RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED

AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

A.B.N. 57 001 288 768

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

CONTENTS

Your Directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited ("Ramsay", "the Company" or "the Group") in office during the financial year and until the date of this report, unless noted otherwise, are listed below. Each Director's beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report is as follows:

	Ramsay Health Care Limited		
Director	**Ordinary Shares**	**Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)**	**Rights over Ordinary Shares**
M.S. Siddle	3,903,793	-	-
P.J. Evans	8,438	-	-
C.P. Rex (retired 2 July 2017)	900,480	5,334	375,407
C.R.McNally (appointed 3 July 2017)	413,351	-	130,721
B.R. Soden	383,102	2,000	162,158
I.P.S. Grier AM	1,229	-	-
A. J. Clark AM (retired 7 November 2016)	75,000	1,700	-
R.H. McGeoch AO	58,560	257	-
K.C.D. Roxburgh	73,729	-	-
P. Akopiantz	2,596	-	-
M. Seale	2,534	-	-

Particulars of each Director's experience and qualifications are set out in Attachment 1.

Interests in Contracts or Proposed Contracts with the Company

No Director has any interest in any contract or proposed contract with the Company other than as disclosed elsewhere in this report.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Principal Activities

Ramsay is a global hospital group operating 235 hospitals and day surgery facilities across Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Indonesia, Malaysia and Italy. The Group is committed to being a leading provider of health care services by delivering high quality outcomes for patients and ensuring long term profitability. Ramsay is well-respected in the health care industry for operating quality private hospitals and for its excellent record in hospital management, staff engagement and patient care.

Ramsay facilities cater for a broad range of health care needs from day surgery procedures to highly complex surgery, as well as psychiatric care and rehabilitation. With circa 25,000 beds and places, the Group employs circa 60,000 staff, across six countries, treats almost 3.5 million patients per annum and is ranked in the top 5 private hospital operators in the world.

Ramsay listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in 1997 and, over the last twenty years has developed and acquired a high quality portfolio of strategically located assets both in Australia and overseas, which have helped to position it at the forefront of the global health care market.

Ramsay is committed to ongoing improvement in patient care in all areas and has an excellent record in providing quality patient care and managing clinical risk. All Ramsay facilities offer high quality health care services and are fully accredited with the relevant accreditation bodies in their regions. Accreditation is an important driver for safety and quality improvement and ensures that Ramsay hospitals are at the forefront of health care delivery.

Ramsay maintains a decentralised management structure which allows each of its facility managers to develop productive working relationships with doctors. This has assisted in attracting high calibre medical practitioners to consult in its facilities. Ramsay takes a leadership role in shaping the world that we live in through its focus on the environment, good corporate governance and societal issues at large. In 2012 and 2013, Ramsay was recognised in the Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations in the World. In 2013 it was one of only nine Australian companies to make this industry leading corporate sustainability index. Since 2011 Ramsay has been included in the FTSE4Good Index, an index which objectively measures the performance of companies that meet globally recognised corporate responsibility standards.

The Group also commits significant funds and resources to clinical teaching and medical research believing that the private sector has an important role to play in the training and development of the future medical and nursing workforce. To this end, through its hospitals, the Group works closely with government and universities in the training of nursing and medical staff.

In November 2007, Ramsay Health Care acquired Capio UK and its portfolio of hospitals in England. Ramsay Health Care UK is now one of the leading providers of independent hospital services in the UK, with a network of 35 acute hospitals and day procedure centres providing a comprehensive range of clinical specialties to private and self-insured patients as well as to patients referred by the National Health Service (NHS).

In March 2010, Ramsay Health Care purchased a 57% interest in Group Proclif SAS (Proclif), a private hospital operator based in France. Proclif changed its name to Ramsay Santé. This was the start of several acquisitions in France, culminating in its acquisition of a controlling interest in Générale de Santé (GdS) in October 2014. GdS was the leading operator of private hospitals in France comprising 75 facilities (including 61 hospitals) in the fields of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and rehabilitation. On 1 July 2015, Ramsay Santé and GdS merged and is now known as the Ramsay Générale de Santé (RgDS). This merged entity acquired HPM, a group of nine hospitals in Lille in December 2015 and brings Ramsay's total portfolio in France to 120 (including 110 hospitals).

In July 2013, Ramsay Health Care entered into a Joint Venture arrangement with Malaysian multinational conglomerate Sime Darby Berhad. The joint venture combined Sime Darby's portfolio of health care assets in Malaysia (three hospitals and a nursing and health sciences college) with Ramsay's three Indonesian hospitals, under a jointly owned company, Ramsay Sime Darby Health Care Sdn Bhd (RSD).

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Financial Performance

A summary of the audited consolidated statutory revenue and earnings is set out below:

Summary of Statutory earnings	**2017** **$000**	**2016** **$000**	**% Change**
Revenue from services	8,705,368	8,684,116	0.2%
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	1,256,810	1,224,427	2.6%
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	881,266	840,353	4.9%
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	488,947	450,297	8.6%

	2017	**2016**	**% Change**
Basic earnings per share (after CARES dividend)	236.5c	217.6c	8.7%
Diluted earnings per share (after CARES dividend)	234.9c	216.1c	8.7%

Ramsay's net profit attributable to the owners of the parent for the year ended 30 June 2017 was $488,947 million, an 8.6% increase on the previous corresponding period. Diluted earnings per share is 234.9 cents for the year, an 8.7% increase.

The growth in admissions and procedural volumes in Ramsay's Australian business ensured it delivered another year of strong revenue and EBIT growth, while its international businesses performed well, given challenging tariff environments.

Operational Highlights – Australia / Asia

During the year, Ramsay's Australian business achieved revenue growth of 7.0% and EBIT growth of 13.6% driven by strong demand and our brownfield developments. Our equity accounted share of the Asian joint venture with Sime Darby was up 31.9% to $13.1 million. It continues to perform well in the challenging circumstances due to a focus on cost controls.

Operational Highlights – UK

Ramsay's UK business delivered results in accordance with expectations. Operating profit (EBITDAR) increased 1.7% to £113.9 million.

Operational Highlights – France

Ramsay Générale de Santé hospitals demonstrated resilience in what are challenging tariff environments for the near term. Revenue increased by 0.3% and EBITDAR is up 0.5% to €448.3 million, both benefitting from a strong focus on operational efficiencies.

Financial Position

A summary of the audited balance sheet is set out below:

	2017 **$000**	**2016** **$000**	**% Change**
Total assets	8,335,361	8,241,482	1.1%
Total liabilities	(5,976,675)	(6,195,421)	(3.5%)
Net assets	2,358,686	2,046,061	15.3%

Ramsay's total assets increased by 1.1% due mainly to an increase in working capital.Given there were no major acquisitions during the year this is in line with expectations.

Total liabilities decreased by 3.5% due mainly to a reduction in interest bearing loans and borrowings with the repayment of bank loans, payment of deferred consideration and bondholder loans.

The Group in a net current asset position at 30 June 2017 (2016: net current liability position). Typically the Group receives cash from the provision of patient services ahead of cash paid out to suppliers. Surplus cash is used to pay-down the non-current bank loans. In addition, the Group endeavours to hold minimum cash balances at any point in time to ensure the efficient use of our working capital. These business attributes usually result in a net current liability position or marginal net current asset position, as seen in the current year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Financial Position (continued)

Ramsay's net asset position increased by 15.3% which is largely attributable to the current year's profit after tax of $489 million less dividends paid to Ramsay shareholders of $265 million.

Balance Sheet, Cash Flow and Refinancing

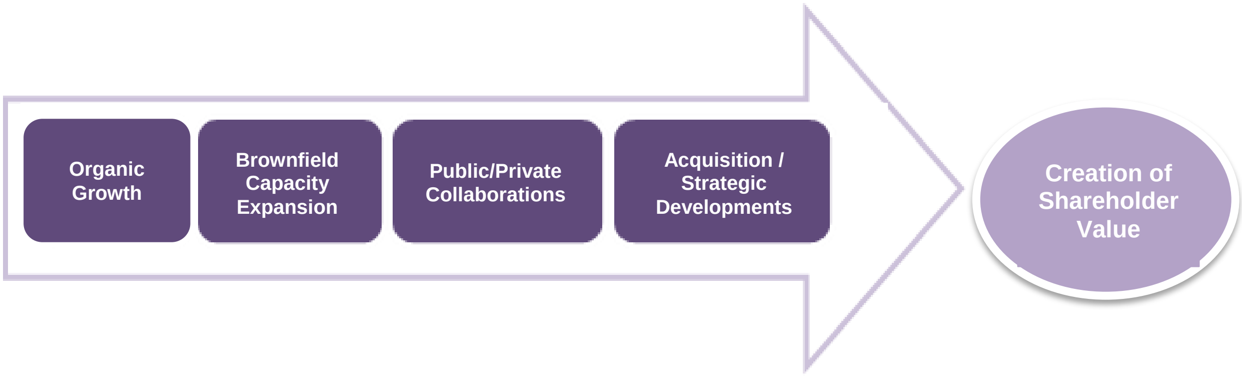
Ramsay's robust balance sheet and strong cash flow generation continues to provide us with the flexibility to fund the ongoing demand for brownfield capacity expansion, future acquisitions and working capital needs.

In November 2016, Ramsay and its wholly owned subsidiaries restructured their existing A$, GBP and Euro senior debt facilities, into new Syndicated Debt Facility Agreements. The new Agreements provide Ramsay with significantly improved terms and conditions, particularly lower margins and extended maturity in respect of the GBP and Euro debt facilities, increased flexibility to fund future growth initiatives, improved access to offshore debt markets and improved access to additional debt funding, provided financial and other undertakings are satisfied.

Additionally, on 11 August 2017, RGdS successfully completed an Amend and Extend of its senior debt facilities, achieving improved terms and conditions, including a 2 year extension of maturity date to 3 October 2022.

Business Strategies and Prospects for Future Financial Years

Ramsay is focused on operating its business effectively and identifying opportunities which will deliver growth, both in the short term and over the longer term. Growth is only pursued if the Group's financial and strategic criteria and investment hurdles are satisfied. Ramsay's growth strategy is broken down into four key components which are discussed below.



Organic

Organic growth is underpinned by demographics, Ramsay's quality portfolio of hospitals and continuous business improvement.

Brownfield Capacity Expansion

Globally, there is currently $385 million in projects under construction and due to complete over the next two years. Major expansions are underway at St Andrew's Private Hospital in Ipswich, Albert Road Clinic in Melbourne, Warners Bay Private Hospital in Newcastle and the new Northside Clinic in Sydney. We will open the new Croydon Day Surgery in the UK in September 2018. There remains no shortage of development opportunities and the strength of the pipeline means we are well placed to meet future demand.

Public / Private Collaborations

A key component of Ramsay's growth strategy is further involvement in the provision of public hospital services through "public / private collaborations".

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Business Strategies and Prospects for Future Financial Years (continued)

Acquisitions

Ramsay continues to canvass emerging opportunities in France, the UK, Asia, and other markets.

Material Business Risks

Ramsay faces a number of business risks that could affect the Group's operations, business strategies and financial prospects. These are described below, together with relevant mitigation strategies:

Australian government policy & regulation
There are a number of areas in which changes in the policies of State and Federal government may have a material impact on the Australian health sector and, more specifically, the private health care sector and Ramsay. Some of the changes which may affect Ramsay include:

- The Federal Government's move since 1 July 2012 to "means test" individuals' private health insurance rebate may lead to a reduction in the number of Australians who hold private health fund memberships or members downgrading their cover to more affordable policies;
- The government regulation of health funds, in particular, restrictions on the levels of insurance premium increase and the scope of coverage; and
- Private hospital licensing policy which could have the effect of reducing the barriers to entry and exposing Ramsay to increased competition and additional compliance costs.

Ramsay monitors legislative and regulatory developments and engages appropriately with the relevant bodies where required.

Foreign country government policy & regulation
As Ramsay continues to expand into foreign markets, the Group must operate in accordance with these countries' government policies and regulations which may differ from Australian government policy and regulation. Changes in foreign government policy may have a material impact on the health sector and Ramsay's business operations.

Additionally, cultural differences may arise in the way businesses operate in foreign markets in comparison to how Ramsay has traditionally carried out its operations. If cultural differences are not identified and addressed, the local population will not be open to using Ramsay's facilities in these markets and the facilities located in foreign countries will not achieve their expected positive contribution to the Group's overall performance.

Ramsay undertakes comprehensive due diligence when entering into foreign markets to ensure that any risk of entering a foreign market is minimised to the extent possible, both in regards to government policy and regulation and cultural differences. Ramsay monitors legislative and regulatory developments and engages appropriately with the relevant bodies where required.

Acquisitions
Over the last decade, Ramsay has acquired several hospitals and groups of hospitals both locally and abroad. Should these hospitals fail to continue their improvement in financial performance and not achieve their expected positive contribution to the Group's overall financial performance, this may adversely impact on the financial performance and operations of Ramsay.

As discussed above, part of Ramsay's business and growth strategy includes the potential acquisition of additional hospitals. The acquisitions may expose Ramsay to unanticipated liabilities. The process of integrating acquired operations into Ramsay's existing operations may also result in unforseen operating difficulties and may require significant financial resources.

Ramsay undertakes comprehensive due diligence when entering into foreign markets to ensure that any risk of entering a foreign market is minimised to the extent possible and takes a disciplined approach to investment of capital.

Cyber Security / Information Technology
Sensitive clinical, financial and other information is stored electronically by Ramsay and has the potential to be affected by a cyber-attack. The strength and effectiveness of the Group's information technology controls are subject to regular review and proactively managed. The Group has adopted a Cybersecurity Framework, which has been designed to work within the Group's overarching risk management approach. The Board, through the Risk Management Committee, has ultimate responsibility for and ownership of the Cybersecurity Framework and receives quarterly reports on (among other things) how cyber risk is being proactively managed.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

Material Business Risks (continued)

Health funds
The majority of Ramsay's revenue in Australia is derived from health funds. Accordingly, Ramsay has prima facie, significant credit risk exposure to receivables owing from a single or group of related health funds. The credit quality of these health funds is considered high as they are governed by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA). Additionally, failure to reach a satisfactory commercial relationship with key health funds has the potential to impact on the financial performance and operations of Ramsay. Failure to achieve an acceptable outcome may be because of differences in rates, terms or conditions (including the introduction of different funding models).

Ramsay maintains a regular dialogue with each of the private health funds and continues to work with them to deliver mutually beneficial outcomes as part of normal contract negotiations.

Revenue from government sources
The majority of Ramsay's revenue in the UK and France is derived from government sources. Accordingly, Ramsay has prima facie, significant risk exposure to adverse pricing changes as set by the respective governments. Failure to reach a satisfactory outcome with governments has the potential to impact on the financial performance and operations of Ramsay. Failure to achieve an acceptable outcome may be because of differences in rates, terms or conditions (including the introduction of different funding models).

Ramsay engages with the relevant government bodies where required and continues to work with them to deliver mutually beneficial outcomes.

Relationships with Doctors
As the majority of doctors operating or consulting at Ramsay's hospitals are not employees, doctors have no obligation to use any of Ramsay's facilities. Doctors directly affect the efficiency and quality of services of Ramsay's facilities through the number and type of patients they treat, the time they take in theatre, their consumption of supplies and their decision on when to discharge patients. Furthermore, Ramsay's reputation may be affected by the quality of the doctors using its facilities.

Ramsay regularly engages with its doctors to maintain a strong relationship. Ramsay facilities operate within a strict quality and clinical framework to ensure a high quality of clinical outcomes.

Reliance on Nursing
Ramsay's most significant cost is nursing labour. Whilst currently there is a good supply of nursing labour, it is projected that the supply will tighten over the next 10 years. Should Ramsay be unable to secure sufficient nurses or the cost of nurses escalates beyond anticipated levels this could impact on the financial and operational performance of the business.

Ramsay undertakes a worldwide recruitment program for nurses to help mitigate any risks of issues with supply of nursing labour.

Insurance
Insurance is maintained within ranges of coverage consistent with industry practice. If any one of Ramsay's insurers ceased to be in a position to meet claims (for example, because of insolvency) Ramsay could be materially adversely affected.

Ramsay has an experienced team which works closely with its insurers and manages both Ramsay's on-going insurance needs and any claims that may arise from time to time.

Licences
Hospitals are required to be licensed under various legislations. These licences are generally subject to annual review and are subject to revocation in certain circumstances. Hospitals cannot operate without a valid licence. If Ramsay is unable to secure applicable licences for the operation of its hospitals in the future or if any of its existing hospital licences are revoked, this may have a material adverse effect on Ramsay.

Ramsay has robust compliance policies and procedures that are designed to manage each facility's licensing and accreditation obligations.

Competition
Ramsay operates in markets with established competitors and no assurance can be given that the actions of existing or future competitors will not have a material adverse effect on Ramsay's ability to implement its plans and on Ramsay's business, results of operations or financial condition. Ramsay concentrates on providing high quality health care in each of its locations and maintaining a high standard at all facilities to mitigate competition risk.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends paid or recommended for payment on ordinary shares are as follows:

Final dividend recommended @ 81.5 cents per share (2016: 72.0 cents)	$164,696,000 (2016: $145,498,000)
Interim dividend paid during the year @ 53.0 cents per share (2016: 47.0 cents)	$107,103,000 (2016: $94,978,000)

Dividends paid or recommended for payment on CARES are as follows:

Final dividend recommended @ $2.39 per security (2016: $2.57)	$6,210,000 (2016: $6,670,000)
Interim dividend paid during the year @ $2.39 per security (2016: $2.47)	$6,207,000 (2016: $6,433,000)

The tax rate at which paid dividends have been franked and recommended dividends will be franked is 30% (2016: 30%).

CORPORATE INFORMATION

This financial report covers the Ramsay Health Care Limited consolidated Group which comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (**'the Group'**). The Group's functional and presentational currency is AUD ($).

The Company is a for-profit company, limited by shares, that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The registered office is Suite 18.03, Level 18, 126 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000.

The financial report of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2017 was authorised for issue on 12 September 2017 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have been no significant changes in the state of the Group's affairs during the financial year.

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS (EQUITY)

At the date of this report there were 1,265,340 (2016: 1,319,207) ordinary shares under the Executive Performance Rights Plan that are yet to vest. Refer to Note 16 of the financial statements for further details of any rights outstanding as at 30 June 2017.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no significant events after the reporting date that may significantly affect the Group's operations in future years, the results of these operations in future years or the Group's state of affairs in future years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Directors and management of the consolidated entity will continue to seek growth in its existing business and to ensure the operation of high quality, cost effective facilities, in order to optimise returns to shareholders. At the same time, directors and management are continuing to pursue opportunities, including expansion of existing facilities, further hospital acquisitions as well as other opportunities closely aligned to the hospital sector, which are within the Company's core competencies and investment criteria.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has a Directors' and Officers' Liability policy covering each of the Directors and certain executive officers for liabilities incurred in the performance of their duties and as specifically allowed under the *Corporations Act 2001*. The premiums in respect of the policy are payable by the Company. The terms of the policy specifically prohibit the disclosure of any other details relating to the policy and therefore the Directors do not intend disclosing further particulars relating thereto.

REMUNERATION REPORT

Dear Shareholders

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present you with Ramsay's 2017 Remuneration Report.

This Remuneration Report illustrates how our remuneration policies and practices are linked to Ramsay's performance, both in the way they are structured and in the outcomes they deliver. Your Board is committed to continuing to provide shareholders and other stakeholders with all the information needed to properly understand Ramsay's remuneration framework and outcomes for each financial year. To this end, this year we have undertaken a "refresh" of our Remuneration Report to make it more user-friendly and ensure the information is presented in a clear, concise and transparent manner.

Our remuneration framework is structured so that executives are rewarded where strong performance is delivered and value is generated for shareholders. Ramsay has continued to perform strongly over the last 12 months, sustaining its financial performance and continuing to consolidate its global footprint. Short-term incentive awards averaged 96.2% of maximum for executive key management personnel, reflecting another excellent year for the Group. Executives were also rewarded for their role in delivering sustained growth in Ramsay's core earnings per share and shareholder returns, which supported another year of strong long-term incentive vesting. Section 3 of the Report illustrates how the executive remuneration outcomes have linked directly to the creation of value for all shareholders.

On 3 July 2017, we welcomed Craig McNally into the role as Ramsay's Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. Craig is one of Ramsay's longest serving senior executives and is an outstanding choice to lead Ramsay going forward. As part of the Managing Director succession process, the Remuneration Committee and Board undertook a comprehensive review and benchmarking of the remuneration package for the Managing Director role. As a result of this review, and in line with the feedback we received from key stakeholders, we have recalibrated the total remuneration for the Managing Director role and have reweighted the fixed and at-risk components. Your Board remains committed to taking appropriate steps to align its remuneration framework and levels with investor expectations, and the recalibration of the Managing Director's remuneration package is an important step in what the Board recognises is a multi-year journey.

Ramsay would like to acknowledge the exceptional contribution of our previous Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Chris Rex, who retired on 2 July 2017 after nine years in the role. Chris' termination package was structured having regard to his contractual entitlements, although Chris voluntarily waived his right to his full 12 month notice period and will not receive any payment in lieu of notice.

Ramsay recognises that the outstanding results it has achieved in recent years reflect the contribution made by each and every staff member, not just the directors and executives. To recognise and reward our people and the contribution they make to the Group's success, Ramsay has continued its Employee Share Programme which gives employees an opportunity to hold shares in Ramsay and directly benefit from the Group's strong performance in the same way as other shareholders.

On behalf of the Remuneration Committee and the Board, I commend this Remuneration Report to you.

Yours sincerely

Rod McGeoch AO

Chairman

Remuneration Committee

12 September 2017

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

1. HIGHLIGHTS

The Ramsay Board is committed to a remuneration framework that aligns the pay outcomes for the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (**Managing Director**) and other executive key management personnel (together, **Executives**) with the achievement of the Group's strategy and business objectives including generating returns for shareholders.

This Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 June 2017 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the key management personnel (**KMP**) of Ramsay for the purposes of the Corporations Act 2001 and the Accounting Standards. KMP are those people who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Group's activities, either directly or indirectly.

A summary of the year's highlights and key remuneration outcomes is set out below.

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer changeover

During FY2017 Ramsay was delighted to announce the appointment of Mr Craig McNally as Ramsay's new Managing Director. Mr McNally assumed the appointment as of 3 July 2017. The key terms of his employment contract were announced to the market on 28 March 2017 and are set out in section 2.

Mr McNally took over as Managing Director from Mr Christopher Rex, who announced in February 2017 his intention to retire. The details of Mr Rex's retirement package are also set out below under section 2.

Fixed remuneration in FY2017

There was a 2.5% increase in the fixed remuneration of all Executives for FY2017.

STI outcomes in FY2017

Executives performed well against their STI targets for FY2017, with the average proportion of the maximum STI awarded to all Executives in FY2017 being 96.2%. Whilst Ramsay has paid either maximum STI bonuses or close to maximum STI bonuses for all Executives over the last five financial years, the Board emphasises that this result is not an indication that the key performance indicators (**KPIs**) are too lenient, but instead reflects the contribution of each of the Executives to Ramsay's outstanding performance.

The table below summarises performance versus target and 'stretch' against each scorecard category under the FY2017 STI plan for Mr Rex.

Measures	Associated Strategic Objectives	Scorecard Weighting	Actual Outcome	Comment
Target KPIs				
Financial performance of the global business as a whole	Group profitability and strong growth	24%	Achieved in Full	Ramsay achieved Core NPAT and Core EPS growth of 12.7% and 13.0% respectively. This result outperformed the market guidance given in August 2016.
Strategy, leadership & culture	Management and culture	18%	Achieved in Full	Mr Rex successfully executed Ramsay's strategy during FY2017, including demonstrating strong leadership in managing the impact arising from changes to government funding policies in France and the United Kingdom. Mr Rex's leadership during the transition to Mr McNally as the incoming Managing Director was invaluable.
International strategy	Strong growth and financial discipline	12%	Achieved in Full	Mr Rex continued to oversee the effective integration and alignment of Ramsay's international businesses. Despite no material hospital acquisitions during the year, Mr Rex continued to demonstrate a prudent approach to the use of shareholder funds in respect of the opportunities explored during the year.
Discretionary criteria	Patients, people and operational safety	6%	Achieved in Full	In considering the discretionary component of Mr Rex's target KPIs, the Remuneration Committee and the Board focused on clinical governance in Ramsay's facilities and workplace health and safety – two areas of

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Measures	Associated Strategic Objectives	Scorecard Weighting	Actual Outcome	Comment
				Ramsay's business that go to the heart of *The Ramsay Way* and its "People caring for people" ethos. On any number of internal and in-country benchmarks used, Mr Rex's performance in overseeing the management of the Group's clinical and workplace health and safety was very strong.
'Stretch' KPIs				
Core NPAT 6% above FY2017 budget	Strong growth	20%	Achieved in Part	Ramsay achieved Core NPAT growth of 4.07% above budgeted FY2017 Core NPAT growth. This result was less than the 6% growth required to fully satisfy this component of the 'stretch' KPI.
Discretionary criteria	Management and culture Strong growth Patients, people and operational safety	20%	Achieved in Full	The discretionary criteria against which Mr Rex's performance was assessed included: • Maintaining *The Ramsay Way* and culture; • Ensuring the success of global management structure and process; • Deriving material savings for the Group from the global procurement strategy; • Developing a robust quality and risk management mechanism across the Group; • Continuing to source and review acquisition opportunities in existing and new markets; • Navigating Ramsay to best achievable outcomes in negotiation with funders; • Further reviewing and re-setting the Strategic Plan for the Company; • Further developing succession planning for key management positions; • Working positively with the Board and any potential candidates on personal succession planning; and • Maintaining close relationships with governments. The Remuneration Committee and the Board were satisfied that Mr Rex had performed extremely well in each of these areas. Among other things, Mr Rex oversaw the delivery of material Group procurement savings and was at the forefront of driving continued improvements to Ramsay's Group-wide quality and risk management function.
FY2017 STI Scorecard Outcome		**100%**	**93.6%**	

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Mr McNally (in his capacity as Group Chief Operating Officer) and all other Executives also performed well against their individual objectives and, in light of Ramsay's strong financial and overall performance, received STI awards of 100% of maximum for FY2017.

