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22 October 2021

IOOF Holdings Ltd - 2021 Annual Report

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, IOOF Holdings Ltd attaches the 2021 Annual Report.

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Company Secretary of IOOF Holdings Limited Ltd.

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About IOOF Holdings Ltd

IOOF has been helping Australians secure their financial future since 1846. During that time, we have grown substantially to become one of the largest groups in the financial services industry.

IOOF provides advisers and their clients with the following services:

- **Financial Advice** services via our extensive network of financial advisers;
- **Portfolio Management and Administration** for advisers, their clients and hundreds of employers in Australia; and
- **Investment Management** products that are designed to suit any investor's needs.

Further information about IOOF can be found at www.ioof.com.au



IOOF Annual Report 2021

Stronger together



Welcome

At IOOF, we have been helping Australians secure their financial future for 175 years.

Today, IOOF is one of the largest financial services groups in Australia, an ASX Top 200 company and leading provider of financial advice, superannuation, investment and trustee products and services.

On 31 May 2021, IOOF completed the acquisition of MLC Wealth, bringing together two of Australia's longest-standing wealth management businesses, to create Australia's leading wealth manager.

With more than \$450 billion in funds under management and administration, the new IOOF proudly serves over 2 million Australians. We administer more than \$180 billion of superannuation assets, making us one of the largest super fund providers in Australia and one of the largest advice businesses with 1,975 financial advisers that have an advice service relationship with IOOF.¹

The new IOOF has greater scale and capability, and is focused on building efficiencies that will provide clients value, choice and accessibility.

¹ All figures are at 30 June 2021. Financial adviser numbers include 1,353 licensed advisers and 622 self-licensed advisers that we service in the Alliances, Dealer Associates and Connect business models.



IOOF proudly acknowledges Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their rich culture, and pays respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely.

We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities to Australian life and how this enriches us. We embrace the spirit of reconciliation, working towards equality of outcomes and ensuring an equal voice.

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Our services

Creating financial wellbeing for all Australians.

We have a substantial opportunity to improve the financial wellbeing of all Australians.

Our broad range of wealth management products and services means that we have an unparalleled ability to provide solutions to help our clients achieve their financial goals.

Caring about people and providing quality service and consistent performance are key to our success.

Financial advice

We believe in the value of financial advice and the importance of making advice more accessible, engaging and affordable. Whether provided through the organisations we partner with or our own extensive adviser network, we believe financial advisers have a strong and enduring positive impact on clients by helping them build, maintain and protect their wealth.

Portfolio administration

We offer financial advisers, clients and thousands of employers around Australia leading superannuation and investment solutions. We offer our own products as well as a selection of external, leading solutions. This open architecture model ensures advisers and their clients can choose the solutions that best suit their individual needs.

Investment management

Our investment capabilities are driven by a highly skilled team of more than 100 investment professionals, operating out of four countries, with a proven investment process that focuses on delivering strong, consistent returns for our clients. Investment options include multi-asset and direct asset management across a range of specialist asset classes including global and domestic equities, fixed income, private equity and property.

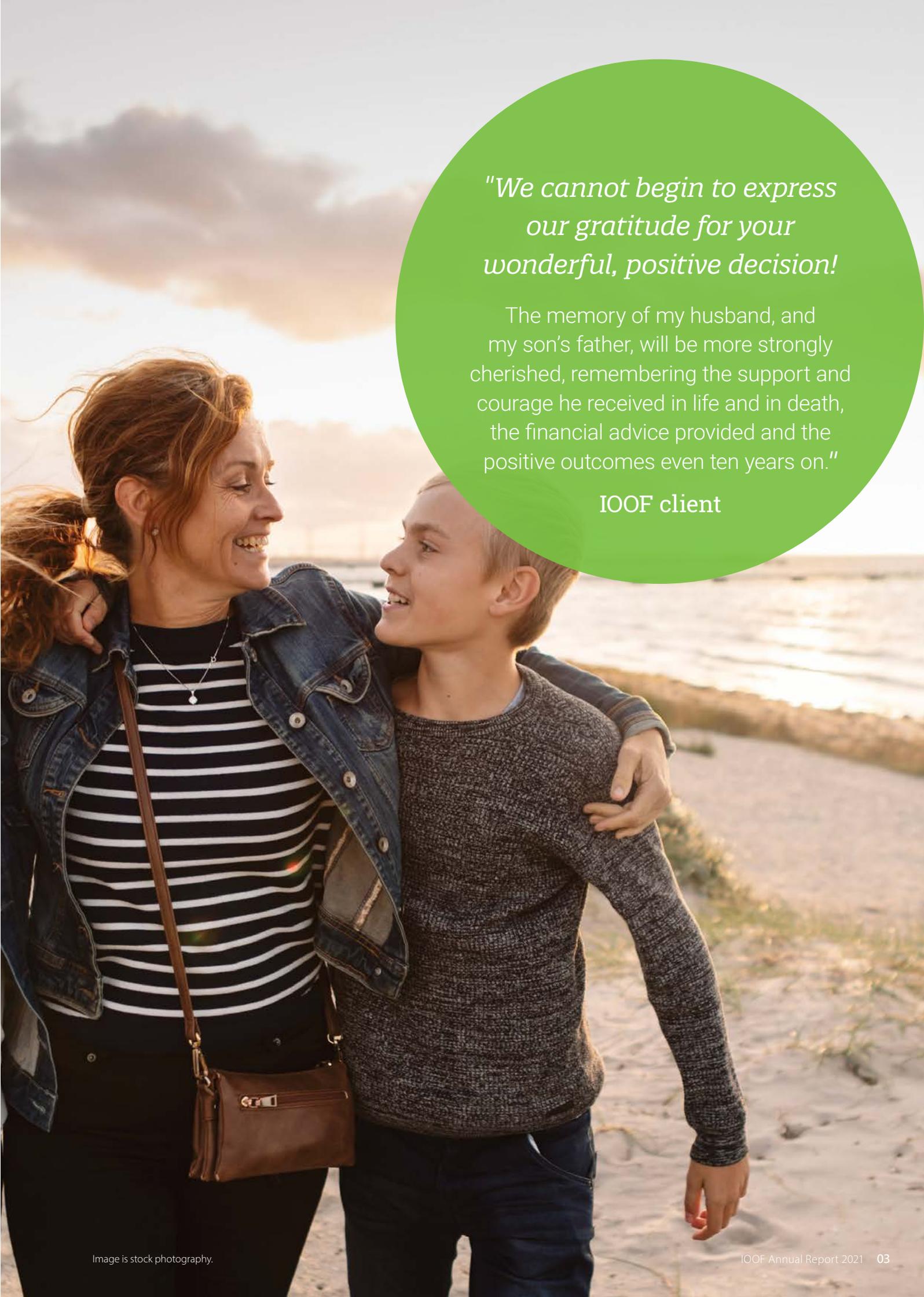
Today, we manage more than \$232 billion worth of assets on behalf of our clients, advisers and institutions. The team also has access to world-leading investment managers across a broad range of asset classes to assist clients in achieving their investment goals.

Estate administration

Australian Executor Trustees is part of the IOOF group and has been providing estate and trustee services to Australians for more than 140 years. Trustee services include estate planning and administration, compensation trusts, personal trustee services, philanthropy and self-managed super fund solutions.

Our diversified model





"We cannot begin to express our gratitude for your wonderful, positive decision!"

The memory of my husband, and my son's father, will be more strongly cherished, remembering the support and courage he received in life and in death, the financial advice provided and the positive outcomes even ten years on."

IOOF client

Chairman's commentary

We are shaping the future so all Australians can access quality financial advice, and experience financial wellbeing.



Welcome to the 2021 financial year annual report.

Last year, I described the 2020 financial year as one of volatility, change and disruption. As a nation, we had to contend with two unprecedented crises: catastrophic bushfires and then the COVID-19 pandemic. It quickly became apparent that 2020 would require a different kind of resilience as the health and community effects of the virus, and the economic impacts of measures taken to contain it, reshaped our economies and way of life.

Twelve months on, the prospects for the world economy have brightened. In May this year, the Reserve Bank of Australia noted that the Australian economy is transitioning from recovery to the expansion phase earlier and with more momentum than anticipated.² But this is no ordinary recovery. The pandemic has changed the world, and its effects will last.

Optimistically, and barring any unexpected catastrophes, individuals, businesses and society alike can start to look forward to shaping the future rather than just grinding through the present.

In this regard, there are parallels with the outlook for IOOF. Just as 2021 was a year of global transition, it also heralded a major transition for the Group. We are shaping the future so that all Australians can access quality financial advice, and experience financial wellbeing.

Environmental, social and governance priorities

Sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues affect how all companies do business – and this is increasingly so in recent years. We recognise – as do our investors – that sustainability is a strategic priority that involves both business risks and opportunities.

² RBA, Statement on Monetary Policy – May 2021.

The past year has brought great personal challenges to many, requiring us all to adjust and support those around us.

Addressing climate change

The risks associated with a changing climate extend across many, if not all, sectors of the economy. The Board and I are committed to deeply understanding and acting appropriately to address climate change risk within the business.

Principally, we are guided by:

- the Paris Agreement, which has the goal of limiting global warming to well below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels
- the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, which were developed to promote more informed investment, lending and underwriting decisions in response to climate change
- the Hutley opinion on the potential liability of company directors in Australia if they do not adequately manage climate change risks.

