m	2H24 $m	
Reported NPAT	**15.9**	**(5.3)**	**(7.2)**	**As per statutory accounts**
Reported NPAT from Discontinued Operations and interest in Centrepoint Alliance	3.4	13.1	3.6	
Reported NPAT from Continuing Operations	**19.2**	**7.9**	**(3.6)**	
Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 Liability	(2.1)	(1.5)	3.7	
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserves (DLR)	(0.4)	(1.2)	0.4	
Changes in AIACF impairments	(1.1)	8.9	7.4	
Changes in Loss Component	(10.2)	1.3	10.9	
Current year timing impacts from assumption changes on CSM	4.4	–	(2.3)	
Costs considered unusual to ordinary activities	2.7	1.9	1.5	
Underlying NPAT from Continuing Operations	**12.5**	**17.3**	**18.0**	**Board's key measure of profitability and basis on which dividends are determined**

Reported loss from discontinued operations (-$3.4 million impact)

Underlying NPAT from continuing operations excludes the impacts from the wealth management business that is treated as a discontinued operation (-$3.4 million, made up of -$1.9 million of operating losses and -$1.5 million of wealth exit costs).

Fee income and other related variable costs were impacted by the sale of the investment management business in 2H FY24 and therefore included only those items related to the superannuation business under the two remaining life investment contracts (WealthFoundations product) post-completion of the sale. Wealth management operating expenses have been progressively reduced as the related services and activities being performed are terminated. The wealth management operating expenses are expected to be fully eliminated post-completion of the exit (by the end of 2H FY25).

Costs related to the exit of the superannuation business of $1.5 million (HY24: $1.9 million) were incurred in the half year period. 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 by the end of FY25 (mainly related to redundancies and technology exit costs).

In HY24, of the $13.1 million that was excluded from Underlying NPAT, -$15.9 million related to the wealth management discontinued operations and +$2.8 million related to the equity accounted investment in Centrepoint Alliance. ClearView's shareholding in Centrepoint Alliance was fully divested in 2H FY24.

Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability (+$2.1 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 half year (including the economic effects from assumption changes), caused an increase in reported after-tax profit of +$2.1 million (HY24: +$1.5 million).

Impairment of AIACF (non-cash) (+$1.1 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 (or impairment reversal) 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 implementation of the increases in the gross premium rates from 1 February 2025 that has been allowed for in the valuation in the half year period (net of the further changes in assumptions related to the price increases) has resulted in a partial reversal of the AIACF impairment (and the loss recognition) that impacted the AIACF impairment (and loss recognition) in FY24. This is driven by a timing delay (between periods) in increasing premium rates to cover the increased costs from the changes made to assumptions as at 30 June 2024.

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 an increase in reported after-tax profit of +$1.1 million (HY24: -$8.9 million).

Change in loss component (loss recognition) (+$10.2 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 positively impacted by the increases in the gross premium rates from 1 February 2025 that have been allowed for in the valuation in the half year period (reversing the impacts in 2H FY24). The net impact of the loss recognition in the year caused an increase in reported after-tax profit of +$10.2 million (HY24: -$1.3 million).

Net economic assumption Impact on disabled lives reserves (**DLR**) (+$0.4 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 in reported after-tax profit of +$0.4 million (FY23: +$1.2 million).

Current year timing impacts from assumption changes on the contractual service margin (**CSM**) (-$4.4 million)

As noted elsewhere in the report, the increase in reinsurance costs and assumptions have been updated at 31 December 2024, aligned to the increases in the gross premium rates (from 1 February 2025), both of which have been allowed for in the valuation. Both claims and lapse assumptions for LifeSolutions were further strengthened as at 31 December 2024, given the adverse longer term claims experience and ongoing affordability concerns impacting lapses. The lapse assumptions also factored in expected shock lapses related to the upcoming repricing from 1 February 2025.

Whilst the overall net impact of the premium rate increases and related assumption changes is positive, under AASB 17 certain timing issues arise whereby the impact on reinsurance profits is recognised faster than the impact to profit on gross contracts. In each relevant period, this results in a profit impact 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 HY25 was -$4.1 million, the current year timing impacts from assumption changes on the contractual services margin was -$4.4 million (HY24: Nil). This was predominantly driven by the timing of the recognition of the reinsurance cost increases (long term contract boundary) versus the timing of the gross premium rate increases (short term contract boundary). This has been excluded from Underlying NPAT, but included in reported after-tax profit.

Costs unusual to ordinary activities (-$2.7 million)

IT transformation costs of $2.7 million relate to the migration and duplicate system costs associated with the transition of the in-force portfolio onto the new technology platform. These are considered costs unusual to ordinary activities (HY24: $1.9 million). These costs will be incurred to the date of the migration in 1H FY26 and related decommissioning of the old system, subsequent to which the operational efficiencies are expected to be achieved progressively thereafter (and the transformation spend will then cease).

Statement of financial position

The Group's statement of financial position is set out on page 34.

Net assets at 31 December increased to $362.7 million (30 June 2024: $353.2 million) or net asset value per share to 55.1 cents per share (30 June 2024: 54.2 cents per share). The increase in net assets is driven by:

- the Group reported profit of $15.9 million for the half year period (HY24: reported loss of $5.3 million);
- the payment of the FY24 final cash dividends of $7.1 million in the financial year; and
- movements in the share based payments reserve of $0.8 million.

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

The shareholder view of the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024 reflects:

- Shareholder cash of $107.8 million (invested in the large institutional Australian banks) and an investment of $433.6 million in a specialist highly rated income portfolio that is externally managed.
- Group debt of $105.7 million - includes the $31 million drawn down under the Debt Funding Facility and the Tier 2 subordinated debt on issue ($74.7 million net of costs).
- The goodwill allocated to the life insurance cash generating unit of $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.
- Carrying value of the intangibles related to capitalised software costs of $35.1 million and includes the amounts recognised in respect of the customisation and configuration costs incurred in implementing the SaaS arrangements for the technology platform ($27.1 million).
- The life insurance contract liability includes the changes under AASB 17 and has been reported and classified as outlined in the financial report; and
- The AIACF for the stepped premium business ($301.5 million) converts to cash as the future premiums are collected (subject to lapse risk).

Capital position

The following table and charts reflect the net capital position of the Group as at 31 December 2024:

	Life $M	Wealth $M	Other $M	APRA Regulated Entities $M	NOHC[3]/ Other $M	Group $M
Net assets at 31 December 2024[1]	373.9	8.5	0.4	382.8	(20.2)	362.7
Intangible adjustments[2]	—	—	—	—	(21.8)	(21.8)
Net assets after intangible adjustments	**373.9**	**8.5**	**0.4**	**382.8**	**(42.0)**	**340.8**
Capital Base Adjustment:						
Insurance contract liability	(273.8)	—	—	(273.8)	—	(273.8)
DTA Adjustments	(28.7)	(3.6)	—	(32.4)	(6.5)	(38.9)
Tier 2 capital[4]	30.0	—	—	30.0	45.0	75.0
Regulatory Capital Base	**101.4**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**106.7**	**(3.5)**	**103.2**
Prescribed Capital Amount	(22.0)	(3.7)	—	(25.7)	—	(25.7)
Available Enterprise Capital	**79.4**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**81.0**	**(3.5)**	**77.6**
Risk Capital	(63.7)	(2.2)	—	(65.9)	(11.0)	(76.9)
Net capital position	**15.8**	**(1.1)**	**0.4**	**15.1**	**(14.5)**	**0.6**
Wealth capital release	—	6.5	—	6.5		6.5
Proforma net capital position after Wealth Exit	**15.8**	**5.4**	**0.4**	**21.6**	**(14.5)**	**7.1**

The net surplus capital position of the Group above internal benchmarks (after the capital release from the wealth management exit) is $7.1 million and represents a decrease of $20.0 million since FY24. The Life Insurance HY25 capital generation was adversely impacted by the Q1 FY25 claims loss that is considered to be an outlier. The decrease in the net surplus capital position was driven by:

- the payment of the FY24 final cash dividend (-$7.1 million);
- the wealth management (gross of tax) operating losses and exit costs incurred in the half year period (-$4.8 million);
- the (gross of tax) impacts on the life insurance capital generation from the claims losses (including regulatory capital impacts) (-$12.4 million);
- the (gross of tax) investment in the technology transformation (including capitalised software) incurred in the half year period (-$5.6 million)
- the net impact of the underlying capital generation and regulatory capital changes (excluding the claims losses), (gross of tax) listing costs and movements in the share based payment reserve (+$3.5 million); and
- the anticipated release of capital from the exit of the wealth management business due to the unwind of the life investment contracts on completion of the SFT (+$6.5 million).