LTI outcomes in FY2017

Ramsay's FY2015 LTI grant was tested based on performance for the three years to 30 June 2017. Ramsay's sustained growth in EPS and strong TSR performance relative to its peers has resulted in near-full vesting of the FY2015 Performance Rights. See section 3 for further details.

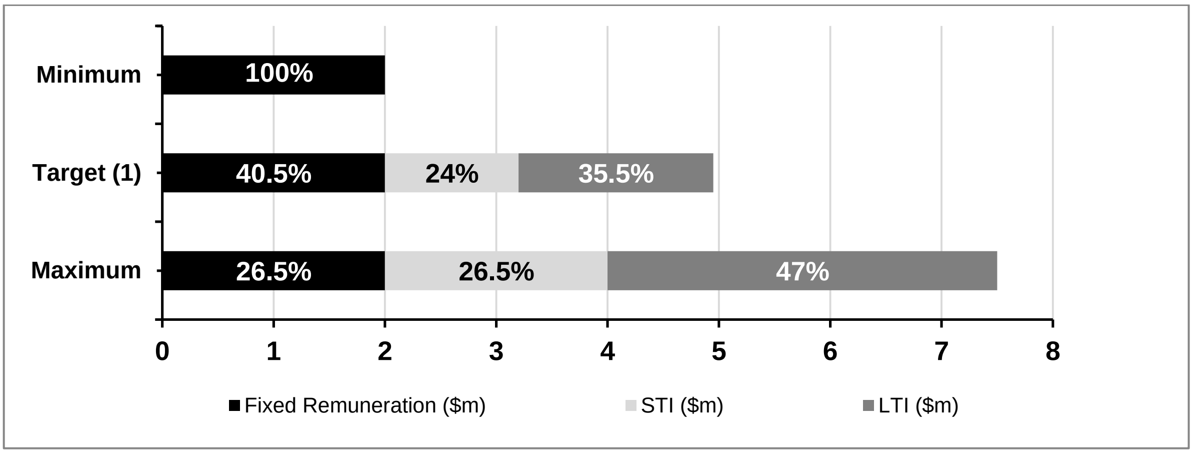
Non-Executive Director Fees for FY2017 and FY2018

For FY2017, Non-Executive Director fees and committee fees increased by 2.5% over FY2016 levels. In respect of FY2018, the Board has resolved not to increase Non-Executive Director fees and committee fees above FY2017 levels.

2. MANAGING DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

Investors rightly have an interest in ensuring that the quantum and structure of executive remuneration levels are fair and appropriate. This is particularly true for the Managing Director. In setting the new Managing Director's remuneration package, the Board took into consideration external benchmarking, investor feedback and the fact that Mr McNally is new to the role. Based on this, the Board has approved a total remuneration package that is significantly lower than the previous Managing Director's package. Remuneration at target has reduced by approximately 45% to $5 million. In addition, while the Board believes that much of a Managing Director's remuneration should be at risk (total 'at risk' remuneration continues to comprise a majority of the overall remuneration opportunity for Mr McNally), it also recognised that the proportion of LTIs in the previous package was high and has adjusted that component. The Board will continue to review Mr McNally's remuneration annually with particular regard to his performance. The overview and comparison between the packages is illustrated below.

Mr McNally's remuneration mix for FY2018

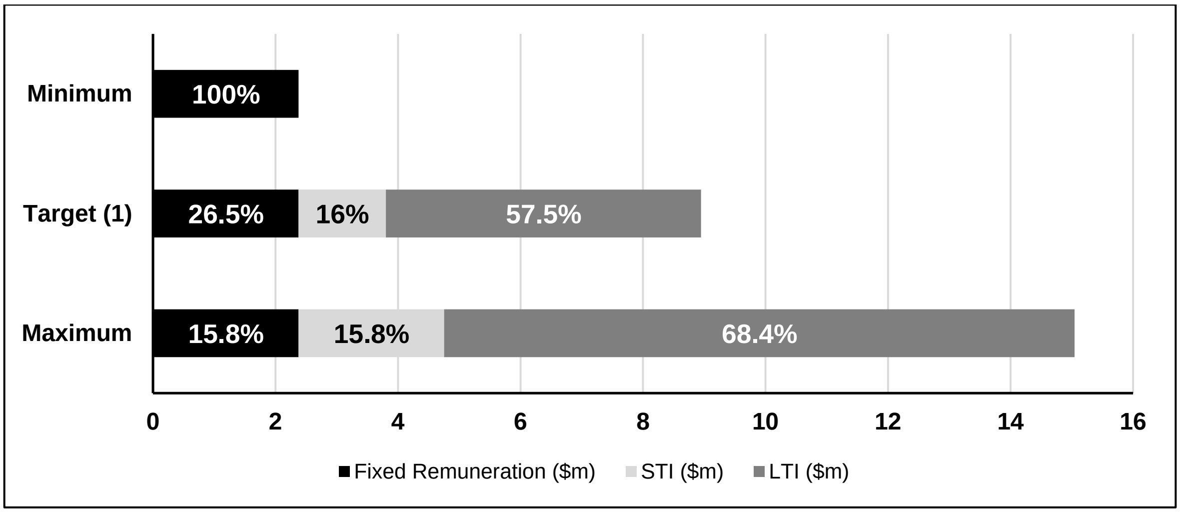


(1) 'Target' performance assumes all target STI KPIs are met and 50% vesting for each LTI component.

The figures used to compile the above chart are taken from Mr McNally's remuneration package for FY2018, as announced to the ASX on 28 March 2017. Statutory superannuation, other non-monetary and leave entitlements are not included.

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Mr Rex's remuneration mix for FY2017



(1) 'Target' performance assumes all target STI KPIs are met and 50% vesting for each LTI component.

The figures used to compile the above chart are taken from Mr Rex's FY2017 remuneration package. Statutory superannuation, other non-monetary and leave entitlements are not included.

Key terms of the Executive Service Agreement for Mr McNally

Duration	Ongoing.
Termination by Mr McNally	6 months' notice. Company may elect to make payment in lieu of notice. Mr McNally may terminate the employment agreement without notice if a fundamental change occurs in his role or responsibilities.
Termination by Company	12 months' notice or payment in lieu of notice. Ramsay may summarily terminate Mr McNally's employment without notice in certain circumstances.
Restraint	12 month restraint provision applies.

The key terms of Mr Rex's Executive Service Agreement have been outlined in previous years' Remuneration Reports and are not restated here given his retirement from the position of Managing Director. Details of his retirement arrangements are set out below.

Retirement package for Mr Rex

Since notice of Mr Rex's termination was given on 22 March 2017, he has continued to receive his ordinary fixed remuneration throughout his notice period which was agreed to end on 31 August 2017. Mr Rex waived his right to payment of the full 12 month notice period and will not receive any payment in lieu of notice. Mr Rex is not eligible to receive an STI or be granted an LTI in respect of FY2018.

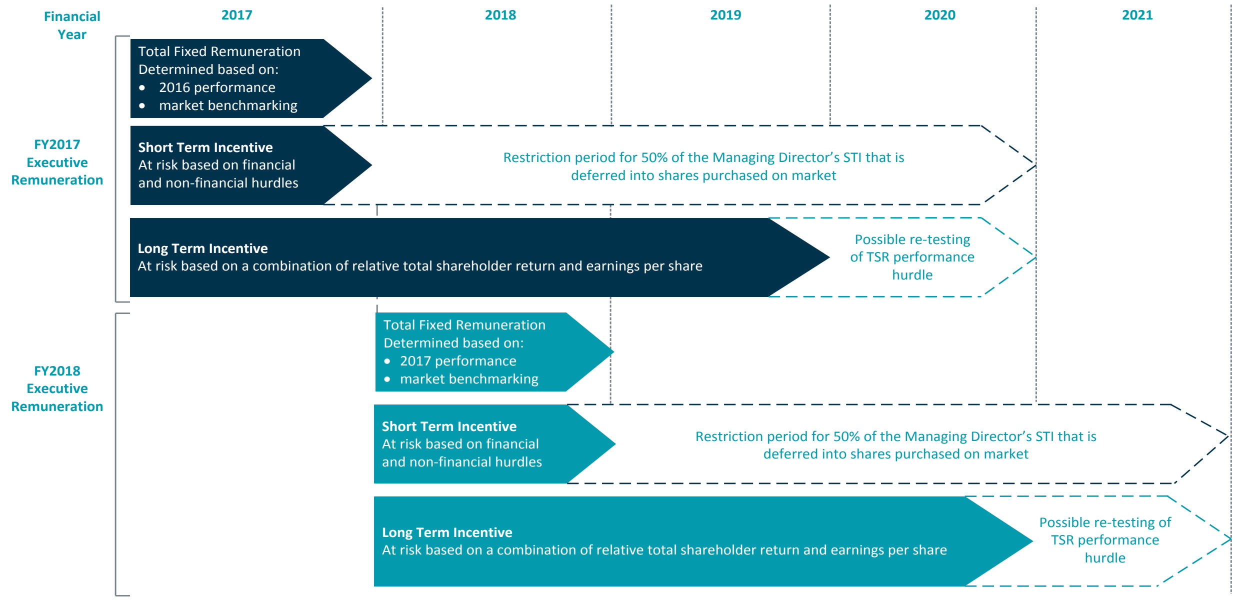
Upon ceasing employment:

- Mr Rex will receive his accrued **statutory entitlements**.
- Mr Rex will receive his FY2017 **STI** award of $2,222,764 which was calculated based on performance against agreed key performance indicators over the relevant performance period (being 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017). Mr Rex's FY2017 STI award is not pro-rated as Mr Rex was Managing Director throughout the whole of the performance period up to 30 June 2017. Mr Rex's FY2017 STI will be paid in the ordinary course of Ramsay's STI payment cycle, wholly in cash (with no further deferral or restriction).
- Restrictions that remain on shares acquired under the STI plan will be lifted.
- Mr Rex's unvested **LTI** Awards granted in FY2016 and FY2017 will remain on foot in accordance with the terms upon which they were granted, notwithstanding the cessation of his employment within the Group.

Components of Mr McNally's remuneration and link to strategy

Executive Remuneration Component	Delivery	Performance measure	Link to strategy
Fixed remuneration	Cash and superannuation (up to the statutory cap)	Fixed/guaranteed element	Set at a market competitive level to retain and motivate
STI	50% cash, 50% shares which are restricted for 3 years	Financial performance including core NPAT, strategy, leadership and culture, international strategy and discretionary criteria 60% linked to achievement of target performance levels 40% linked to achievement of 'stretch' performance levels	Rewards performance at a Group level that is consistent with execution of Ramsay's strategic priorities during the financial year
LTI	Performance Rights over Ramsay shares	50% relative TSR hurdle and 50% EPS hurdle	Directs attention to achieving Ramsay's long-term strategy and delivering sustainable value to its shareholders. Also aligns Executive and shareholder interests

The below diagram illustrates the remuneration cycle for the Managing Director and other Executives. The remuneration components are explained in further detail in section 6 below.



REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

3. FY2017 REMUNERATION OUTCOMES FOR EXECUTIVES

FY2017 remuneration outcomes

Details of the remuneration of Executives, prepared in accordance with statutory obligations and accounting standards, are set out in section 7 of this Remuneration Report. However, the Board recognises that the statutory tables do not provide a clear indication of the actual value of remuneration earned by the Executives during the year.

The table on the following page has been prepared to provide shareholders with a greater understanding of actual remuneration received by Executives in FY2017.

The key difference between remuneration figures provided in the below table compared to the statutory table is that under the applicable accounting standards the statutory table requires the value of equity grants to be estimated and apportioned over the relevant vesting period, irrespective of whether those awards ultimately vest. By contrast, the actual reward outcomes table below only captures equity grants that vested based on performance and delivered value to the Executive in FY2017.

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Executive	Position held	Cash salary	STI[1]	LTI (at grant date)[2]	Super-annuation	Other[3]	Total Remuneration – Grant Date[4]	LTI growth in value[5]	Total Remuneration – Vesting Date[6]
C.P. Rex	Managing Director	$2,376,000	$2,222,764	$8,424,636	$19,616	$20,121	$13,063,137	$9,164,628	$22,227,765
C.R. McNally	Group Chief Operating Officer	$878,637	$436,138	$2,297,628	$19,616	$33,379	$3,665,398	$2,499,444	$6,164,842
B.R. Soden	Group Chief Financial Officer and Group Finance Director	$1,530,151	$741,178	$3,637,911	$19,616	$30,024	$5,958,880	$3,957,453	$9,916,333
D.A. Sims	Chief Executive Officer - Ramsay Health Care Australia	$878,637	$436,138	$2,297,628	$19,616	$9,703	$3,641,722	$2,499,444	$6,141,166

1. *This figure represents the actual STI earned for performance in FY2017 (to be paid in FY2018).*
2. *This figure represents the market value of the Performance Rights that have vested during FY2017 based on multi-year performance between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2016. The value is calculated by multiplying the number of vested rights by the 5-day volume weighted average price of Ramsay shares up to and including the date of grant on 14 November 2013 (being $38.2938). Performance Rights, including those granted in FY2017, which remained unvested as at 30 June 2017, do not appear in this table as no actual value was realised by Executives from these Performance Rights during FY2017.*
3. *This figure represents non-monetary benefits such as private health insurance cover.*
4. *This figure shows the total actual remuneration using the value of Performance Rights as at the date of grant on 14 November 2013.*
5. *This figure shows the increase in market value of the Performance Rights due to share price growth between the grant date and the vesting date. The increase in value of the Performance Rights is calculated by multiplying the number of vested rights by the difference between the 5-day volume weighted average price of Ramsay shares up to and including the date of grant on 14 November 2013 ($38.2938) and the date of vesting on 31 August 2016 (being $79.9512).*
6. *This figure shows the total actual remuneration using the value of Performance Rights as at the date of vesting on 31 August 2016.*

STI outcomes for FY2017

The details of Ramsay's STI plan are set out in section 6 of this Remuneration Report. The plan is designed to reward performance against measures developed for each Executive based on their areas of responsibility and execution of key strategic objectives.

Details of the FY2017 STI targets and outcomes for the former Managing Director, Mr Rex, are set out in section 1.

Unlike the Managing Director, whose total STI opportunity is divided into a target component (60%) and a 'stretch' component (40%) with different performance hurdles for each, other Executives have a set of challenging KPIs that apply to the entire STI bonus. The Executives' KPIs and associated weightings per KPI vary depending on their role and responsibilities. Executives' *financial* KPIs include:

- core EBIT performance to budget;
- business unit contribution to EBIT (for Executives with business unit accountability); and
- capital and financial management.

The *non-financial* KPIs are tailored for the individual Executive, but broadly include:

- strategy, leadership and culture KPIs, such as:
    - delivering safe, high quality patient care;
    - implementing 5 year strategic plan; and
    - promotion of the 'Ramsay Way' culture.
- functional KPIs, such as:
    - search for acquisitions;
    - management of brownfield opportunities;
    - new business initiatives; and
    - investor relations.

As noted above, each of the Executives either met or exceeded their individual KPIs for FY2017, other than the former Managing Director who fell slightly short of achieving his 'stretch' KPIs in full. This level of individual achievement, combined with the outstanding financial performance of the Group resulted in each of the Executives, other than the former Managing Director, receiving 100% of their STI for FY2017.

Whilst Ramsay has paid either maximum STI bonuses or close to maximum STI bonuses for all Executives over the last five financial years, the Board emphasises that this result is not an indication that the KPIs are too lenient, but instead reflects the contribution of each of the Executives to Ramsay's outstanding performance. The Board is of the view that the STI outcomes for Executives continue to be aligned with shareholder returns.

The table below shows the actual STI bonus amounts to be paid to the Managing Director and other Executives for their performance in FY2017.

Executive	Minimum potential STI Bonus	Maximum potential STI bonus	Actual STI for FY2017, to be paid in FY2018 subject to target KPIs	Actual STI for FY2017, to be paid in FY2018 subject to 'stretch' KPIs	Actual STI awarded as % of maximum STI
C.P. Rex[1, 2]	Nil	2,376,000	1,425,600	$797,164	93.6%
B.R. Soden	Nil	741,178	741,148	Not applicable	100%
D.A. Sims	Nil	436,138	436,138	Not applicable	100%
C.R. McNally	Nil	436,138	436,138	Not applicable	100%

1. *For Mr Rex, 60% of his maximum bonus is awarded where target KPI performance levels are achieved. The remaining 40% of his maximum bonus only becomes available where performance meets or exceeds 'stretch' KPI levels, in which case some or all of the remaining 40% of the STI may be awarded based on performance against stretch KPI levels.*
2. *As Mr Rex exceeded target performance levels for FY2017 and fell just short of meeting the 'stretch' targets, his total FY2017 STI award is 93.5% of the total maximum STI available for the financial year.*

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LTI vesting for FY2017

The details of Ramsay's LTI plan are set out in section 6 of this Remuneration Report. The LTI is issued as Performance Rights with a three year performance period subject to EPS, relative TSR and, for divisional heads, business unit performance hurdles.

Ramsay's FY2015 LTI grant was tested on 30 June 2017. There were changes made to the LTI performance hurdles in FY2016 which mean that the LTI hurdles tested in FY2017 differ from those described in section 6 (which relate to the current LTIs on foot, including the LTI issued during FY2017). The FY2015 grant is the last year to which the previous performance hurdles apply. The table below outlines the key differences in the terms of the previous LTI compared to the current LTI:

Grants made prior to FY2016 (Previous LTI)	Grants made in FY2016 onwards (Current LTI)
EPS target	
EPS target based on budget	EPS target based on market guidance given upon Ramsay disclosing its full-year preliminary financial results in August
EPS vesting schedule	
EPS vesting schedule allowed for vesting on a straight line basis where EPS was between a threshold and target figure	Vesting occurs on a stepped basis. No additional rights will vest for EPS performance that is between the stepped thresholds outlined in section 6 below
RTSR comparator group	
Comparator group used to measure relative TSR was S&P/ASX200 (excluding companies in the real estate, finance and resources sectors)	Comparator group used to measure relative TSR is S&P/ASX100 (excluding companies in the real estate, finance and resources sectors)

Strong year-on-year performance has enabled Ramsay to outperform its peers over a long-term time horizon. Executives have derived significant value from their LTI grants over the past 5 years, consistent with the strong performance of Ramsay both on a stand-alone basis and compared to Ramsay's peers. The following table sets out Ramsay's performance over the past 5 years in respect of the key financial indicators identified by the Board to assess Ramsay's performance and future prospects.

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Financial Year	Share Performance				Earnings Performance (A$m)		Enterprise Value [3] (A$m)
	Closing Share Price (A$)	Dividend (cents/share)	TSR Percentile Ranking [1] (%)	Core EPS [2] (cents/share)	Core EBIT	Core NPAT	
2017	$73.60	134.5¢	72.17%	261.4¢	$943.4	$542.7	$18,061
2016	$71.76	119.0¢	90.82%	231.4¢	$897.1	$481.4	$17,877
2015	$61.47	101.0¢	97.83%	196.6¢	$803.9	$412.1	$15,515
2014	$45.50	85.0¢	96.81%	163.9¢	$584.9	$346.2	$10,817
2013	$35.81	70.5¢	96.55%	135.9¢	$485.3	$290.9	$8,485

1. *TSR percentile ranking against the relevant comparator group over the 3-year performance period up to the close of each relevant financial year, with exclusions and adjustments described below.*
2. *Core EPS is calculated using earnings from continuing operations before specific items and amortisation of intangibles, as represented by non-core items (set out in note (a)(i) of the Overview of the Financial Report).*
3. *Enterprise Value is Ramsay's market capitalisation (being the total number of issued ordinary shares on 30 June of the relevant financial year at the closing market share price) plus CARES and net debt.*

Ramsay's sustained growth in EPS and TSR percentile ranking has resulted in near-full vesting of Performance Rights granted under the FY2015 Previous LTI grant (which was tested on 30 June 2017).

EPS performance

Ramsay is able to disclose that, for the year ended 30 June 2017, the maximum EPS target was set at 251.2. cents per share and the threshold EPS target was 95% of this target (238.6 cents per share). The EPS achieved in FY2017 was 261.4 cents per share.

The table below shows the vesting achieved for the EPS components of the Previous LTI awards for each of the past 3 years. Full vesting has been achieved in each year as a result of Ramsay's strong and sustained growth in EPS.

Financial Year	Aggregate 3-year minimum EPS threshold (cents per share)	Aggregate 3-year maximum EPS target (cents per share)	Actual aggregate 3-year EPS achieved (cents per share)	EPS component vesting under LTI programme
2017	624.3	657.3	689.4	100%
2016	529.9	557.9	591.9	100%
2015	438.1	468.0	496.4	100%

Relative TSR performance

Similarly, Ramsay's strong TSR performance relative to its peers has resulted in 94.34% vesting for those rights granted under the FY2015 LTI that are subject to a relative TSR performance condition. In accordance with the terms of issue for the FY2015 LTI, those rights that were subject to the TSR performance condition and did not vest will remain on foot and be retested at 31 December 2017 and, if necessary, 30 June 2018. The retesting will be undertaken on the basis of Ramsay's performance over the extended period – i.e., from 1 July 2014 until the relevant retesting date.

The below table sets out the outcomes achieved for Previous LTI grants tested against a TSR hurdle in each of the past three years:

Year of grant	Testing date (30 June) [1]	TSR percentile ranking for vesting to commence	TSR percentile ranking for full vesting	Actual TSR percentile ranking achieved	TSR component vesting under LTI programme
FY2015	2017	50%	75%	72.17%	94.34%
FY2014	2016	50%	75%	90.82%	100%
FY2013	2015	50%	75%	97.83%	100%

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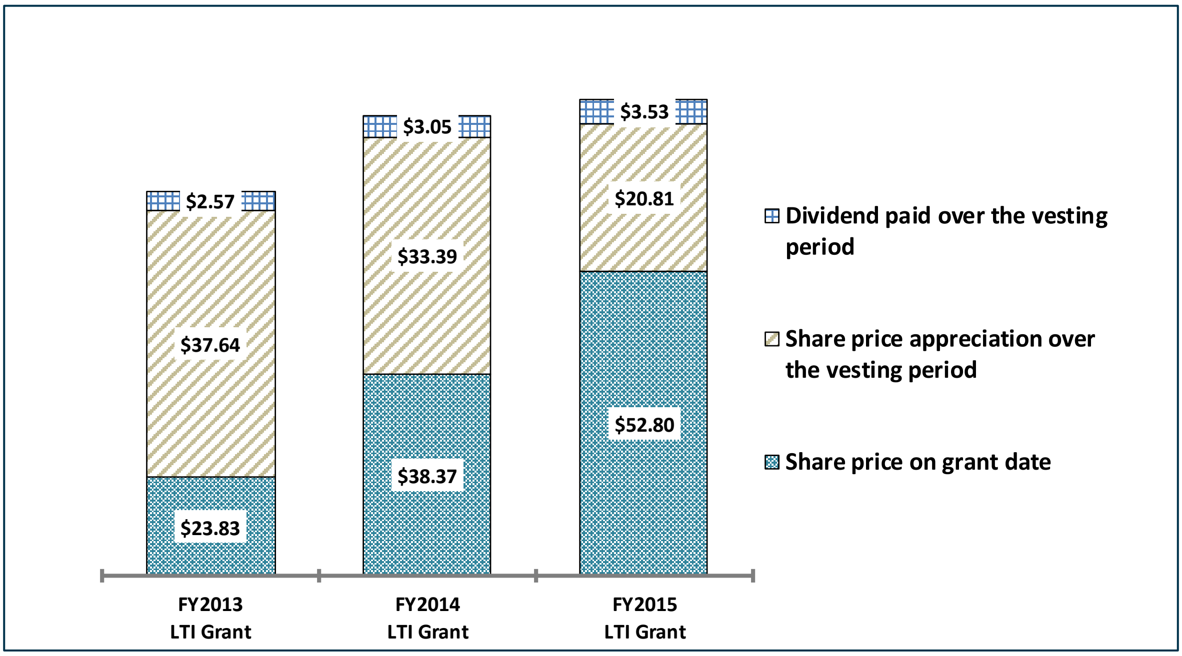
Striking the balance between reward and restraint

The Executive remuneration outcomes in recent years demonstrate that there has been a strong correlation between the returns delivered by Ramsay to its shareholders and the rewards derived by Executives from STI and LTI grants and that the intended alignment between shareholder and Executive interests is being achieved in practice.

Executives have derived significant value from the at risk component of their remuneration, particularly their LTI grants which are delivered in equity. Vesting of this component is directly linked to delivery of value to shareholders through growth in earnings, share price and dividends.

The graph below illustrates the change in share price between the date of grant and the end of the performance period for Previous LTI grants that have vested in the past three years. This is a direct illustration of the shared benefit that has been enjoyed by Ramsay's Executives **and** all other shareholders. The graph also shows the value of dividends paid in respect of the performance period for each Previous LTI award, which is additional value delivered to shareholders beyond that derived by the Executives (who do not receive dividends with respect to their Performance Rights).



Notes:

(1) The share price appreciation over the vesting period is calculated as the difference between Ramsay's share price at the close of trading on 30 June of the final year of the relevant performance period and Ramsay's share price on grant date.

(2) The dividend paid over the vesting period means the interim and final dividend paid in respect of each financial year comprising the relevant performance period.

While Executives have received high levels of vesting from their 'at-risk' remuneration components, this has *not* been accompanied by large increases in their fixed remuneration levels. Total remuneration packages for Executives remain heavily weighted towards the 'at-risk' components, particularly the LTI which focuses Executives on delivering sustainable strong performance.

Ramsay's excellent record of retaining its Executives is an indication that factors beyond remuneration, in particular the strong 'Ramsay Way' culture and the Group's investment in the development of staff through tailored training programmes, are equally important in attracting, motivating and retaining talented employees as well as supporting the internal promotion of staff to management positions.