You will find more information about IOOF's climate change related initiatives in the environmental, social and governance report.

As a Board, we recognise that the tectonic shift towards sustainable investing is accelerating. IOOF's responsible entities are committed to managing funds in a responsible manner on behalf of our clients.

Identifying and managing ESG factors, risks and opportunities aligns with our clients' long-term goals of a secure financial future.

Through MLC Asset Management, we are now members of the Responsible Investment Association Australasia and the Investor Group on Climate Change.

Social impact through the IOOF Foundation

The IOOF Foundation continued to support outstanding charitable organisations and invest in our communities. The past year has brought great personal challenges to many, requiring us all to adjust and support those around us. In the 2021 financial year, the IOOF Foundation contributed over \$700,000 to community organisations, bringing the total funds distributed since inception to more than \$16 million. Grants were awarded in the areas of mental health, aged care, families and at-risk children and youth. Our community partnerships are numerous and include Ardoch, the Coleman Foundation, Ganbina, The Smith Family and Youth Focus WA, to name a few.

On behalf of the Group, I extend our gratitude to the Trustee Directors for their ongoing commitment, led by the Chair, Ms Angie Dickschen.

Governance in sharp focus

Whether governing through steady state or significant upheaval, a Board's duty is to act in the best interests of the corporation. The challenges that beset this past year brought into sharp focus the significance of stakeholder governance for the Board. Stakeholder governance requires us to identify, engage with and understand stakeholder perspectives on key issues,

and then reflect on how these perspectives should be considered in decision making.

The new IOOF

Our orientation towards clients – putting them first, and understanding and meeting their financial needs in a myriad of new, affordable and accessible ways, and ultimately providing a sense of financial wellbeing – is the essence of our client-centric philosophy ClientFirst.

We know that Australians who have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic see financial advice and planning as essential to wellbeing. Whether it's platform enhancement, business simplification or product development, each element of our strategy is focused on clients and improving the affordability and accessibility of financial advice for the financial wellbeing of all Australians – in good times and bad.

In this sense, we are working hard to not only change ourselves, but to reshape our industry.

Against this backdrop, I would like to extend my thanks to the members of the Board for their commitment, wisdom and guidance. I acknowledge the work of Chief Executive Officer Renato Mota and the Executive Team for their capable management of the organisation. I also thank all our colleagues, who are now 5,000 strong, following the successful acquisition of MLC. They have worked tirelessly to continue to position the business for success today and tomorrow.



Allan Griffiths
Chairman

2021 results at a glance

Business highlights

2020

JUL

IOOF Community Offer launched – provided more than 1,000 hours of financial advice and pro bono support to over 200 individuals and 50 community groups

IOOF Balanced Investor Trust wins Multi Asset – Balanced category at the Money Management Fund Manager of the Year 2020 Awards

AUG

Acquisition of MLC announced

SEPT

Advice 2.0 strategy launched

Wealth Central purchased

NOV

The True Value of Advice research released – more than 12,500 Australians surveyed

More than 150 colleagues from ANZ Pensions and Investments (P&I) business welcomed

IOOF's new principles launched

DEC

IOOF MultiMix Australian Shares Trust wins Best Australian Shares Super Product award, and IOOF MultiMix Balanced Growth Trust is named Best Multi-Sector Fund (second year in a row) in Money magazine's Best of the Best Awards 2021

Over \$1.4 billion released to members under the COVID-19 early release of superannuation scheme since April 2020

2021

FEB

First Annual Member Meetings held for superannuation members

APR

Wealth Central wins Best New Advice Technology Application award by Investment Trends, based on Investment Trends' 2020 Advice Technology Benchmark Report

MAY

MLC acquisition approved by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority

IOOF MultiMix Balanced Growth Fund wins Multi Asset – Growth category at the Money Management Fund Manager of the Year 2021 Awards

ANZ Superannuation wins Canstar's Most Satisfied Customer – Super Fund award for 2021

MLC acquisition completed

MAR

IOOF named Managed Funds Provider of the Year – Multi-Sector Funds by Canstar

Another 147 colleagues from ANZ P&I welcomed

JUN

2,600 colleagues and 406 financial advisers from MLC welcomed

More than \$450 billion FUMA³ and \$180 billion administered in superannuation assets, making IOOF one of the largest wealth managers in Australia

\$5 billion and more than 38,600 accounts migrated to new Evolve platform

Financial results



³ Funds under management and administration ⁴ Net profit after tax ⁵ Cents per share

CEO's commentary

We have the strategic intent, the talent and now the scale, to deliver our advice-led wealth management proposition to more Australians than ever before.



At the time of writing, we are in the extraordinary situation of having more than 16 million Australians in lockdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. I recognise that for many people, prolonged periods of lockdown have been difficult. It is against this backdrop that I would like to start by acknowledging the incredible job all our people at IOOF have done in a difficult and unsettling environment.

Stronger together

I am pleased to report on the successful completion of the MLC transaction on 31 May 2021. This acquisition positions us as a leader in a new era of wealth management in Australia, giving us a strong platform for future growth. We have the strategic intent, the talent and now the scale, to deliver our advice-led wealth management proposition to more Australians than ever before.

IOOF has been transformed through acquiring ANZ Wealth's Pensions and Investments (ANZ P&I) business and MLC over the past two years. The new IOOF has more

than 2.2 million clients nationally, \$450 billion in funds under management and administration (FUMA), a network of 1,975 advisers and over 5,000 employees.

While the industry transforms, the wealth management sector continues to increase in size, with five-year compound annual growth in superannuation assets of 9% per annum.⁶ A bigger and better IOOF will be positioned to take advantage of these opportunities by being at the forefront of the industry transformation.

Continued overleaf →

⁶ Five-year compound annual growth of total superannuation assets to March 2021 per APRA superannuation statistics.

Transformation with purpose

	2019–2021	2022–2024
 <p>Focus</p>	<p>Advice 2.0</p> <p>Enhanced corporate governance and education standards across the adviser base.</p> <p>Improved productivity and quality of advice enabled by technology.</p> <p>Improved sustainability and profitability of the self-employed channel.</p>	<p>Financial wellbeing</p> <p>Orient our service proposition around member needs.</p> <p>Expand the capability of technology to shape member experience and drive personalisation.</p> <p>Pursue opportunity to reach the significant unadvised segment of the market.</p>
 <p>Simplify</p>	<p>Evolve</p> <p>Transition IOOF legacy administration platforms to the Evolve platform – to be completed in December.</p> <p>Adoption of the successful Evolve blueprint to underpin further platform rationalisation.</p>	<p>Product simplification</p> <p>Complete review of entire product suite.</p> <p>Commence a structured consolidation of ANZ P&I and MLC platforms to the ‘go-forward’ technology.</p> <p>Continue to enhance the client experience to remain relevant to changing client needs.</p>
 <p>Grow</p>	<p>Acquisition</p> <p>Completed transformational acquisitions of ANZ P&I and MLC.</p> <p>Achieved critical mass and breadth of offering across all major segments of advice, platforms and asset management.</p>	<p>Client engagement and reputation</p> <p>Continue review of current suite of brands.</p> <p>Focus on client needs and market engagement.</p> <p>Grow the client base and market share, delivering sustainable shareholder returns.</p>
CULTURE	CONDUCT	INNOVATION

We believe we have a substantial opportunity to improve the financial wellbeing of all Australians. We are focused on building a profitable and sustainable business model that delivers accessible and affordable advice for clients at any stage of life. Everything we have achieved this past year is strategically aligned to that objective.

Importantly, we are integrating our acquired businesses into one wealth management business, with one purpose. And that purpose is centred on the needs of our 2.2 million clients and members. We want to understand them, look after their needs and secure their futures, and our ClientFirst philosophy underpins all the work we do to deliver on this purpose.

Financial performance

Our financial performance over the past 12 months has been strong. The financials highlight an underlying net profit after tax of \$147.8 million from continuing operations, which is up 19% on the 2020 financial year.

After taking into account a non-cash goodwill write-down and MLC integration costs, we reported a statutory net loss after tax of \$143.5 million. We delivered a total dividend for the year of 23 cents per share, with the final dividend made up of a 9.5 cents per share ordinary dividend and a 2 cents per share special dividend.

Technology as an enabler of growth

We believe in owning and developing technology to assist our advisers, clients and members in understanding, looking after and securing their future.

Our Evolve platform is a state-of-the-art administration system that is gaining support from clients and our advisers, and will form the core of our offering as we consolidate the acquired legacy administration systems into the future.

Our \$30 million investment in Wealth Central – an intuitive, interactive technology – creates a more efficient and dynamic interface between the client and the adviser around fact-finding, data collection and cash flow projections in real time, compared to the previous static and lengthy process.

This differentiating technology, which IOOF owns exclusively, will benefit our adviser network. It will also significantly improve and streamline the client experience, meaning advisers will spend less time collecting data and more time creating plans to help clients achieve their financial goals. It also reinforces our commitment to continue to innovate in the space and build new advice delivery methods. We have established an incubator business to explore the components of financial wellbeing and how technology and humanistic advice will converge to engage more broadly with clients.

The future of advice

It was pleasing to welcome another 406 MLC advisers to our licensed advice business as we look to create a leading advice community, for both advisers and the communities they support.