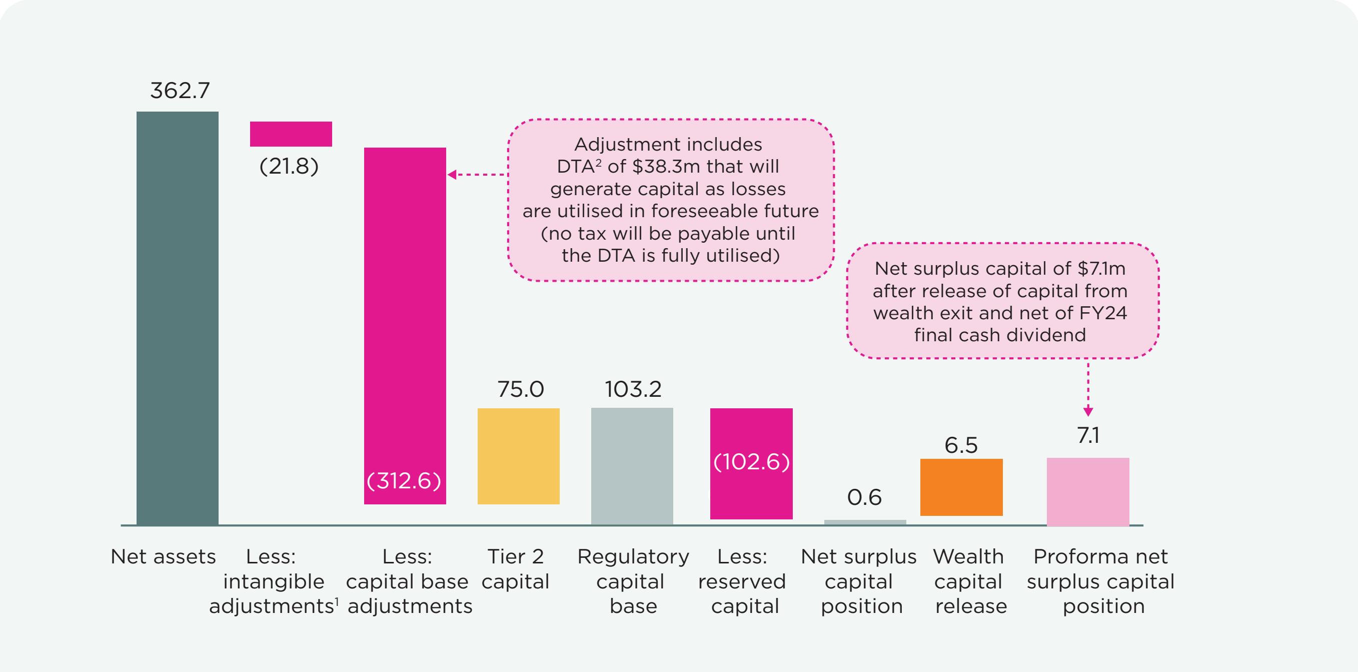
1 Net Assets as at 31 December 2024 excluding Employee Share Plan Loans. Net assets includes the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (AIACF) component of insurance contract liabilities and right of use asset arising from leases.

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 $0.3 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 6: Capital position as at 31 December 2024 ($M)



The capital position reflects:

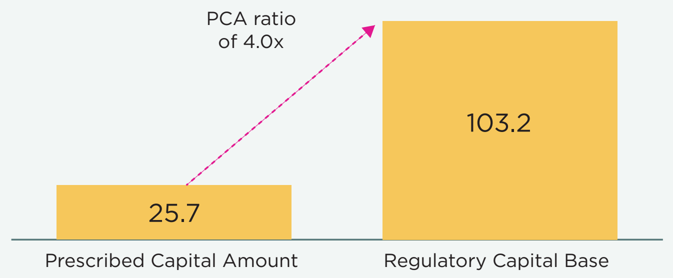
- The net assets of $362.7 million as outlined above.
- Under the APRA capital standards, adjustments are made to the capital base for various asset amounts that are deducted from the Group net asset position.
- Intangible adjustments of $21.8 million are deducted from the net assets and include goodwill ($4 million), capitalised software ($17.5 million) and costs associated with Tier 2 raising ($0.3 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 reflect 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 resulted in an increase in the deductible temporary differences and a related deferred tax asset, given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future. As these temporary differences create income tax losses on transition and 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 has been recognised on balance sheet on transition to AASB 17. The total Group deferred tax asset (related to Group carried forward losses) of $38.3 million is held on Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024. The tax benefit should be realised in future periods as the losses are utilised (no tax is payable by the Group until such time as the deferred tax asset is fully utilised).

1 Includes benefit of $17.6m from treatment of capitalised software asset. Capitalised software asset is held by the administration entity with 50% of the carrying value removed as part of the intangible adjustment.

2 As a result of the transition to AASB 17, the Group's accounting net of reinsurance life insurance contract liability, for which the carrying amount will be settled in future periods has increased. This resulted in the recognition of a deferred tax asset given the movement in the net life insurance contract liability is deductible when settled in the future. 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 $35.9m has been recognised on balance sheet on transition. Total Group deferred tax asset (related to Group carried forward losses) is $38.3m as at 31 December 2024 – this tax (capital) 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 $103.2 million.
- Risk capital includes any APRA supervisory adjustment for CLAL as required by APRA as part of the IDII sustainability measures.
- 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 31 December 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.
- 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'.
- The Group has a prescribed capital amount (**PCA**) capital coverage ratio of 4.0 times at 31 December 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 ordinarily 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) taking into consideration regulatory requirements and available capital within the Group.

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 seeks to:

- Pay dividends at sustainable levels; and
- Ensure transparent communication to the market around Embedded Value estimation and its relationship to the prevailing share price.

A FY24 fully franked interim cash dividend of $9.9 million, equating to 1.5 cents per share was paid on 22 March 2024. A fully franked FY24 final dividend of $11.1 million, equating to 1.7 cents per share, was paid on 20 September 2024. The total dividends paid in respect of the FY24 financial year was therefore 3.2 cents per share, up 7% on the prior year.

The Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) was reinstated and operated for the FY24 final dividend, in accordance with the DRP rules, with the cash component of the dividend amounting to $7.1 million. Shares under the DRP were issued at a fixed price of $0.59, consistent with ClearView's DRP rules.

Over the next 12 months, given the significant discount of the share price to Embedded Value and the Company's view of value, the Board considers that the best use of surplus capital (including the capital release from the wealth management exit and the capital generation over the period) is to conduct a share-buyback in lieu of a dividend.

10/12 limit on market buy back

As noted above, it is the intention of the Board to conduct a share buyback of up to 10% of the share capital over the next 12 months (in lieu of dividends), given the significant discount of the share price to the Embedded Value and the Company's view of value. This is considered by the Board to be the best use of surplus capital. Any buyback is subject to the availability of surplus capital. No minimum or maximum number or percentage of shares to be bought on market has been determined at the current date.

The previous 10/12 limit on market buy-back program expired on 19 December 2022.

Employee buy-back of Executive Share Plan shares

There was no buy-back of Executive Share Plan shares from employee participants in the half year ending 31 December 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. 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.

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 EV is used to value a life insurance business given its long-term nature, with near term earnings not considered a material driver of value.

The EV is dependent on various assumptions, including future claims, lapses and expenses. The assumptions are based on longer term experience allowing for any recent trends (and are consistent with the assumptions used in the half year report). The assumptions adopted for the 31 December 2024 EV calculation include the claims, lapse, reinsurance cost and gross premium repricing changes implemented at 31 December 2024.