4. REMUNERATION GOVERNANCE

How we make decisions

This diagram provides an overview of the process Ramsay follows in setting Non-Executive Director and Executive remuneration:

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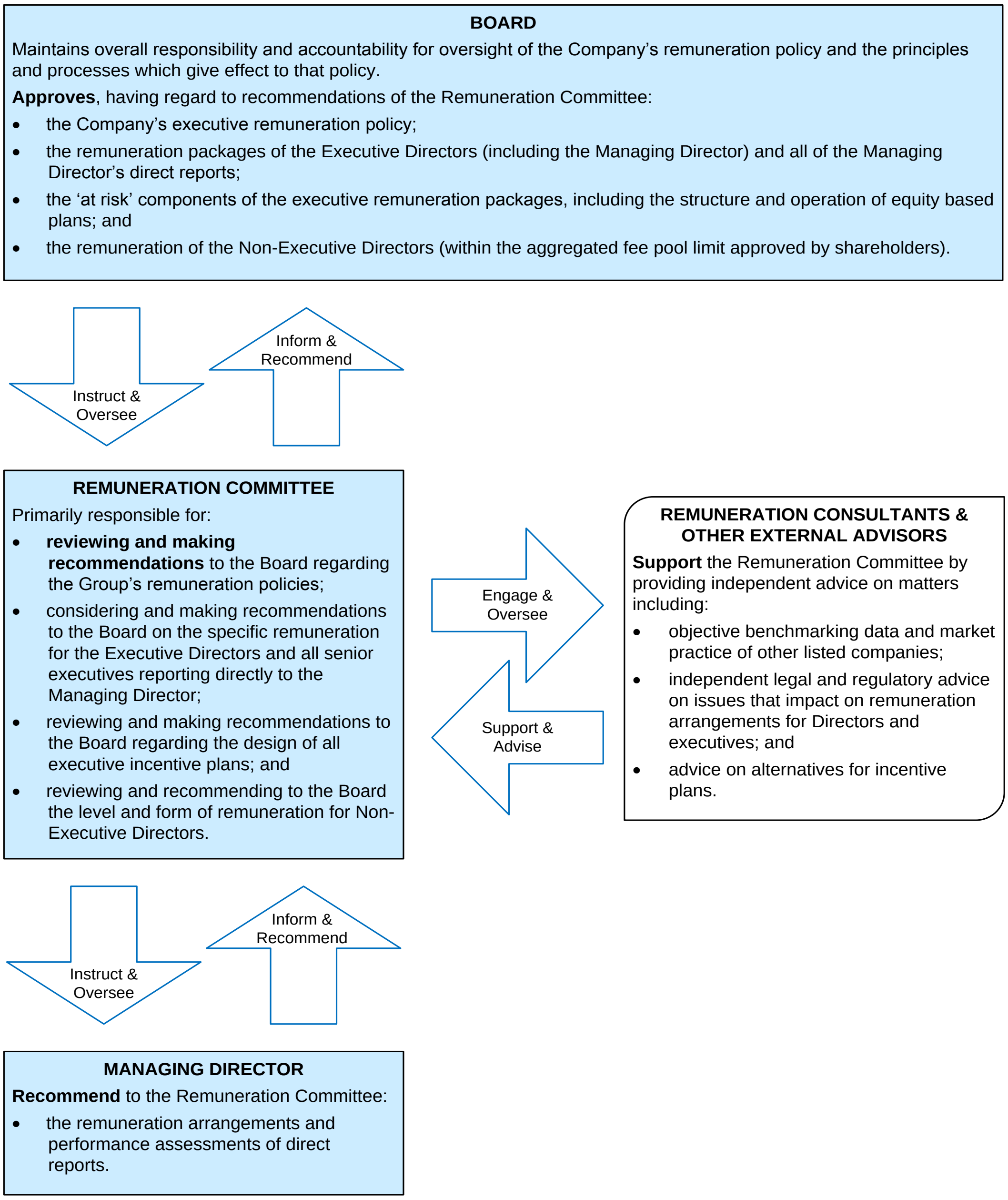

BOARD

Maintains overall responsibility and accountability for oversight of the Company's remuneration policy and the principles and processes which give effect to that policy.

Approves, having regard to recommendations of the Remuneration Committee:

- the Company's executive remuneration policy;
- the remuneration packages of the Executive Directors (including the Managing Director) and all of the Managing Director's direct reports;
- the 'at risk' components of the executive remuneration packages, including the structure and operation of equity based plans; and
- the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors (within the aggregated fee pool limit approved by shareholders).

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Primarily responsible for:

- **reviewing and making recommendations** to the Board regarding the Group's remuneration policies;
- considering and making recommendations to the Board on the specific remuneration for the Executive Directors and all senior executives reporting directly to the Managing Director;
- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board regarding the design of all executive incentive plans; and
- reviewing and recommending to the Board the level and form of remuneration for Non-Executive Directors.

REMUNERATION CONSULTANTS & OTHER EXTERNAL ADVISORS

Support the Remuneration Committee by providing independent advice on matters including:

- objective benchmarking data and market practice of other listed companies;
- independent legal and regulatory advice on issues that impact on remuneration arrangements for Directors and executives; and
- advice on alternatives for incentive plans.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Recommend to the Remuneration Committee:

- the remuneration arrangements and performance assessments of direct reports.

Management of Risk linked to Remuneration Framework

One of the key factors of the Board's approach to setting Executive remuneration is to discourage excessive risk taking or short term thinking by Executives. Ramsay's Executive remuneration framework is structured in a way that encourages strategic decision-making and behaviours that align with the Group's long-term interests.

Key features of the remuneration framework which discourage excessive risk taking include the use of strategic goals as part of the STI KPIs, an LTI with performance hurdles that utilise a combination of internal and external measures and a prohibition on hedging unvested equity awards. This approach to management of risk is consistent with the robust approach to risk management that Ramsay adopts across all aspects of its business (refer to the Corporate Governance Statement in the 2017 Annual Report for further details of the risk management framework).

Engagement of remuneration consultants and other external advisors

During FY2017, Godfrey Remuneration Group (**Godfrey**) provided Ramsay with remuneration recommendations relating to:

- the structure of the Executives' remuneration packages (e.g., for the new Managing Director for FY2018), including by reference to national and international benchmarks; and
- the quantum of LTI grants to Executives.

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Godfrey's fees for providing the remuneration recommendations in FY2017 were $59,125 (including GST). Godfrey did not provide any other advice to Ramsay during FY2017.

During FY2017, PricewaterhouseCoopers (**PWC**) also provided the Remuneration Committee and the Board with independent national and global benchmarking analysis in relation to the proposed remuneration for the Managing Director and other executive roles. No remuneration recommendations were made by PWC.

The Board has developed protocols regarding the engagement of remuneration consultants and the parameters around the interaction between management and remuneration consultants (**Protocols**). Under the Protocols, which were reviewed and updated in FY2017, the Remuneration Committee has formal selection criteria and is responsible for oversight of any direct interaction between a remuneration consultant and a member of Ramsay's KMP.

The recommendations provided by Godfrey in FY2017 complied with the Protocols and were accompanied by a declaration that the recommendations were made free from undue influence by any members of the KMP to whom the recommendations related. Therefore, the Board is satisfied that the recommendations were made free from undue influence by any members of the KMP to whom the recommendations related.

5. REMUNERATION POLICY

Guiding principles on Executive remuneration

The key principles that underpin Ramsay's Executive remuneration approach and structures are set out in the table below.

Principle	Link to Strategy / Shareholders' Interests
Talent management attraction & retention	Ramsay's remuneration structure aims to attract and retain exceptional people to lead and manage the Group and to support internal development and promotion of executive talent from within Ramsay.
Performance driven outcomes	The amount of remuneration ultimately earned by any individual is dependent on superior performance and generating value for shareholders that is mainly achieved through the 'at-risk' components of Executive remuneration.
Long-term value for shareholders	To drive sustainable growth and returns to shareholders, Executives are set both short and long-term performance targets linked to the core activities necessary to build competitive advantages for the Group's business, without creating excessive risk for the Group.
Communication & engagement of stakeholders	The Board is committed to clear, transparent disclosure and explanation of Ramsay's remuneration structures for shareholders and other users of this Report. Where appropriate, the Board seeks and considers the views of shareholders, proxy advisors and shareholder representative bodies in designing and implementing remuneration structures. The Board welcomes questions from shareholders, not just at the AGM, but throughout the year.

Guiding principles on Non-Executive Director remuneration

Ramsay's Non-Executive Director remuneration policy is summarised below.

Principle	Link to Strategy / Shareholders' Interests
Aggregate Board and Committee fees are approved by shareholders	Shareholders approve the pool of fees available for distribution to Non-Executive Directors, which allows them to ensure that the aggregate fees remain within appropriate levels. The current aggregate fee pool for Non-Executive Directors of $3,500,000 (including statutory superannuation contributions) was approved by shareholders at the 2015 AGM.
Fees are set by reference to key considerations	Non-Executive Director fees must be set at a level that is sufficient to attract and retain high caliber directors with skills and experience required to oversee a business of Ramsay's size and complexity. The aggregate fee pool and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst the Non-Executive Directors is reviewed annually. The Remuneration Committee undertakes this review and makes recommendations to the Board, having regard to: • the responsibilities and risks of the role; • the time commitment expected of Non-Executive Directors; • the fees paid by companies to Non-Executive Directors; and • the independent advice received from external advisers.

Principle	Link to Strategy / Shareholders' Interests
Remuneration is structured to preserve independence whilst creating alignment	To create alignment between the interests of Non-Executive Directors and shareholders, Non-Executive Directors are encouraged to hold shares in Ramsay. Under the Non-Executive Director Share Rights Plan approved by shareholders at the 2015 AGM, Non-Executive Directors receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share rights which, on exercise, convert into shares in Ramsay. These shares are initially subject to a holding lock. The Board considers structuring Non-Executive Director remuneration in this way will further enhance alignment of interests between Non-Executive Directors and shareholders. Importantly, no portion of the Non-Executive Directors' remuneration is at risk and the share rights are not subject to any performance conditions in order to preserve the Non-Executive Directors' impartiality.

6. HOW REMUNERATION IS DELIVERED

Executive remuneration

Total remuneration for the Managing Director and other Executives is made up of fixed remuneration (comprising salary and superannuation) and variable remuneration (comprising STI and LTI).

The relative mix of the three remuneration components is determined by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee. Details of Mr Rex's remuneration mix are in section 2. For other Executives, the mix that applied for FY2017 is set out below:

	% of Total Remuneration (Annualised)		
	Fixed Remuneration	Performance Based 'At-Risk' Remuneration	
		Maximum STI Opportunity	Maximum LTI Opportunity
B.R. Soden	22%	11%	67%
C.R. McNally	21%	10%	69%
D.A. Sims	21%	10%	69%

Fixed remuneration is reviewed regularly by the Remuneration Committee with reference to:

- each Executive's individual performance; and
- relevant comparative compensation in the market.

Executive remuneration levels are set after undertaking a comparison to similar roles in ASX-listed industrial companies with international operations of comparable size to Ramsay in terms of enterprise value and revenue. As noted above, the Board engaged Godfrey to undertake a national and international benchmarking of the Executives' remuneration packages. Even though Ramsay continues to perform strongly, the Board and Remuneration Committee's practice is to set fixed remuneration for Executives at median market levels and exercise restraint in its approach to Executive fixed salary increases to ensure fixed remuneration levels do not exceed the desired market median level.

The terms applicable to the 'at risk' components of Executive remuneration for FY2017 are outlined below.

	STI	Current LTI (i.e. LTIs granted in FY2016 & FY2017)
Delivery	**Managing Director**: 50% cash and 50% (less any applicable tax) shares with a 3 year restriction period following on market purchase. **Other Executives**: cash.	Performance Rights. Each Performance Right is an entitlement to receive a fully-paid ordinary share in Ramsay at no cost (or an equivalent cash payment).

	STI	Current LTI (i.e. LTIs granted in FY2016 & FY2017)
Summary of performance conditions	Executives will only receive their STI bonus where they meet challenging KPIs. The KPIs include both financial and non-financial targets for each Executive, although the KPIs vary between Executives depending on the Executive's role and responsibilities. More information regarding the STI KPIs is included under section 3 of this Remuneration Report.	**Executives with global responsibilities** • Relative TSR hurdle (50%) • EPS hurdle (50%) **Divisional and business unit heads** • Relative TSR hurdle (1/3) • EPS hurdle (1/3) • Business unit performance hurdle (1/3)
Rationale for performance conditions	A combination of financial and non-financial KPIs are chosen because the Board believes that there should be a balance between short term financial measures and more strategic non-financial measures which in the medium to longer term will ultimately drive future growth and returns for shareholders. The financial KPIs are chosen to provide measureable financial performance criteria strongly linked to year-on-year shareholder returns. Non-financial KPIs are chosen to encourage the achievement of personal business goals consistent with the Group's overall objectives including the delivery of safe, high quality patient care, safe working environment, strategic growth, the retention of a professional workforce and the development of new business initiatives.	**Relative TSR** The relative TSR hurdle has been chosen because it provides a direct link between Executive reward and shareholder return, relative to Ramsay's ASX peers. **EPS** The EPS hurdle has been chosen as it provides evidence of Ramsay's growth in profitability and is directly linked to shareholder returns. **Business unit performance** The purpose of this additional hurdle is to help focus the efforts of those divisional and business unit heads on continually improved performance of the business unit for which they are responsible.
Assessment of performance	Performance against the relevant operational targets is assessed annually as part of the broader performance review process for the individual Executives. Both financial and non-financial KPIs are assessed quantitatively against predetermined benchmarks where appropriate. Where quantitative assessment is not practicable, qualitative performance appraisals are undertaken by the Remuneration Committee and the Board. Where available, the Remuneration Committee and the Board draw on the outcomes of 360-degree feedback reviews in making these assessments, which are periodically conducted by Ramsay in conjunction with an external consultant. These methods of assessing performance were chosen because they are, as far as practicable, objective and capable of being independently audited.	**TSR hurdle** The relative TSR hurdle is determined by measuring and ranking Ramsay's TSR relative to the TSRs of a comparator group of companies. The comparator group is comprised of the S&P/ASX100 index (excluding companies in sectors having different drivers of operating performance being those in the real estate, finance and resources sectors). If the TSR hurdle is not achieved on the first test date then unvested Performance Rights will be re-tested on two more occasions (at 6 and 12 months following the original testing date) based on performance over the extended period. Retesting is considered necessary by the Directors as the comparator group used for assessing Ramsay's TSR is comprised of companies from a broad range of sectors, ensuring that the Company's TSR performance on the first test may not necessarily reflect Ramsay's true relative TSR performance. If the TSR hurdle is not satisfied on the second and final re-test, unvested Performance Rights will lapse.

	STI	**Current LTI** **(i.e. LTIs granted in FY2016 & FY2017)**
Assessment of performance **(cont)**		**EPS hurdle** The EPS hurdle is measured by comparing Ramsay's aggregate EPS over 3 years against an aggregate EPS target calculated based on Ramsay's market guidance for EPS disclosed at the start of each financial year. The annual EPS targets are then aggregated to provide the threshold and maximum 3-year targets for vesting of Performance Rights. No re-testing of the EPS hurdle is permitted. These methods of assessment are fair and objective, provide Executives with a line of sight on performance required for vesting and align the interests of Executives and shareholders.
Performance period	1 year	3 years
Vesting	**Mr Rex** • 60% of the maximum STI opportunity will vest where target performance levels are achieved; and • a further 40% of the maximum STI opportunity will vest where 'stretch' levels of performance are achieved. The 'stretch' KPIs are designed to only be met where outstanding performance is achieved. The maximum annual STI opportunity is set at 100% of Mr Rex's total fixed remuneration. **Other Executives** A single set of challenging KPIs apply to the entire STI bonus, although the specific targets vary between individual Executives (as explained above).	**TSR vesting schedule** **Company's TSR ranking against the comparator group** — **% of Performance Rights subject to the TSR hurdle that vest** Below 50th percentile — Nil At 50th percentile — 50% Between 50th and 75th percentile — Between 50% and 100% increasing on a straight line basis Above 75th percentile — 100%

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>STI</th><th>Current LTI
(i.e. LTIs granted in FY2016 & FY2017)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vesting (cont)</td><td></td><td>EPS vesting schedule
<table>
<tr><th>Aggregate EPS performance</th><th>% of Performance Rights subject to the EPS hurdle that vest</th></tr>
<tr><td>EPS well short of the market guidance</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPS just below the lower end of market guidance</td><td>25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower end of market guidance is achieved</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mid-point of market guidance is achieved</td><td>75%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Upper end of market guidance is achieved</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Well above the upper end of market guidance achieved</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
No additional rights will vest for EPS performance that is between the above specified points.
Details of the EPS growth targets for FY2016, FY2017 and FY2018, as well as actual EPS achieved in FY2016 and FY2017, are set out in section 8 below.</td></tr>
<tr><td>What if an Executive ceases employment?</td><td>If an Executive ceases employment with Ramsay before KPI targets are achieved, then they will generally not be entitled to receive any STI bonus.
However, if cessation of employment is due to illness, disability or death or is a Company-initiated termination other than for cause, the Executive may receive a pro-rata STI payment for the portion of the performance period they were employed.</td><td>In general, subject to Board discretion, where an Executive's employment is terminated during the vesting period:
• for serious misconduct, their unvested Performance Rights will lapse; or
• in other circumstances, their unvested Performance Rights will remain on foot and will be tested in the ordinary course subject to the performance hurdles outlined above.</td></tr>
</table>

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Service agreements for Executives other than the Managing Director

No Executives, other than the Managing Director, have written service contracts and therefore their employment continues until termination by either the Executive or Ramsay. On termination, reasonable notice will apply and the Executive will be entitled to any benefits that they have earned prior to termination (including statutory entitlements) and any applicable payments under Ramsay's policies.

Non-Executive Director remuneration

Board & committee fees

For FY2017, Non-Executive Director fees and committee fees increased by 2.5% over FY2016 levels. In respect of FY2018, the Board has resolved not to increase Non-Executive Director fees and committee fees above FY2017 levels.

Component	Explanation
Board fees / Committee fees	Fees, per annum, for FY2017 are: • **Board:** - Chairman - $724,816 - Deputy Chairman - $339,159 - Members - $284,066 • **Audit Committee:** - Chairman - $56,065 - Members - $28,033 • **Risk Management Committee:** - Chairman - $49,838 - Members - $24,919 • **Remuneration Committee:** - Chairman - $41,000 - Members - $20,500 • **Nomination Committee:** - Chairman – Nil - Members – Nil The above Chairman, Deputy Chairman and base Board fees also include amounts referrable to compulsory superannuation contributions made on behalf of each Non-Executive Director. The above Board fees are also inclusive of share rights granted to each Non-Executive Director in FY2017 under the Non-Executive Director Share Rights Plan. In FY2017, Non-Executive Directors (including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) were each granted 537 share rights, which converted to ordinary shares in Ramsay in March 2017.
Other fees	Other than as set out below, no additional fees for special duties were paid during FY2017.
Post-employment benefits	Superannuation contributions are made on behalf of the Non-Executive Directors (at the FY2017 rate of 9.5%). This is capped at the statutory limit ($19,615 per Director for FY2017). Certain Non-Executive Directors are entitled to retirement benefits under the (now frozen) Directors Retirement Benefits Plan. Further details are provided below.

Non-Executive Director Share Rights Plan

Fees paid by Ramsay to Non-Executive Directors for their services are delivered partially in cash and partially in the form of rights to Ramsay shares. Structuring Non-Executive Director remuneration in this way supports Non-Executive Directors in building their shareholdings in Ramsay and enhances the alignment of interests between Non-Executive Directors and shareholders.

The share rights were fully vested at the time of granting in December 2016 (i.e. they were not subject to any performance conditions or potential forfeiture) and were automatically exercised at no cost and converted into shares in Ramsay in March 2017. A holding lock is in place on these shares until the earlier of:

- the Non-Executive Director ceasing to be a Director of Ramsay, or
- 3 years from the date of grant or such longer period nominated by the Non-Executive Director at the time of the offer (up to a maximum of 15 years from the date of grant).

Preserved benefits under the (frozen) Non-Executive Directors Retirement Benefits Plan

Non-Executive Directors appointed prior to October 2003 (being, Michael S Siddle, Peter J Evans, Rod H McGeoch and Kerry C D Roxburgh) remain entitled to retirement benefits under the (now frozen) Directors' Retirement Benefits Plan.

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Under the plan, retirement benefits previously accrued on a pro-rata basis over a period of nine years, commencing after a minimum service period of three years.

While entitlements have been frozen as at 31 December 2009, they are indexed in line with the one-year Commonwealth Government Bond Rate (adjusted twice a year). No adjustments are made based on increases in Directors' fees or years of service. As the indexation of retirement benefits occurs simply to preserve the real value of existing entitlements and not to enhance any Director's remuneration, they are not counted towards the aggregate fee pool.

The value of the frozen benefits as at 30 June 2017, to which participating Non-Executive Directors are entitled upon retirement are set out below:

Total Frozen Benefit 31 December 2009	Total Provision 30 June 2016	Benefits Paid in FY2017	Total Bond Rate Adjustment	Total Provision 30 June 2017
$2,879,813	$2,590,649 [1]	$454,266 [2]	$35,674[1]	$2,172,057

1. *Cumulatively an amount of $2,172,057 (2016: $2,590,649) has been provided as at 30 June 2017 and $35,674 (2016: $50,920) expensed in the current year.*
2. *Amount paid to Mr Clark AM on his retirement from the Board on 9 November 2016.*

7. STATUTORY REMUNERATION FOR FY2017

Details of each of the KMP’s remuneration for FY2017 (calculated in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards) are set out below. All values are in A$ unless otherwise stated.

Name[1]	Short term			Post-employment			Share based payment rights	Total $	Total performance related
	Salary & fees[2] $	Non monetary[3] $	Accrued bonus[4] $	Long service leave entitlements $	Super-annuation $	Accrued termination benefits/Retirement benefits[5,] $	Amortised cost of incentive share based rights[6] $		
C.P. Rex **Managing Director**									
FY2017	2,376,000	20,121	2,222,764	53,891	19,616	-	18,847,575	23,539,967	90%
FY2016	2,318,000	18,327	2,297,330	53,296	19,308	-	8,962,779	13,669,040	82%
B.R. Soden **Group Chief Financial Officer & Group Finance Director**									
FY2017	1,530,151	30,024	741,178	42,263	19,616	-	4,444,175	6,807,407	76%
FY2016	1,456,420	33,183	723,100	43,886	19,308	-	3,870,285	6,146,182	75%
C.R. McNally **Group Chief Operating Officer**									
FY2017	878,637	33,379	436,138	25,203	19,616	-	2,806,833	4,199,806	77%
FY2016	857,207	30,418	425,500	26,213	19,308	-	2,444,387	3,803,033	75%
D.A. Sims **Chief Executive Officer – Ramsay Health Care Australia**									
FY2017	878,637	9,703	436,138	19,286	19,616	-	2,900,342	4,263,732	78%
FY2016	857,207	31,952	425,500	19,330	19,308	-	2,487,754	3,841,051	76%
M.S. Siddle **Chairman**									
FY2017	705,126	-	-	-	19,616	8,618	-	733,360	-
FY2016	688,000	-	-	-	19,308	10,144	-	717,452	-

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Name[1]	Short term			Post-employment			Share based payment rights	Total $	Total performance related
	Salary & fees [2] $	Non monetary [3] $	Accrued bonus [4] $	Long service leave entitlements $	Super-annuation $	Accrued termination benefits/Retirement benefits [5,] $	Amortised cost of incentive share based rights [6] $		
P.J. Evans **Deputy Chairman**									
FY2017	445,873	-	-	-	19,616	10,887	-	476,376	-
FY2016	435,070	-	-	-	19,308	12,815	-	467,193	-
R.H. McGeoch AO **Non-Executive Director**									
FY2017	305,376	-	-	-	19,616	7,355	-	332,347	-
FY2016	298,000	-	-	-	19,308	8,657	-	325,965	-
K.C.D. Roxburgh **Non-Executive Director**									
FY2017	317,328	-	-	-	19,616	8,814	-	345,758	-
FY2016	309,660	-	-	-	19,308	10,375	-	339,343	-
A.J. Clark AM[7] **Non-Executive Director**									
FY2017	89,389	-	-	-	7,059	-	-	96,448	-
FY2016	285,349	-	-	-	19,308	8,929	-	313,586	-
I.P.S. Grier AM **Non-Executive Director**									
FY2017	289,295	-	-	-	19,616	-	-	308,911	-
FY2016	282,311	-	-	-	19,308	-	-	301,619	-
P. Akopiantz **Non-Executive Director**									
FY2017	292,409	-	-	-	19,616	-	-	312,025	-
FY2016	285,349	-	-	-	19,308	-	-	304,657	-

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

Name[1]	Short term			Post-employment			Share based payment rights	Total $	Total performance related
	Salary & fees [2] $	Non monetary [3] $	Accrued bonus [4] $	Long service leave entitlements $	Super-annuation $	Accrued termination benefits/Retirement benefits [5,] $	Amortised cost of incentive share based rights [6] $		
M. Seale Non-Executive Director									
FY2017	289,295	-	-	-	19,616	-	-	308,911	-
FY2016	282,311	-	-	-	19,308	-	-	301,619	-
Total - FY2017	**8,397,516**	**93,227**	**3,836,218**	**140,653**	**222,835**	**35,674**	**28,998,925**	**41,725,048**	**79%**
Total - FY2016	**8,354,884**	**113,880**	**3,871,430**	**142,725**	**231,696**	**50,920**	**17,765,205**	**30,530,740**	**71%**

1. *Each of the KMP held their named position for the whole of FY2017 (except for Mr A.J. Clark AM).*
2. *With respect to Non-Executive Directors, this amount includes fees received in the form of share rights under the Non-Executive Directors Share Rights Plan.*
3. *This figure represents non-monetary benefits such as health insurance cover and motor vehicle running costs that do not form part of the KMP's cash salary.*
4. *The FY2016 and FY2017 amounts represent the Executive's accrued STI for the year. Accrued STI bonuses payable to Mr Rex are delivered 50% in cash and the other 50% is withheld (less applicable tax) to purchase on-market ordinary shares in Ramsay at market price, except for his FY2017 award which is payable wholly in cash given his retirement.*
5. *With respect to Non-Executive Directors, this constitutes amounts provided for by Ramsay during the financial year in relation to the contractual retirement benefits which the Non-Executive Director will be entitled to upon retirement from office. These amounts represent the bond rate adjustment for the year as set out in section 6 above.*
6. *In accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Standards, the remuneration includes a proportion of the fair value of the Performance Rights awarded under the LTI programme granted or outstanding during the year. The fair value is determined as at the grant date and is progressively allocated over the vesting period. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that Executives may ultimately realise should the equity instruments vest. The fair value of the Performance Rights at the date of their grant has been determined in accordance with AASB 2 applying the Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo Simulation models. The assumption underpinning these valuations are set out in note 16 to the financial statements.*

   In relation to Mr Chris Rex, who retired as Managing Director on 2 July 2017, the outstanding fair value of Mr Rex's unvested performance rights at 30 June 2017 that are not due to vest until August 2018 and August 2019, are included in the above table notwithstanding that they may not actually vest in accordance with their terms of issue. The outstanding fair value of these unvested rights, being an amount of $8,555,795, has been expensed in FY2017.
7. *Mr Clark AM retired from the Board following Ramsay's 2016 AGM on 9 November 2016. Upon his retirement, he received $15,939 (in lieu of an annual grant of share rights under the Non-Executive Share Rights Plan, pro-rated) plus his accrued Retirement Benefit of $454,266.*

8. EQUITY AWARDS

Equity movements

The below table shows the movements (during FY2017 and up to the date of this Report) in equity settled Performance Rights granted as remuneration to Executives.