As part of our commitment to delivering a step-change in the quality and affordability of advice and constructing a sustainable long-term advice model, we continued to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of financial advice by delivering insights supported by new technologies.

I believe that for IOOF, the endgame in financial advice is the same as that for the entire industry. We are working towards delivering advice across a multitude of digital channels, through human and 'digital' advisers, face to face and remotely, for those just starting out or retiring. We remain committed to supporting advisers and their clients by providing unmatched technologies and choice.

Transformation through people and purpose

Over the past year, I have finalised my leadership structure, ensuring we have the right talent to take the company forward. I'm confident we now have a senior management team in place that is committed to stewardship and growth of the business by supporting Australians and their communities.

Looking to the future, we see a tremendous opportunity to improve the lives of Australians. We will do this by focusing on financial wellbeing, expanding the capability of technology to shape the member experience, driving personalisation and leveraging opportunities to reach those Australians who do not currently receive financial advice.

IOOF has a long history in supporting Australians and their financial wellbeing. Today, it is through mobilising our talent and resources that we will continue to serve our communities and deliver better outcomes for clients, members and shareholders alike.



Renato Mota
Chief Executive Officer



"I have watched your Annual Member Meeting on the website and I must let you know how much I enjoyed it and how informative I found it.

It has taken away the mystery of the faceless people in an organisation and made them feel more like family to help me."

IOOF client

Environmental, social and governance report

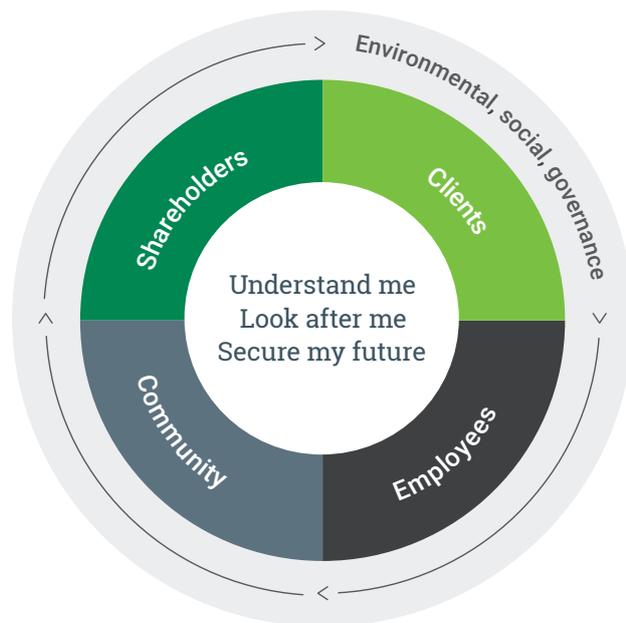
At IOOF, we acknowledge that the sustainability of our business is intrinsically linked to the sustainability of the environment and the communities in which we operate.

It is important we create a framework that allows us to measure – and manage – the impact our business has on the environment and the community.

Maintaining strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices enables us to manage risks and realise opportunities in a way that creates long-term value for all stakeholders.

Our purpose as an organisation – **Understand me. Look after me. Secure my future** – extends to our clients, our people, our shareholders and the broader community.

We use the principle of materiality to define the social and environmental topics that matter most to our business and stakeholders. The materiality assessment process is an opportunity for us to apply a sustainability lens to business and enterprise risk management processes.



Material matters

We understand that identifying, monitoring and reporting on material ESG risk exposures is vital to IOOF's success in building trust and achieving our strategic vision to be Australia's leading advice-led wealth management and financial wellbeing provider.

In assessing IOOF's material exposure, we engage with our stakeholders, including members, investors, employees, industry bodies, regulators and research partners, to understand key areas of focus.

We have broken up material ESG matters into the following categories.

OUR ESG PRINCIPLE CATEGORIES



Our clients

- ClientFirst
- Support during COVID-19
- Member and client engagement
- Product simplification
- Value of advice
- Anti-bribery and corruption



Our community

- IOOF Foundation
- Reconciliation Action Plan
- Modern slavery
- Staff volunteering /giving
- Community offer
- Responsible investing



Our people

- Our culture
- Employee wellbeing
- Employee engagement
- Diversity and inclusion
- Growth and development



Our business

- Accelerating governance
- Cybersecurity/privacy
- Financial Accountability Regime
- Board effectiveness
- Advice review
- Environmental sustainability
- Tax transparency

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) provide a shared blueprint for achieving peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. IOOF is committed to supporting the goals and using them as a framework to guide our ESG principles and initiatives.

While we support all 17 UN SDGs, we have prioritised six goals, given their relevance to our business.

Goal	Aims to achieve	Our responses
	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending our financial wellbeing education program to improve the lives of Australians • Investing in and promoting initiatives to support employee mental and physical health • Implemented 'low traffic days' across IOOF to help employees 'digitally detox' • Launched 'Your mind matters' employee educational program to manage mental wellness
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged 10,000 members and clients through 1:1 general advice assistance, financial wellbeing and education programs • Delivered over 1,000 hours of pro bono practical financial guidance and support to more than 200 individuals and 50 community groups • Created a community section on the IOOF website as a resource for all Australians to access educational material or request pro bono support
	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved female representation at Executive and management levels, reaching our 40% target across Senior Manager and Other Manager levels • Formed a partnership with Financial Executive Women (FEW) • Provided financial sponsorship of the FEW Positive Progression of Women Awards
	Reduce inequality within and among countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented our Group Modern Slavery policy and action plan • Developing a new Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) • Noted an increase in positive sentiment around diversity and inclusion in our engagement survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – +9 points: 'I feel like I belong at IOOF' – +10 points: 'Our leaders champion the importance of diversity and inclusion'
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed our printer paper supplier to 100% recycled nationally • Had nearly 1 tonne of office equipment collected from Melbourne Head Office by Green Collect, to be recycled/removed from landfill in the financial year • Running a pilot campaign to encourage clients to move to electronic statements and communications
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated climate change risks into our new Responsible Investment Statement, available at www.ioof.com.au/about-us/responsible-investment • Calculating the carbon footprints of investment portfolios every six months



Our clients

We exist to deliver what matters to clients. Our ClientFirst strategy focuses on client experiences that make a difference in the lives of more than 2.2 million Australians.

ClientFirst – delivering what matters

By using customer research, data and analytics, we identify insights that help us improve the client experience. Because many Australians entrust their futures with us, our ClientFirst approach continues to transform the way we serve our clients.

Leveraging technology from recently acquired businesses has improved the way we identify our clients, providing a more seamless experience with our Contact Centre. We use speech analytics to identify key issues that matter to our clients, and to improve simpler interactions. We have also extended automation capabilities to scalable processes, completing more than 200,000 client transactions over the past year.

As outlined in the following 'Product simplification' section, we are evolving the use of our investment and administration platforms through consolidation. We have moved more than 38,600 clients onto our leading platform solutions, and plan to move around 58,000 more clients before the end of 2021. Consistently strong customer satisfaction scores indicate that we have managed the platform migration without compromising the quality of our service or causing disruption to clients.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the lives of many in profound ways.

COVID-19 support

Digitisation and accessible advice have continued to be important themes throughout the year. Investing in the mobility of our workforce over the past year has enabled us to leverage technology to keep our people safe by working from home and offered our clients flexibility in how they access our services.

The Australian Government's early superannuation release scheme commenced on 20 April 2020 and closed to new applications after 31 December 2020. The speed and agility of our people, systems and processes was important to ensure we enabled members to efficiently access their retirement savings. In the year ended 30 June 2021, IOOF released 82,833 early superannuation payments, totalling \$699 million.



Member and client engagement

Giving our superannuation members and investment clients access to relevant financial wellbeing information – including factual, general, scaled and comprehensive advice – is essential for delivering on our strategy to improve the financial wellbeing of all Australians.

While enabling clients to physically access education and advice services has been challenging throughout the pandemic, we have provided one-to-one general advice, and financial wellbeing and education programs, to 10,000 members and clients.

Through the MLC business, we are working on harmonising and extending financial education and wellbeing programs that benefit our clients and all Australians. Our current investment in technology enhancements and applications will give us the ability to significantly extend our reach with these programs in the 2022 financial year.

Product simplification – delivering client value

In the 2021 financial year, we continued to focus on consolidating and simplifying our broad range of products and services to deliver greater value for our clients well into the future. We believe that scale, coupled with a simpler operating environment, will allow us to drive down the cost to serve while ensuring that we direct our marginal investment to innovation and efficiently deliver greater value.

Key highlights during 2021 included the completion of Phase 1 of Project Evolve21, our initiative to simplify our platform administration. This led to the retirement of more than 30 superannuation and investment administration products and six

We believe that scale, coupled with a simpler operating environment, will allow us to drive down the cost to serve while ensuring that we direct our marginal investment to innovation and efficiently deliver greater value.

databases. Clients using these products were smoothly transitioned to contemporary and more administratively efficient offers, with over 16,000 clients also benefitting from reduced fees in addition to enhanced features.

As further evidence of the potential for our scale to enhance value for clients, two of our largest superannuation funds completed a review of the Group insurance benefits offered to members through competitive tender processes. Despite a market environment generally characterised by substantial insurance premium rate increases, we successfully negotiated insurance premium reductions and a range of improved insurance terms for a large proportion of members. In total, more than 180,000 members will benefit from premium reductions over the coming years.