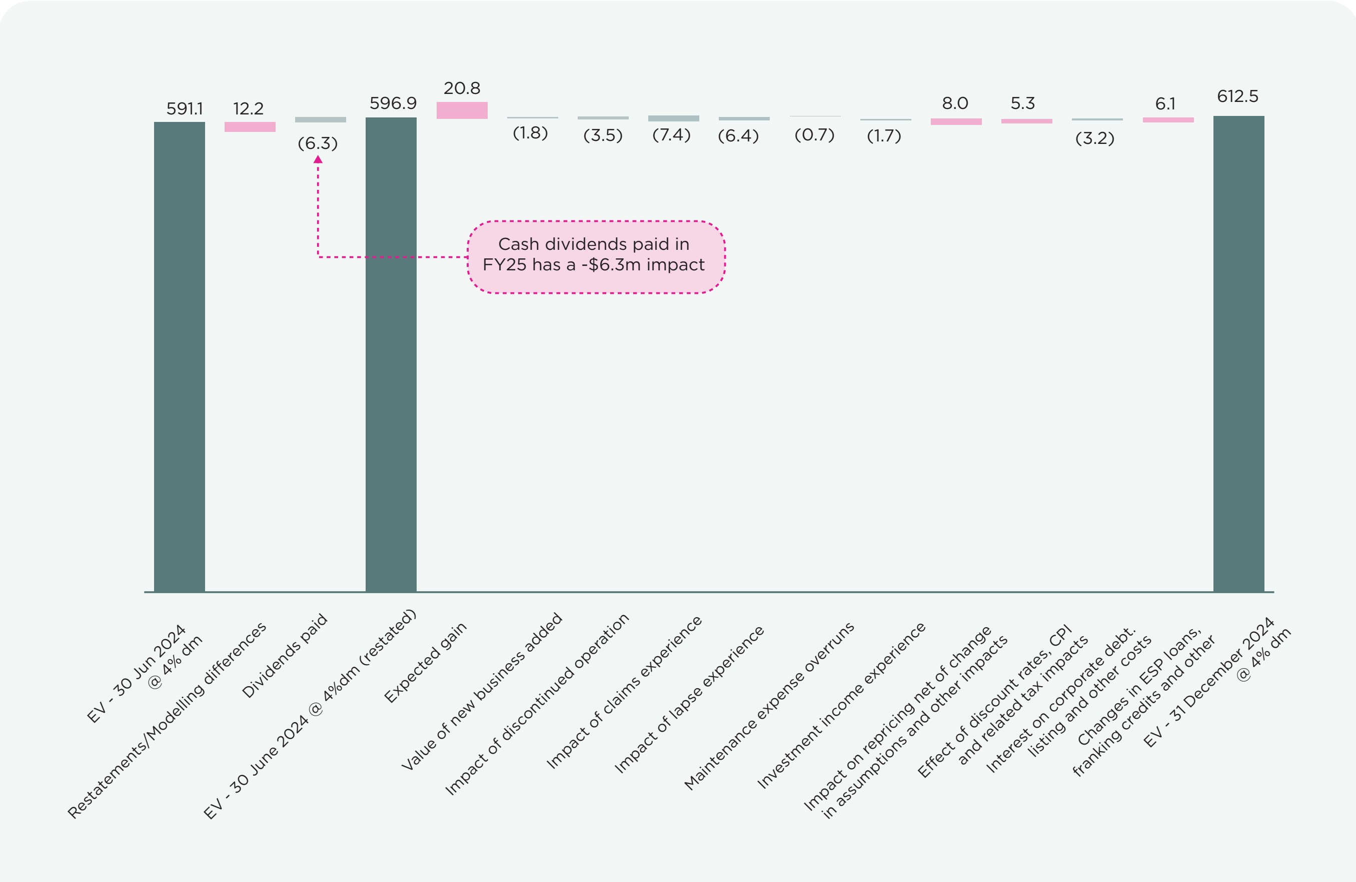
An allowance has also been made in the future projections for the changes to the tax cash flow given the change in the timing of the pattern of profit release under the accounting standard AASB 17. Other than this change, the EV has been prepared on a consistent basis with prior reported periods.

A risk free rate of 4.0% has been adopted for the purposes of the EV calculations at 31 December 2024 (30 June 2024: 4.0%).

The Group reported an EV of $525.7 million or 80.7 cps (excluding franking credits); or $612.5 million or 94.0 cps (including franking credits). The EV calculations at a range of risk discount margins (**DM**) is shown below:

Discount rate	**7%**	**8%**	**9%**
Risk margin over risk free rate	**3% dm**	**4% dm**	**5% dm**
($M), (unless otherwise stated)			
Life insurance	574.6	540.3	509.7
Value of In Force (**VIF**)	**574.6**	**540.3**	**509.7**
Net worth	(14.8)	(14.8)	(14.8)
Total EV	**559.8**	**525.5**	**494.9**
ESP Loans	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total EV including ESP Loans	**560.0**	**525.7**	**495.1**
Franking Credits @ 70%:			
Life Insurance	87.4	81.1	75.4
Net worth (accrued franking credits)	5.6	5.6	5.6
Total Franking Credits	**93.0**	**86.7**	**81.0**
Total EV including ESP loans and franking credits	**653.1**	**612.5**	**576.2**
EV per Share including ESP Loans (cents)	**85.9**	**80.7**	**76.0**
EV per Share including ESP Loans and Franking Credits (cents)	**100.2**	**94.0**	**88.4**

Chart 8: EV movement waterfall



The key movements in the EV calculations between 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2024 are described in detail below:

Restatements (+$12.2 million)

- The EV is restated for the changes to the future tax cash flows related to the change in the timing of the pattern of profit release under AASB 17 and recognition and use of the deferred tax asset earlier than the higher future profits under the new accounting standard.

FY24 Final Dividend and Movement in Share Based Payment Reserve (-$6.3 million)

- The EV is reduced by the final FY24 cash dividend (-$7.1 million) which was paid in the financial year, partially reduced by the movement in the share based payment reserve (+$0.8 million).

Expected Gain (+$20.8 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 (**VNB**) (-$1.8 million)

- The VNB has been impacted in the half year period by the new business volumes relative to the fixed acquisition costs incurred.
- A new business market share of 10.6% was achieved, with the business retaining share at between 10% and 11% in the shorter term given the margin focus.
- The business is well positioned to start to accelerate growth in 2H FY25, aligned to its transformation strategy.

Impact of Discontinued Operations (-$3.5 million)

- Includes the net impacts of the wealth management business (-$3.5 million) made up of the operating loss and exit costs incurred. These will cease post-exit by the end of FY25.

Life Insurance Claims (-$7.4 million)

- Underlying claims loss (relative to assumptions) of $6.7 million in the half year period resulted in a reduction in the EV. This predominantly related to the claims experience in Q1 FY25, with claims normalising in Q2 FY25, as outlined earlier in the report.
- The EV was further impacted by the strengthening of claims assumptions at 31 December 2024 (-$0.7 million).
- See further commentary on claims experience for the year on page 15.

Lapses and inflation impacts (-$6.4 million)

- For the half year period, lapses have been higher than expected for the advice and legacy business.
- This has been partially offset by inflation linked premiums that have also been higher than expected - both the inflation rate and take up of the indexed benefit by customers (despite affordability concerns in the economy).
- Superannuation is a significant funding source of life insurance and has supported the inflation take-up rate.
- The lapse assumptions have been strengthened and an allowance has also been made for shorter-term affordability concerns.
- See further commentary on lapse experience on page 16.

Maintenance Expenses (-$0.7 million)

- The actual maintenance overrun of $0.7 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 progressively post-completion of the transformation project.

Net Investment Experience (-$1.7 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.

Net change in assumptions and other impacts (+$8.0 million)

- This predominantly reflects the impact of the gross premium rate increases from 1 February 2025 on the closed LifeSolutions portfolio offset by the reinsurance pricing increases and strengthening of claims and lapse assumptions as at 31 December 2024.

Effects of changes in discount rates and tax impacts (+$5.3 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 HY25 from the utilisation of the deferred tax asset.

Other expense impacts (-$3.2 million)

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

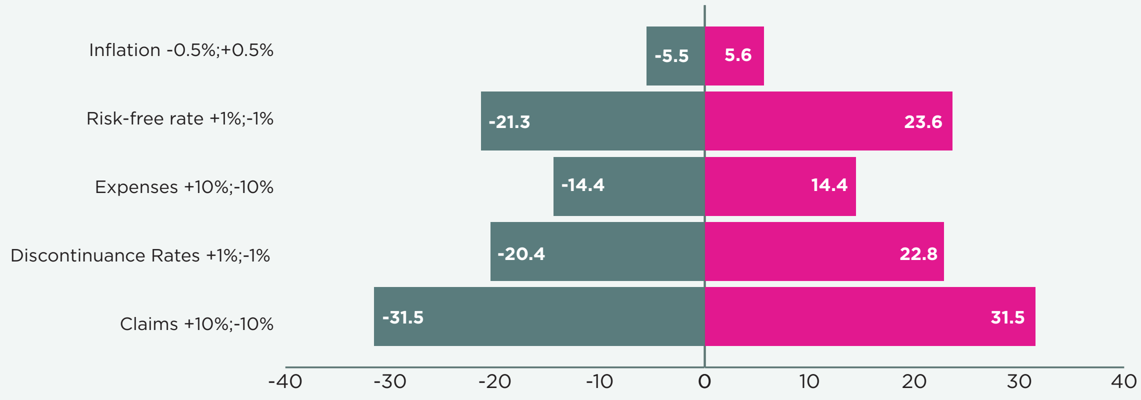
- The Group's listed overhead costs for the year (-$0.6 million after tax); and
- Costs considered unusual to the ordinary activities relating to the technology transformation project (-$2.7 million). The transformation costs will cease on completion of the project.

Franking credits, ESP loans and other changes (+$6.1 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, $0.2 million is considered as part of the EV calculations at 31 December 2024 (ESP loans have been valued at issue price per ESP share)[1].