	Date of grant	Number of rights granted	Vesting date[1]	Number of rights vested / exercised[2]	Value of rights vested / exercised[3] $	Number of rights subject to TSR retesting[4]	Number of rights forfeited / lapsed[5]	Value of rights forfeited / lapsed $
C.P. Rex								
Equity Settled Performance Rights	14-Nov-13	220,000	31-Aug-16	220,000	17,589,264	-	-	-
	13-Nov-14	220,000	31-Aug-17	213,774	14,906,675	6,226	-	-
	13-Nov-15	191,060	31-Aug-18	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov-16	178,121	30-Aug-19	-	-	-	-	-
B.R. Soden								
Equity Settled Performance Rights	14-Nov-13	95,000	31-Aug-16	95,000	7,595,364	-	-	-
	13-Nov-14	95,000	31-Aug-17	92,311	6,436,938	2,689	-	-
	13-Nov-15	82,553	31-Aug-18	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov-16	76,916	30-Aug-19	-	-	-	-	-
C.R. McNally								
Equity Settled Performance Rights	14-Nov-13	60,000	31-Aug-16	60,000	4,797,072	-	-	-
	13-Nov-14	60,000	31-Aug-17	58,302	4,065,457	1,698	-	-
	13-Nov-15	52,107	31-Aug-18	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov-16	48,578	30-Aug-19	-	-	-	-	-
D.A. Sims								
Equity Settled Performance Rights	14-Nov-13	60,000	31-Aug-16	60,000	4,797,072	-	-	-
	13-Nov-14	60,000	31-Aug-17	58,302	4,065,457	1,698	-	-
	13-Nov-15	52,107	31-Aug-18	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Nov-16	48,578	30-Aug-19	-	-	-	-	-

1. *This vesting date is an indicative date only. Vesting of Performance Rights will occur once the Board has determined the extent to which the applicable performance hurdles have been met. Vesting will only occur after the announcement of the release of Ramsay's Full Year results for the previous financial year.*

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2. *On vesting of each Performance Right, the holder received one fully-paid ordinary share in Ramsay, subject to disposal and other dealing restrictions, if held in the trust.*
3. *The amount is based on Ramsay's 5-day VWAP on the date of vesting (as there is no exercise price payable in respect of Performance Rights or share rights). The market value of each Performance Right on vesting was $79.9512 on 31 August 2016 and $69.7310 on 31 August 2017.*
4. *The performance conditions applicable to the FY2015 LTI were satisfied in full, other than in respect of the TSR performance hurdle. Accordingly, approximately 5.66% of the FY2015 LTIs subject to the TSR performance condition did not vest and will be retested on 31 December 2017 and, if necessary, 30 June 2018. If the relevant threshold for vesting of these retested performance rights is not achieved, they will lapse.*
5. *The performance conditions applicable to the FY2014 LTI which vested on 31 August 2016 were fully satisfied, and no Performance Rights lapsed or were forfeited in respect of the FY2014 LTI. As noted above, the performance conditions applicable to the FY2015 LTI were satisfied in full, other than in respect of the TSR performance hurdle.*

The below table shows the movements (during FY2017 and up to the date of this Report) in share rights granted as a part of Non-Executive Director remuneration:

	Date of grant	Number of rights granted[1]	Vesting date[2]	Number of rights vested / exercised[3]	Value of rights vested / exercised[4] $	Number of rights forfeited / lapsed[5]	Value of rights forfeited / lapsed $
M.S. Siddle							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
P.J. Evans							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
P.E. Akopiantz							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
A.J. Clark AM [6]							
		-		-	-	-	-
I. P.S Grier AM							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
R.H. McGeoch AO							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
K.C.D. Roxburgh							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-
M.L. Seale							
Share Rights	16-Dec-16	537	2-Mar-17	537	44,001	-	-

1. *Share Rights are granted to Non-Executive Directors as a part of their fees for services to the Company. The number of shares rights granted is determined by dividing 20% of the Non-Executive Director base fee by the 5 trading day VWAP commencing on the day after the Company announced its FY2016 preliminary results ($81.9394).*
2. *Share Rights were fully vested at the time of granting and automatically exercised after the announcement of the release of the Company's half yearly results.*

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3. *On the exercise of each share right, the holder received one fully-paid ordinary share in Ramsay, subject to a holding lock as noted in sections 5 and 6 of this Remuneration Report.*
4. *The value of each share right was $81.9394 calculated by reference to the 5 trading day period commencing on the day after the Company announced its FY2016 preliminary results.*
5. *As they are not subject to performance conditions, no share rights lapsed during the respective period.*
6. *Mr Clark AM retired from the Board following Ramsay's 2016 AGM on 9 November 2017, he therefore did not receive a grant of share rights in FY2017 but he did receive an additional cash amount of $15,939 in lieu of shares, which was prorated.*

The movement during FY2017 in the number of rights over ordinary shares in the Company held, directly or indirectly or beneficially, by each KMP, including their related parties is as follows:

	FY2017						Number of rights vested / exercised post 30 June 2017
	Equity Settled Performance Rights / Share Rights	**Rights Held at 1 July 2016**	**Number of rights granted**	**Number of rights vested / exercised**	**Number of rights forfeited / lapsed**	**Rights Held at 30 June 2017**	
Non-Executive Directors							
M.S. Siddle	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
P.J. Evans	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
P.E. Akopiantz	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
I. P.S Grier AM	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
R.H. McGeoch AO	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
K.C.D. Roxburgh	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
M.L. Seale	Share Rights	-	537	537	-	-	-
Executive Directors							
C.P. Rex	Performance Rights	631,060	178,121	220,000	-	589,181	213,774
B.R. Soden	Performance Rights	272,503	76,916	95,000	-	254,419	92,311
Other KMP Executives							
C.R. McNally	Performance Rights	172,107	48,578	60,000	-	160,685	58,302
D.A. Sims	Performance Rights	172,107	48,578	60,000	-	160,685	58,302

REMUNERATION REPORT – Audited

EPS targets for outstanding Current LTI awards

The Current LTI awards granted to Executives in FY2016 and FY2017 are subject to an EPS hurdle. As explained in section 6, the EPS hurdle is measured against targets set by reference to Ramsay's EPS guidance to the market for each year of the performance period. The table below sets out the EPS targets for FY2016 and FY2017 and compares this to the actual EPS achieved in each year.

% of Performance Rights subject to the EPS hurdle to vest	% increase in EPS for FY2016 over FY2015	% increase in EPS for FY2017 over FY2016	% increase in EPS for FY2018 over FY2017
0%	Less than 11%	Less than 9%	Less than 7%
25%	11%	9%	7%
50%	12%	10%	8%
75%	13%	11%	9%
90%	14%	12%	10%
100%	15%	13%	11%

	FY2016	FY2017
Actual EPS growth achieved (% year on year increase)	17.7%	13.0%
Actual EPS growth achieved (cents per share)	231.4	261.4

Based on Ramsay's EPS guidance for FY2018 and the performance against targets for FY2016 and FY2017:

- 50% of the EPS component for the FY2016 Current LTI award will vest if EPS for FY2018 is 264.2 cents per share, and
- 100% of the EPS component for the FY2016 Current LTI award will vest if EPS for FY2018 meets or exceeds 284.9 cents per share.

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9. KMP SHAREHOLDING

The below tables outlines the holdings and movement during FY2017 in the equity of Ramsay held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each KMP, including their related parties.

	Held at 1 July 2016		**Received on vesting of LTI**		**Received as other remuneration[1]**		**Other net change purchase/sale**		**Held at 30 June 2017**	
	Ord. Shares	*CARES*	*Ord. Shares*	*CARES*	*Ord. Shares*	*CARES*	*Ord. Shares*	*CARES*	*Ord. Shares*	*CARES*
Non-Executive Directors										
M.S. Siddle	3,903,256	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	3,903,793	-
P. J. Evans	7,901	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	8,438	-
R.H. McGeoch AO	58,023	257	-	-	537	-	-	-	58,560	257
K.C.D. Roxburgh	73,192	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	73,729	-
A. J. Clark AM[2]	80,692	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,692	1,700
I. P.S Grier AM	692	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	1,229	-
P.E. Akopiantz	2,059	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	2,596	-
M.L. Seale	1,997	-	-	-	537	-	-	-	2,534	-
Executive Directors										
C. P. Rex	978,760	5,334	220,000	-	7,453	-	(400,000)	-	806,213	5,334
B. R. Soden	305,791	2,000	95,000	-	-	-	(110,000)	-	290,791	2,000
Executives										
C. R. McNally	345,049	-	60,000	-	-	-	(50,000)	-	355,049	-
D. A. Sims	161,550	-	60,000	-	-	-	(121,500)	-	100,050	-

[1] *Includes ordinary shares allocated to Non-Executive Directors upon exercise of share rights granted in accordance with the terms of the Non-Executive Directors Share Rights Plan and shares granted to the former Managing Director under the STI Plan.*

[2] *Mr Clark AM retired from the Board following Ramsay's 2016 AGM on 9 November 2017. Mr Clark's AM shareholding details are provided in the above table are as at his retirement date.*

10. TRANSACTIONS WITH KMP

Loans to KMP and their related parties

There were no loans outstanding to KMP and/or their related parties, at any time in FY2017.

Other disclosable transactions

During the year costs of **$10,227** (2016: $24,317) were charged to and an amount of **$10,227** (2016: $24,317) was received from Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited for expenditure incurred on behalf of Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited.

During the year costs of **$nil** (2016: $88,257) were charged by and an amount of **$nil** (2016: $101,989) was paid to Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited for services rendered to the Group.

At 30 June 2017 costs of **$16,215** (2016: $10,067) were accrued for expenditure incurred on behalf of Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited that had not yet been invoiced.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of committees of Directors) held during the year and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were as follows:

	Board Meetings	Committee Meetings			
	Scheduled	Audit	Risk Management	Remuneration	Nomination
Number of Meetings held:	16	7	5	7	14
	Number of meetings attended / (eligible to attend)				
M. S. Siddle	16 (16)	-	-	7 (7)	14 (14)
P. J. Evans	16 (16)	7 (7)	5 (5)	7 (7)	-
C. P. Rex	13 (14)	-	5 (5)	-	-
B. R. Soden	14 (14)	-	5 (5)	-	-
A. J. Clark AM *	4 (4)	3 (3)	-	-	-
I. P. S. Grier AM	16 (16)	-	4 (5)	-	-
R. H. McGeoch AO	16 (16)	-	-	7 (7)	13 (14)
K. C. D. Roxburgh	16 (16)	7 (7)	5 (5)	-	13 (14)
P. Akopiantz	16 (16)	7 (7)	-	-	14 (14)
M. Seale	16 (16)	-	4 (5)	-	-

* **:** Mr. Clark AM retired on 9 November 2016

COMMITTEES

As at the date of this report, the Company had the following four committees:

Committee	Directors who are members
Audit Committee	Messrs Evans (c), Roxburgh and Ms Akopiantz
Risk Management Committee	Messrs Evans (c), Grier Roxburgh, Soden and Ms Seale
Remuneration Committee	Messrs McGeoch (c), Evans and Siddle
Nomination Committee	Messrs McGeoch (c), Siddle and Roxburgh

(c) : Designates the chairman of the committee

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The written Auditors' Independence Declaration in relation to the audit of the financial report has been included at page 39 and forms part of this report.

INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITOR

As part of the Company's terms of engagement with Ernst & Young, the Company has agreed to indemnify Ernst & Young against certain liabilities to third parties arising from their engagement as auditor. The indemnity does not extend to any liability resulting from a negligent, wrongful or wilful act or omission by Ernst & Young.

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise specified under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the Class Order applies.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The consolidated entity holds licences from the Environment Protection Regulatory Bodies applicable to Hospitals for the maintenance of a safe environment. The Directors are not aware of any breaches of these licences.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Ernst & Young. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

Ernst & Young received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

Tax services	$	606,447
Other services	$	423,082

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

M.S. SIDDLE
Chairman

C.R. McNALLY
Managing Director

Sydney, 12 September 2017

Building a better
working world

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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Ramsay Health Care Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2017, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Ramsay Health Care Limited and the entities it controlled during the financial year.

Ernst & Young.

Ernst & Young

Doug Bain
Partner
12 September 2017

Building a better working world

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ramsay Health Care Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Ramsay Health Care Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2017 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial report.

Why significant	How our Audit Addressed the Matter
1. Goodwill impairment As disclosed in Note 12 of the financial report and in accordance with the requirements of AASB 136 Impairment of Assets, the Group has performed an annual impairment review of the Australian, UK and French goodwill carrying values to ensure that the recoverable value of these assets exceeds their 30 June 2017 carrying amount. A value in use model based on individual cash flow assumptions and discount rates is used to calculate the recoverable amount of each group of CGUs. This matter has been considered as a Key Audit Matter due to the level of judgement required to estimate the forecasted cash flows and growth and discount rates used.	▶ We assessed whether the methodology used by the Group met the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard – AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. ▶ We tested the mathematical accuracy of the cash flow models. ▶ We assessed the basis for the Group's cash flow forecasts including consideration of the historical accuracy of previous forecasts. ▶ We evaluated the sensitivity analysis performed by the Group focusing on the Cash-Generating Units. ▶ We assessed the discount rates, growth rates and the terminal growth rates applied, with involvement from EY valuation specialists. ▶ We evaluated the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial report including those made with respect to judgements and estimates.
2. Provision for insurance As disclosed in Note 14(b) of the financial report, the insurance provision is made to cover deductibles arising under the insurance policy, including potential uninsured claims. It is a liability where significant judgement is required in determining its carrying value due to the uncertainty in predicting future claims arising from past events. The Group engages an actuary to assess the carrying value at each reporting date. This assessment involves evaluating assumptions in relation to ultimate outcomes on individual claims, claims handling costs and discount rates. This matter has been considered as a Key Audit Matter due to the level of judgement required to estimate the value of the liability.	▶ We assessed the key assumptions adopted by the actuary to determine the value of the provision. Specifically we have reviewed the assumptions compared to industry practice, potential known claims and actual historical claims. ▶ Given the specialist nature of the calculation performed to value the provision, EY Actuarial Specialists were involved in the review of the valuation model and key assumptions. ▶ As the completeness of these provisions relies on specific claims information, we have reviewed and tested the Group's processes for capturing and recording the data. ▶ We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures relating to the provision in the financial report, including those made with respect to judgements and estimates.
3. Revenue recognition As disclosed in Note 2 of the financial report, revenue from patients is recognised when services are provided and is based on rates agreed with funding bodies. When the revenue is recognised, judgement is required to assess the actual service provided to the patient and the appropriate revenue rate. Revenue from the provision of services to patients is finalised upon completion of coding of the procedures. This matter has been considered as a Key Audit Matter due to the complexity of agreements with funding bodies as well as the judgement required in determining the service provided and accrued revenue at period end.	▶ We assessed whether the methodology used met the requirements of the Group's revenue recognition policy in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. ▶ We tested the Group's processes over the recording of specific services provided and the application of funding body rates to those services. ▶ We tested management's subsequent billings analysis, which compares the actual billings received after year end to the amount accrued at 30 June 2017. ▶ We evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures relating to revenue in the financial report.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2017 Annual Report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
From the matters communicated to the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017.
In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Ramsay Health Care Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Ernst & Young.

Ernst & Young

Doug Bain
Partner
Sydney
12 September 2017

RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited, we declare that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of Ramsay Health Care Limited are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of its financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

(b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the Overview note.

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

(d) this declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

(e) as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the Closed Group identified in Note 21 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject, by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.

On behalf of the Board

M.S. SIDDLE
Chairman

C.R. McNALLY
Managing Director

Sydney, 12 September 2017

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Revenue and other income			
Revenue from services	2	8,705,368	8,684,116
Interest income		1,787	7,081
Other income - income from the sale of development assets		-	2,153
Other income - net profit on disposal of non-current assets		120	4,201
Total revenue and other income		**8,707,275**	**8,697,551**
Employee benefit and contractor costs	3	(4,545,594)	(4,486,757)
Occupancy costs	3	(661,645)	(678,752)
Service costs		(256,511)	(303,720)
Medical consumables and supplies		(1,998,074)	(2,005,754)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3	(375,544)	(384,074)
Cost of goods sold - book value of development assets sold		-	(1,026)
Total expenses, excluding finance costs		**(7,837,368)**	**(7,860,083)**
Share of profit of joint venture	14a	13,146	9,966
Profit before tax and finance costs		**883,053**	**847,434**
Finance costs	3	(133,388)	(138,498)
Profit before income tax		**749,665**	**708,936**
Income tax	13	(198,669)	(197,674)
Net profit for the year		**550,996**	**511,262**
Attributable to non-controlling interest		62,049	60,965
Attributable to owners of the parent		488,947	450,297
		550,996	**511,262**
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
Basic earnings per share			
Profit (after CARES dividend)	5	236.5	217.6
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit (after CARES dividend)	5	234.9	216.1

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Net profit for the year	550,996	511,262
Items that will not be reclassified to net profit		
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	(2,091)	5,528
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net profit		
Cash flow hedges		
Gain/(loss) taken to equity	26,913	(54,747)
Transferred to Income Statement	7,640	4,957
Net (loss) on bank loan designated as a hedge of a net investment	(6,635)	(20,382)
Foreign currency translation	(12,146)	(14,825)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income / (expense)	(12,138)	13,505
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year, net of tax	**1,543**	**(65,964)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**552,539**	**445,298**
Attributable to non-controlling interests	65,507	50,264
Attributable to the owners of the parent	**487,032**	**395,034**
	552,539	**445,298**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7a	419,519	328,989
Trade and other receivables	8a	1,172,188	1,132,337
Inventories	8b	226,261	205,012
Income tax receivable	13	8,931	21,521
Prepayments		97,226	112,041
Other current assets		22,817	11,396
		1,946,942	1,811,296
Assets classified as held for sale		13,383	22,692
Total current assets		**1,960,325**	**1,833,988**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets		34,515	31,516
Investments in joint venture	14a	206,101	210,765
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,865,832	3,860,184
Intangible assets	11	2,037,361	2,045,657
Deferred tax asset	13	179,457	200,254
Prepayments		11,779	12,068
Derivative financial instruments	7c	734	-
Receivables	8a	39,257	47,050
Total non-current assets		**6,375,036**	**6,407,494**
TOTAL ASSETS		**8,335,361**	**8,241,482**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8c	1,694,889	1,717,562
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7b	85,543	117,927
Derivative financial instruments	7c	16,046	18,808
Provisions	14b	69,348	80,612
Income tax payable	13	36,522	49,560
Total current liabilities		**1,902,348**	**1,984,469**
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7b	3,261,816	3,326,821
Provisions	14b	475,298	476,327
Defined employee benefit obligation	14d	75,237	70,626
Derivative financial instruments	7c	14,065	44,710
Other creditors		8,648	10,110
Deferred tax liability	13	239,263	282,358
Total non-current liabilities		**4,074,327**	**4,210,952**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,976,675**	**6,195,421**
NET ASSETS		**2,358,686**	**2,046,061**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	6	713,523	713,523
Treasury shares	6	(70,608)	(88,844)
Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)	6	252,165	252,165
Other reserves		(17,556)	(30,304)
Retained earnings		1,398,664	1,176,349
Parent interests		**2,276,188**	**2,022,889**
Non-controlling interests		**82,498**	**23,172**
TOTAL EQUITY		**2,358,686**	**2,046,061**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Issued Capital (Note 6.1) $000	**Treasury Shares (Note 6.2) $000**	**CARES (Note 6.3) $000**	**Other Reserves $000**	**Retained Earnings $000**	**Non-controlling interests $000**	**Total $000**
As at 1 July 2015	**713,523**	**(80,190)**	**252,165**	**23,926**	**955,114**	**(26,744)**	**1,837,794**
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(56,395)	451,429	50,264	**445,298**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(230,194)	(4,503)	**(234,697)**
Shares purchased for executive performance share plan	-	(45,837)	-	-	-	-	**(45,837)**
Treasury shares vesting to employees	-	37,183	-	(37,183)	-	-	**-**
Share based payment expense for employees	-	-	-	39,348	-	-	**39,348**
Acquisition of subsidiary/non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	4,155	**4,155**
As at 30 June 2016	**713,523**	**(88,844)**	**252,165**	**(30,304)**	**1,176,349**	**23,172**	**2,046,061**
As at 1 July 2016	**713,523**	**(88,844)**	**252,165**	**(30,304)**	**1,176,349**	**23,172**	**2,046,061**
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(762)	487,794	65,507	**552,539**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(265,479)	(6,924)	**(272,403)**
Shares purchased for executive performance share plan	-	(27,426)	-	-	-	-	**(27,426)**
Treasury shares vesting to employees	-	45,662	-	(45,662)	-	-	**-**
Share based payment expense for employees	-	-	-	59,172	-	-	**59,172**
Share capital issued	-	-	-	-	-	618	**618**
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	125	**125**
As at 30 June 2017	**713,523**	**(70,608)**	**252,165**	**(17,556)**	**1,398,664**	**82,498**	**2,358,686**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		8,643,216	8,575,325
Payments to suppliers and employees		(7,432,025)	(7,341,415)
Income tax paid		(212,341)	(197,871)
Finance costs		(116,663)	(131,070)
Net cash flows from operating activities	7a	**882,187**	**904,969**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(430,455)	(510,264)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	2,249
Proceeds from sale of other assets		59,729	2,488
Interest received		1,787	7,081
Acquisition of business, net of cash received	9	(24,698)	(213,718)
Deferred payment on investment in joint venture	7a	(29,874)	(23,298)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(423,511)**	**(735,462)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders of the parent		(265,479)	(230,194)
Dividends paid to outside equity interest		(6,924)	(4,503)
Hospital infrastructure payments reimbursed/(to be reimbursed)		27,746	(9,431)
Repayment of principal to bondholders		(4,453)	(4,012)
Repayment of finance lease - principal		(60,762)	(67,278)
Purchase of ordinary shares		(27,425)	(45,837)
Proceeds from borrowings		1,063,516	866,710
Repayment of borrowings		(1,090,962)	(565,571)
Costs of refinancing		(6,738)	-
Repayment of outside equity interest		-	(96,732)
Net cash flows (used in) / from financing activities		**(371,481)**	**(156,848)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		87,195	12,659
Net foreign exchange differences on cash held		3,335	469
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		328,989	315,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7a	**419,519**	**328,989**

OVERVIEW

The financial report of Ramsay Health Care Limited ('The Company') for the year ended 30 June 2017 was authorised for issue on 12 September 2017 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. Ramsay Health Care Limited is a for profit company limited by shares incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors Report.

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report:

- has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001;
- has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for derivative financial instruments, listed investments and the assets and liabilities recognised through business combinations which have been measured at fair value;
- complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- is presented in Australian Dollars;
- discloses comparative information on a consistent basis and as used in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016;
- presents all values as rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated under the option available under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial / Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191;
- adopts all new and amended Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group and effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016, all of which did not have a material impact on the financial statements; and
- does not early adopt any Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued or amended but are not yet effective.

The Directors believe that the core profit (segment result) after tax, (Core profit (segment result) after tax is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items) and the core earnings per share measures, provides additional useful information which is used for internal segment reporting and therefore would be useful for shareholders, as these measures are used to ascertain the ongoing profitability of the underlying business.

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(i) Reconciliation of net profit attributable to owners of the parent to core profit (segment result)		
Net profit after tax attributable to owners of the parent	488,947	450,297
Add/(less) non-core items:		
- Non-cash portion of rent expense relating to leased UK hospitals *	15,641	21,871
- Non-cash unfavourable lease contracts expense	9,686	8,183
- Amortisation - service concession assets	3,293	3,139
- Net loss/(profit) on disposal of non-current assets	1,341	(4,201)
- Income from the sale of development assets	-	(2,153)
- Former CEO's unvested performance rights - accounting expense	8,556	-
- Book value of development assets sold	-	1,026
- Acquisition, disposal, and development costs	17,515	19,114
- Impairment of non-current assets	1,608	9,731
- Restructuring – personnel costs	4,490	-
- Borrowing costs associated with refinancing	12,006	-
Income tax on non-core items	(23,198)	(28,437)
Non-controlling interest in non-core items net of tax	2,812	2,855
	53,750	31,128
Core profit (segment result) after tax * *	542,697	481,425
Core earnings per share		
Core profit after tax (above)	542,697	481,425
Less: CARES Dividend	(12,878)	(12,958)
Core profit after tax used to calculate core earnings per share	529,819	468,467
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for effect of dilution	202,686,639	202,415,611
Diluted core earnings per share	261.4c	231.4c
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	201,268,022	200,948,992
Basis core earnings per share	263.2c	233.1c

* Accounted for in accordance with *AASB 117 Leases* and *UIG 115 Operating Leases – Incentives*
* * Core profit (segment result) after tax is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items

(ii) Reconciliation of statutory Income Statement to core (segment) Income Statement

The following table reconciles the statutory consolidated Income Statement to the core (segment) consolidated Income Statement. The non-core items listed at (a)(i) above are excluded from the relevant line items in the consolidated statutory Income Statement to ascertain the core (segment) consolidated Income Statement.