The True Value of Advice research

In July 2020, IOOF worked with global market research agency CoreData to conduct research for 'The True Value of Advice' study. The research, involving 12,643 Australians, assessed evidence that financial advice makes a meaningful difference in the lives of many Australians.

Advised clients reported the following.

90%

Accessing financial advice has placed them in a **better position financially**

50%

Sound financial advice has **improved their mental health**

88%

Sound financial advice has **reduced their worry and stress**

41%

Sound financial advice has **improved their relationships with family and friends**



Overwhelmingly, the results show that advice improves the financial wellbeing of people who receive it. Moreover, better financial wellbeing flows onto better overall wellbeing, including improved mental and physical health, and healthier relationships.

The True Value of Advice
research, July 2020





To improve outcomes for our clients in an environment where returns on cash were continually declining, we changed the underlying investments of the Cash Account on many of our platform products, improving net interest rates for more than 180,000 clients.

Anti-bribery and anti-corruption

IOOF has zero appetite for bribery, corruption and facilitation payments. Honesty, integrity and fairness are integral to how we operate.

The IOOF Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy prohibits employees from engaging in any activity that constitutes bribery or corruption, and provides a framework to ensure that related risks within IOOF's businesses are properly identified, mitigated and managed.

The Policy seeks fair client outcomes, promotes financial market integrity, raises credibility with key stakeholders (including our clients) and supports IOOF's commitment to corporate responsibility. The Board reviewed and approved the Policy in April 2021.

Honesty, integrity and fairness are integral to how we operate.

Our unique advice-led financial wellbeing strategy differentiates us from our peers and focuses on delivering quality financial advice to all Australians.

Advocating for quality financial advice for all Australians

As one of Australia's leading wealth management businesses, we are pleased to be investing in making financial advice affordable and accessible for everyone.

In July 2016, we launched the IOOF Advice Academy, which is the pre-eminent training and coaching resource for the financial planning industry. Our vision is to create an environment in which ongoing financial planning relationships continue to deliver mutual value and enable our clients to experience financial wellbeing at all stages of life.

Five years on from its inception, the IOOF Advice Academy continues to lead the way in specialist coaching for financial advice businesses. Through bespoke workshops, in-practice specialist coaching and implementation, we address the challenges of providing quality advice through ever-changing technology, regulations and consumer expectations.





Our community

IOOF has a rich history of helping Australians secure their financial future. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the community brought into sharp focus the importance of financial wellbeing.

The IOOF Community Offer

As an advice-led company, we helped those in need by providing free and accessible financial guidance and support through the IOOF Community Offer.

In response to the pandemic, IOOF launched the Community Offer as a resource for all Australians to access educational material or pro bono financial wellbeing support. Across our national footprint, 426 financial advisers offered to provide guidance and support to those who need it most within their communities, from 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020.

Since then, many of our advisers have continued to provide pro bono advice as part of their standard value proposition for their community.

Through the IOOF Community Offer, we helped everyday Australians by providing the following support and guidance:

- **Pro bono support** – over 100 registered practices of IOOF-aligned advisers provided more than 1,000 hours of pro bono practical financial guidance and support to over 200 individuals and more than 50 community groups.
- **Educational videos and content** – IOOF provided educational videos and support material on accessing super early, the JobSeeker Payment, and looking after mental health and wellbeing.
- **Wealth Report** – more than 300 people accessed the Wealth Report site and used the tools to produce an online personal snapshot report.



Crew Training at Reach not only prepares us to work with young people, it positions us to be better equipped at facing challenges in our own lives. In workshops, we walk alongside young people as they experience the magic of Reach's work. We, as crew, undergo that same process of experiencing 'the work' during training.

Reach Foundation

Photo credit: Reach Foundation
Location: Collingwood, Victoria



Reconciliation with our First Nations peoples

Supporting reconciliation means working to overcome divisions and inequality between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people. At IOOF, we focus on how we can make a difference in the areas of inequality in financial literacy, access to superannuation and retirement outcomes.

We are taking our learnings from our current Innovate RAP with Shadforth and Australian Executor Trustees and applying them as we develop a new Innovate RAP for the IOOF Group.

Our actions focus on building awareness and respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, protocols and languages, and building relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups within our networks.

In response to the pandemic IOOF launched the Community Offer as a resource for all Australians to access educational material or access pro bono financial wellbeing support.

Modern slavery

IOOF is committed to combating modern slavery. By proactively addressing this issue, IOOF will raise awareness in the community that supporting modern slavery practices (directly or indirectly) does not align with our business values or culture.

In response to the *Modern Slavery Act 2018* (Cth) reporting requirements, IOOF has established a Modern Slavery Team to understand and identify possible modern slavery risks within our operations and key supply chain. IOOF conducted a detailed modern slavery risk assessment. A small number of suppliers were unable to provide appropriate evidence that this risk was managed and these suppliers have been placed on IOOF's Modern Slavery Watchlist.

IOOF developed a Modern Slavery Policy, which the Board approved in May 2021. The Policy outlines IOOF's approach to reducing the risk of modern slavery practices within our operations and supply chain. We also submitted our Modern Slavery Statement to the Australian Border Force via the public online register in March 2021 after receiving IOOF Board approval.

We have developed and deployed a modern slavery general awareness training module. All IOOF employees must complete the training, which incorporates the Modern Slavery Policy and provides directions to follow if a suspected or actual case of modern slavery is observed.

IOOF is committed to improving response rates from our suppliers over the next five years, as well as enhancing our education regarding our operations and supply chains.

Our people raised more than \$100,000 for a range of charities through our Workplace Giving Program, Disaster Relief Appeal and other fundraising activities.

Employee volunteer, donate and participate program

Throughout the year, our people organised fundraising and community volunteering activities. In addition to annual leave, employees were entitled to take up to two days' paid community service leave per year to perform duties for specific charities or community organisations, or an eligible voluntary emergency management activity.

Our people raised more than \$100,000 for a range of charities through our Workplace Giving Program, Disaster Relief Appeal and other fundraising activities. Our matched giving allows our people to contribute to causes they care about. These programs demonstrate that one of our values, Supporting Our Communities, extends throughout the organisation.



The IOOF Foundation

The IOOF Foundation was established in 2002, when IOOF demutualised, to recognise the origins of IOOF and the important role it has played in the Australian community since 1846.



Photo credit: Aboriginal Literacy Foundation. Location: Melbourne Learning Centre, Victoria

Our mission

The Foundation's mission is to reduce obstacles people face to help them meaningfully participate in the community and improve their quality of life.

This past year has been one of the most challenging for our community since the Foundation began. The unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic compelled us to reimagine how we can maintain the highest level of support to those most in need.

When the pandemic was announced, we reached out and extended our support to many of our partners needing to pivot their operations. The Foundation supported them to transition their operations to provide services safely via digital platforms and to develop long-term 'COVID-normal' operating models. The implications of the pandemic are not yet fully known, but we do know that we need to keep adapting all aspects of how we support our partners to continue delivering quality outcomes for our community.

Programs

The Foundation continued to support outstanding charitable organisations and to invest in our community.

The past year has brought great challenges, requiring us all to adapt and change, to support those around us at home and in the wider community. In the financial year 2021, the IOOF Foundation contributed more than \$700,000 to community organisations, bringing the total funds distributed since its inception to more than \$16 million.

Our grants program offers long-term grants (up to three years) in areas that have been historically important to IOOF and also to the wider Australian community. To date, we have focused on:

- **Mental health** – we support mental health prevention programs that deliver evidence-based

initiatives targeted at today's youth. Prevention early in life is important since a large proportion of mental health conditions begin in childhood, adolescence or early adult life.

- **Aged care** – we prioritise programs that provide quality of life for individuals with progressive neurological and physical diseases and their families.
- **Families** – our basic needs program supports community groups assisting families struggling to be self-sufficient, including by providing long-term solutions that help families move out of poverty or avoid a crisis.
- **Children and youth** – we support education projects that help break the cycle of disadvantage and empower young Australians to reach their potential. We prioritise programs addressing prevention and early intervention and education, employment and training for young people.



Governance

The Foundation is governed by the IOOF Holdings Trustee Pty Ltd (Trustee). The role of the Board of Directors is to determine the strategic direction of the Foundation. The Board has two broad purposes:

- **Governance** – conform to the Foundation’s legal and financial requirements
- **Performance** – assist the Foundation to perform to its highest potential.

2021 community partners

The grants that were approved are innovative, yet sustainable, and will provide value to the community. This helps ensure that grants have a real impact and achieve a meaningful result. The grant recipients were:

- Alithia Learning
- Ardoch
- Coleman Foundation
- Ganbina
- Girls from Oz
- Gotcha4Life
- Lets Talk
- Live4Life
- Mama Lana’s Community Foundation
- Ngarrimili
- Reach Foundation
- Red Dust Role Models
- Righteous Pups Australia
- Rural Aid
- Spinal Research Institute
- The Funding Network
- The Smith Family
- Youth Focus WA

What a year! We were really confident moving into 2021, knowing that whatever may come, we can be innovative in the ways we support our young people. We are so grateful to IOOF for their funding support in making this year possible. We also anticipate 2021 will see an unexpected growth in numbers as young people recover from the trauma, anxiety and totally disrupted education year that was 2020.