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 41.62 cents per share at 31 December 2024, of the remaining 6.1m ESP shares on issue (and included in the total shares on issue of 657.7m), 0.6m ESP shares are considered to be in the money with a ESP loan recoverable balance of $0.2m. 5.5m out of the money ESP shares could therefore be bought back, thereby reducing the shares on issue to 652.2m shares. As such, $0.2m of ESP loans have been added to the net assets and 652.2m shares on issue have been used for the purposes of calculating the net asset value per share. On a fully diluted basis, net of 0.1m treasury shares, a further 12.4m performance and restricted rights can be converted into ordinary shares - these have been excluded for the purposes of the calculation.

Chart 9: Embedded Value sensitivity analysis @ 4%DM



Financial Outlook

- Subject to actual claims and lapse experience in 2H FY25, FY25 guidance is provided as follows:

FY25 Guidance

Gross Premiums	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT Margin
$395m - $400m	9-10% (2H margin restored)[5]

- Key risks and drivers contributing to the achievement of the result are the repricing, claims management and retention activities. The near-term economic outlook remains cautious given cost of living pressures. Allowances have been made for affordability issues and the claims experience continues to be closely monitored.
- FY26 target outcomes remain broadly unchanged as follows:
- The FY26 goals remain on track: Gross premiums target has been updated to ~$440m (up from previous target of ~$400m); Life Insurance Underlying NPAT margin of 11%-13% (no change); new business market share of 12%-14% (no change) and Advice in-force premium market share of 4% (no change).

FY26 Goals[3]

Gross Premiums	Life Insurance Underlying NPAT[4] Margin[2]	New Business Market Share[1]	In-force Premium Market Share[1]	Dividend Policy
$440m (formerly $400m)	11-13% (margin restored)[5]	12-13% (formerly 12-14% given market growth)	~4%	40-60% Underlying NPAT

- It is the intention of the Board to conduct a share buyback (subject to available surplus capital) of up to 10% of share capital over the next 12 months[6] (in lieu of dividends), given the significant discount of the share price to the Embedded Value and the Company's view of value. This is considered by the Board to be the best use of surplus capital.
- Given favourable market pricing, a new Tier 2 issuance is under consideration (subject to regulatory approvals and market conditions).

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.
5 Subject to achievement of claims and lapses assumptions in relevant period
6 Any buyback is subject to the availability of surplus capital. No minimum or maximum number or percentage of shares to be bought on market has been determined at the current date

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 half year period ended 31 December 2024.

Events subsequent to reporting date

The final milestone remaining for the exit of the Wealth Management business is the completion of the successor fund transfer (**SFT**) for the Division 4 of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**). At the date of this report the SFT is progressing as planned and is expected to be completed in or around the first week of March 2025.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 32.

Rounding off of amounts

ClearView 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 Directors' Report and the half year financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.303 (5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Geoff Black
Chairman

26 February 2025

Auditor’s Independence Declaration

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

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
ey.com/au

Shape the future
with confidence

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

As lead auditor for the review of the half-year financial report of ClearView Wealth Limited for the half-year ended 31 December 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 review;

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

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

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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

L Burns

Louise Burns
Partner
26 February 2025

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the half year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Consolidated 6 months to 31 December 2024 $'000	6 months to 31 December 2023 $'000
Continuing operations			
Insurance revenue	4	177,962	163,951
Insurance service expenses	4	(143,662)	(167,176)
Net (expense)/income from reinsurance contracts held	4	(13,808)	5,747
Insurance service result		**20,492**	**2,522**
Investment income		10,333	10,553
Net fair value gains on financial assets		2,908	4,361
Change in life investment policy liabilities		46	(170)
Net investment income		**13,287**	**14,744**
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued	4	6,055	(5,830)
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	4	1,269	11,947
Net insurance finance expenses		**7,324**	**6,117**
Net insurance and investment result		**41,103**	**23,383**
Fee and other revenue		151	18
Other operating expenses		(9,460)	(7,124)
Other finance costs		(5,211)	(5,011)
Share of net profit of investment in associate		—	636
Gain on disposal of investment in associate		—	2,197
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense		**26,583**	**14,099**
Income tax (expense)/benefit		(7,454)	(3,318)
Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		**19,129**	**10,781**
Loss from discontinued operation	5	**(3,273)**	**(16,052)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**15,856**	**(5,271)**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		15,856	(5,271)
Earnings per share - continuing operations	6.2		
Basic (cents per share)		2.95	1.68
Diluted (cents per share)		2.95	1.68
Earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate)	6.2		
Basic (cents per share)		2.95	1.24
Diluted (cents per share)		2.95	1.24
Earnings per share	6.2		
Basic (cents per share)		2.44	(0.82)
Diluted (cents per share)		2.44	(0.82)

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

For the half year ended 31 December 2024

		Consolidated	
		31 December 2024	30 June 2024
	Note	$'000	$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		84,771	78,206
Investments	9	434,501	423,709
Receivables		45,738	31,305
Assets held for sale	5	1,903,109	1,870,549
Fixed interest deposits		22,744	22,911
Insurance contract assets	4	120,453	122,612
Reinsurance contract assets	4	140,267	189,549
Deferred tax asset		42,523	48,922
Property, plant and equipment		611	711
Right-of-use assets		4,280	4,879
Goodwill	8	4,011	4,011
Intangible assets	8	35,076	31,749
Total assets		**2,838,084**	**2,829,113**
Liabilities			
Payables		12,834	11,782
Current tax liabilities		60	5,953
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	5	1,902,962	1,870,347
Provisions		6,667	5,377
Lease liabilities		4,856	5,577
Insurance contract liabilities	4	430,609	459,981
Reinsurance contract liabilities	4	9,458	9,971
Life investment contract liabilities		1,119	312
Deferred tax liabilities		1,129	1,108
Borrowings	10	31,000	31,000
Subordinated debt	11	74,714	74,543
Total liabilities		**2,475,408**	**2,475,951**
Net assets		**362,676**	**353,162**
Equity			
Issued capital	7	475,999	470,060
Retained losses		(117,514)	(122,304)
Share based payments reserve		4,191	5,406
Total equity		**362,676**	**353,162**

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the half year ended 31 December 2024

Consolidated	Share capital $'000	Share based payments reserve $'000	Retained (losses)/ earnings $'000	Attributable to the owners of the parent $'000
Balance at 1 July 2024	**470,060**	**5,406**	**(122,304)**	**353,162**
Profit for the period	—	—	15,856	15,856
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**15,856**	**15,856**
Recognition of share based payments[1]	—	253	—	253
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[2]	—	463	—	463
Dividend paid	—	—	(11,066)	(11,066)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	3,952	—	—	3,952
Employee Share Plan (ESP) loans settled through dividend	—	56	—	56
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	566	(566)	—	—
Shares released[4]	1,421	(1,421)	—	—
Balance at 31 December 2024	**475,999**	**4,191**	**(117,514)**	**362,676**
Balance at 1 July 2023	**466,843**	**6,692**	**(80,109)**	**393,426**
Loss for the period	—	—	(5,271)	(5,271)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**(5,271)**	**(5,271)**
Recognition of share based payments[1]	—	71	—	71
Transfer from accrued employee entitlements[3]	—	490	—	490
Dividend paid	45	—	(19,831)	(19,786)
ESP loans settled through dividend	—	274	—	274
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	2,932	(2,316)	—	616
Balance at 31 December 2023	**469,820**	**5,211**	**(105,211)**	**369,820**

1 FY25, FY24, FY23 and FY21 Long Term Variable Remuneration (LTVR)
2 FY24 Deferred Short Term Variable Remuneration (STVR)
3 FY23 STVR
4 Treasury shares released to settle exercised FY21 LTVR and STVR
To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the half year ended 31 December 2024

	Consolidated	
	6 months to 31 December 2024	6 months to 31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from client and debtors	264,165	206,193
Payments to suppliers and other creditors	(264,773)	(209,645)
Incurred claims treaty settlements	35,307	2,342
Interest received	2,776	2,023
Income taxes paid	(4,410)	(6,720)
Net cash generated/(utilised) by continuing operating activities	**33,065**	**(5,807)**
Net cash (utilised)/generated by operating activities - discontinued operations	**(65,940)**	**(8,661)**
Net cash (utilised)/generated by operating activities	**(32,875)**	**(14,468)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividend from associate	—	960
Payments for investment securities	(253)	(8,933)
Proceeds from sale of investments in associate	173	15,313
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(119)	(185)
Acquisition of capitalised software	(5,041)	(4,397)
Fixed interest deposits redeemed	167	41
Loans repayments received	151	93
Net cash (utilised)/generated by investing activities - continuing operations	**(4,922)**	**2,892**
Net cash generated/(utilised) by investing activities - discontinued operations	**100,702**	**99,233**
Net cash generated/(utilised) by investing activities	**95,780**	**102,125**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from draw down of bank debt	—	15,000
Interest and other finance costs	(11,232)	(10,126)
Repayment of lease liability	(721)	(1,551)
Repayment of ESP loans	—	724
Dividend paid	(7,059)	(19,512)
Net cash (utilised)/generated by financing activities - continuing operations	**(19,012)**	**(15,465)**
Net cash (utilised)/generated by financing activities - discontinued operations	**(41,467)**	**(90,753)**
Net cash (utilised)/generated by financing activities	**(60,479)**	**(106,218)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,426	(18,561)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	111,584	138,852
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period	**114,010**	**120,291**
Included in assets held for sale (see Note 5)	29,239	46,282
Cash and cash equivalents attributable to continuing operations at the end of the financial period	**84,771**	**74,009**

To be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

1. About this report

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 Half Year Report. The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are described in Note 3.