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) Reconciliation of statutory Income Statement to core (segment) Income Statement (continued)

	Statutory Consolidated Income Statement $000	Non-core items as listed at (a)(i) $000	Core (segment) Consolidated Income Statement $000
For the year ended 30 June 2017			
Revenue from services	8,705,368	-	8,705,368
Interest income	1,787	-	1,787
Other income - net profit on disposal of non-current assets	120	-	120
Total revenue and other income	**8,707,275**	**-**	**8,707,275**
Employee benefit and contractor costs	(4,545,594)	13,046	(4,532,548)
Occupancy costs	(661,645)	25,327	(636,318)
Service costs	(256,511)	18,856	(237,655)
Medical consumables and supplies	(1,998,074)	-	(1,998,074)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(375,544)	4,901	(370,643)
Total expenses, excluding finance costs	**(7,837,368)**	**62,130**	**(7,775,238)**
Share of profit of joint venture	13,146	-	13,146
Profit before tax and finance costs	**883,053**	**62,130**	**945,183**
Finance costs	(133,388)	12,006	(121,382)
Profit before income tax	**749,665**	**74,136**	**823,801**
Income tax	(198,669)	(23,198)	(221,867)
Net profit for the year	**550,996**	**50,938**	**601,934**
Attributable to non-controlling interest	62,049	(2,812)	59,237
Attributable to owners of the parent	**488,947**	**53,750**	**542,697**
	550,996	**50,938**	**601,934**
For the year ended 30 June 2016			
Revenue from services	8,684,116	-	8,684,116
Interest income	7,081	-	7,081
Other income - income from the sale of development assets	2,153	(2,153)	-
Other income - net profit on disposal of non-current assets	4,201	(4,201)	-
Total revenue and other income	**8,697,551**	**(6,354)**	**8,691,197**
Employee benefit and contractor costs	(4,486,757)	-	(4,486,757)
Occupancy costs	(678,752)	30,054	(648,698)
Service costs	(303,720)	19,114	(284,606)
Medical consumables and supplies	(2,005,754)	-	(2,005,754)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(384,074)	12,870	(371,204)
Cost of goods sold - book value development assets sold	(1,026)	1,026	-
Total expenses, excluding finance costs	**(7,860,083)**	**63,064**	**(7,797,019)**
Share of profit of joint venture	9,966	-	9,966
Profit before tax and finance costs	**847,434**	**56,710**	**904,144**
Finance costs	(138,498)	-	(138,498)
Profit before income tax	**708,936**	**56,710**	**765,646**
Income tax	(197,674)	(28,437)	(226,111)
Net profit for the year	**511,262**	**28,273**	**539,535**
Attributable to non-controlling interest	60,965	(2,855)	58,110
Attributable to owners of the parent	**450,297**	**31,128**	**481,425**
	511,262	**28,273**	**539,535**

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on Group Financial Report
AASB 9, and relevant amending standards	***Financial Instruments*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2018 Application date for Group: 1 July 2018	AASB 9 replaces AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Except for certain trade receivables, an entity initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), on the basis of their contractual cash flows and the business model under which the debt instruments are held. There is a fair value option (FVO) that allows financial assets on initial recognition to be designated as FVTPL if that eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. Equity instruments are generally measured at FVTPL. However, entities have an irrevocable option on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present changes in the fair value of non-trading instruments in other comprehensive income (OCI) without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. For financial liabilities designated as FVTPL using the FVO, the amount of change in the fair value of such financial liabilities that is attributable to changes in credit risk must be presented in OCI. The remainder of the change in fair value is presented in profit or loss, unless presentation in OCI of the fair value change in respect of the liability's credit risk would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. All other AASB 139 classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities have been carried forward into AASB 9, including the embedded derivative separation rules and the criteria for using the FVO. The incurred credit loss model in AASB 139 has been replaced with an expected credit loss model in AASB 9. The requirements for hedge accounting have been amended to more closely align hedge accounting with risk management, establish a more principle-based approach to hedge accounting and address inconsistencies in the hedge accounting model in AASB 139.	The Group is continuing to assess the classification and measurement of certain financial assets (classified as 'other current assets' and 'other financial assets' on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position) under AASB 9. The classification and measurement of all other financial assets and financial liabilities are not expected to change on adoption of AASB 9. The Group is also continuing to assess the impact of the new expected credit loss impairment model on its trade and other receivables, however given the historic value of receivable write-offs it is not expected to be significantly different. The new hedge accounting requirements will not have any significant impact on the results. Further information will be provided in future financial reports as management finalises its assessment.
AASB 15, and relevant amending standards	***Revenue from Contracts with Customers*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2018 Application date for Group: 1 July 2018	AASB 15 replaces all existing revenue requirements in Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, AASB Interpretation 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, AASB Interpretation 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and AASB Interpretation 131 R*evenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*) and applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are in the scope of other standards, such as AASB 117 (or AASB 16 *Leases*, once applied). The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle by applying the following steps: (a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer (b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract (c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price (d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation	Based on management's initial assessments, the adoption of AASB 15 is not expected to result in a material impact on the Group's financial statements. The Group's largest revenue stream relates to patient revenue. Performance obligations to individual patients are generally satisfied over a short term, and fees charged are on a fixed price (generally on a per day basis) depending on the type of patient service. Management considers there is insignificant uncertainty over the revenue and cash flows relating to patient revenue. The Group is continuing to analyse the specific requirements of AASB 15 as applied to other less significant revenue arrangements. Further information will be provided in future financial reports as management finalises its assessment.

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OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on Group Financial Report
AASB 16	***Leases*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2019 Application date for Group: 1 July 2019	AASB 16 requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model in a similar way to finance leases under AASB 117 Leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under AASB 117. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in AASB 117 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.	The Group is continuing to evaluate the impact of adopting AASB 16, and expects to provide further information in future financial reports as management finalises its assessment. Disclosures of the nature of the Group's existing operating leases, as well as the aggregate of the Group's operating lease commitments on a gross basis is provided in note 17(ii). The accounting for finance leases existing at the date of initial application, 1 July 2019, will be unchanged. Disclosures of the Group's finance leases is provided in note 17(i). The Group is continuing to analyse the transition approaches under AASB 16, and expects to apply the modified retrospective approach. This requires the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised as an adjustment to equity at 1 July 2019. Comparatives are not restated. The Group is also continuing to evaluate the practical expedients and specific transition requirements. These include: relief from reassessing whether a contract contains a lease as defined in AASB 16; exemptions for low value and short-term leases; and specific options available under the modified retrospective transition approach.
AASB 2016-1	***Amendments Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2017 Application date for Group: 1 July 2017	This Standard makes amendments to AASB 112 *Income Taxes* to clarify the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.	The adoption of this new amendment will not have any material impact on the financial report.
AASB 2016-2	***Amendments Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2017 Application date for Group: 1 July 2017	The amendments to AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* are part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative and help users of financial statements better understand changes in an entity's debt. The amendments require entities to provide disclosures about changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses).	The group is currently evaluating the impact of the new accounting standard on future disclosures in the financial report.
AASB 2016-5	***Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2018 Application date for Group: 1 July 2018	This Standard amends AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*, clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for: ► The effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments ► Share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations ► A modification to the terms and conditions of a sharebased payment that changes the classification of the transaction from	The adoption of the amendments will not have any material impact on the financial report.

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Reference	Title	Summary	Impact on Group Financial Report
IFRIC 23 (*Australian-equivalent Interpretation not yet issued*	***Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*** Application date of standard: 1 January 2019 Application date for Group: 1 July 2019	The Interpretation clarifies the application of the recognition and measurement criteria in IAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following: ► Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately ► The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities ► How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates ► How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.	The group is currently evaluating the impact of the new accounting standard.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Ramsay Health Care Limited and its subsidiaries ('**the Group**') as at and for the period ended 30 June each year. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The key judgements, estimates and assumptions that are material to the financial statements relate to the following areas:

- Recognition of revenue, refer note 2;
- Recognition of land and buildings at fair value in a business combination, refer note 9;
- Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, refer note 10 and note 11;
- Impairment testing of goodwill, refer note 12;
- Income tax losses and deferred tax, refer note 13;
- Medical malpractice provision, refer note 14b;
- Defined employee benefit obligations, refer note 14d; and
- Share based payment transactions, refer note 16.

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(e) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for trading, or
- Cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for trading, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of Ramsay Health Care Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars (A$). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currencies of the overseas subsidiaries are: British pounds for Ramsay Health Care (UK) Limited; and Euro for Ramsay Générale de Santé SA. As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of the overseas subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of Ramsay Health Care Limited at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date and the Income Statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the Income Statement.

(g) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets within the scope of AASB 139 are classified as receivables. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurements, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of their EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Income Statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income Statement in finance costs for loans and in Service Costs for receivables.

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

(g) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities within the scope of AASB 139 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, and derivative financial instruments.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Income Statement.

(iv) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The Group has not offset any financial assets and liabilities for the years ended 30 June 2016 and 2017.

I. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Identification of reportable segments
The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Managing Director and the Board of Directors (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segments are identified by management based on the country in which the service is provided, as this is the Group's major risk and has the most effect on the rate of return, due to differing currencies and differing health care systems in the respective countries. The Group has three reportable operating segments being Asia Pacific, UK and France.

Discrete financial information about each of these operating businesses is reported to the Managing Director and his management team on at least a monthly basis.

Types of services
The reportable operating segments derive their revenue primarily from providing health care services to both public and private patients in the community.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions
Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment revenue, segment expense and segment results include transfers between the segments. These transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments are the same as those contained throughout the accounts and in prior periods.

	Asia Pacific $000	**UK $000**	**France $000**	**Total $000**
Year ended 30 June 2017				
Revenue				
Revenue from services	4,721,286	755,286	3,228,796	8,705,368
Total revenue before intersegment revenue	4,721,286	755,286	3,228,796	8,705,368
Intersegment revenue	4,374	-	-	4,374
Total segment revenue	4,725,660	755,286	3,228,796	8,709,742
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) [1]	**812,548**	**113,220**	**388,151**	**1,313,919**
Depreciation and amortisation	(149,951)	(35,011)	(185,681)	(370,643)
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	120	-	-	120
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) [2]	**662,717**	**78,209**	**202,470**	**943,396**
Interest				(119,595)
Income tax expense				(221,867)
Segment (core) net profit after tax [3]				**601,934**
Attributable to non-controlling interest				(59,237)
Segment (core) net profit after tax, attributable to owners of the parent [4]				**542,697**
Non-core items net of tax				(53,750)
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent				**488,947**

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[1] "EBITDA" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and non-core items.

[2] "EBIT" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before interest, tax and non-core items.

[3] "Segment (core) net profit after tax" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items.

[4] "Segment (core) net profit after tax attributable to owners of the parents" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items that are attributable to the owners of the parent

I. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Asia Pacific $000	UK $000	France $000	Total $000
Year ended 30 June 2016				
Revenue				
Revenue from services	4,413,623	873,839	3,396,654	8,684,116
Total revenue before intersegment revenue	4,413,623	873,839	3,396,654	8,684,116
Intersegment revenue	6,156	-	-	6,156
Total segment revenue	4,419,779	873,839	3,396,654	8,690,272
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) [1]	**719,548**	**130,262**	**419,144**	**1,268,954**
Depreciation and amortisation	(137,143)	(39,399)	(194,662)	(371,204)
(Loss) on disposal of non-current assets	(687)	-	-	(687)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) [2]	**581,718**	**90,863**	**224,482**	**897,063**
Interest				(131,417)
Income tax expense				(226,111)
Segment (core) net profit after tax [3]				**539,535**
Attributable to non-controlling interest				(58,110)
Segment (core) net profit after tax, attributable to owners of the parent [4]				**481,425**
Non-core items net of tax				(31,128)
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent				**450,297**

[1] "EBITDA" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and non-core items.

[2] "EBIT" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before interest, tax and non-core items.

[3] "Segment (core) net profit after tax" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items.

[4] "Segment (core) net profit after tax attributable to owners of the parents" is a non-statutory profit measure and represents profit before non-core items that are attributable to the owners of the parent

As at 30 June 2017	Asia Pacific $000	UK $000	France $000	Adjustments & Eliminations $000	Total $000
Assets & liabilities					
Segment assets	4,978,619	1,466,665	3,203,570	(1,313,493)	8,335,361
Segment liabilities	(2,352,656)	(715,038)	(2,908,981)	-	(5,976,675)
As at 30 June 2016					
Assets & liabilities					
Segment assets	4,870,350	1,465,806	3,286,895	(1,381,569)	8,241,482
Segment liabilities	(2,436,835)	(723,831)	(3,034,755)	-	(6,195,421)

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(i) Segment revenue reconciliation to Income Statement		
Total segment revenue	8,709,742	8,690,272
Inter segment sales elimination	(4,374)	(6,156)
Interest income	1,787	7,081
Other income - income from the sale of development assets	-	2,153
Other income - profit on disposal of non-current assets	120	4,201
Total revenue and other income	8,707,275	8,697,551

(ii) Segment net profit after tax reconciliation to Income Statement

The executive management committee meets on a monthly basis to assess the performance of each segment by analysing the segment's Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT). A segment's core net profit after tax excludes income and expenses from non-core items. Refer to the Overview note for the reconciliation of net profit attributable to owners of the parent to core profit (segment result) after tax.

I. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

2. REVENUE

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Revenue from patients	8,582,649	8,566,598
Rental income	38,189	36,493
Income from ancillary services	84,530	81,025
Revenue from services	**8,705,368**	**8,684,116**

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Revenue from patients
Revenue from patients is recognised on the date on which the services were provided to the patient.

Interest
Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Rental income
Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rental income is recognised as income in the periods in which it is earned. Lease incentives granted are recognised in the Income Statement as an integral part of the total rental income.

Income from ancillary services
Income from ancillary services is recognised on the date the services are provided to the customer.

Income from sale of development assets
Income from sale of development assets is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

3. EXPENSES

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(a) Depreciation		
Depreciation - Plant and equipment	238,089	238,788
Depreciation - Buildings	114,695	112,535
Total depreciation	352,784	351,323
(b) Amortisation		
Service concession assets	6,690	6,533
Development cost	14,462	16,487
Total amortisation	21,152	23,020
(c) Impairment		
Impairment - Plant and equipment	1,487	2,499
Impairment – Land and buildings	121	7,232
Total impairment	1,608	9,731
(d) Operating lease costs and incentive		
Lease costs included in occupancy costs expenses	417,023	430,488

The amount charged to the Income Statement in respect of operating lease costs for the Group under IFRS has an adverse impact on reported profit relating to the treatment of deferred rent from leases with annual fixed increments in rent. The accounting for this is as follows:

Reduction in operating profit resulting from accounting in accordance with AASB 117 *Leases* and UIG 115 *Operating Leases – Incentives*	(15,641)	(21,871)

Ramsay Health Care (UK) Limited has entered into 30 year term lease agreements for the rent of hospital properties. The lease agreements have fixed annual increases of 2.75% per annum. Where leases have fixed annual increases and not variable annual increases, AASB 117 requires that straight line accounting be applied. The cash rent paid for the year ended 30 June 2017 was lower than the rent expensed by $15,641,000 (2016: $21,871,000). The ongoing effect of the difference between cash rent paid and rent expense will be separately identified at each period.

I. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

3. EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(e) Employee benefit and contractor costs		
Wages and salaries	3,730,109	3,676,679
Workers' compensation	19,392	23,168
Superannuation	169,729	155,036
Termination benefits	13,697	8,699
Social charges and contributions on wages and salaries	439,949	461,051
Other employment	122,838	125,882
Share-based payments (expenses arising from transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions)	49,880	36,242
	4,545,594	4,486,757
(f) Finance costs		
Interest expense	117,395	129,652
Finance charges – Lease liability	5,735	9,686
Borrowing costs associated with refinancing	12,006	-
	135,136	139,338
Finance cost - unwinding of discount and effect of changes in discount rates on deferred consideration	701	3,206
Finance costs capitalised	(2,449)	(4,046)
	133,388	138,498

(g) Recognition and Measurement

Finance costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums related to borrowings and other costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Financing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset which generally takes more than 12 months to get ready for its intended use or sale. In these circumstances, the financing costs are capitalised to the cost of the asset. Where funds are borrowed by the Group for the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset, the amount of financing costs capitalised are those incurred in relation to that borrowing.

4. DIVIDENDS

	Parent	
	2017 $000	2016 $000
(a) Dividend on ordinary shares paid during the year:		
(i) Interim dividend paid		
Franked dividends – ordinary (53.0 cents per share) (2016: 47.0 cents per share)	107,103	94,977
(ii) Previous year final dividend paid		
Franked dividends – ordinary (72.0 cents per share) (2016: 60.5 cents per share)	145,498	122,259
	252,601	217,236
(b) Dividend proposed and not recognised as a liability:		
Current year final dividend proposed		
Franked dividends – ordinary (81.5 cents per share) (2016: 72.0 cents per share)	164,696	145,498
(c) Dividends declared and paid during the year on CARES:		
Current year interim and previous year final dividend paid		
Franked dividends - CARES	12,878	12,958
(d) Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability on CARES:		
Final dividend proposed		
Franked dividends - CARES	6,210	6,670

I. RESULTS FOR THE YEAR (CONTINUED)

4. DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

	Parent	
	2017 $000	2016 $000
(e) Franking credit balance		
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year at 30% (2016: 30%)	514,698	450,524
- franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year *	15,545	14,302
	530,243	464,826
The amount of franking credits available for future reporting periods:		
- impact on the franking account of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	(73,245)	(65,215)
	456,998	399,611

* As Ramsay Health Care Ltd and its 100% owned subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group, effective 1 July 2003, this represents the current tax payable for the Australian group.

The tax rate at which paid dividends have been franked is 30% (2016: 30%). $170,906,000 (2016: $152,169,000) of the proposed dividends will be franked at the rate of 30% (2016: 30%).

5. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after deducting the CARES dividend) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after deducting the CARES dividend) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the parent	488,947	450,297
Less: dividend paid on Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)	(12,878)	(12,958)
Profit used in calculating basic and diluted (after CARES dividend) earnings per share	476,069	437,339

	2017 Number of Shares	2016 Number of Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	201,268,022	200,948,992
Effect of dilution – share rights not yet vested (a)	1,418,617	1,466,619
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	202,686,639	202,415,611

(a) The share rights granted to Executives but not yet vested, have the potential to dilute basic earnings per share.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

	2017 Cents per Share	2016 Cents per Share
Earnings per share		
- basic (after CARES dividend) for the year	236.5	217.6
- diluted (after CARES dividend) for the year	234.9	216.1

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING

HOW THE GROUP MANAGES ITS CAPITAL – FINANCING

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity will be able to continue as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures sufficient funds are available for capital expenditure and growth strategies whilst at the same time striving for the lowest cost of capital available to the entity.

The Company may raise or retire debt, change the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt in order to achieve the optimal capital structure.

The Group's capital is comprised of equity plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as interest bearing liabilities plus derivatives relating to debt, less cash assets.

During 2017, dividends of $265,479,000 (2016: $230,194,000) were paid. For the year ended 30 June 2017 fully franked ordinary dividends of 134.5c (2016: 119.0c) per share were declared (Interim dividend of 53.0c, Final dividend of 81.5c). These dividends represented a payout ratio of approximately 51% of Core Earnings per Share of 261.4c. Management's target for dividends for 2018 - 2021, subject to ongoing cash needs of the business, are increased in line with the growth in Core Earnings per Share and management intends to maintain a dividend payout ratio of approximately 50% of Core Earnings per Share, subject to future funding requirements.

The group monitors its capital structure primarily by reference to its leverage ratio whereby debt levels are assessed relative to the cash operating profits (*EBITDA) of the Group that are used to service debt. This ratio is calculated as Net Debt/EBITDA and is 2.2 times for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: 2.5 times).

The Group has committed senior debt funding until July 2018 and November 2021 (please refer to Note 7d for further information in relation to these borrowings). As such, these subsidiaries have to comply with various financial and other undertakings in particular the following customary financial undertakings:

- Total Net Leverage Ratio (Net Debt/*EBITDA)
- Interest Cover Ratio (*EBITDA/ Net Interest)
- Minimum Shareholders Funds

The wholly owned Subsidiaries of the Group (except certain dormant subsidiaries) are not and have not been in breach of any of the financial and other undertakings of the Senior Debt Facility Agreement.

*Note: *EBITDA is Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation.*

Details of Capital – Financing are as follows:

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Equity	6	2,358,686	2,046,061
Net Debt	7	2,957,217	3,179,277
		5,315,903	5,225,338

6. EQUITY

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Share capital	6.1	713,523	713,523
Treasury shares	6.2	(70,608)	(88,844)
Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)	6.3	252,165	252,165
Other reserves		(17,556)	(30,304)
Retained earnings		1,398,664	1,176,349
Non-controlling interests		82,498	23,172
		2,358,686	2,046,061

6.1 Ordinary Shares

(a) Issued and paid up capital

	2017 $000	2016 $000
202,081,252 ordinary shares fully paid (30 June 2016: 202,081,252 ordinary shares fully paid)	713,523	713,523

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

6. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

6.1 Ordinary Shares (Continued)

(b) Terms and conditions of issued capital

Ordinary Shares
Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

(c) Recognition and Measurement

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

6.2 Treasury Shares

	2017 $000	2016 $000
1,109,430 ordinary shares (30 June 2016: 1,470,702)	70,608	88,844

Nature & Purpose
Treasury shares are shares in the Group held by the Employee Share Plans and are deducted from equity.

6.3 Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(a) Issued and paid up capital		
2,600,000 CARES shares fully paid (30 June 2016: 2,600,000 CARES shares fully paid)	252,165	252,165

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

6. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

6.3 Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES) (continued)

(b) Terms and conditions of CARES

Issuer	**Ramsay Health Care Limited**
Security	Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES) which are a non-cumulative, redeemable and convertible preference shares in Ramsay.
Face Value	$100 Per CARES.
Dividends	The holder of each CARES is entitled to a preferred, non-cumulative, floating rate dividend equal to: Dividend Entitlement = $\frac{\text{Dividend Rate x Face Value x N}}{365}$ where: N is the number of days in the Dividend Period The payment of Dividends is at the Directors' discretion and is subject to there being funds legally available for the payment of Dividends and the restrictions which apply in certain circumstances under the financing arrangements. If declared, the first Dividend will be payable on each CARES in arrears on 20 October 2005 and thereafter on each 20 April and 20 October until CARES are converted or exchanged.
Dividend Rate	The Dividend Rate for each Dividend Period is calculated as: Dividend Rate = (Market Rate + Margin) x (1-T) where: The Market Rate is the 180 day Bank Bill Swap Rate applying on the first day of the Dividend Period expressed as a percentage per annum. The Margin for the period to 20 October 2010 was 2.85% per annum. It was determined by the Bookbuild held on 26 April 2005. T is the prevailing Australian corporate tax rate applicable on the Allotment Date. As Ramsay did not convert or exchange by 20 October 2010 the Margin was increased by a one-time step up of 2.00% (200 basis points) per annum.
Step-up	One-time 2.00% (200 basis points) step-up in the Margin at 20 October 2010
Franking	Ramsay expects the Dividends paid on CARES to be fully franked. If a Dividend is not fully franked, the Dividend will be grossed up to compensate for the unfranked component. If, on a Dividend Payment Date, the Australian corporate tax differs from the Australian corporate tax rate on the Allotment Date, the Dividend will be adjusted downwards or upwards accordingly.
Conversion or exchange by Ramsay	CARES have no maturity. Ramsay may convert or exchange some or all CARES at its election for shares or $100 in cash for each CARES on 20 October 2010 and each Dividend Payment Date thereafter. Ramsay also has the right to: • convert or exchange CARES after the occurrence of a Regulatory Event; and • convert CARES on the occurrence of a Change in Control Event. Ramsay cannot elect to convert or exchange only some CARES if such conversion or exchange would result in there being less than $50 million in aggregate Face Value of CARES on issue.
Conversion Ratio	The rate at which CARES will convert into Shares will be calculated by reference to the market price of Shares during 20 business days immediately preceding, but not including, the conversion date, less a conversion discount of 2.5%. An adjustment is made to the market price calculation in the case of a Change in Control Event. The Conversion Ratio for each CARES will not be greater than 400 shares.
Ranking	CARES rank equally amongst themselves in all respects and are subordinated to all creditors but rank in priority to Shares.
Participation	Unless CARES are converted into Shares, CARES confer no rights to subscribe for new shares in any fundraisings by Ramsay or to participate in any bonus or rights issues by Ramsay.
Voting Rights	CARES do not carry a right to vote at general meeting of Ramsay except in limited circumstances.

7. NET DEBT

	Note	**2017** **$000**	**2016** **$000**
Cash assets	7a	419,519	328,989
Interest bearing liabilities - current	7b	(85,543)	(117,927)
Interest bearing liabilities - non-current	7b	(3,261,816)	(3,326,821)
Derivative net assets / (liabilities) - debt related	7c	(29,377)	(63,518)
		(2,957,217)	(3,179,277)

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7a. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Cash at bank and on hand	419,519	328,989

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Recognition and Measurement
Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and restricted cash.