Righteous Pups Australia

Photo credit: Joanne Baker. Location: Castlemaine, Victoria





Our community

Responsible investment

IOOF is committed to managing funds in a responsible manner on behalf of our clients. Identifying and managing ESG factors, risks and opportunities is very important to us because it aligns with helping our clients' achieve their long-term goals of securing their financial future.

We are enhancing our engagement with our investment managers on ESG and climate change matters.

Our [Responsible Investment Statement](#) describes the role responsible investment plays in assessing, selecting and monitoring externally appointed managers for our multi-manager funds. Our asset consultants support our ESG function, working together to continually improve and strengthen our responsible investment disclosures and processes.

Additionally, we are enhancing our engagement with our investment managers on ESG and climate change matters. Every six months, ESG scores and carbon-intensity footprints are calculated on our underlying portfolios and the results are reported to the Investment Management Committee.

Further, as members of the Responsible Investment Association Australasia and the Investor Group on Climate Change, we contribute to enhancing the ESG impacts on investing.⁷

IOOF Advice Research and ESG

IOOF Advice Research considers ESG principles and enables advisers and clients to express their investment preference. This is done by offering guidance through an ESG Investment Philosophy, ESG model portfolios, and research with an ESG overlay and assessment of investment products.

Our approach to ESG considers exclusion strategies, impact strategies and, in some cases, non-ESG strategies (for diversification). We believe that ESG integration should not necessarily mean that an investor is prohibited from investing in specific sectors, countries and companies, or that portfolio returns are sacrificed to incorporate ESG principles. By taking this approach, we hope to meet our clients' investment objectives while enabling advisers to align their investment portfolios with clients' broad or specific ESG requirements.

Two key approaches we incorporate in ESG portfolios are:

- **Exclusion strategies** – these include funds that negatively screen investments associated with specific industries such as tobacco, alcohol, weapons, pornography, gambling, animal testing, genetic engineering, deforestation, oil and gas, nuclear power, mining and climate change.
- **Impact investing** – this includes investments that look to generate positive returns while measuring an investment's environmental and social impact alongside its financial return. Funds in this category tend to be more active when voting and advising companies. They seek to positively reward companies that take a proactive approach to improving their ESG footprint.

The IOOF Advice Research team covers ESG investing from three key angles:

- **ESG Investment Philosophy** – this was written for advisers, to help them give ESG investment support to clients and build on clients' objectives, beyond simply 'investing in ESG'. Increasingly, clients are aware of ESG as an investment approach, but often have limited understanding of the issues and available options. The Investment Philosophy and other IOOF research collateral assists advisers to clarify each client's personal ESG preferences and objectives, noting that it is a space in which values vary in importance and by issue.
- **ESG research** – this incorporates an ESG overlay in the review of investments (primarily on managed funds at this stage), including an ESG sector review and summary matrix outlining various exclusions that different investments may incorporate.
- **ESG model portfolios** – these provide advisers and clients with either an implemented solution (via managed accounts) or an investment framework (via the model portfolio), allowing advisers and their clients to either invest in an ESG-aware portfolio or tailor a portfolio in line with their financial objectives and specific needs.

An important observation from the past 12 months is that advisers and clients are increasingly aware of and demand that ESG considerations be incorporated in investment portfolios. As such, IOOF Advice Research expects that the advice offering in relation to ESG research will continue to grow and evolve in line with the investment universe and client requirements.

⁷ Membership of the Responsible Investment Association Australasia and the Investor Group on Climate Change is via MLC Asset Management. MLC Asset Management is part of the IOOF Group of companies, comprising IOOF Holdings Ltd and its related bodies corporate.



Our people

At IOOF, we strive to create an environment where our employees are engaged, inspired and motivated to grow with us.



Our culture

Our ClientFirst culture means we put our clients at the centre of everything we do. It's why our purpose is written in the first person. We strive to create an environment where all our people feel connected to this purpose and empowered to deliver it every day.

In November 2020, we launched our 'culture story', which has been instrumental in creating strong alignment among our employees on the role IOOF plays for our clients. This has also been vital in defining our ClientFirst culture.





During financial year 2021, we increased our focus on building connection and engagement with employees, given the challenges of COVID-19 and integration of employees from our acquired businesses.

Employee engagement

We have fully supported remote and hybrid working and have adapted our engagement approach to cater for this.

We conducted our detailed annual engagement survey and three supplementary 'pulse' surveys over the course of the year. These enable our employee listening strategy, ensuring we remain connected to our people and understand how they are feeling, so we can support them.

In our annual engagement survey, we received feedback from 84% of our people. Our engagement scores remained stable year on year, with nearly three-quarters of our people 'engaged' and likely to recommend us as an employer. This score put us in the top quartile of the external Insync benchmark for organisations in the financial services industry.

Pleasingly, all governance and risk indicators measured through the survey also increased or remained stable, reflecting our commitment to embedding a strong governance and risk culture.

Employee wellbeing

We continue to focus on our employees' safety, health and wellbeing, providing diverse support and educational opportunities to ensure they thrive. Examples of new wellbeing initiatives we provided over the past 12 months include:

- **Your mind matters** – an eight-week educational program focused on supporting our people to proactively manage their mental wellness through topics such as staying connected with others, mindfulness and giving back to the broader community.
- **'Move, munch, money, mind' hub** – a self-service information hub our employees can access at any time to support their holistic wellbeing. It includes thousands of curated articles, activities, workouts, recipes and e-learning resources to support their health and wellbeing.

We have established the 'Our Work Life' program to support new ways of working. Most of our employees continue to enjoy a hybrid work environment, working from home and the office, which we support and enable – 91% of our employees feel genuinely supported to work flexibly.

Our employees, licensees and their families all have access to one-on-one counselling and coaching through our employee assistance program (EAP). Our EAP provides personalised sessions on a range of topics, including financial and mental wellbeing and nutrition.

We will continue to focus on integrating time to reflect and genuine downtime into our wellbeing approach.

We recently implemented low traffic days across IOOF, encouraging our people to 'digitally detox'. This inspires them to minimise their digital traffic and focus on making progress against strategic goals and innovation projects, or take annual leave. We will continue to focus on integrating time to reflect and genuine downtime into our wellbeing approach, acknowledging that these play a pivotal role in our productivity and growth as an organisation.



Diversity and inclusion

In August 2020, we initiated a program to develop a deep understanding of our culture, taking a data-based approach. Our in-depth analysis uncovered that at IOOF our primary culture motivation is belonging – creating structures, processes and an environment in which our people and clients belong. This type of culture encourages people, through behaviour and ways of working, to be themselves. It recognises and celebrates the value of individual difference. This applies to employees and clients alike.

We believe that by creating an environment that allows people to bring their whole selves to work, they will feel more connected to the organisation and operate at their best, personally and professionally.

This is a key enabler to sustainable business success, ensuring we attract and retain the best people. All our people are equal at IOOF and this is reflected in our culture and operations.

Our Diversity and Inclusion Plan details our vision and the strategy we will follow to achieve this. The plan was developed in consultation with the IOOF Executive Team, Directors and the IOOF Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Committee. It focuses on four key pillars:

- 1 gender balance
- 2 inclusion and belonging
- 3 culture, leadership and environment
- 4 supporting recruitment practices.

Key achievements in the diversity and inclusion space during financial year 2021 include:

- improving female representation at Executive, Senior Manager and Other Manager levels, reaching our 40% target across Senior Manager and Other Manager levels
- making a financial wellbeing program accessible to all our people, including providing funds for financial advice
- partnering with FEW, which provides education and support, and is accessible to all our employees
- providing financial sponsorship for the Positive Progression of Women Awards
- launching 'Our leading women' female talent development program

Continued overleaf →



Do what's right,
not what's easy



Deliver what
matters

Our organisational principles



Be
human



Stronger
together



Keep it
simple

Our new organisational principles act as the roadmap to achieve a truly ClientFirst culture and deliver on our ambition to 'Create financial wellbeing for every Australian'.

Our organisational pillars represent our culture and illustrate the ways our people can positively contribute through the behaviours expected of them.

We have embedded our culture story and principles through activities, including holding face-to-face roadshows across the country. These full-day events focus on helping employees feel connected to IOOF's purpose and ambition, and to better understand how they can contribute to this in their everyday work.



Our people



Our in-depth analysis uncovered that at IOOF our primary culture motivation is 'belonging'.

- scaling the Diversity and Inclusion Committee, which represents all employees and acts as a sounding board for matters related to the Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan, and supports delivery of the plan
- rolling out a compulsory diversity and inclusion learning module, supported by Executive-led webinars
- partnering with Pride in Diversity, which provides education and support to all of our people
- conducting detailed gender pay analysis and implementing an action plan to address the gender pay gap
- delivering company-wide webinars on the Diversity and Inclusion Plan, reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and International Women's Day
- recording an increase in the positive sentiment around diversity and inclusion in our engagement survey:
 - +9 points: 'I feel like I belong at IOOF'
 - +10 points: 'Our leaders champion the importance of diversity and inclusion'.

The following table displays the number of women on the Board and in Executive and senior management positions across the whole workforce.

Women in Board, Executive and senior management positions, and across the whole workforce

Category	Female representation July 2020 (%)	Female representation July 2021 (%)
Board (excluding CEO)	40.00	40.00
Executives (including CEO)	27.27	35.70
Senior managers ¹	36.27	45.10
Other managers ²	40.53	41.30
Total workforce	49.12	49.50

1. Senior managers includes all roles reporting to an Executive, excluding administrative support roles.
 2. Other managers includes all other managers.
 Note. This data set includes leaders who transferred from MLC to IOOF in June 2021.