Statement of compliance

The half year financial report is a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and AASB 134 'Interim Financial Reporting'. Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

The half year report does not include notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report and shall be read in conjunction with the most recent annual financial report.

Basis of preparation

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim set of financial statements are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Group's annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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

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 Directors' Report and the half year financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards that are effective in the current period

There has been no new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('**AASB**') that are mandatory for the current reporting period and significantly affect amounts reported or disclosures in the financial statements.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new accounting standards and amendments have been issued but are not yet effective, none of which have been early adopted by ClearView in the half year financial report. These new accounting standards and amendments, when applied in future periods, are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position or performance of the Group, other than as set out below.

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 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 period beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of AASB 18 on the financial statements.

Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and the application of accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonable expectations of future events. The Board believes that the estimates used in preparing the financial report are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported and it is therefore reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial period that are different from the Consolidated Entity's assumptions and estimates could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities.

Below are the key areas in which critical judgements and estimates are applied and should be considered when reviewing the financial statements for the half year ended 31 December 2024.

a) Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities

The determination of insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities involves a number of significant estimates, including:

- Future cash flows;
- Discount rates;
- Risk adjustment; and
- Coverage units.

The detail of these estimates is set out in Note 4.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying AASB 17.

b) Recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill

The Group monitors intangible assets and goodwill for impairment in accordance with the Group's policy, which is set out in section 4.1 Goodwill and intangibles of the 30 June 2024 Annual Report. As at 31 December 2024, no impairment was required to the carrying value of goodwill and capitalised software attributable to continuing operations. Refer to Note 8 for more detail.

c) Deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset of $42.5 million (30 June 2024: $48.9 million) has been recognised on balance sheet as at as at 31 December 2024, comprising a $38.3 million (30 June 2024: $43.8 million) deferred tax asset from tax losses and a $4.2 million (30 June 2024: $5.1 million) deferred tax asset from timing differences.

During the half year period, the Group utilised an income tax loss of $18.7 million, resulting in a carried forward income tax loss of $127.2 million as at 31 December 2024. Given it is probable that the Group's future taxable profit will be available against which tax losses can be utilised, the related deferred tax asset of $38.3 million has been recognised as at 31 December 2024.

2. Events subsequent to reporting date

As disclosed in Note 5, the final milestone remaining for the exit of the Wealth Management business is the completion of the successor fund transfer (**SFT**) for the Division 4 of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**). At the date of this report the SFT is progressing as planned and is expected to be completed in or around the first week of March 2025.

3. 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).

In November 2023, ClearView fully divested the investment in Centrepoint Alliance Limited (Centrepoint Alliance). 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 31 December 2024, ClearView had combined in-force life insurance premiums of $387.2 million (HY24: $359.2 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 retails 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.

Further progress on the exit from the wealth management business has been made during the half year period.

Following the retirement as trustee of the ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**) in December 2023 and the completion of the sale of the funds management business in January 2024, the transitional services arrangements for the funds management business was terminated in the half year period.

The final milestone remaining is the completion of the trustee's successor fund transfer (**SFT**) of Division 4 of the CRP 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 or around the first week of March 2025. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simplified 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 period ended 31 December 2024. As such it is reported as a discontinued operation. Refer to Note 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 described in the 30 June 2024 Annual Report.

	Total Revenue		Inter-Segment Revenue		Consolidated Revenue	
	6 months to 31 December 2024	6 months to 31 December 2023	6 months to 31 December 2024	6 months to 31 December 2023	6 months to 31 December 2024	6 months to 31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Segment revenue						
Life Insurance	187,754	173,687	—	—	187,754	173,687
Listed entity/Other	692	835	—	—	692	835
Consolidated segment revenue from continuing operations	**188,446**	**174,522**	**—**	**—**	**188,446**	**174,522**

Underlying net profit after tax is the Group's key measures of business performance and are disclosed below by segment.

31 December 2024	Life Insurance	Listed Entity/ Other	Continuing operations - Total	Discontinued operations	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax	**15,228**	**(2,763)**	**12,465**	**(1,933)**	**10,532**
Changes in loss component[2]	10,236	—	**10,236**	—	**10,236**
Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability (**LRC**)[3]	2,066	—	**2,066**	—	**2,066**
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserve (**DLR**)[3]	395	—	**395**	—	**395**
Current year timing impact of assumption changes on contractual service margin (**CSM**)[4]	(4,410)	—	**(4,410)**	—	**(4,410)**
Changes in AIACF impairment[5]	1,143	—	**1,143**	—	**1,143**
Wealth Management divestment[7]	—	—	**—**	(1,452)	**(1,452)**
Other costs[9]	(2,660)	—	**(2,660)**	6	**(2,654)**
Reported profit/(loss) per management reported results	**21,998**	**(2,763)**	**19,235**	**(3,379)**	**15,856**
Reclassification (for statutory results)[10]	(106)	—	**(106)**	106	**—**
Reported profit/(loss) per statutory results	**21,892**	**(2,763)**	**19,129**	**(3,273)**	**15,856**
31 December 2023					
Underlying net profit/(loss) after tax	**19,404**	**(2,069)**	**17,335**	**(1,868)**	**15,467**
Equity accounted interest[1]	—	2,833	**2,833**	—	**2,833**
Changes in loss component[2]	(1,342)	—	**(1,342)**	—	**(1,342)**
Economic assumption impact on AASB 17 liability (LRC)[3]	1,509	—	**1,509**	—	**1,509**
Net economic assumption impact on disabled lives reserve (DLR)[3]	1,207	—	**1,207**	—	**1,207**
Changes in AIACF impairment[5]	(8,897)	—	**(8,897)**	—	**(8,897)**
Wealth Management impairments[6]	—	—	**—**	(12,237)	**(12,237)**
Wealth Management divestment[7]	—	—	**—**	(1,938)	**(1,938)**
Strategic review/restructure costs[8]	—	(304)	**(304)**	—	**(304)**
Other costs[9]	(1,569)	—	**(1,569)**	—	**(1,569)**
Reported profit/(loss) per management reported results	**10,312**	**460**	**10,772**	**(16,043)**	**(5,271)**
Reclassification (for statutory results)[10]	9	—	**9**	(9)	**—**
Reported profit/(loss) per statutory results	**10,321**	**460**	**10,781**	**(16,052)**	**(5,271)**

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.

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 31 December 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 direct 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 Note 5 for detail.

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

8 Costs associated with the restructure announced in June 2023.

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.

4. Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The accounting policy of insurance and reinsurance contracts is set out in section 5.1 Insurance and reinsurance contract accounting treatment of the 30 June 2024 Annual Report.

4.1 Significant judgements and estimates in applying AASB 17

4.1.1 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 at 31 December 2024 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 at 31 December 2024 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 31 December 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 updated ClearView Life's 2025 business plan. The long-term expense inflation rate was updated to 2.3% per annum at 31 December 2024 (30 June 2024: 2.4%).

4.1.2 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 31 December 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.

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Discount rates	4.04% p.a. to 5.50% p.a.	4.30% p.a. to 5.35% p.a.

4.1.3 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 2024: 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 2024: 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 confidence level of 88.6% (30 June 2024: 88.6%).

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.

4.1.4 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 lapses will occur.

Determination of coverage units for groups of reinsurance contracts held follow the same principles as for groups of underlying contracts.

4.1.5 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 policy liability of a change in lapse assumptions is as per mortality above.