Reconciliation to Statement of cash flows

For the purposes of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June		
Cash at bank and on hand	419,519	328,989

Reconciliation of net profit after tax to net cash flows from operations

Net profit after tax for the year	550,996	511,262
Adjustments for:		
Share of profit of joint venture	(13,146)	(9,966)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	375,544	384,074
Interest received	(1,787)	(7,081)
Share based payments expense	49,880	36,242
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of non-current assets	1,221	(4,641)
Changes in assets & liabilities		
Deferred tax	(10,135)	(5,541)
Receivables	(62,152)	(108,791)
Other assets	(2,214)	(3,878)
Creditors and accruals	32,792	127,960
Provisions	(11,314)	(8,832)
Inventory	(23,960)	(11,183)
Tax provisions	(3,538)	5,344
Net cash from operating activities	882,187	904,969

Disclosure of financing facilities
Refer to Note 7d.

Joint Venture

On 1 July 2013, Ramsay acquired a 50% equity ownership in a joint venture with Sime Darby Berhad (a Malaysian listed company) through the contribution of our Indonesian assets and cash payments to Sime Darby Berhad over 3 years. On 1 July 2016, $30 million (1 July 2015: $23 million) deferred payment was paid to Sime Darby Berhad. As at 30 June 2017, no deferred payment remained.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7b. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

		2017 $000	2016 $000
Current			
Secured liabilities:			
- Loans - bondholders	(i)	4,897	4,361
- Lease liabilities	(ii)	62,131	63,373
- Bank loan	(iii)	18,515	20,133
Unsecured liabilities:			
- Deferred consideration	(iv)	-	30,060
		85,543	117,927
Non-current			
Secured liabilities:			
- Loans – bondholders	(i)	-	4,897
- Lease liabilities	(ii)	183,381	196,114
- Bank loan	(iii)	1,451,579	1,461,332
Unsecured liabilities:			
- Bank loan	(iii)	1,626,856	1,664,478
		3,261,816	3,326,821
Total		3,347,359	3,444,748

(i) Loan - bondholders. This loan is carried at the principal amount less any repayments. It is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the entity issuing the bonds, principally the receivable from the Government.
(ii) Lease liabilities are effectively secured by the leased asset. Further information is set out in Note 17.
(iii) Further information on bank loans is set out in Note 7d.
(iv) Deferred consideration. These are deferred amounts payable to Sime Darby Berhad for Ramsay's 50% equity interest in the Ramsay Sime Darby Health joint venture. Further information is set out in Note 7a.

Fair values

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the counterparties and the other risk characteristics associated with the underlying debts.

Unless disclosed below, the carrying amount of the Group's current and non-current borrowings approximate their fair value. The fair values have been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing market interest rates depending on the type of borrowings. At reporting date, the market interest rates vary from 1.615% to 1.705% (2016: 1.845% to 1.96%) for Australia, 0.2524% to 0.3067% (2016: 0.512% to 0.558%) for UK and -0.373% to -0.331% (2016: -0.364% to -0.286%) for France respectively.

The fair value of the interest bearing loans and borrowings was estimated using the level 2 method valuation technique in which the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable. Set out in the table below is a comparison by carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's Interest bearing loans and borrowings.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying Amount $000	Fair Value $000	Carrying Amount $000	Fair Value $000
Bank loans	3,096,950	3,143,184	3,145,943	3,205,134
Lease liabilities	245,512	273,225	259,487	279,998
Bondholders	4,897	4,993	9,258	9,732
Deferred consideration	-	-	30,060	30,060
	3,347,359	3,421,402	3,444,748	3,524,924

The fair values disclosed are the Directors' estimate of amounts that will be payable by the Group.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7b. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Interest rate, foreign exchange & liquidity risk

Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 15.

Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for non-current interest bearing liabilities are set out in the following table:

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Finance lease		
Leased assets	397,780	401,403
Fixed and floating charge		
Receivables	2,585	7,118
Shares in subsidiaries	1,515,332	823,596
Total non-current assets pledged as security	1,915,697	1,232,117

Defaults & breaches

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the loans.

Subsequent Measurement

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the Income Statement.

7c. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Non - current assets		
Interest rate derivative contracts – cash flow hedges	734	-
Current liabilities		
Interest rate derivative contracts – cash flow hedges	(16,046)	(18,808)
Non - current liabilities		
Interest rate derivative contracts – cash flow hedges	(14,065)	(44,710)

(i) Instruments used by the Group

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Group in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates.

(i) Interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts – cash flow hedges

Interest bearing loans in Australian Dollar of the Group currently bear an average variable interest rate of 1.742% (2016: 1.955%). Interest bearing loans in GBP of the Group currently bear an average variable interest rate of 0.30% (2016: 0.56%). Interest bearing loans in Euro of the Group currently bear an average variable interest rate of -0.332% (2016:- 0.297%).

In order to reduce the variability of the future cash flows in relation to the interest bearing loans, the Group has entered into Australian Dollar, GBP and Euro interest rate swap contracts under which it has a right to receive interest at variable rates and to pay interest at fixed rates. Swaps in place cover approximately 72% (2016: 78%) of the principal outstanding.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7c. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(i) Instruments used by the Group (continued)

While the Group also enters into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk of expected sales and purchases, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Information regarding interest rate risk exposure is set out in Note 15.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations at maturity of contracts. This arises on derivative financial instruments with unrealised gains. Management constantly monitor the fair value of favourable contracts outstanding with any individual counterparty. Management only deal with prime financial institutions with appropriate credit rating in order to manage its credit risk.

(iv) Recognition and Measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as a liability when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, and later classified to profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- fair value hedges when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability;
- cash flow hedges when they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable either to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment; or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument’s effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item’s fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7c. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

(i) Cash flow hedges
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in Other Comprehensive Income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Income Statement as other operating expenses.

The Group uses interest rate swap contracts as hedges of its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

Amounts recognised as Other Comprehensive Income are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as Other Comprehensive Income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the Income Statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income remains in Other Comprehensive Income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss.

(ii) Bank loan designated as a hedge of a net investment
The bank loan designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation is accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument (Bank Loan) relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity, while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to the Income Statement.

Subsequent Measurement

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include:

- Using recent arm’s length market transaction
- Reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same
- A discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models

(v) Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of the derivative financial instruments was estimated using the level 2 method valuation technique and is summarised in the table above.

The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates and interest rate curves. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships.

Recognition and Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7c. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(v) Fair Value of Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in the relevant notes.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or between Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

The notional principal amounts and period of expiry of the interest rate derivatives contracts are as follows:

	2017 $000	2016 $000
0-1 years	701,600	280,758
1-2 years	248,699	753,164
2-3 years	593,615	249,142
3-5 years	1,185,317	1,832,295
	2,729,231	3,115,359

The interest rate derivatives require settlement of net interest receivable or payable each 90 or 180 days. They are settled on a net basis. The swaps are measured at fair value and all gains and losses attributed to the hedged risk are taken directly to equity and re-classified to the Income Statement when the interest expense is recognised.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Included in bank loans at 30 June 2017 is a GBP borrowing of £244,100,000 (2016: £117,000,000) which has been designated as a hedge of the net investment in the UK subsidiary. It is being used to hedge the Group's exposure to changes in exchange rates on the value of its net investment in the UK operations. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to equity to offset any gains or losses on translation of the net investment in the UK subsidiary. A net gain on the bank loan designated as a hedge of the net investment in a subsidiary of $18,165,000 (2016: net gain $29,477,000) was recognised in equity during the year.

Included in bank loans at 30 June 2017 is a Euro borrowing of €160,700,000 (2016: €366,640,000) which has been designated as a hedge of the net investment in the French subsidiary. It is being used to hedge the Group's exposure to changes in exchange rates on the value of its net investment in the French operations. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to equity to offset any gains or losses on translation of the net investment in the French subsidiary. A net loss on the bank loan designated as a hedge of the net investment in a subsidiary of $12,279,000 (2016: net loss $51,797,000) was recognised in equity during the year.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7d. BORROWINGS

Terms and Conditions

Ramsay and its wholly owned subsidiaries

Refinancing of senior debt facilities

In November 2016, Ramsay and its wholly owned subsidiaries (except some dormant and special purpose subsidiaries) (**Ramsay Funding Group**) refinanced the Syndicated Facility Agreement, which was entered into in November 2011 and subsequently amended in December 2013, June 2014 and March 2015 (**Previous SFA**).

This refinancing also involved the Ramsay Funding Group entering into a Common Terms Deed Poll (**CTDP**), governed under English law, which contains the covenant package, group guarantee and other common terms and conditions for all of Ramsay Funding Group's senior debt facilities and bilateral facilities.

Ramsay refinanced the A$ senior debt tranches in the Previous SFA, via a "migration", into a new senior debt facility agreement and refinanced in full, the senior debt £ and € tranches in the Previous SFA. A description of each facility is provided at point (ii) below.

Set out below is a summary of key changes to the Previous SFA terms and conditions:

(i) Key changes to terms and conditions

The terms and conditions in the CTDP, senior debt facilities and bilateral facilities provide significant enhancements compared to those in the Previous SFA and bilateral facilities.

Terms and conditions that were significantly improved are detailed below:

- ***Funding flexibility for growth strategy*** – debt funding all or some of Ramsay's growth strategy is permitted provided the financial and other undertakings stipulated in the CTDP continue to be fully satisfied. This provides greater flexibility, speed and optionality to debt fund all or some of Ramsay's growth strategy, particularly acquisitions to be made through future joint ventures or franchise agreements.

- ***"Financial accommodation"*** - more flexibility around monies that may be loaned to non- wholly owned subsidiaries, provided the financial and other undertakings stipulated in the CTDP continue to be fully satisfied

- ***Tenor*** - tenor on the previous £ and € debt facilities was refreshed and extended to 5 years, i.e., November 2021. (Under the Previous SFA one third of these facilities matured in 3 years, i.e., July 2018 and the remainder matured in 5 years, i.e., May 2020)

- ***Pricing*** - the margins on the new £ and € debt facilities are significantly lower than the margins payable under the Previous SFA. The Commitment fee rate payable is also lower than the rate that was payable under the Previous SFA

- ***Access to offshore debt markets*** - the CTDP is governed under English law. This allows the Ramsay Funding Group to access the more liquid and deeper offshore debt markets, particularly the UK and European debt markets. The new £ and € debt facilities were funded by banks out of the UK, Europe, Asia and Australia

- ***Upsizing and / or accessing additional senior debt facilities and bilateral facilities*** The Ramsay Funding Group is able to use the terms and conditions negotiated and documented in the CTDP, to either upsize existing senior debt and bilateral facilities or obtain new additional senior debt and bilateral facilities, provided the financial and other undertakings stipulated in the CTDP continue to be fully satisfied. Consequently the Ramsay Funding Group does not have to re-negotiate terms and conditions with the existing lenders in order to obtain additional senior debt facilities and bilateral facilities, (provided the financial and other undertakings stipulated in the CTDP continue to be fully satisfied).

(ii) Senior debt facilities

- **A$ 1,200,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement**
  - the 3 year A$ 400,000,000 revolving tranche under the Previous SFA ; and
  - the 5 year A$ 800,000,000 revolving tranche under the Previous SFA were "migrated" into a new Ramsay A$ syndicated facility agreement.

II. CAPTIAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7d. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Ramsay and its wholly owned subsidiaries (continued)

Whilst there were changes to certain salient terms and conditions, as detailed at (iii) below, there were no changes to the Previous SFA tranche limits, maturity dates or pricing (margins and commitment fees), nor to the banking syndicate providing those A$ facilities.

The “migrated” 3 year A$ revolving tranche and the 5 year A$ revolving tranche will continue to mature in July 2018 and May 2020 respectively.

The total drawn under the “migrated” Ramsay A$ facility agreement, as at 30 June 2017, was $912,000,000 (30 June 2016: $920,000,000 (amount drawn under Previous SFA)).

The “migrated” Ramsay A$ Facility is unsecured, relying on negative pledges and guarantees given by the Ramsay Funding Group. This facility continues to be governed by New South Wales law.

- **£395,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement**

  This Agreement refinanced and cancelled in full the following £ tranches under the Previous SFA:

  - 3 year £86,666,667 revolving tranche ; and
  - 5 year £93,333,333 revolving tranche

  The total amounts drawn under the £395,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement as at 30 June 2017, was £284,100,000 (30 June 2016: £ 117,000,000 (amount drawn under Previous SFA)).

  The £395,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement was entered into with a new banking syndicate. This agreement is a 5 year revolving facility maturing in November 2021.

  The £395,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement is unsecured, relying on negative pledges and guarantees given by the Ramsay Funding Group. This Agreement is governed by English law.

- **€225,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement**

  Drawn amounts under this Agreement, together with additional funds drawn down under the £395,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement and converted to €, were used to refinance and cancel in full, the following Previous SFA € tranches:

  - 3 year €100,000,000 revolving facility ; and
  - 5 year €298,504,000 revolving facility

  The total amounts drawn under the €225,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement as at 30 June 2017, was €160,700,000 (30 June 2016: €366,640,000 (amount drawn under Previous SFA)).

  The €225,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement was entered into with a new banking syndicate. This agreement is a 5 year revolving facility maturing in November 2021.

  The €225,000,000 Syndicated Facility Agreement is unsecured, relying on negative pledges and guarantees given by the Ramsay Funding Group. This Agreement is governed by English law.

(iii) Bilateral facilities

There were no changes to the previous Bilateral facilities’ limits, maturity dates and pricing (margins and commitment fees), except certain terms and conditions on which they were provided, were amended to be consistent with the CTDP.

Under the bilateral facilities, as at 30 June 2017, the total outstandings were $12,773,693 (30 June 2016: $ 12,714,734) and £40,000 (30 June 2016: £3,590,968).

Ramsay Générale de Santé (RGdS) and controlled entities

Senior Debt Facilities

On 1 October 2014 Ramsay Générale de Santé (RGdS), formerly Générale de Santé, and its controlled entities executed a term and revolving facilities agreement to:

- Refinance existing RGdS debt and overdraft facilities;
- Provide the Group with additional liquidity to support its capital requirements ;
- Fund the special dividend paid on 4 December 2014;
- Refinance Ramsay Santé’s existing indebtedness upon the merger of Ramsay Santé and Générale de Santé. The merger was completed on 1 July 2015;
- Fund future working capital requirements; and
- Fund future capital requirements and acquisitions.

II. CAPITAL – FINANCING (CONTINUED)

7d. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Senior Debt Facilities (continued)

The debt facilities limits total €1,015,000,000 (2016: €1,045,000,000) comprising:

(i) Term Loan B facilities totalling €840,000,000 (2016: €870,000,000
(ii) a revolving working capital facility of €100,000,000 (2016: €100,000,000); and
(iii) a capex / acquisition facility of €75,000,000 (2016: €75,000,000).

The total amount drawn under the debt facilities as at 30 June 2017 was €880,000,000 (2016: €910,000,000).

These debt facilities have a maturity of six years and are repayable as a bullet on maturity. The lenders to these debt facilities only have recourse to RGdS and certain RGdS controlled entities. The debt facilities are secured by first ranking pledges over certain material companies, granted only by RGdS and certain RGdS controlled entities. Guarantees have also been provided and are provided only by RGdS and certain RGdS controlled entities.

Subsequent to year end on 11 August 2017, RGdS successfully completed an Amend and Extend of these Senior Debt Facilities with improved terms and conditions and a 2 year extension of the maturity date to 3 October 2022.

Other Interest Bearing Loans

At 30 June 2017 a loan to bondholders of $4,896,793 (2016: $9,251,181) was outstanding. This loan arose as a result of the securitisation of the Joondalup leases between Joondalup Hospital Pty Limited and Joondalup Health Campus Finance Limited. This loan is carried at the principal amount less any repayments. It is secured by a fixed and floating charge, being the receivable from the Government (refer note 8a).

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING

HOW THE GROUP MANAGES ITS OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION

The Group manages its overall financial position by segregating its balance sheet into two categories; Assets and Liabilities – Operating and Investing and Capital – Financing. Assets and Liabilities – Operating and Investing is managed at both the site and group level while Capital – Financing (refer to section II) is managed centrally.

Details of Assets and Liabilities – Operating and Investing are as follows:

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Working Capital	8	(296,440)	(380,213)
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,865,832	3,860,184
Intangible assets	11	2,037,361	2,059,957
Current and deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	13	(87,397)	(110,143)
Other assets/(liabilities)		(203,453)	(204,447)
		5,315,903	5,225,338

8. WORKING CAPITAL

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Trade and other receivables (current)	8a	1,172,188	1,132,337
Inventories	8b	226,261	205,012
Trade and other payables	8c	(1,694,889)	(1,717,562)
		(296,440)	(380,213)

8a. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Current		
Trade and other receivables	1,219,779	1,169,222
Allowances for impairment loss	(47,591)	(36,885)
	1,172,188	1,132,337
Non-current		
Receivable from the Government in respect of the availability charge for the operation of a privately operated public hospital	2,920	6,801
Rental property bonds receivable	29,922	33,032
Other	6,415	7,217
	39,257	47,050
Total	1,211,445	1,179,387

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

8a. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(i) Allowances for impairment loss

A provision for impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired.

Movements in the provision for impairment loss were as follows:

	2017 $000	2016 $000
At 1 July	(36,884)	(28,830)
Charge for the year	(20,369)	(16,968)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	(1,260)
Foreign exchange translation	727	1,282
Amounts written off	8,935	8,892
At 30 June	(47,591)	(36,884)

(ii) Ageing analysis

At 30 June, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total $000	Neither past due nor impaired $000	0-30 Days PDNI* $000	31-60 Days PDNI* $000	61-90 Days PDNI* $000	91+ Days PDNI* $000	Considered impaired $000
2017	1,259,036	792,287	129,185	112,606	104,647	72,720	47,591
2016	1,216,272	809,405	113,834	116,629	99,524	39,996	36,884

PDNI – Past due not impaired

Receivables past due but not considered impaired are: $419,158,000 (2016: $369,983,000). Payment terms on these amounts have not been re-negotiated as based on the credit history of receivables past due not considered impaired, management believes that these amounts will be fully recovered. This is due to the fact that the Group mainly deals with the Government and creditworthy Health Funds.

(iii) Related party receivables

For terms and conditions of related party receivables refer to Note 19.

(iv) Fair value

Due to the short term nature of the current receivables, the carrying value approximates fair value. The carrying values of the discounted non-current receivables approximates their fair values.

(v) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk for current receivables is their fair value. Collateral is not held as security. The Group's credit risk is low in relation to trade debtors because the majority of transactions are with the Government and Health Funds.
The maximum exposure to credit risk for non-current receivables at the reporting date is the higher of the carrying value and fair value of each class of these receivables. The majority of the non-current receivables are assessed as low risk.

(vi) Foreign exchange & interest rate risk

Details regarding foreign exchange and interest rate risk exposure are disclosed in Note 15.

(vii) Terms & conditions

The non-current receivables from the Government in respect of the availability charge for the operation of a privately operated public hospital will be fully repaid by June 2018**.**

8b. INVENTORIES

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Amount of medical supplies to be consumed in providing future patient services – at cost	202,741	183,848
Development assets to be sold that are currently under construction – at cost	23,520	21,164
	226,261	205,012

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

8b. INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Inventory expense

Medical supplies recognised as an expense for the year ended 30 June 2017 totalled $1,998,074,000 (2016: $2,005,754,000) for the Group. This expense has been included in the medical consumables and supplies in the Income Statement. The cost of development assets sold which has been recognised as an expense for the year ended 30 June 2017 totalled $nil (2016: $1,026,000) for the Group. This expense has been included in Cost of goods sold – book value of development assets sold in the Income Statement.

(ii) Recognition and Measurement

Inventories are recorded using the FIFO method and are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories include medical supplies to be consumed in providing future patient services, and development assets, including medical suites to be sold, that are currently under construction.

8c. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Trade payables	743,143	787,534
Sundry creditors and accrued expenses	312,200	291,628
Employee and Director entitlements	638,888	637,265
Other payables	658	1,135
	1,694,889	1,717,562

(i) Fair values

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-60 day terms. Due to the short term nature of these payables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

(ii) Interest rate, foreign exchange & liquidity risk

Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure are set out in Note 15.

9. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Other Acquisitions – 2017

Ramsay has acquired other businesses within the healthcare sector. The amounts recognised for these business combinations in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 have been determined on a provisional basis only:

	$000
Fair value of identifiable net assets	1,341
Non-controlling interest	(125)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	24,361
Acquisition date fair value of consideration transferred – cash paid	25,577
Direct costs relating to the acquisition included within service costs	1,895
The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows:	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	879
Cash Paid	(25,577)
Net consolidated cash outflow	(24,698)

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

9. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

Other Acquisitions – 2016

Ramsay has acquired other businesses within the healthcare sector. The amounts recognised for these business combinations in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are as follows:

	$000
Fair value of identifiable net assets	2,902
Non-controlling interest	(40)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	16,785
Acquisition date fair value of consideration transferred	19,647
The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows	
Cash paid	(19,647)

HPM – 2016

In December 2015 and January 2016, Ramsay Générale de Santé acquired 99.69% of the share capital of Hôpital Privé Métropole (HPM). The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of HPM as at the date of acquisition are as follows:

	$000
Cash	12,750
Accounts Receivable	28,836
Inventory	2,481
Corporate tax receivable	2,121
Other assets	3,916
Property, plant and equipment	112,785
Intangible assets	4,402
Other financial assets	3,974
Creditors and accruals	(54,387)
Interest-bearing liabilities	(53,828)
Provisions and other liabilities	(8,240)
Deferred income tax liability	(7,809)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	**47,001**
Non-controlling interest	(4,114)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	163,934
	206,821
Acquisition date fair value of consideration transferred	
Cash paid	206,821
	206,821
Direct costs relating to the acquisition - included within service costs	2,447
The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows:	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	12,750
Cash paid	(206,821)
Net consolidated cash outflow	(194,071)

The goodwill of $163,934,000 comprises the value of synergies expected to be achieved as a result of combining HPM with the rest of the Group, as well as intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition.

This acquisition provides a number of strategic benefits consistent with Ramsay's growth strategy and enables the Group to reinforce its market leadership in the Lille metropolitan area in France. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The goodwill balance represents goodwill attributable to the parent only.

The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at their proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the time of the business combination represent 0.31% of the share capital of HPM and other non-controlling interests within the HPM group.

The fair value of the acquired receivables amounts to $28,836,000. The gross contractual amount receivable is $30,096,000, however only the fair value amount of $28,836,000 is expected to be collected.

The results of HPM from acquisition to 30 June 2016 were not material and therefore were not disclosed separately.

The revenue and results of the total Ramsay Group for the year ended 30 June 2016, as though HPM was acquired on 1 July 2015, would not be significantly different to the Group results as reported.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

9. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (CONTINUED)

Recognition and Measurement

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination shall be measured at fair value, which shall be calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree and the equity issued by the acquirer, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic conditions, the Group’s operating or accounting policies and other pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised either in profit or loss or as a change to Other Comprehensive Income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of AASB 139, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate AASB. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Key Estimates and Assumptions

The Group recognises the identifiable assets and liabilities of acquired businesses at their acquisition date fair values. Where a significant amount of land and buildings are recognised in the acquired business, the fair value will be determined by an external valuer using an approach relevant to the private healthcare market in that country.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land & Buildings $000	Plant & Equipment $000	Assets Under Construction $000	Total $000
Cost				
At 30 June 2015	**3,130,947**	**1,951,141**	**134,259**	**5,216,347**
Additions	34,378	165,105	318,399	517,882
Acquisition of subsidiary	80,264	31,852	623	112,739
Disposals	(7,219)	(109,056)	-	(116,275)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(22,823)	-	-	(22,823)
Transferred from assets under construction	158,788	22,584	(181,372)	-
Exchange Differences	9,732	(25,271)	(7,604)	(23,143)
At 30 June 2016	**3,384,067**	**2,036,355**	**264,305**	**5,684,727**
Additions	27,284	178,712	217,903	423,899
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	168	-	168
Disposals	(90,292)	(137,211)	-	(227,503)
Assets reclassified from held for sale	8,986	-	-	8,986
Transferred from assets under construction	83,373	80,262	(163,635)	-
Exchange Differences	(27,484)	(3,646)	(3,143)	(34,273)
At 30 June 2017	**3,385,934**	**2,154,640**	**315,430**	**5,856,004**
Depreciation and Impairment				
At 30 June 2015	**(476,269)**	**(1,148,272)**	**-**	**(1,624,541)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(112,535)	(238,788)	-	(351,323)
Disposals	4,533	109,056	-	113,589
Assets reclassified as held for sale	9,104	-	-	9,104
Impairment	(7,232)	(2,499)	-	(9,731)
Exchange Differences	10,021	28,338	-	38,359
At 30 June 2016	**(572,378)**	**(1,252,165)**	**-**	**(1,824,543)**
Depreciation charge for the year	(114,695)	(238,089)	-	(352,784)
Disposals	38,851	135,255	-	174,106
Impairment	(121)	(1,487)	-	(1,608)
Exchange Differences	3,130	11,527	-	14,657
At 30 June 2017	**(645,213)**	**(1,344,959)**	**-**	**(1,990,172)**
Net Book Value				
At 30 June 2017	**2,740,721**	**809,681**	**315,430**	**3,865,832**
At 30 June 2016	**2,811,689**	**784,190**	**264,305**	**3,860,184**

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts at 30 June 2017 is $397,781,000 (2016: $401,403,000)

Leased assets and assets under hire purchase contracts are pledged as security for the related finance lease and hire purchase liabilities.

(a) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred.

Depreciation is calculated, consistent with the prior year, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Buildings and integral plant – 40 years – 60 years
- Leasehold improvements – over lease term
- Plant and equipment, other than plant integral to buildings – various periods not exceeding 10 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Recognition and Measurement (continued)

(i) Impairment
The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, unless the asset's value in use can be estimated to be close to its fair value.

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The asset or cash-generating unit is then written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Income Statement in the expense category Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(ii) Derecognition & disposal
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in Income Statement in the year the asset is derecognised.