Our business

Accelerating corporate governance – IOOF remains committed to uplifting and strengthening our governance framework.

Three lines of defence

We apply a 'three lines of defence' model to identify and manage risk and compliance issues.

Our first line of defence is the operational areas of the business that are responsible for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting on risks within their area. This includes developing and operating internal controls.

The second line of defence is the Enterprise Risk and Compliance Team, which oversees and challenges risk management and practices by the first line. It also provides advice and support on implementing risk and compliance frameworks.

Our third line of defence provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of our governance and risk management practices and control environment across the whole organisation. We continue to invest in resources dedicated to our three lines of defence and see a maturing of our risk and compliance culture.

IOOF has adopted ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, which allows companies to publish their corporate governance statement on their website rather than in their annual report. The Directors of IOOF have reviewed and approved the statement. For more information, visit our website: www.ioof.com.au/about-us/about-ioof/corporate-governance.

We are pleased to be investing in making financial advice affordable and accessible for the benefit of all Australians.



Cybersecurity

Cyber risk is one of the top operational risks faced by the IOOF Group. In line with our organisational purpose, we are committed to keeping our clients' personal data secure, by ensuring we have robust and evolving cybersecurity and privacy controls in place.

Our cybersecurity strategy, policies, tactical initiatives and operational controls are based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology security framework and adhere to APRA guidelines on information and cybersecurity. Our Cybersecurity Team reports to the Board on cyber incidents, events, readiness and improvement projects.

Like all business operations, cybersecurity relies on people, processes and technologies. Our people are our first line of defence and IOOF has a considerable focus on enabling and embedding a 'cybersecurity culture' throughout the business. Our people undergo various levels of awareness training, including at induction and in mandatory annual online training, as well as personal one-on-one training sessions where there is a high cybersecurity risk.

All third-party relationships are established only after a rigorous due diligence process governed by our Vendor Management Policy. Security risk assessments are conducted at the start of a contract, and regularly throughout the course of the contract. This ensures that IOOF has adequate assurance over the conduct and controls third parties have in place to protect information they hold.

IOOF collaborates with government bodies and the industry to keep abreast of cyber trends, and emerging cybersecurity threats and

controls, and to discuss, collaborate and share new cybersecurity strategies and tactics. IOOF is an active member of the Joint Cybersecurity Centre and partners with Australia's national Computer Emergency Response Team and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center. IOOF is a founding member of the Australian chapter of the Global Cybersecurity Alliance, which is an international, cross-sector effort to confront, address and prevent malicious cyber activity.

The Cybersecurity Team at IOOF is also a member of industry groups such as CISO Lens, the Information Systems Audit and Control Association and the Australian Information Security Association. This ensures the team receives updates on relevant knowledge and intelligence into the latest trends and threats impacting the Australian and global cyber landscape.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, we enacted our Business Continuity Plan and the workforce switched to working from home. Appropriate policy, procedural and technical controls were implemented to mitigate the risks introduced by working from home.

The IOOF Cybersecurity Team is currently involved in ensuring security controls are carefully considered and implemented as the IOOF and MLC integration continues.

Privacy

Our clients trust us to look after them by ensuring their personal information is safe and secure. The personal information we collect is handled in accordance with the IOOF Group Privacy Policy, which outlines how we manage personal information.

We have a robust program in place to ensure privacy awareness remains at the forefront of our employees' minds. Online privacy awareness training is provided to all employees annually and targeted training is delivered several times a year. We support a strong culture of privacy compliance, where reporting and responding to privacy breaches is second nature. We are continually looking for ways to enhance our capabilities, to ensure our controls remain effective, and to build privacy awareness.

In May, we entered our seventh year as an active participant in the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner's annual Privacy Awareness Week (PAW). This year's theme was to make privacy a priority and to engage employees in initiatives and activities to reinforce the importance of protecting client information.

With most of our employees working online from home at least part of the time, we have reinforced that safeguarding information is more vital than ever. Prioritising privacy helps us to maintain our clients' confidence that we securely handle the personal information they entrust us with.

Financial Accountability Regime

The Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) is the Australian Government's response to recommendations made by the Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry. The FAR extends the current Banking Executive Accountability Regime to strengthen the responsibility and accountability of directors and most senior and influential executives of financial institutions.



After releasing an initial consultation paper in February 2020, Treasury released a detailed consultation package in July 2021 for implementing the FAR. IOOF made a submission regarding the content and scope of the FAR legislation as outlined in the consultation paper in mid-August 2021. The legislation is expected to be introduced and passed by Parliament in the 2021 Spring sitting. The proposed implementation date for insurers and registrable superannuation entity licensees is from the later of 1 July 2023 or 18 months after commencement of the FAR following Royal Assent.

IOOF established a FAR Steering Committee in November 2020 and engaged PwC as consultants in March 2021. Work completed to date includes Executive and Director workshops, drafting Executive accountability statements and beginning a 'reasonable steps' assessment. The intention of the legislation is to build

on organisations' existing governance and risk management frameworks. Organisations will have to ensure that accountable persons under the legislation are taking 'reasonable steps' to fulfil their responsibilities and meet their obligations. With a scheduled commencement date of July 2023, the project is on schedule.

Board effectiveness

IOOF remains committed to uplifting and strengthening our governance framework. The key objectives of our corporate governance initiatives are to:

- consolidate and simplify the structure of the IOOF Group
- improve the effectiveness of our business and people
- provide the foundation for simplifying future products and entities, to deliver more effective and efficient governance processes, communication and coordination.

Programs have included:

- standardising and uplifting Board and Committee foundation documents, frameworks and processes to improve business effectiveness
- launching initiatives to improve Directors' effectiveness and enhance Board decision making
- uplifting the capability and efficiency of Board support functions.

We continue to hold ourselves to higher standards, ensuring that our client obligations are met.

Advice review

IOOF continues to make progress in relation to the voluntary advice review of our heritage advice licensees (Bridges Financial Services, Consultum, Lonsdale Financial Group and Shadforth). We are identifying any systemic issues relating to inappropriate advice and reviewing ongoing advice to customers of those businesses. We are undertaking associated remediation activity and have started processing customer remediation payments. IOOF has arrangements with ANZ with regard to remediation relating to former ANZ Wealth Management advice licensees.





Our business

Environmental sustainability

It is vital that IOOF identifies, assesses and mitigates the risks associated with climate change. This will ensure the sustainability of our business for the benefit of our clients, people, shareholders and broader community.

In acknowledgement of the rapid growth and associated impact of our organisation, this year we created the IOOF Environmental Sustainability working group with representatives from across the organisation. This group will drive strategy and initiatives to assess and improve our environmental impact from a corporate operational perspective.

Through our updated Responsible Investment Statement, IOOF has outlined how climate risk factors are assessed when investing our clients' money. This document is publicly available on our website, along with our 'Proxy Voting Standard'.

In addition, IOOF is working with our investment consultants to provide input to identify and manage climate change risk factors and opportunities. As part of this, regular carbon intensity footprints are calculated on our underlying portfolios and the results are reported to the Investment Management Committee.

From an operational perspective, IOOF has implemented a number of waste reduction initiatives across our office locations, including:

- recycling office hardware – nearly 1 tonne of office equipment was recycled or prevented from landfill in our Melbourne office, and we are extending this initiative nationally
- moving to 100% recycled printing paper nationally
- providing battery recycling bins in key office locations.

To further reduce paper waste, we ran a pilot campaign to encourage members to move to electronic statements and email communications.

We contacted 16,722 clients via SMS and email and achieved a 24% response rate. Due to the success of this pilot, we are expanding this campaign across the broader IOOF superannuation membership base.

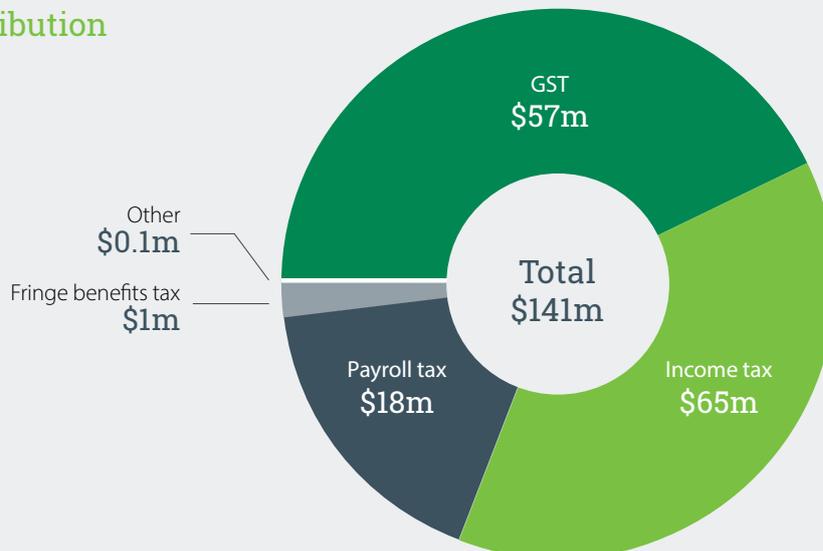
IOOF is committed to providing further, enhanced publicly available reporting on our environmental sustainability initiatives and aspirations in the coming year.