4.2 Insurance revenue and expenses

4.2.1 Insurance revenue and insurance service result

	6 months ended 31 December 2024 $'000	6 months ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Insurance revenue		
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC		
• CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	29,343	25,594
• Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	4,808	6,160
• Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	131,162	118,053
Premium variance for current or past services	(6,488)	(4,646)
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	19,137	18,790
Total insurance revenue	**177,962**	**163,951**
Insurance service expenses		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(121,207)	(139,345)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	(58,840)	9,891
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses[1]	53,784	(6,231)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(19,137)	(18,790)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment[1]	1,738	(12,701)
Total insurance service expenses	**(143,662)**	**(167,176)**
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	(2,192)	1,013
• Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for non-financial risk expired	(3,733)	(4,773)
• Expected claims and other expenses recovery	(59,883)	(54,858)
Premium variance for current and past services	(4,614)	(1,960)
Reinsurance expenses	**(70,422)**	**(60,578)**
Claims recovered and other incurred directly attributable expenses	52,335	69,934
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts	(38,374)	4,161
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to assets for incurred claims	42,653	(7,770)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	**(13,808)**	**5,747**
Total insurance service result	**20,492**	**2,522**

1 The reversal of losses on onerous contracts and impairment of AIACF in HY25 mainly resulted from the implementation of repricing plan.

4.2.2 Detail of insurance service and other expenses

	6 months ended 31 December 2024	6 months ended 31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000
Claims	131,380	85,742
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	(53,784)	6,231
Commission expenses	33,753	31,541
Administration expenses	11,510	8,159
IT and communication costs	11,011	9,014
Employee expenses	27,202	25,665
Share based payments	253	71
Directors' fees	420	301
Employee termination payments	250	208
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,340	3,420
Finance costs	5,210	5,011
Total	**170,545**	**175,363**
Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	(29,611)	(27,543)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	19,137	18,790
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	(1,738)	12,701
Insurance service and other expenses	**158,333**	**179,311**

Insurance service and other expenses represented by:

	6 months ended 31 December 2024	6 months ended 31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000
Insurance service expenses	143,662	167,176
Other operating expenses	9,460	7,124
Other finance costs	5,211	5,011
Total	**158,333**	**179,311**

4.2.3 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.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000
Insurance contracts issued		
Less than 1 year	31,051	28,891
1-2 years	1,755	642
2-3 years	1,658	599
3-4 years	1,565	559
4-5 years	1,479	516
More than 5 years	19,341	7,961
Total	**56,849**	**39,168**

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	$'000	$'000
Reinsurance contracts held		
Less than 1 year	(2,973)	1,395
1-2 years	(2,727)	1,224
2-3 years	(2,467)	1,068
3-4 years	(2,218)	942
4-5 years	(1,971)	826
More than 5 years	(15,072)	5,597
Total	**(27,428)**	**11,052**

4.3 Net insurance finance expenses

	6 months ended 31 December 2024 $'000	6 months ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Interest income		
• Cash and cash equivalents	2,128	2,335
• Investment securities at FVTPL	8,083	8,166
• Loans and advances	122	52
Dividend income	—	—
Distribution income	—	—
Total investment income	**10,333**	**10,553**
Net fair value gains on financial assets	2,908	4,361
Change in life investment contract liabilities	46	(170)
Net investment income	**13,287**	**14,744**
Insurance finance income/(expense) from insurance contracts issued		
Interest accreted	1,852	3,980
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	4,203	(9,810)
	6,055	**(5,830)**
Insurance finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest accreted	2,039	1,051
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(770)	10,896
	1,269	**11,947**
Total insurance finance income/(expense)	**7,324**	**6,117**
Net investment result	**20,611**	**20,861**

4.4 Insurance contract issued

4.4.1 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC				
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	AIACF	Total
6 months ended 31 December 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(9,732)	(148,856)	(338,275)	36,882	(459,981)
Opening insurance contract assets	(26,879)	(1,266)	(93,152)	243,909	122,612
Total net opening balance	**(36,611)**	**(150,122)**	**(431,427)**	**280,791**	**(337,369)**
Insurance revenue					
Contracts under modified retrospective approach	25,560	—	—	—	25,560
Other contracts	152,402	—	—	—	152,402
Total insurance revenue	**177,962**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**177,962**
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	9,308	(130,515)	—	(121,207)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	(19,137)	—	—	—	(19,137)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses[1]	—	53,784	—	—	53,784
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	—	—	(58,840)	—	(58,840)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment[1]	—	—	—	1,738	1,738
Total insurance service expenses	**(19,137)**	**63,092**	**(189,355)**	**1,738**	**(143,662)**
Insurance service result	**158,825**	**63,092**	**(189,355)**	**1,738**	**34,300**
Insurance finance expenses					
Net finance income/(expenses)	1,592	(3,333)	1,409	6,387	6,055
Total insurance finance income/(expenses)	**1,592**	**(3,333)**	**1,409**	**6,387**	**6,055**
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**160,417**	**59,759**	**(187,946)**	**8,125**	**40,355**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(194,813)	—	—	—	(194,813)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	—	—	150,342	—	150,342
Insurance acquisition cash flows	605	—	—	29,006	29,611
Total cash flows	**(194,208)**	**—**	**150,342**	**29,006**	**(14,860)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	16,404	—	—	(16,404)	—
Other movements[2]	399	—	1,319	—	1,718
Net closing balance made up as follows:	**(53,599)**	**(90,363)**	**(467,712)**	**301,518**	**(310,156)**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(16,263)	(88,842)	(365,001)	39,497	(430,609)
Closing insurance contract assets	(37,336)	(1,521)	(102,711)	262,021	120,453
Total net closing balance	**(53,599)**	**(90,363)**	**(467,712)**	**301,518**	**(310,156)**

1 The reversal of losses on onerous contracts and impairment of AIACF in HY25 mainly resulted from the implementation of repricing plan.

2 Other movements relate to non-cash items such as amortisation of intangible assets.

	LRC				
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	LIC	AIACF	Total
12 months ended 30 June 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
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 made up as follows:	**(36,611)**	**(150,122)**	**(431,427)**	**280,791**	**(337,369)**
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)**

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.

4.4.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

6 months ended 31 December 2024	Present value of future cash flows $'000	Risk adjustment $'000	CSM $'000	AIACF $'000	Total $'000
Net opening balance					
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(425,660)	(61,069)	(10,134)	36,882	(459,981)
Opening insurance contract assets	(89,096)	(5,988)	(26,213)	243,909	122,612
Total net opening balance	**(514,756)**	**(67,057)**	**(36,347)**	**280,791**	**(337,369)**
Changes related to current services					
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	29,343	–	29,343
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risks expired	–	5,185	–	–	5,185
Experience adjustments	3,090	–	–	–	3,090
Changes related to future services					
Contracts recognised in the period	31,571	(4,412)	(30,909)	–	(3,750)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	17,038	426	(17,464)	–	–
Changes in estimates that result in onerous contract losses or reversal of losses	56,516	1,018	–	–	57,534
Changes related to past services					
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(56,174)	(2,666)	–	–	(58,840)
Impairment of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversal of impairment	–	–	–	1,738	1,738
Net finance expenses					
Net finance expenses	1,818	(678)	(1,472)	6,387	6,055
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**53,859**	**(1,127)**	**(20,502)**	**8,125**	**40,355**
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(194,813)	–	–	–	(194,813)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	150,342	–	–	–	150,342
Insurance acquisition cash flows	605	–	–	29,006	29,611
Total cash flows	**(43,866)**	**–**	**–**	**29,006**	**(14,860)**
Allocation from assets for insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts	16,404	–	–	(16,404)	–
Other movements[1]	1,718	–	–	–	1,718
Net closing balance					
Closing insurance contract liabilities	(373,895)	(61,952)	(34,259)	39,497	(430,609)
Closing insurance contract assets	(112,746)	(6,232)	(22,590)	262,021	120,453
Total net closing balance	**(486,641)**	**(68,184)**	**(56,849)**	**301,518**	**(310,156)**

1 Other movements relate to non-cash items such as amortisation of intangible assets.

12 months ended 30 June 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[1]	(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[1]	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)**

1 Other movements relate to non-cash items such as amortisation of intangible assets.

4.4.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period

6 months ended 31 December 2024	Non-onerous contracts originated $'000	Onerous contracts originated $'000	Total $'000
Insurance contracts issued			
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	71,840	42,003	113,843
Insurance acquisition cash flows	16,705	304	17,009
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	**88,545**	**42,307**	**130,852**
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(122,105)	(40,318)	(162,423)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2,651	1,761	4,412
CSM	30,909	—	30,909
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	**—**	**3,750**	**3,750**

12 months ended 30 June 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**

4.5 Reinsurance contracts held

4.5.1 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
6 months ended 31 December 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Net opening balance				
Opening reinsurance contract assets	(56,368)	105,672	140,245	189,549
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(18,191)	656	7,564	(9,971)
Total net opening balance	**(74,559)**	**106,328**	**147,809**	**179,578**
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held				
Reinsurance expenses	(70,422)	—	—	(70,422)
Claims recovered and other incurred directly attributable expenses	—	(6,756)	59,091	52,335
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts	—	(38,374)	—	(38,374)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to assets for the incurred claims	—	—	42,653	42,653
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(70,422)**	**(45,130)**	**101,744**	**(13,808)**
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	(100)	2,381	(1,012)	1,269
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(70,522)**	**(42,749)**	**100,732**	**(12,539)**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	72,960	—	—	72,960
Recoveries from reinsurance	—	—	(109,190)	(109,190)
Total cash flows	**72,960**	**—**	**(109,190)**	**(36,230)**
Other movements	202	—	(202)	—
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	(51,077)	62,835	128,509	140,267
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(20,842)	744	10,640	(9,458)
Total net closing balance	**(71,919)**	**63,579**	**139,149**	**130,809**

12 months ended 30 June 2024	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	(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**

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 31 December 2024, ClearView received $228.9 million of the reinsurer's share of incurred claims liability (30 June 2024: $193.6 million), which is included in the asset for incurred claims.