(b) Key Estimates and Assumptions

Useful lives of assets are estimated based on historical experience. The useful life of assets are assessed annually and adjusted where deemed necessary.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(i) Reconciliation of carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the period

	Goodwill $000	Service Concession Assets $000	Development Costs^ $000	Total $000
Cost				
At 30 June 2015	**1,779,621**	**94,130**	**83,714**	**1,957,465**
Additions	-	593	26,699	27,292
Disposals	-	-	(242)	(242)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	180,719	-	5,884	186,603
Exchange differences	(27,072)	-	(934)	(28,006)
At 30 June 2016	**1,933,268**	**94,723**	**115,121**	**2,143,112**
Additions	-	1,274	8,113	9,387
Disposals	(4,573)	-	(3,277)	(7,850)
Acquisition of a subsidiary	24,361	-	-	24,361
Exchange differences	(15,612)	-	(344)	(15,956)
At 30 June 2017	**1,937,444**	**95,997**	**119,613**	**2,153,054**
Amortisation and Impairment				
At 30 June 2015	**-**	**(28,312)**	**(46,104)**	**(74,416)**
Amortisation charge for the year	-	(6,533)	(16,487)	(23,020)
Disposals	-	-	79	79
Exchange differences	-	-	(98)	(98)
At 30 June 2016	**-**	**(34,845)**	**(62,610)**	**(97,455)**
Amortisation charge for the year	-	(6,690)	(14,462)	(21,152)
Disposals	-	-	3,026	3,026
Exchange differences	-	-	(112)	(112)
At 30 June 2017	**-**	**(41,535)**	**(74,158)**	**(115,693)**
Net Book Value				
At 30 June 2017	**1,937,444**	**54,462**	**45,455**	**2,037,361**
At 30 June 2016	**1,933,268**	**59,878**	**52,511**	**2,045,657**

^ *Mainly internally generated software costs*

(ii) Goodwill – Recognition and Measurement

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group’s interest in the net fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. The key factor contributing to the goodwill relates to the synergies existing within the acquired businesses and also expected to be achieved as a result of combining these facilities with the rest of the Group.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is determined to have an indefinite life.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated such that:

- It represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Is not larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with AASB 8 *Operating Segments.*

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Goodwill – Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

(iii) Intangible assets – Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Income Statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level consistent with the methodology outlined for goodwill impairment testing. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

	Service Concession Assets	**Development Costs (mainly internally developed software costs)**
Useful lives	Finite	Finite
Amortisation method used	Amortised over the period of the lease	Amortised over the period of expected future benefit from the related project on a straight line basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Internally generated
Impairment testing	When an indication of impairment exists. The amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year end.	When an indication of impairment exists. The amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Income Statement when the asset is derecognised.

(iv) Service concession assets – Recognition and Measurement

Service concession assets represent the Group's rights to operate hospitals under Service Concession Arrangements. Service concession assets constructed by the Group are recorded at the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered. Service concession assets acquired by the Group are recorded at the fair value of the assets at the date of acquisition. All service concession assets are classified as intangible assets.

To the extent that the Group has an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial assets under the Service Concession Arrangements a financial asset has been recognised. The financial asset is measured at fair value on initial recognition and thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial asset will be reflected on initial recognition and thereafter as a 'loan or receivable'.

(v) Key Estimates and Assumptions

Useful lives of assets are estimated based on historical experience and the expected period of future consumption of embodied economic benefits. Adjustments to useful lives are made where deemed necessary.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

12. IMPAIRMENT TESTING OF GOODWILL

(i) Description of the cash generating units and other relevant information

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated in part to individual cash generating units and part to segments as synergies are achieved from the larger Group. Management assess goodwill by aggregating cash generating units to the level of the segment for purposes of impairment testing because the goodwill relates to synergies existing within the acquired business and synergies achieved from combining acquired facilities with the rest of the Group. This is tested for impairment on an annual basis.

Goodwill has been allocated to the Australian business, the UK business and the French business as follows:

	Australia		UK		France		Total	
	2017 $000	2016 $000	2017 $000	2016 $000	2017 $000	2016 $000	2017 $000	2016 $000
Carrying amount of goodwill	1,053,120	1,031,256	256,171	268,350	628,153	633,662	1,937,444	1,933,268

(ii) Key Estimates and Assumptions

The recoverable amount of the Australian business, the UK business and the French business has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections as at 30 June 2017 based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering the following financial year and applying a growth factor to the following four years. Key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are as follows:

	Australia %	UK %	France %
Extrapolated growth factor (Year 5+)			
2017	3.0	2.0	1.0
2016	3.0	2.0	1.0
Pre-tax discount rate			
2017	10.9	6.5	7.7
2016	11.0	6.5	8.7

Key inputs in value in use calculations are:

- Budgeted margins – the basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted margins is the average margin achieved in the year immediately before the budgeted year, increased for expected efficiency improvements. Thus values assigned to margins reflects past experience and expected efficiency improvements. The margins are driven by consideration of future admissions and occupancy case mix across all facilities within the Group based on past experiences and management's assessment of growth.
- Tax rates have been estimated at 30% for Australian operations, and 19% - 34.4% for overseas operations consistent with the current local tax legislation.
- Discount rates – discount rates reflect management's estimate of the time value and the risks specific to each of the cash generating units that are not already reflected in the cash flows. This is the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. In determining appropriate discount rates for each unit, regard has been given to the weighted average cost of capital of the entity as a whole and adjusted for country and business risk specific to the unit.
- Growth rate estimates – they are based on management's internal estimates of long term growth rates for each of the cash generating units.

Management has performed sensitivity testing by Cash Generating Unit (CGU) and on the aggregated CGU's based on assessing the effect of changes in hospital occupancy rates, health fund rates, wage increases, revenue growth rates and discount rates.

For Australia, the United Kingdom and France, management do not consider that any reasonably likely changes in hospital occupancy rates, health fund rates, wage increases, revenue growth rates and discount rates would result in the carrying value of goodwill exceeding the recoverable amount.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

13. TAXES

	2017 $000	2016 $000
(a) Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Continuing operations:		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	222,825	225,202
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(1,289)	(7,837)
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(22,737)	(28,474)
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of previous years	(130)	8,783
Income tax expense reported in the Income Statement	198,669	197,674

(b) Numerical reconciliation between aggregate tax expense recognised in the Income Statement and tax expense calculated per the statutory income tax rate

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of the accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Accounting profit before tax	749,665	708,936
At the Parent Entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2016: 30%)	224,899	212,681
Expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes	9,184	4,757
Amounts not assessable for income tax purposes	(34,406)	(17,692)
Impact of changes in foreign tax rates on deferred tax balances	(26,357)	(13,540)
Other French income tax expense	18,803	18,245
Foreign tax rate adjustment due to differences in rates between Australia and Other Countries	3,140	7,750
Other	3,406	(14,527)
	198,669	197,674
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated Income Statement	198,669	197,674

(c) Recognised tax assets and liabilities

	2017 $000 Current income tax	2017 $000 Deferred income tax	2016 $000 Current income tax	2016 $000 Deferred income tax
Opening balance	(28,039)	(82,104)	(15,841)	(105,227)
(Charged)/ credited to income	(221,536)	22,867	(217,365)	19,691
Credited to equity	-	(1,947)	-	17,353
Payments	221,176	-	201,477	-
Exchange differences	817	887	1,569	(5,843)
Acquisition and disposal of subsidiary	(9)	491	2,121	(8,078)
Closing balance	(27,591)	(59,806)	(28,039)	(82,104)

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

13. TAXES (CONTINUED)

(c) Recognised tax assets and liabilities (continued)

	Statement of Financial Position	
	2017 $000	2016 $000
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position for Deferred Income Tax at 30 June:		
(i) Deferred tax liabilities		
Inventory	(14,758)	(14,597)
Recognition of revenue	(16,620)	(14,962)
Depreciable assets	(170,384)	(209,347)
Other	(14,352)	(9,889)
Provisions and lease liabilities	(81,332)	(95,807)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(297,446)	(344,602)
Set-off of deferred tax assets	58,183	62,244
Net deferred tax liabilities	(239,263)	(282,358)
(ii) Deferred tax assets		
Employee provisions	134,328	116,131
Other provisions and lease liabilities	78,726	100,502
Unearned income	5,344	9,912
Other	4,724	1,863
Losses	7,245	14,765
Derivatives	7,273	19,325
Gross deferred tax assets	237,640	262,498
Set-off of deferred tax assets	(58,183)	(62,244)
Net deferred tax assets	179,457	200,254

(d) Tax consolidation

Ramsay Health Care Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group effective 1 July 2003. Ramsay Health Care Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Members of the group have entered into a tax funding and sharing arrangement in order to allocate income tax expense to the wholly owned subsidiaries using a group allocation method on a modified standalone basis. In addition the agreement provides for the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of this agreement on the basis that the possibility of default is remote.

Tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding agreement. The tax funding agreement provides for the allocation of current and deferred taxes using a group allocation method, on a modified standalone basis in accordance with the principles of AASB 112 *Income Taxes*. Allocations under the tax funding agreement are made every six months.

The allocation of taxes under the tax funding agreement is recognised as an increase/decrease in the subsidiaries' inter-company accounts with the tax consolidated group head company. There is no difference between the current and deferred tax amounts allocated under the tax funding agreement and the amount subsequently charged to the subsidiary. Therefore there is no contribution/distribution of the subsidiaries' equity accounts.

As a result of tax consolidation, intercompany assets of Ramsay Health Care Limited have increased by $10,682,872 (2016: increased by $20,576,175). This is included in the summarised information relating to Ramsay Health Care Limited. Refer to Note 23.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

13. TAXES (CONTINUED)

(e) Income Tax - Recognition and Measurement

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- when the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the Income Statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(f) Other taxes – Recognition and Measurement

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

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

(g) Key Estimates and Assumptions

In determining the Group’s deferred tax assets and liabilities, management is required to make an estimate about the availability of future taxable profits and cash-flows. Changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of tax losses and temporary differences recognised.

(h) Tax losses

At 30 June 2017, there is $5,726,854 (2016: $5,726,854) of capital losses carried forward for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised. As it is not probable they will be used in the foreseeable future, they have not been recognised.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

14a. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The Group has a 50% interest in Ramsay Sime Darby Health Care Sdn Bhd (RSDH), a joint venture involved in operating hospitals and day surgery facilities across Malaysia and Indonesia. The Group's interest in RSDH is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Investment in joint venture at beginning of period	210,765	211,573
Share of profit of joint venture	13,146	9,966
Foreign currency translation and other equity movements	(17,810)	(10,774)
	206,101	210,765

Recognition and Measurement

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The Income Statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the Income Statement outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in the joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of joint venture' in the Income Statement.

Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

14b. PROVISIONS

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Current		
Restructuring provision	4,764	4,764
Unfavourable contracts	6,768	10,244
Insurance provision	12,159	13,152
Legal and compliance provision	27,386	38,699
Deferred lease provision	370	300
Other provisions	17,901	13,453
	69,348	80,612
Non-current		
Non-current employee and Director entitlements	32,880	31,522
Deferred lease provision	260,159	254,886
Unfavourable contracts	33,083	27,909
Insurance provision	105,269	114,556
Restructuring provision	15,175	12,515
Legal and compliance provision	20,644	22,261
Other provisions	8,088	12,678
	475,298	476,327
Total	544,646	556,939

(i) Recognition and Measurement

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

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Income Statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(ii) Movements in provisions

	Deferred lease $000	Restructuring $000	Insurance $000	Unfavourable contracts $000	Legal and compliance $000	Other provision $000	Total $000
At 30 June 2016	255,186	17,279	127,708	38,153	60,960	26,131	525,417
Arising during the year	18,524	5,927	14,778	9,711	8,439	5,360	62,739
Utilised during the year	(542)	(966)	(7,896)	(7,284)	(8,711)	(1,856)	(27,255)
Exchange differences	(12,639)	37	(125)	(729)	(199)	(74)	(13,729)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(2,338)	(17,037)	-	(12,459)	(4,273)	(36,107)
Discount rate adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	701	701
At 30 June 2017	260,529	19,939	117,428	39,851	48,030	25,989	511,766
Current 2017	370	4,764	12,159	6,768	27,386	17,901	69,348
Non-current 2017	260,159	15,175	105,269	33,083	20,644	8,088	442,418
	260,529	19,939	117,428	39,851	48,030	25,989	511,766
Current 2016	300	4,764	13,152	10,244	38,699	13,453	80,612
Non-current 2016	254,886	12,515	114,556	27,909	22,261	12,678	444,805
	255,186	17,279	127,708	38,153	60,960	26,131	525,417

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

14b. PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Nature and timing of provisions

Restructuring provision

The restructuring provision primarily relates to:

- the restructuring of the Group subsequent to the purchase of acquisitions in the prior years. The restructuring plan was drawn up and announced to the employees during the year of acquisition;
- restructuring of entities with the Group, announced prior to acquisition; and
- land rich duties payable.

Insurance provision

Insurance policies are entered into to cover the various insurable risks. These policies have varying levels of deductibles. The medical malpractice provision is made to cover deductibles arising under the Medical Malpractice Insurance policy, including potential uninsured and 'Incurred but not Reported' claims.

(i) Key Estimates and Assumptions
This provision is actuarially assessed at each reporting period using a probability of sufficiency between 80% - 95% based on differing exposures to risk. The greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will ultimately be incurred which is estimated using historical claims, market information and other actuarial assessments. Included in the insurance provision is an amount for claiming handling expenses at between 10% - 20% of the estimated Ramsay claim cost.

Employee leave benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave & sick leave
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave
The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Deferred lease provision

The deferred lease provision is recognised in accordance with AASB117 *Leases* for contracts where there is a fixed, not variable annual increase written into the lease, requiring the lease costs to be straight lined over the 30 year lease term. The provision represents the excess of rent expensed over the rent paid. The leases are due to expire in 2037.

Unfavourable contracts

Ramsay holds contracts with various lessors for up to twenty one years. As at acquisition these contracts were not at market rates and as such were considered unfavourable. These unfavourable contracts were not recognised as a liability in the books of the acquiree but have been assigned a fair value and recognised as a liability on acquisition. The leases are due to expire in 2037.

Legal and compliance provision

The legal and compliance provision primarily relates to amounts provided for litigation that is currently in the court process or a matter under review by a relevant authority.

14c. SUPERANNUATION COMMITMENTS

The Group contributes to industry and individual superannuation funds established for the provision of benefits to employees of entities within the economic entity on retirement, death or disability. Benefits provided under these plans are based on contributions for each employee and for retirement are equivalent to accumulated contributions and earnings. All death and disability benefits are insured with various life insurance companies. The entity contributes to the funds at various agreed contribution levels, which are not less than the statutory minimum.

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

14d. DEFINED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The Group has a defined employee benefit obligation in France as required to be paid under local legislation.

The following tables summarise the funded status and amounts recognised in the consolidated Statement of Financial Position for the plans:

	2017 $000	2016 $000	2015 $000	2014 $000	2013 $000
Net (liability) included in the Statement of Financial Position					
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(80,222)	(75,635)	(72,595)	(21,269)	(10,833)
Fair value of plans assets	4,985	5,009	4,880	-	-
Net (liability) - non-current	(75,237)	(70,626)	(67,715)	(21,269)	(10,833)

	Defined Employee Benefit Obligation 2017 $000	2016 $000
Net benefit expense (Note 3) (recognised in superannuation expenses)	5,647	5,338

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Defined Employee Benefit Obligation 2017 $000	2016 $000
Opening defined benefit obligation	75,635	72,595
Acquisition balances	-	3,961
Current service cost	4,389	4,460
Interest cost	1,249	932
Benefits paid	(3,921)	(2,079)
Actuarial losses / (gains) on obligation	2,961	(6,512)
Exchange differences on foreign plans	(91)	2,278
Closing defined benefit obligation	80,222	75,635

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Opening fair value of plans assets	5,009	4,880
Acquisition balances	-	-
Expected return	(9)	53
Contributions by employer	-	-
Actuarial losses	-	(79)
Exchange differences on foreign plans	(15)	155
Fair value of plans assets	4,985	5,009
Actuarial return on plan assets	-	-

Plan assets consist of 100% of investment in bonds. The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on the date applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

The Group expects to contribute $ nil to its defined benefit obligations in 2018.

	Defined Employee Benefit Obligation 2017 $000	2016 $000
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	2,961	(6,433)
Cumulative actuarial losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	3,855	894

III. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OPERATING AND INVESTING (CONTINUED)

14d. DEFINED EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION (CONTINUED)

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining obligations for the liabilities are shown below (expressed as weighted averages):

	Defined Employee Benefit Obligation 2017 (%)	Defined Employee Benefit Obligation 2016 (%)
Discount rate	1.6	1.2
Future salary increases	1.6	1.0
Future pension increases	1.0	-

Recognition and Measurement

The Group has a defined employee benefit obligation in France arising from local legislative requirements.

The cost of providing benefits under this obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method using actuarial valuations. Actuarial gains and losses for the defined obligation are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognised in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Unvested past service costs are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Past service costs are recognised immediately if the benefits have already vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, the obligation.

The defined benefit liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on government bonds) less unrecognised past service costs.

Key Estimates and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rates, the interest rates of corporate bonds in France are considered. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality rates for France. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates in France.

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Primary responsibility for identification and control of financial risks rests with the Audit Committee under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks identified below, including the setting of limits for trading in derivatives, hedging cover of foreign currency and interest rate risk, credit allowances, and future cash flow forecast projections.

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, bank loans and overdrafts, cash and short-term deposits, available-for-sale financial assets and derivatives.

The Group manages its exposure to key financial risks, including market risk (interest rate and foreign currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the Group's financial targets whilst protecting future financial security.

The Group enters into derivative transactions, principally interest rate swap contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group uses different methods to measure and manage different types of risks to which it is exposed. These include monitoring levels of exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk and assessments of market forecasts for interest rate and foreign exchange. Ageing analyses and monitoring of specific credit allowances are undertaken to manage credit risk and liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The Group has entered into a Syndicated Facility Agreement with its Banks. The Syndicated Facility Agreement is with prime financial institutions. By entering into a Syndicated Facility Agreement with a number of financial institutions compared to financing through a Bilateral Facility Agreement, the Group has reduced its counterparty risk.

(a) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The level of debt is disclosed in Note 7d.

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

At reporting date, the Group had the following mix of financial assets and liabilities exposed to variable interest rate risk that are not designated in cash flow hedges:

	2017 $000	2016 $000
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	419,519	328,989
Financial Liabilities		
Bank Loans	(828,765)	(680,007)
Net exposure	(409,246)	(351,018)

Interest rate derivatives contracts are outlined in Note 7c, with a net negative fair value of $29,377,000 (2016: $63,518,000) which are exposed to fair value movements if interest rates change.

The Group's policy is to manage its finance costs using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt. The Group's policy is to maintain at least 50% of its borrowings at fixed rates which are carried at amortised cost and it is acknowledged that fair value exposure is a by-product of the Group's attempt to manage its cash flow volatility arising from interest rate changes. To manage this mix in a cost-efficient manner, the Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which the Group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These swaps are designated to hedge underlying debt obligations. At 30 June 2017, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately 72% (2016: 78%) of the Group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest.

The Group constantly analyses its interest rate exposure. Within this analysis, consideration is given to potential renewals of existing positions, alternative financing, alternative hedging positions and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period, as specified in the following table, if the interest rates had been higher or lower than the year end rates and all other variables were held constant, the consolidated entity’s post tax profit and Other Comprehensive Income would have been affected as follows:

Judgements of reasonably possible movements:	**Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)**		**Other Comprehensive Income Higher/(Lower)**	
	2017 $000	**2016 $000**	**2017 $000**	**2016 $000**
AUD				
+80 basis points (2016: +120 basis points)	(1,159)	(1,872)	10,124	17,588
-80 basis points (2016: -120 basis points)	1,159	1,872	(10,407)	(18,520)
GBP				
+60 basis points (2016: +70 basis points)	(1,513)	(98)	2,139	2,318
-60 basis points (2016: -70 basis points)	1,513	98	(1,794)	(1,956)
EUR				
+10 basis points (2016: +20 basis points)	(113)	(355)	566	7,977
-10 basis points (2016: -20 basis points)	113	355	(129)	4,241

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is considered reasonable, given the market forecasts available at the reporting date and the current economic environment in which the consolidated entity operates.

The movements in profit are due to higher/lower interest costs from variable rate debt and cash balances. The movement in equity is due to an increase/decrease in the fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges. The change in sensitivity in 2017, comparing to 2016, is due to the decrease in hedging from 78% in 2016 to 72% in 2017 and the decreased interest rate volatility in 2017.

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's presentation currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign operations.

The Group manages its foreign exchange rate exposure within approved policy parameters by utilising foreign currency swaps and forwards.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Group negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in foreign currency.

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into Australian dollars of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forward contracts.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in GBP, Euro and MYR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's post tax profit is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and embedded derivatives. The impact on the Group's equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and net investment hedges. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)		Other Comprehensive Income Higher/(Lower)	
	2017 $000	2016 $000	2017 $000	2016 $000
British Pound (GBP)				
+20% (2016: +25%)	(11)	(218)	(45,695)	(102,268)
-20% (2016: -25%)	13	272	54,815	127,827
Euro (EUR)				
+20% (2016: +20%)	(277)	(216)	(7,342)	(35,095)
-20% (2016: -20%)	332	260	8,812	42,091
Malaysian Ringgit (MYR)				
+20% (2016: +20%)	(2)	(3,509)	(34,349)	(30,118)
-20% (2016: -20%)	2	4,211	41,222	36,144

The movement in the post-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than the above currencies. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

The movement in equity arises from changes in the borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents) in the hedge of net investments in overseas operations (UK, France and Malaysia) and cash flow hedges. These movements will off-set the translation of the overseas operations' net assets in Australian dollar.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and derivative instruments. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counter party, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at reporting date is addressed in each applicable note.

Trade receivables

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is not requested nor is it the Group's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables. The majority of transactions are with the Governments and Health Funds.

The Group's credit policy requires all debtors to pay in accordance with agreed terms. The payment terms for the major debtors range from 15 days to 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis at an operating unit level. Individual debts that are known to be uncollectable are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 60 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

The Group's credit risk is spread across a number of Health Funds and Governments. Whilst the Group does have significant credit risk exposure to a single debtor or group of related debtors, the credit quality of these debtors is considered high, as they are either Health Funds, governed by the prudential requirements of APRA, or Governments.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is considered to be high, due to the absence of defaults, and the fact that the Group deals with creditworthy Health Funds and the Government. Management has also put in place procedures to constantly monitor the exposures in order to manage its credit risk.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risks related to balances with banks and financial institutions are managed by Ramsay Group Treasury in accordance with Board approved policies. Such policies only allow financial derivative instruments to be entered into with high credit quality financial institutions with a minimum long-term credit rating of A- or better by Standard & Poor's. In addition, the Board has approved the use of these financial institutions, and specific internal guidelines have been established with regard to limits, dealing and settlement procedures. Limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty failure. The investment of surplus funds is made only with approved counterparties and within credit risk in relation to derivatives undertaken in accordance with the consolidated entity's hedging and risk management activities.

The Group does not hold any credit derivatives to off-set its credit risk exposure. The Group's maximum exposure for financial derivative instruments is noted in the liquidity table below.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the financial liabilities of the Group and the Group's subsequent ability to meet their obligations to repay their financial liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans and finance leases.

To monitor existing financial assets and liabilities as well as to enable an effective controlling of future risks, Ramsay has established management reporting covering its worldwide business units that reflects expectations of management's expected settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group continually reviews its liquidity position including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand $000	Less than 3 months $000	3 to 12 months $000	1 to 5 years $000	> 5 years $000	Total $000
Year ended 30 June 2017						
Trade and other payable	-	(1,682,645)	-	-	-	(1,682,645)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	(32,666)	(126,525)	(3,188,282)	(40,059)	(3,387,532)
Financial derivatives	-	(4,412)	(11,983)	(13,474)	-	(29,869)
	-	(1,719,723)	(138,508)	(3,201,756)	(40,059)	(5,100,046)
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Trade and other payable	-	(1,704,028)	-	-	-	(1,704,028)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	(26,012)	(86,983)	(3,344,599)	(21,791)	(3,479,385)
Deferred consideration	-	(30,060)	-	-	-	(30,060)
Financial derivatives	-	(4,559)	(14,369)	(46,883)	-	(65,811)
	-	(1,764,659)	(101,352)	(3,391,482)	(21,791)	(5,279,284)

IV. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

The disclosed financial derivative instruments in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash flows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding reconciliation of those amounts to their carrying amounts.

Year ended 30 June 2017	**On demand $000**	**Less than 3 months $000**	**3 to 12 months $000**	**1 to 5 years $000**	**> 5 years $000**	**Total $000**
Inflows	-	2,736	8,376	27,442	-	38,554
Outflows	-	(7,148)	(20,359)	(40,916)	-	(68,423)
Net	-	(4,412)	(11,983)	(13,474)	-	(29,869)
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	-	(4,119)	(11,927)	(13,331)	-	(29,377)
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Inflows	-	3,260	9,249	31,171	-	43,680
Outflows	-	(7,819)	(23,618)	(78,054)	-	(109,491)
Net	-	(4,559)	(14,369)	(46,883)	-	(65,811)
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	-	(2,881)	(14,307)	(46,330)	-	(63,518)

V. OTHER INFORMATION

16. SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS

Executive performance rights plan (equity)

An executive performance rights scheme was established in January 2004 where Ramsay Health Care Limited may, at the discretion of the Board, grant rights over the ordinary shares of Ramsay Health Care Limited to executives of the consolidated entity. The rights are issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with the plan's guidelines established by the Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited. The rights cannot be transferred and will not be quoted on the ASX. Non-executive directors are not eligible for this plan.