Tax contribution analysis

We are committed to tax transparency and integrity. IOOF has been a signatory to the Board of Taxation's Voluntary Tax Transparency Code since January 2017.

The IOOF Group contributed a total of \$141 million in taxes to Commonwealth and state governments in the 2021 tax year. The following chart provides an analysis of the types of taxes the IOOF Group is liable for.

2021 tax contribution by type



Directors

Information regarding Directors of the Company for the period to 30 June 2021.



Mr Allan Griffiths

Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman

B.Bus, DipLI.

Director since 14 July 2014

Chairman since 4 April 2019

More than 40 years' experience with a deep understanding of the financial services industry. Mr Griffiths has held a number of executive positions within the industry most notably as Chief Executive Officer Aviva Australia and later, Managing Director South Asia, Aviva Asia Pte Ltd based in Singapore. Prior to joining Aviva Mr Griffiths held executive positions with Colonial Ltd and Norwich Union. Mr Griffiths is Chairman of the Westpac/BT Insurance Boards and the Chairman of Metrics Credit Partners.

Mr Griffiths is also Chair of the Group Nominations Committee and a member of the Group Audit, Group Risk and Compliance and Group People & Remuneration Committees.



Mr Renato Mota

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

BComm (Hons), B.Bus

Director since 25 June 2020

With more than 20 years' experience in financial services, prior to being appointed CEO in June 2019, Mr Mota held a number of senior executive roles within IOOF. In December 2018, Mr Mota was appointed Acting CEO and prior to that was Group General Manager - Wealth Management since January 2016. During this time he was instrumental in leading IOOF through a series of forward-thinking, strategic initiatives including IOOF's advice-led strategy, the group's ClientFirst transformation and establishing the IOOF Advice Academy. Previously, he held numerous executive roles as General Manager of Distribution, Investor Solutions and Corporate Strategy and Communications. Before joining IOOF in 2003, Mr Mota worked for Rothschild and NAB in corporate finance roles with a focus on mergers and acquisitions where he was involved in wealth management transactions including the demerger of Henderson Group plc from AMP in 2003 and NAB's acquisition of MLC and Deutsche Financial Planning.



Mr Andrew Bloore

Independent Non-Executive Director

Director since 2 September 2019

Mr Bloore is an experienced Non-Executive Director, entrepreneur and farmer. He has designed, built and sold a number of businesses, focussed on the development of key disruptive technologies and distribution services in traditional markets, to create business efficiencies. Mr Bloore has been actively involved in, both as an Executive and/or as a Director and in the capacity of investment funding, development and leadership, include Smartsuper, SuperIQ, and Class Super. Mr Bloore has worked on a range of Senate and Treasury Committees, and with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Regulations Committee on regulation for the superannuation industry. In 2016, Mr Bloore sold his superannuation administration business to AMP, stepped down from the Senate and Treasury Committees and is now focussed on contributing to organisations as a Non-Executive Director. Mr Bloore was a non-executive director of FBR Ltd until November 2019.

Mr Bloore is a Board Member and a Member of the Group Audit, Group Nominations, Group People & Remuneration and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.

Continued overleaf →

Directors



Ms Elizabeth Flynn

Independent Non-Executive Director

LLB, Grad Dip App Corp Gov, FAICD, FFin, FGIA, FCG.

Director since 15 September 2015

Ms Flynn has more than 35 years' experience in the financial services industry, including roles within law and corporate governance as well as executive responsibilities. From 1998 to 2010, Ms Flynn was the Chief Legal Counsel, Group Compliance Manager and Group Company Secretary of financial services group Aviva Australia, and a director of Aviva Australia's superannuation trustee company. Prior to her time at Aviva, Ms Flynn spent 18 years as a commercial lawyer with Minter Ellison, including eight years as a Partner, specialising in managed funds, banking, securitisation and superannuation. Ms Flynn was a non-executive director of Bennelong Funds Management from 2010 to 2015 and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited from November 2019 until April 2021 and is a non-executive director of AIA Australia Limited.

Ms Flynn is Chair of the Group Risk and Compliance Committee, and a member of the Group Audit, Group People & Remuneration and Group Nominations Committees.



Mr John Selak

Independent Non-Executive Director

Dip Acc, FCA, FAICD

Director since 14 October 2016

Mr Selak has over 40 years' experience in the financial and advisory services industry. From 2000 to 2016 Mr Selak was a Partner in the Corporate Finance Practice of Ernst & Young serving on their Global Corporate Finance Executive. From 2014 to 2017 Mr Selak was an advisory board member of Quest Apartment Hotels. From 2016 to 2020 Mr Selak was a non-executive director of National Tiles and was Chair of Corsair Capital until April 2021. Mr Selak is currently a non-executive director of Turosi Food Solutions and the IOOF Foundation.

Mr Selak is Chair of the Group People & Remuneration Committee and a member of the Group Audit, Group Nominations and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.



Ms Michelle Somerville

Independent Non-Executive Director

B Bus (Accounting), FCA, GAICD, Master Applied Finance

Director since 1 October 2019

Ms Somerville is an experienced Non-Executive Director, bringing deep and relevant finance, risk and governance experience to the Board, having worked in the financial services industry in both her executive and non-executive roles. Previously she was an audit partner with KPMG Australia for nearly 14 years, with a focus on the financial services industry in both Australia and overseas. Ms Somerville is currently a non-executive director of The GPT Group (since 2015).

Ms Somerville is the Chair of the Group Audit Committee and a member of the Group Nominations, Group People & Remuneration and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.

Financial report

for the year ended 30 June 2021

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Operating and financial review

About IOOF

IOOF Holdings Ltd (the Company or Parent) is listed in the top 200 on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: IFL). The IOOF Group consists of the Company and its subsidiaries and the consolidated Group's interest in its associates. The Group has offices in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart.

At 30 June 2021, funds under management, administration and advice (FUMA) (ex-MLC) were \$213.3 billion compared with FUMA of \$202.3 billion at 30 June 2020. This reflects strong uplift due to market performance (\$26.1 billion). Market movements were partly offset by net outflows of \$8.6 billion, pension payments of \$2.0 billion and combined one-off movements of \$4.5 billion net outflow, including changes to external platform arrangements and early release of super. MLC assets under management and funds under administration (AUM/FUA) acquired were \$301.2 billion.

In the opinion of the Directors, aside from matters as disclosed in this financial report, no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group occurred during the financial year.

Underlying net profit after tax (UNPAT) for the year ended 30 June 2021 was up \$19.0 million or 14.8% to \$147.8 million relative to the prior corresponding period (pcp).

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the IOOF Group during the financial year consisted of:

- Financial advice – IOOF believes in the value of quality financial advice and that it should be more accessible, more affordable and more engaging for Australians. The financial advisers that we partner with are experienced professionals who help their clients identify, prioritise and achieve their financial and personal goals by building long-term trusted relationships, implementing tailored financial plans that are reviewed regularly and updated as the client's circumstances change. This is achieved through helping clients navigate their way through a range of financial products and services and educating clients to improve their financial literacy. Post MLC completion on 31 May 2021, the financial advice segment includes the advice operations acquired as part of the MLC Wealth transaction.
- Portfolio and estate administration – at IOOF, we recognise individuals have different needs, goals and ways of engaging with their superannuation and investments. To enable this, we offer a wide range of solutions to support our clients, including investors, members, employers and advisers. Employer solutions currently service more than 15,000 employers and 300,000 members through IOOF Employer Super and ANZ Smart Choice Super. Adviser

solutions provide advisers a broad selection of platform solutions – both wrap and master trust structures – to cater for individuals with simple or complex needs. Direct solutions allow clients to take control of their financial future through products such as ANZ Smart Choice Super and Pension and IOOF WealthBuilder.

- Investment management – our highly skilled investment team has a proven investment process that focuses on delivering strong and consistent returns. The team accesses world-leading investment managers across a broad range of highly-rated single and multi-manager funds, combining them with other attractive investment opportunities, to offer an easy and effective way for our clients to achieve their investment goals. Principle products include IOOF MultiMix, IOOF MultiSeries, OptiMix and OnePath Diversified.
- MLC Wealth – the MLC Wealth businesses were acquired from National Australia Bank (NAB) on 31 May 2021, including platform and asset management businesses across retail and corporate. These activities are similar to the activities described above in Portfolio and estate administration and Investment management. MLC platform and asset management will be integrated into the existing IOOF business segments during the 2022 financial year.

Key strategic initiatives

The IOOF Group remains focused on the delivery of Advice 2.0, Evolve21 and Transformation as the key strategic initiatives and progress against these priorities is set out below.

Advice 2.0

The key strategic priority is to make advice more affordable, accessible and engaging for Australians while helping businesses become more sustainable and profitable. It consists of three pillars.

Client engagement includes goals-based advice that is accessible, affordable and engaging to Australians, supported by clear and relevant client value propositions.

Adviser efficiency includes market-leading, next-generation best-practice advice models that streamline advice generation, servicing and governance, making advisers more efficient while uplifting advice quality.

Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) sustainability involves offering compelling discrete value propositions across each advice channel, providing advisers with choice reflecting value and risk, and that are profitable without the need for cross subsidisation.