4.5.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

6 months ended 31 December 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	165,293	82,375	(58,119)	189,549
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(20,551)	12,572	(1,992)	(9,971)
Total net opening balance	**144,742**	**94,947**	**(60,111)**	**179,578**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit and loss for services received	—	—	(2,192)	(2,192)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	—	(3,733)	—	(3,733)
Experience adjustments	(12,162)	—	—	(12,162)
	(12,162)	**(3,733)**	**(2,192)**	**(18,087)**
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(2,729)	2,898	(169)	—
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(86,503)	(1,384)	87,887	—
Changes in estimates that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	(40,403)	(715)	—	(41,118)
Changes in recoveries of losses on onerous underlying insurance contracts that adjust CSM	—	—	2,744	2,744
	(129,635)	**799**	**90,462**	**(38,374)**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to the liability for incurred claims	40,877	1,776	—	42,653
	40,877	**1,776**	**—**	**42,653**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	**(100,920)**	**(1,158)**	**88,270**	**(13,808)**
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	494	1,506	(731)	1,269
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	**(100,426)**	**348**	**87,539**	**(12,539)**
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	72,960	—	—	72,960
Recoveries from reinsurance	(109,190)	—	—	(109,190)
Total cash flows	**(36,230)**	**—**	**—**	**(36,230)**
Net closing balance				
Closing reinsurance contract assets	30,630	80,530	29,107	140,267
Closing reinsurance contract liabilities	(22,544)	14,765	(1,679)	(9,458)
Total net closing balance	**8,086**	**95,295**	**27,428**	**130,809**

12 months ended 30 June 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**

4.5.3 Impact of contracts recognised in the period

6 months ended 31 December 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	(54,255)	—	(54,255)
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	56,984	—	56,984
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(2,898)	—	(2,898)
CSM	169	—	169

12 months ended 30 June 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)

5. Discontinued operation

Further progress on the exit of the Wealth Management business has been made in the half year period.

Sale of investment management business

The sale of ClearView Financial Management Limited (**CFML**) to Human Financial Pty Limited (**Human Financial**) 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

ClearView Life Nominees Pty Limited (**CLN**) entered into a deed of retirement and appointment (**DORA**) with Equity Trustees Superannuation Limited (**ETSL**) that effectively changed the trustee of the superannuation fund, ClearView Retirement Plan (**CRP**) to ETSL with effect from 14 December 2023.

Aligned to the transition of trustee, ClearView Wealth Limited (**CWL**) entered into arrangements with Equity Trustees Limited (**EQT**) to provide funding reflective of the capital previously held in the trustee for operational risk (**Operating Risk Financial Requirement - ORFR**) to EQT for an amount of $3.5 million, until the successor fund transfer (**SFT**) of the CRP is completed. ClearView transferred a loan amount of $3.25 million to EQT on 1 May 2024. The loan is included in the receivable and the ECL for the loan is considered immaterial as the risk of default is low.

The SFT for the Division 2 of the CRP completed in November 2024. The final milestone remaining is the completion of the SFT for the Division 4 of the CRP 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 or around the first week of March 2025. Once this occurs, ClearView will have no residual wealth exposure resulting in a simplified 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 period ended 31 December 2024.

The financial information reflecting the discontinued operations is as follows:

	Consolidated 6 months to 31 December 2024 $'000	Consolidated 6 months to 31 December 2023 $'000
a) Results of discontinued operation		
Revenue	134,208	93,511
Expenses	(134,325)	(107,626)
Loss before income tax	**(117)**	**(14,115)**
Income tax expense	(3,156)	(1,937)
Loss for the period from discontinued operation	**(3,273)**	**(16,052)**
Earnings per share from discontinued operation		
Basic (cent per share)	(0.51)	(2.50)
Diluted (cent per share)	(0.51)	(2.50)
b) Cash flows from discontinued operation		
Net cash (utilised)/generated by operating activities	(65,940)	(8,661)
Net cash generated/(utilised) by investing activities	100,702	99,233
Net cash (utilised)/generated by financing activities	(41,467)	(90,753)
Net cash flows for the period from discontinued operation	**(6,705)**	**(181)**

	Note	Consolidated 31 December 2024 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2024 $'000
c) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent		29,239	33,378
Investments	9	1,872,161	1,834,709
Receivables		1,860	2,608
Deferred tax assets		(151)	(146)
Assets held for sale		**1,903,109**	**1,870,549**
Liabilities			
Payables		13,523	11,146
Current tax liabilities		722	—
Life investment policy liabilities	9	1,421,524	1,386,554
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts	9	456,951	467,562
Deferred tax liabilities		10,242	5,085
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		**1,902,962**	**1,870,347**
Net assets directly associated with disposal group		**147**	**202**

6. Results for the period

6.1 Dividends

	Consolidated			
	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Cents per share	$'000	Cents per share	$'000
Final dividend	1.7	11,066	3.0	19,786

A final fully franked dividend for FY24 of $11.1 million (FY23: $19.8 million) was declared and paid during the half year ended 31 December 2024. This was in addition to the interim dividend of $9.9 million for FY24 (FY23: nil), bringing the total dividends paid in respect of FY24 to 3.2 cents per share, compared to 3.0 cents per share for FY23. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP**) was reinstated and operated for the FY24 final dividend.

6.2 Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Earnings per share - continuing operations (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	2.95	1.68
Diluted earnings (cents)	2.95	1.68
Earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate) (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	2.95	1.24
Diluted earnings (cents)	2.95	1.24
Earnings per share (cents)		
Basic earnings (cents)	2.44	(0.82)
Diluted earnings (cents)	2.44	(0.82)
Reconciliation of earnings used for earnings per share measures		
Profit for the year from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Company ($'000)	19,129	10,781
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share - continuing operations ($'000)	**19,129**	**10,781**
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) ($'000)	19,129	7,948
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share - continuing operations (excluding share of net profit and gain on disposal of investment in associate) ($'000)	**19,129**	**7,948**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company ($'000)	15,856	(5,271)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share ($'000)	**15,856**	**(5,271)**
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)	648,541	640,652
Shares deemed to be dilutive in respect of the employee rights plan (000's)	30	284
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (all measures) (000's)	**648,571**	**640,936**

7. Issued capital

	No of shares	Issued capital $'000	Treasury shares $'000	Total share capital $'000
6 months to 31 December 2024				
Balance at the beginning of the period	644,905,216	472,377	(2,317)	470,060
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	—	566	—	566
Shares released[1]	—	(795)	2,216	1,421
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	6,697,542	3,952	—	3,952
Balance at the end of the period	**651,602,758**	**476,100**	**(101)**	**475,999**
12 months to 30 June 2024				
Balance at the beginning of the period	642,905,216	469,250	(2,407)	466,843
Shares issued during the year (ESP exercised)	2,000,000	—	—	—
Dividend paid	—	195	—	195
ESP shares vested/(forfeited)	—	2,932	—	2,932
Shares released	—	—	90	90
Balance at the end of the period	**644,905,216**	**472,377**	**(2,317)**	**470,060**

1 Treasury shares released to settle exercised FY21 LTVR and STVR

	6 months to 31 December 2024 No of shares	12 months to 30 June 2024 No of shares
Employee Share Plan (ESP)		
Balance at the beginning of the the period	6,109,927	16,633,432
Shares forfeited during the period	—	(8,523,505)
Shares exercised during the period	—	(2,000,000)
Balance at the end of the period	**6,109,927**	**6,109,927**

The above ESP balance reconciles to the outstanding shares granted under the ESP at the beginning and the end of each relevant period. In accordance with AASB 2 Share Based Payments, the shares issued under the employee share plan are treated as options and are accounted for as set out in Note 7.2 of the 30 June 2024 Annual Report. Shares granted under the ESP carry rights to dividends and voting rights. For detail of the ESP refer to the 30 June 2024 Annual Report.