Information with respect to the number of rights granted under the executive performance rights plan is as follows:

	2017		**2016**	
	Number of Rights	**Weighted Average Fair Value**	**Number of Rights**	**Weighted Average Fair Value**
Balance at beginning of year	1,982,207		2,055,000	
- granted	608,401	$61.44	644,743	$55.47
- vested	(663,000)	$31.06	(717,536)	$20.82
- forfeited	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,927,608		1,982,207	
Exercisable at end of year	-		-	

The following table summarises information about rights held by participants in the executive performance rights plan as at 30 June 2017:

Number of Rights	**Grant Date**	**Vesting Date** [(1)]	**Weighted Average Fair Value** [(2)]
313,169	13-Nov-14	31-Aug-17	$38.58
366,831	13-Nov-14	31-Aug-17	$49.95
279,512	13-Nov-15	31-Aug-18	$46.98
359,695	13-Nov-15	31-Aug-18	$61.96
264,747	10-Nov-16	31-Aug-19	$50.95
343,654	10-Nov-16	31-Aug-19	$69.53
1,927,608			

(1) The vesting date shown is the most likely vesting date subject to full satisfaction of the respective performance conditions.
(2) Fair value at grant date

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

16. SHARE BASED PAYMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

Key Estimates and Assumptions

Performance rights are issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with the plan's guidelines established by the Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited.

The fair value of share rights with TSR performance conditions are estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo model. The fair value of share rights with non-market performance conditions are estimated at the date of grant using the Black Scholes Option Pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used for grants made on 13 November 2014, 13 November 2015 and 10 November 2016.

	Granted 10-Nov-16	**Granted 13-Nov-15**	**Granted 13-Nov-14**
Dividend yield	1.85%	1.83%	1.91%
Expected volatility	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
Historical volatility	22.0%	21.2%	21.7%
Risk-free interest rate	1.76%	2.2%	2.9%
Effective life of incentive right	3 years	3 years	3 years

The dividend yield reflects the assumption that the current dividend payout will continue with no anticipated increases. The expected life of the rights is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Recognition and Measurement

The Group provides benefits to employees (including Directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (**'equity-settled transactions'**).

There is currently one plan in place to provide these benefits, being the Executive Performance Rights Plan (Equity-settled transactions), which provides benefits to senior executives and Directors.

The cost of these equity settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they were granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Monte Carlo and the Black Scholes models.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Ramsay Health Care Limited (**'market conditions'**).

Equity-settled transactions
The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity (Share Based Payment Reserve), over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (**'vesting date'**).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

(i) The extent to which the vesting period has expired and

(ii) The number of awards that, in the opinion of the Directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at reporting date.

No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

Treasury Shares
Shares in the Group held by the Executive Performance Share Plan are classified and disclosed as Treasury shares and deducted from equity.

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

17. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
(i) Finance leases & hire purchase commitments – Group as lessee			
- Within one year		67,101	61,746
- After one year but not more than five years		131,453	142,475
- After more than five years		71,908	81,839
Total minimum lease payments		270,462	286,060
- Less: future finance charges		(24,950)	(26,573)
- Present value of minimum lease payments		245,512	259,487
Total lease liability accrued for:			
Current			
- Finance leases	7b	62,131	63,373
Non-current			
- Finance leases	7b	183,381	196,114
		245,512	259,487

The Group has finance leases and hire purchase contracts for various items of medical equipment, fittings, buildings and other equipment. The leases have lease terms of between one year and six years and the average discount rate implicit in the leases is between 2.5% to 8.1% (2016: 2.5% to 6.5%). The security over finance leases is disclosed in Note 7b.

(ii) Lease expenditure commitments – Group as lessee

	Note	2017 $000	2016 $000
Operating leases (non-cancellable):			
Minimum lease payments			
- Within one year		338,137	332,726
- After one year but not more than five years		1,100,620	1,109,241
- After more than five years		2,760,718	2,884,821
Aggregate lease expenditure contracted for at reporting date		4,199,475	4,326,788
Amounts provided for:			
- deferred lease - current	14b	370	300
- deferred lease - non- current	14b	260,159	254,886
- unfavourable contract - current	14b	6,768	10,244
- unfavourable contract – non-current	14b	33,083	27,909
		300,380	293,339
Amounts not provided for:			
- rental commitments		3,899,095	4,033,449

Operating leases have lease terms of between one and twenty five years. Assets which are the subject of operating leases include land and buildings, motor vehicles and items of medical equipment.

(iii) Group as lessee – Recognition and Measurement

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and subsequently reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

Onerous/Unfavourable lease
A lease whereby the carrying value of the related asset exceeds the fair value of the related asset is considered an onerous/unfavourable lease. These onerous/unfavourable leases are reflected as a liability with an assigned fair value and are amortised over the remaining life of the lease term.

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

17. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Group as lessor – Recognition and Measurement

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period which they are earned.

(v) Commitment to manage & operate the Mildura Base Hospital

Ramsay Health Care Australia Pty Limited had a 15 year agreement with the State of Victoria to manage and operate the Mildura Base Hospital, in accordance with the Hospital Service Agreement between Ramsay Health Care Australia Pty Limited and the State of Victoria. A 5 year extension to this agreement was signed in the year ended 30 June 2014. Under this agreement Ramsay Health Care Australia Pty Limited takes full operator risk.

18. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2017 $	2016 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
• An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	1,883,575	1,796,254
• Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		
Tax compliance	460,331	482,551
Assurance related	80,726	40,000
Other	337,883	661,807
	2,762,515	2,980,612
Amounts received or due and receivable by related practices of Ernst & Young (Australia) for:		
• An audit or review of the financial report of the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group	1,002,204	1,031,959
• Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated group		
Tax compliance	146,116	266,172
Other	4,473	-
	3,915,308	4,278,743
Amounts received or due and receivable by non Ernst & Young audit firms for:		
• Audit or review of the financial report	2,777,510	2,888,000
• Taxation services	-	10,000
• Other non-audit services	295,110	81,000
	3,072,620	2,979,000

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Transactions with Directors of Ramsay Health Care Limited and the Group

Entities associated with Mr Siddle and Mr Evans

During the year costs of $10,227 (2016: $24,317) were charged to and an amount of $10,227 (2016: $24,317) was received from Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited for expenditures incurred on behalf of Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited.

During the year costs of $ nil (2016: $88,257) were charged by and an amount of $ nil (2016: $101,989) was paid to Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited for services rendered to the Group.

At 30 June 2017 costs of $16,215 (2016: $10,067) were accrued for expenditures incurred on behalf of Paul Ramsay Holdings Pty Limited that had not yet been invoiced.

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Compensation of key management personnel

	2017 $	2016 $
Non-Executive Directors		
Short term	2,750,035	2,866,050
Post-employment	180,043	205,384
	2,930,078	3,071,434
Executive Directors		
Short term	6,920,238	6,846,360
Post-employment	135,385	135,798
Performance/Incentive rights	23,291,750	12,833,064
	30,347,373	19,815,222
Executives		
Short term	2,672,631	2,627,784
Post-employment	83,730	84,159
Performance/Incentive rights	5,707,175	4,932,141
	8,463,536	7,644,084
Total		
Short term	12,342,904	12,340,194
Post-employment	399,158	425,341
Performance/Incentive rights	28,998,925	17,765,205
	41,740,987	30,530,740

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events after the reporting date that may significantly affect the Group’s operations in future years, the results of these operations in future years or the Group’s state of affairs in future years.

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

21. INFORMATION RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest 2017	2016
RHC Nominees Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
RHC Developments Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Investments Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Hospital Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Hospital Holdings (Queensland) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Finance Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Aged Care Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Aged Care Properties Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
RHC Ancillary Services Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Linear Medical Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Newco Enterprises Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Sydney & Central Coast Linen Services Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark Healthcare Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark Healthcare Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AHH Holdings Health Care Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AH Holdings Health Care Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Centauri Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Alpha Healthcare Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Donvale Private Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
The Benchmark Hospital Group Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Dandenong Valley Private Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark – Surrey Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark – Peninsula Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark – Donvale Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark – Windermere Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Benchmark – Beleura Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Beleura Properties Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health Holdings Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health Finance Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health Foundation Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health Holdings Indonesia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hospitals of Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Glenferrie Private Hospital Pty Limited^	Australia	100%	100%
Relkban Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Relkmet Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Votraint No. 664 Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Votraint No. 665 Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Medical Enterprises Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AME Hospitals Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Victoria House Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
C&P Hospitals Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
HCoA Hospital Holdings (Australia) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AME Properties Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AME Superannuation Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Attadale Hospital Property Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Glengarry Hospital Property Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hadassah Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Rannes Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hallcraft Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Jamison Private Hospital Property Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Affinity Health (FP) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Armidale Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Caboolture Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Joondalup Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Joondalup Health Campus Finance Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Logan Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Noosa Privatised Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AMNL Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Mayne Properties Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Port Macquarie Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
HCoA Operations (Australia) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hospital Corporation Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Dabuvu Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%

^ *Entities included in the deed of cross guarantee as required for the class order*

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

21. INFORMATION RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

	Country of	% Equity Interest	
Name	**Incorporation**	**2017**	**2016**
HOAIF Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
HCA Management Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Malahini Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Tilemo Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hospital Affiliates of Australia Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
C.R.P.H Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Hospital Developments Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
P.M.P.H Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Pruinosa Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (Allamanda) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (Latrobe) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care 1988 Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AHC Foundation Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
AHC Tilbox Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (Masada) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care Investments Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (MPH) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (MSH) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (Pindara) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care (The Avenue) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Australian Hospital Care Retirement Plan Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
eHealth Technologies Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Health Technologies Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Rehabilitation Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Bowral Management Company Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Simpak Services Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
APL Hospital Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Alpha Pacific Hospitals Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Health Care Corporation Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Alpha Westmead Private Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Illawarra Private Hospital Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Northern Private Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Westmead Medical Supplies Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Herglen Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Mt Wilga Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Sibdeal Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Workright Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Adelaide Clinic Holdings Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
eHospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
New Farm Hospitals Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
North Shore Private Hospital Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Phiroan Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care (Asia Pacific) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care (South Australia) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care (Victoria) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Services (QLD) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Services (VIC) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Services (WA) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Pharmacy Retail Services Pty Limited^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay International Holding Company Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Professional Services Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Diagnostics (No. 1) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Diagnostics (No. 2) Pty Limited ^	Australia	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care (UK) Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care UK Finance Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Holdings UK Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay UK Properties Limited	UK	100%	100%
Independent British Healthcare (Doncaster) Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay Diagnostics UK Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care UK Operations Limited	UK	100%	100%
Ramsay Health Care Leasing UK Limited	Guernsey	100%	100%
Ramsay Générale de Santé SA*	France	50.9%	50.9%

^ *Entities included in the deed of cross guarantee as required for the class order*

* *Ramsay Générale de Santé SA owns a number of subsidiaries, none of which are individually material to the Group*

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

22. CLOSED GROUP

Entities subject to class order

Pursuant to Class Order 98/1418, relief has been granted to the entities in the table of subsidiaries in Note 21, (identified by ^) from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of their financial reports.

As a condition of the Class Order, these entities entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 22 June 2006 or have subsequently been added as parties to the Deed of Gross Guarantee by way of Assumption Deeds dated 24 April 2008, 27 May 2010, 24 June 2011, 20 October 2015 and 17 December 2015. The effect of the deed is that Ramsay Health Care Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of a controlled entity or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. The controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that Ramsay Health Care Limited is wound up or if it does not meet its obligation under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee.

The consolidated Income Statement and Statement of Financial Position of the entities that are members of the Closed Group are as follows:

	Closed Group	
	2017	2016
Consolidated Income Statement	$000	$000
Profit from operations before income tax	585,595	519,414
Income tax expense	(167,967)	(150,440)
Net profit for the year	417,628	368,974
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	980,325	839,921
Retained earnings adjustments for additions of entities into the class order	-	1,625
Dividends provided for or paid	(265,479)	(230,195)
Retained earnings at the end of the year	**1,132,474**	**980,325**
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	95,383	100,724
Trade and other receivables	599,330	573,281
Inventories	111,274	100,949
Prepayments	20,860	18,177
Other current assets	2,889	2,362
Total Current Assets	**829,736**	**795,493**
Non-current Assets		
Other financial assets	627,467	627,068
Investments in joint ventures	206,101	210,765
Intangible assets	1,076,893	1,082,584
Deferred tax asset	115,779	112,355
Property, plant and equipment	2,042,601	1,986,210
Prepayments	11,779	12,068
Derivative financial instruments	734	-
Non-current receivables	37,129	23,939
Total Non-current Assets	**4,118,483**	**4,054,989**
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,948,219**	**4,850,482**
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	846,064	849,103
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2,711	30,129
Provisions	37,884	42,496
Derivative financial instruments	8,282	10,377
Income tax payable	15,463	18,357
Total Current Liabilities	**910,404**	**950,462**
Non-current Liabilities		
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1,321,540	1,345,962
Provisions	153,437	163,774
Derivative financial instruments	7,200	23,561
Total Non-current Liabilities	**1,482,177**	**1,533,297**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,392,581**	**2,483,759**
NET ASSETS	**2,555,638**	**2,366,723**

V. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

22. CLOSED GROUP (CONTINUED)

	Closed Group	
	2017	2016
EQUITY	$000	$000
Issued capital	713,523	713,523
Treasury shares	(70,608)	(88,844)
Convertible Adjustable Rate Equity Securities (CARES)	252,165	252,165
Retained earnings	1,132,474	980,325
Other reserves	528,084	509,554
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,555,638**	**2,366,723**

23. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

	2017	2016
Information relating to Ramsay Health Care Limited	$000	$000
Current assets	1,102,747	1,064,190
Total assets	1,254,937	1,205,709
Current liabilities	(19,246)	(21,631)
Total liabilities	(19,246)	(21,631)
Issued capital	(713,523)	(713,523)
Other equity	(522,168)	(470,555)
Total shareholders’ equity	(1,235,691)	(1,184,078)
Net profit for the year after tax	285,333	216,008

As a condition of the class order (set out in Note 22), Ramsay Health Care Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of a controlled entity or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to guarantee.

24. MATERIAL PARTLY- OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Ramsay Générale de Santé SA (formerly Générale de Santé SA) has a material non-controlling interest (NCI):

This entity represents the French segment for management and segment reporting.

Financial information in relation to the NCI is provided below:

(a) Proportion of equity interest and voting rights held by non- controlling interests
Refer to Note 21 which discloses the equity interest held by the Ramsay Group. The remaining equity interest is held by the non-controlling interest.
Voting rights for Ramsay Générale de Santé at 30 June 2017 are 51.5% (2016: 50.3%). The remaining interest is held by the non-controlling interest.

(b) Accumulated balances of non-controlling interests
Refer to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(c) Profit allocated to non-controlling interests
Refer to the Consolidated Income Statement

(d) Summarised Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Financial Position for 2017 and 2016
Refer to Note 1. The French segment consists only of this subsidiary that has a material non-controlling interest.

(e) Summarised cash flow information

	2017	2016
	$000	$000
Operating	244,342	232,117
Investing	(84,051)	(354,245)
Financing	(61,851)	88,285
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	98,440	(33,843)

ATTACHMENT 1 – RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED DIRECTORS & COMPANY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Michael S Siddle
Chairman
Appointed 27/05/14 (Appointed as a Director 26/5/75)

Mr Michael Siddle was appointed as Chairman of the Company on 27 May 2014, having formerly been Deputy Chairman for 17 years and a founding director. He has built up significant knowledge of the business and the private hospital industry after starting with the Company in 1968. Mr Siddle has extensive experience in the management of private hospitals and has been integrally involved in Ramsay Health Care's successful expansion through construction, mergers and acquisitions. He serves as a member of the Company's Remuneration Committee and is Chair of the Nomination Committee.

Mr Siddle was a director of Prime Media Group Limited, one of Australia's largest regional television and radio operators, from April 1985 to November 2015.

Mr Siddle is also a trustee of the Paul Ramsay Foundation.
In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years Mr Siddle has also served as a director of the following listed company:

- Prime Media Group Limited (Retired November 2015)

Peter J Evans FCA
Deputy Chairman
Appointed 27/05/14 (Appointed as a Director 29/12/90)

Mr Peter Evans was appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Company on 27 May 2014, having formerly served as a Non-Executive Director since his appointment to the Board in 1990. Mr Evans began working with Ramsay Health Care in 1969. He is a Chartered Accountant who was in public practice for over 20 years with predecessor firms of KPMG. He has specialised in the financial management of hospitals and has had extensive experience in the health care field for 45 years. Mr Evans is Chairman of both the Company's Audit and Risk Management Committees and is also a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Mr Evans is also a trustee of the Paul Ramsay Foundation and has been actively involved with several other charitable organisations over many years.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years Mr Evans has also served as a director of the following listed company:

- Prime Media Group Limited (Retired November 2014)

Craig McNally
Managing Director & CEO
Appointed 03/07/17

Mr Craig McNally was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Ramsay Health Care (Ramsay) on 3 July 2017, after serving seven years with Ramsay Health Care as Chief Operating Officer and 22 years prior to this in various roles including Head of Global Strategy and European Operations.

Mr McNally is one of Ramsay's longest serving Executives having commenced with the Company in 1988. He was initially employed as a Hospital Executive in Ramsay's Sydney-based mental health facilities, before taking over divisional responsibility for acute medical and surgical hospitals in the early nineties.

In 1995, he became Ramsay's Head of Strategic Development, and for the last two decades has been responsible for the development and implementation of Ramsay's growth strategy including brownfield expansions, international market assessments, mergers and acquisitions and new business strategies. As the Company's chief negotiator and deal-maker he has been at the forefront of all the major acquisitions and deals completed by Ramsay Health Care. His unique ability to assess the opportunities and risks associated with new business ventures and to evaluate their 'strategic fit', as well as his sound judgement and insight, has ensured the Company's successful growth both domestically and internationally.

In his role as head of Ramsay's UK, European and Asian businesses, Mr McNally has been responsible for leading these teams through the challenging acquisition and merger phases and ensuring their successful integration with Ramsay Health Care and adoption of The Ramsay Way culture.

ATTACHMENT 1 – RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED DIRECTORS & COMPANY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Bruce R Soden B.Comm CA FAICD
Group Finance Director
Appointed 02/01/97

Mr Bruce Soden Group Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, a role he has held since early 1997. Mr Soden is responsible for all financial operations and corporate governance functions of the business including treasury, banking and finance, legal and company secretariat, investor relations and group accounting and taxation. Over his extensive time with the Group, Mr Soden has led the company's capital management strategy through many critical milestones including the acquisition of the privatised Department of Veteran Affairs hospitals Hollywood (1994) and Greenslopes (1995), Ramsay's listing on the ASX in 1997, the company-transforming acquisition of Affinity Health Care in 2005, each of the international mergers and acquisitions and all debt and equity raisings.

Since listing and under Mr Soden's financial leadership, Ramsay's enterprise value has grown from under $400 million in 1997 to approximately $17 Billion currently.

Mr Soden is also a member of the Board's Risk Management Committee.

Mr Soden is a Director of Ramsay Générale de Santé, a publicly listed hospital operator in France in which Ramsay Health Care (UK) Limited has a controlling interest, and he is also a Director of Ramsay Sime Darby Health Care, the Company's joint venture with Sime Darby.

Prior to being appointed Group Finance Director in 1997, Mr Soden was Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer of Ramsay's operating entities. Prior to that he spent four years based in New Orleans as Director and Senior Vice President of Ramsay Health Care Inc, a listed US health care company.

Before joining Ramsay in 1987, Mr Soden was a financial consultant for a major global accounting firm for 11 years.

I Patrick S Grier AM MAICD
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 01/07/08

Mr Pat Grier has been employed as an executive in the private health care industry for more than 25 years. In June 2008, he retired as Chief Executive Officer of Ramsay Health Care Limited after joining the Company in 1988 and serving at the helm since 1994. During this time, he oversaw the successful float of Ramsay Health Care Limited on the Australian Stock Exchange in 1997 and growth in annual revenues from approximately $200 million to more than $3 billion (2008 financial year). He oversaw a series of successful transforming acquisitions which saw Ramsay Health Care Limited grow to become one of Australia's most respected and largest private hospital operators.

Prior to joining Ramsay, he was a Hospital CEO with Hospital Corporation Australia.

He has served as both President and Chairman of the Australian Private Hospitals Association for over 10 years and sits on a number of industry committees. He has been one of the main architects of the balanced health care system in Australia and for his contribution to the health care sector was awarded the Order of Australia. Mr Grier served as an Executive Director on the Ramsay Health Care Board for 12 years and from 1 July 2008 continues as a non-executive Director.

Mr Grier was a member of the Skin Cancer Network Advisory Board. He was previously Chairman of the Opal Health Care.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years Mr Grier has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Estia Health Limited (Appointed November 2014)
- Prime Media Group Limited (Retired November 2014)

ATTACHMENT 1 – RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED DIRECTORS & COMPANY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Rod H McGeoch AO LLB MAICD
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 03/07/97

Mr Rod McGeoch is a past Chairman of Corrs Chambers Westgarth, a leading Australian law firm and has been a solicitor for 40 years. He was Chief Executive of Sydney's successful bid for the 2000 Olympic Games and served on the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games until November 1998. Mr McGeoch is also a past Chairman of SKYCITY Entertainment Group Limited.

Currently Mr McGeoch is Chairman of Vantage Private Equity Growth Limited, Chairman of Chubb Insurance Australia Limited, BGP Holdings Plc Malta and is also Deputy Chairman of the Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust. Mr McGeoch also holds a number of honorary positions. In 1990 he was awarded Membership of the Order of Australia for services to Law and the Community and in 2013, also awarded an Officer of the Order of Australia for distinguished service to the Community through contributions to a range of organisations and to sport, particularly through leadership in securing the Sydney Olympic Games. He is also a director of Destination NSW. In January 2013, Mr McGeoch was appointed Honorary Consul General of Luxembourg in Australia.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years Mr McGeoch has also served as a director of the following listed company:

- SKYCITY Entertainment Group Limited (Appointed September 2002) (Resigned October 2014)

Kerry C D Roxburgh BCom MBA MSAFAA
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 03/07/97

Mr Kerry Roxburgh is a Practitioner Member of the Stockbrokers and Financial Advisers Association of Australia.

He is currently the Lead Independent non-executive Director of Ramsay Health Care Ltd, and a non-executive director of the Medical Indemnity Protection Society and of MIPS Insurance Ltd.

He is Chairman of Eclipx Group Limited and of Tyro Payments Ltd.

In 2000 he completed a 3 year term as CEO of E*TRADE Australia (a business that he co-founded in 1997), becoming its non-executive Chairman until June 2007, when it was acquired by the ANZ Bank. Prior to this appointment he was an Executive Director of Hong Kong Bank of Australia Group (now HSBC Australia Ltd) where for 10 years from 1986, he held various positions including Head of Corporate Finance and Executive Chairman of the group's stockbroker, James Capel Australia. Until 1986 Mr Roxburgh was in practice for more than 20 years as a Chartered Accountant.

Until 31 December 2015, he was Chairman of Tasman Cargo Airlines Pty Ltd and Deputy Chairman of Marshall Investments Pty. Ltd.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years Mr Roxburgh also served as a director of the following listed companies:

- Eclipx Group Limited (Appointed March 2015) (Currently Chairman)
- Charter Hall Limited (Retired November 2014)

ATTACHMENT 1 – RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED DIRECTORS & COMPANY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Patricia Akopiantz BA MBA
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 28/04/15

Ms Patricia Akopiantz has over 30 years' experience in consumer-facing businesses in Australia and overseas. She has been a non-executive director for the last 15 years and has served on numerous boards including Coles Group, AXA Asia Pacific and Energy Australia.

Previously, she was with McKinsey & Company where she helped lead the Retail and Consumer Goods Practice and advised a range of clients on strategy. Her executive career included roles as General Manager Marketing at David Jones and Vice President for an American apparel manufacturer. She has an MBA from Harvard Business School.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care, Ms Akopiantz currently serves as the Chairman of AMP Bank Limited and as a non-executive director on the Board of AMP Limited. She is also Chairman of AMP's People and Remuneration Committee and a Member of AMP Limited's Nominations and Governance Committee and Risk Committee. Ms Akopiantz is also on the Board of the Belvoir Theatre Company.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years, Ms Akopiantz has also served as a director of the following listed company:

- AMP Limited (Appointed March 2011)

Margaret Seale BA FAICD
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 28/04/15

Ms Margaret (Margie) Seale is a Non-Executive Director and serves as a member of the Risk Management Committee. Ms Seale also has current directorships at Telstra Corporation Limited, Bank of Queensland Limited and Scentre Group Limited. She is a member of the Audit Committee for Telstra, a member of each of the Technology and Remuneration Committees for Bank of Queensland and a member of each of the Audit and Risk and Human Resources Committees at Scentre Group.

Ms Seale is a professional non-executive director with 25 years' experience in senior executive roles in Australia and overseas in the global publishing, health and consumer goods industries, doing business in Asia and across multinational markets.

In her most recent executive role, Ms Seale was Managing Director of Random House Australia and New Zealand and President, Asia Development for Random House globally. She stepped down from Random House in November, 2012 but remained on the board until 2016, including a period of time as Non-Executive Chair of the newly formed Penguin Random House Australia and New Zealand. During her time as Managing Director, the publishing industry transitioned from an entirely print world to a mixed print and digital environment. Prior to this she held national sales and marketing roles in a number of industries.

In 2015 Ms Seale founded philanthropic literary travel company, Ponder & See.

Ms Seale was educated at the University of Sydney.

In addition to Ramsay Health Care Limited, during the last three years, Ms Seale has also served as a Director of the following listed companies:

- Telstra Corporation Limited (Appointed May 2012);
- Bank of Queensland Limited (Appointed January 2014); and
- Scentre Group Limited (Appointed February 2016).

ATTACHMENT 1 – RAMSAY HEALTH CARE LIMITED DIRECTORS & COMPANY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

John D C O'Grady LLB FAICD
Group General Counsel & Company Secretary
Appointed 23/01/07

Mr John O'Grady has a background as a corporate and commercial lawyer and is admitted to practice in New South Wales. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD). He has served as a non-executive director of a number of boards, including the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) and the Major Events Board in South Australia. Prior to joining Ramsay in January 2007, he was in private practice with a strong corporate governance focus and experience in contract negotiation, finance and corporate law.

Mr O'Grady heads up the Global Legal team and has responsibility for coordinating Risk Management throughout the Group. He also provides input into all major acquisitions of the Ramsay Group globally and advises the Board and Executive on corporate governance.

Mr O'Grady also has Group responsibility for all company secretarial functions, including liaising with the ASX, ASIC and other regulatory bodies.