During the half year period, 0.8 million restricted rights related to 2024 STVR and 4.1 million performance rights related to 2025 LTVR were approved to be granted to ClearView's Key Management Personnel (**KMP**). 0.7 million restricted rights related to 2021 STVR and 1.8 million performance rights related to 2021 LTVR were exercised and settled using the treasury shares of the Group. 1.7 million performance rights related to LTVR were forfeited following the departure of employees (former KMP). Refer to Note 13 for further detail.

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 113,298 (30 June 2024: 2,603,327) with a value of $100,819 (30 June 2024: $2,316,598).

8. Goodwill and intangibles

	Consolidated			
	Goodwill	Capitalised software	Client book	Total intangibles
6 months to 31 December 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at the beginning of the period	11,952	71,542	—	71,542
Acquired directly during the period	—	5,045	—	5,045
Balance at the end of the period	**11,952**	**76,587**	**—**	**76,587**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at the beginning of the period	7,941	39,793	—	39,793
Amortisation expense in the period	—	1,718	—	1,718
Balance at the end of the period	**7,941**	**41,511**	**—**	**41,511**
Net book value				
Balance at the beginning of the period	4,011	31,749	—	31,749
Balance at the end of the period	**4,011**	**35,076**	**—**	**35,076**

	Goodwill	Capitalised software	Client book	Total intangibles
12 months to 30 June 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'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	—	11,434	—	11,434
Disposals	—	—	(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
Disposals	—	—	(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**

Capitalisation of configuration and customisation costs in SaaS arrangements

During the half-year, the Group recognised $3.9 million (HY24: $4.0 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 31 December 2024, the accumulated amortisation of $6.3 million (30 June 2024: $5.0 million) has been recognised for the intangible assets in use.

Impairment testing

Goodwill

At each reporting period the goodwill recognised within the Life Insurance CGU 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 embedded value uses assumptions that are consistent with those adopted for policy liabilities in this financial report. See Note 4.1 for actuarial estimates and assumptions that have been taken into accounting in setting these assumptions. As at 31 December 2024, no impairment was required to the carrying value of goodwill within the Life Insurance CGU.

Capitalised software

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. As at 31 December 2024, no impairment was required to the carrying value of capitalised software attributable to continuing operations.

9. Investments

	Consolidated 31 December 2024 $'000	Consolidated 30 June 2024 $'000
Growth investments		
Equity investments	1,735,884	1,681,778
	1,735,884	**1,681,778**
Interest bearing investments		
Short-term money	1,375	1,147
Government and semi-government bonds	180,152	182,091
Corporate bonds	137,167	140,085
Floating rate notes	92,847	92,059
	411,541	**415,382**
Non-interest bearing investments		
Short-term discount securities	159,237	161,258
	159,237	**161,258**
Included in assets held for sale (see Note 5)	(1,872,161)	(1,834,709)
Total investments	**434,501**	**423,709**

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. This category includes short-term money, short-term discount securities, government and semi-government bonds and equity investments.
- **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). This category primarily includes corporate bonds and floating rate notes. 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 did not have any investments falling into this category as at 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

Consolidated	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets				
31 December 2024				
Growth investments	1,735,884	—	—	1,735,884
Interest bearing investments	181,527	230,014	—	411,541
Non-interest bearing investments	159,237	—	—	159,237
Included in assets held for sale (see Note 5)	(1,804,043)	(68,118)	—	(1,872,161)
Total	**272,605**	**161,896**	**—**	**434,501**
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 Note 5)	(1,752,431)	(82,278)	—	(1,834,709)
Total	**273,843**	**149,866**	**—**	**423,709**
Financial liabilities				
31 December 2024				
Life investment policy liability	—	1,422,643	—	1,422,643
Liability to non-controlling interest in controlled unit trusts	—	456,951	—	456,951
Included in liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale (see Note 5)	—	(1,878,475)	—	(1,878,475)
Total	**—**	**1,119**	**—**	**1,119**
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 Note 5)	—	(1,854,116)	—	(1,854,116)
Total	**—**	**312**	**—**	**312**

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

10. Borrowings

As at the reporting date, the Company continued to have a $60 million facility agreement with the National Australia Bank and $31 million has been drawn down with the balance available for immediate use. No additional drawdown has been made and there have been no changes in the maturity date (1 August 2026), the interest rate (**BBSY** plus a margin of 0.95% per annum) and the line fee (0.75% per annum) since 30 June 2024.

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. Furthermore, 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). No changes have been made to the calculation of covenants since 30 June 2024.

Based on the results to 31 December 2024, ClearView has been operating within its covenants under the terms of the facility agreement. The Group has not identified any breaches at 31 December 2024 nor at the time at which these financial statements were authorised for issue.

11. 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 half year ended was $3.9 million (HY24: $3.9 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.

For the half year ended 31 December 2024, total subordinated debt is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000
Opening balance	74,543	74,200
Amortisation of capitalised costs	171	343
Closing balance	**74,714**	**74,543**

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.

12. 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.

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 31 December 2024, key management and members of the senior management team have acquired 6,109,927 (30 June 2024: 6,109,927) ordinary shares.

Shares granted under the ESP carry rights to dividends and voting rights. Financial assistance amounting to $5,020,619 (30 June 2024: $4,965,282) was made available to these participants to fund the acquisition of shares under the ESP, of which $2,129,771 (30 June 2024: $2,153,886) 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 loans may not be recoverable as at 31 December 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 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 half year end.

13. Key management personnel

Remuneration arrangements of key management personnel are disclosed in the 2024 Annual Financial Report. During the half year, the Board has resolved that:

- Restricted rights were approved to be granted in respect of the FY24 deferred STVR component at the value of $0.58 per restricted right.
- Performance rights were approved to be granted in respect of the FY25 LTVR as compensation to executives, with the following key criteria:

Criteria	Detail
Measurement period	1 July 2024 to 30 June 2028 (4 years)
Performance metric	100% of the award to be measured against Total Shareholder Return (TSR) reflected as the Company's absolute TSR compound annual growth rate of 10% during the measurement period.
Vesting scale	The performance rights will not vest where the TSR compound annual growth rate is not met.

Apart from the above, there are no key changes to the terms of the STVR and LTVR plans as set out in the 2024 Annual Report. Further details will be included in the Remuneration Report for the year ending 30 June 2025.

The following table outlines the number of rights issued, forfeited or exercised for each KMP during the half year period:

Executives and former Executives to which the performance rights related	2021 STVR exercised	2021 LTVR exercised	2024 STVR	2025 LTVR	2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 LTVR forfeited
Nadine Gooderick	(28,745)	(62,481)	225,147	991,525	—
Athol Chiert	(74,686)	(374,885)	96,474	423,729	—
Christopher Blaxland - Walker	(59,503)	(299,908)	81,864	338,983	—
Judilyn Beaumont	(68,990)	(149,954)	85,411	338,983	—
Hicham Mourad[1]	(61,288)	(149,954)	77,541	338,983	(1,111,265)
Cloe Reece[2]	—	—	77,541	—	(600,258)
Joanne Faglioni	—	—	75,147	338,983	—
Nick Kulikov	—	—	82,051	338,983	—
Ash Bhalerao[3]	—	—	—	338,983	—
Michael New[4]	—	—	—	338,983	—
Tanya Dawson[5]	—	—	—	338,983	—
Other former Executives	(409,864)	(749,771)	—	—	—
Total	**(703,076)**	**(1,786,953)**	**801,176**	**4,127,118**	**(1,711,523)**

1 Ceased as KMP on 18 October 2024.
2 Ceased as KMP on 28 August 2024.
3 Commenced as KMP on 23 September 2024.
4 Commenced as KMP on 28 October 2024.
5 Commenced as KMP on 1 July 2024 and ceased as KMP on 19 February 2025.

Directors' Declaration

The Directors of ClearView Wealth Limited (the Company) declare that in their opinion:

(a) the consolidated financial statements and Notes 1 to 13 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.303 (5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Mr Geoff Black
Chairman

26 February 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
ey.com/au

Independent auditor's review report to the members of ClearView Wealth Limited

Report on the Half-Year Financial Report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed half-year financial report of ClearView Wealth Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprised the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the half-year ended on that date, explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of the Group does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its consolidated financial performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

b. Complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* (ASRE 2410). Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year 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 annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Directors' responsibilities for the half-year financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year financial report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is

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substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Ernst & Young

Louise Burns
Partner
Sydney
26 February 2025

ClearView Wealth Limited

ABN 83 106 248 248

GPO Box 4232
Sydney NSW 2001
T 132 979

clearview.com.au
ASX code CVW

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