The 2021 financial year progress is:

- The AFSL model has been reshaped to optimise and streamline the management of the self-employed AFSLs and IOOF Alliances into two like-minded groups, based on alignment of value proposition and operating models. The new model reinforces our commitment to a multi-brand strategy, as we continue to recognise the value of our distinct advice brands and communities.
- Bridges Financial Services Group has been transitioned to a wholly employed network and Financial Service Partners (FSP) AFSL, which was operating at sub-scale, has been closed. This process included a number of FSP and Bridges self-employed advisers joining other IOOF AFSLs.
- The acquisition of Wealth Central will play a key role in helping improve both client engagement and adviser efficiency. Wealth Central is a digital engagement platform that will help advisers deliver advice in a more efficient and engaging way, making it a unique differentiator and advantage for our adviser network.

Evolve21

Evolve21 is a cross-functional program of work delivering one integrated platform – known as Evolve – to consolidate all heritage IOOF proprietary platforms into a single contemporary platform by the end of calendar year 2021. IOOF is on track to meet this target, having completed the Phase 1 product migration in June 2021, migrating over 38,600 member accounts. Phase 2 is expected to be complete in December 2021.

Evolve21 will enable simplification of the business, support the ClientFirst methodology and deliver for our people by reducing waste and complexity, allowing greater focus on service excellence. Evolve21 is critical to IOOF's ability to deliver improved client outcomes through efficiency, sustainability and our ability to innovate.

Further platform projects will commence at the completion of Evolve21, to continue the rationalisation process and include the ANZ Wealth Pensions & Investments (ANZ P&I) and MLC platforms.

Transformation

IOOF is bringing together the IOOF ex-ANZ P&I and MLC businesses to ensure client outcomes are paramount while synergy targets are reached via improved scale and efficiency.

In May 2021 and in line with stated timelines, IOOF completed the purchase of NAB's MLC business. IOOF is continuing work on the separation of the ANZ P&I business acquired in January 2020 from ANZ. IOOF has moved into the next phase of finalising remaining separation work on both ANZ P&I and MLC and realising the expected benefits via meaningful operating cost synergies.

The separation from ANZ is primarily reliant on system separation, which is currently forecast to be delivered in late 2022. Until this time, ANZ is supporting IOOF by providing transitional services under a Transitional Services Agreement (TSA). The MLC business was substantially more progressed in separation at the time of acquisition and as a result, IOOF's reliance upon NAB for similar TSA services is shorter in duration.

Key areas of focus include rationalisation of products and services, optimisation of organisational structure, elimination of duplicate back office functions and leveraging the benefits of increased scale. Key functions and staff under the ANZ TSA will be progressively transitioned on an 'as ready' basis. This will ensure functions are both bedded down as early as possible and IOOF's reliance on the TSA services is reduced as soon as possible. In parallel, IOOF is working towards realising the benefits of joining the three businesses.

Governance and executive oversight is maintained through key forums including the Executive Transformation and Integration Steering Committee and the Design Integration Group. Delivery teams have been mobilised to ensure execution of key milestones such as system separation, organisational redesign, product and platform integration and entity rationalisation. Underlying this is ensuring that IOOF's ClientFirst strategy is embedded in all aspects of integration.

The IOOF Group has a long-term strategy of pursuing growth through acquisitions and has completed several acquisitions in recent years. Acquisitions have been pursued where they present a logical strategic fit with existing operations and are priced reasonably for the expected value accretion to shareholders.

Key performance indicators

Underlying net profit after tax

The table on the next page, which has not been audited, provides a reconciliation between the reported results of the IOOF Group and pre-amortisation UNPAT, with the results of the benefit funds excluded. UNPAT is a non-GAAP metric that is used by management to monitor the performance of the Group. In calculating UNPAT, the IOOF Group reverses the impact on profit of certain, predominantly non-recurring, items to enable a better understanding of its underlying operational result. It is the UNPAT result that will be analysed in detail in this section of the Directors' Report. The year ended 30 June 2020 is denoted as the pcp.

Shareholders can review the more detailed results presentation by visiting the Company website at www.ioof.com.au

Operating and financial review (cont'd)

	Note	2021	2020
		\$m	\$m
(Loss)/Profit attributable to owners of the Company		(143.5)	141.2
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to owners of the Company	2-2	–	(88.2)
(Loss)/Profit from continuing operations attributable to owners of the Company		(143.5)	53.0
<i>Pre-amortisation UNPAT adjustments:</i>			
Amortisation of intangible assets	2-4	58.9	44.8
Unwind of deferred tax liability recorded on intangible assets		(15.4)	(12.1)
Transformation and integration costs	2-4	50.2	19.7
Impairment of goodwill	2-4	199.9	4.3
Project Evolve costs	2-4	12.6	11.4
Advice 2.0 costs	2-4	1.3	–
BT settlement income	2-3	(58.8)	–
Governance uplift costs	2-4	1.2	4.5
Legal provision	2-4	24.3	–
Remediation costs	2-4	28.2	1.5
Non-recurring professional fees paid	2-4	10.0	6.4
Termination payments	2-4	1.1	2.9
Unrealised loss on revaluation of embedded derivative	2-4	5.0	–
Other	2-3, 2-4	(2.5)	(0.1)
Income tax attributable	2-4	(24.7)	(12.3)
UNPAT from continuing operations		147.8	124.0
UNPAT from discontinued operations		–	4.8
UNPAT		147.8	128.8

UNPAT adjustments

Amortisation of intangible assets: Non-cash entry reflective of declining intangible asset values over their useful lives. Intangible assets are recognised upon acquisition. Intangible assets (other than goodwill) are amortised over the expected useful life of the asset. The amortisation of software development costs is not reversed in calculating UNPAT.

Unwind of deferred tax liability recorded on intangible assets: Acquired intangible asset valuations for accounting are higher than the tax cost base. A deferred tax liability (DTL) is required to be recognised as there is an embedded capital gain should the assets be divested, which represents the difference between accounting values and tax bases at 30%. The recognition of DTL and subsequent reductions are not reflective of conventional recurring operations and are regarded as highly unlikely to be realised due to the IOOF Group's intention to hold these assets long term.

Transformation and integration costs: As IOOF implements its transformation agenda post completion of the MLC and ANZ P&I acquisitions, this category includes transaction costs associated with external advisers, upfront costs of securing finance, and internal staff and specialist contractor costs relating to integration. Costs include project labour costs, redundancy and termination costs, IT and other consultancy

fees, outsourced hosting services and adviser recognition program costs, which are not reflective of recurring operations.

Impairment of goodwill: Non-cash impairment related to goodwill associated with Shadforth Financial Group, DKN Financial Group and Bridges Financial Services Group. This primarily reflects the termination of the platform relationship with BT Portfolio Services Ltd and the cessation of grandfathered commission revenue in the advice business.

Project Evolve costs: Project labour costs and IT consultancy fees associated with the Group's proprietary Evolve platform project. This is a one-off cost to bring multiple heritage IOOF platforms together in preparation for integration and simplification of acquisitions.

Advice 2.0 costs: One-off costs, including legal fees and consultancy fees in connection with the implementation of Advice 2.0.

BT settlement income: One-off settlement income in connection with the termination of the platform relationship with BT Portfolio Services Ltd.

Governance uplift costs: Costs incurred in undertaking projects that are outside the ordinary course of business. Costs predominantly relate to project labour costs and consultancy fees.

Legal provision: Expenditure predominantly in connection with settlement of the judgement in the *Kerr v Australia Executor Trustees (SA) Ltd* proceedings in excess of amounts covered by the Group's insurance.

Remediation costs: Movements in remediation provisions relating to IOOF's various structured remediation programs other than payments to clients or advisers, which are recorded directly against the provision.

Non-recurring professional fees paid: Payment of specific legal costs that are not reflective of conventional recurring operations. Includes costs associated with assistance for matters relating to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).

Termination payments: Represents termination payments to staff due to restructuring activities that deliver long-term efficiency gains.

Unrealised loss on revaluation of embedded derivative: Movements in the valuation of an embedded derivative that forms part of the Subordinated Loan Notes. Gains and losses will be recognised as IOOF's share price moves with reference to the initial reference price on valuation. Refer to note 3-2.

Other: Losses on divestment of non-current assets and impairment of customer-related intangibles.

Income tax attributable: This represents the income tax applicable to certain adjustment items outlined above.

Analysis of financial results – IOOF Group ex-MLC

On a continuing operations basis ex-MLC, the IOOF Group's UNPAT of \$132.3 million represented an \$8.3 million (6.7%) increase on the prior year. Inclusive of discontinued operations, UNPAT increased (2.7%) to \$132.3 million. The variances below compare the continuing operations of the IOOF Group and include ANZ P&I operations from 1 February 2020.

IOOF Group – ex-MLC	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Gross margin	695.3	577.2	118.1	20.5%
Net operating revenue	697.6	579.3	118.3	20.4%
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	2.4	7.4	(5.0)	(67.6%)
Operating expenditure	(479.3)	(384.2)	(95.1)	24.8%
Net financing	(6.9)	(1.7)	(5.2)	305.9%
Net non-cash items	(31.3)	(26.9)	(4.4)	16.4%
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(50.2)	(49.9)	(0.3)	0.6%
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations ex-MLC	132.3	124.0	8.3	6.7%
Underlying Profit after Tax from MLC	15.5	–	15.5	n/a
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	147.8	124.0	23.8	19.2%

Net operating revenue increased by \$118.3 million

ANZ P&I contributed an additional \$168.0 million in net operating revenue for the full year of operations as compared to the five months in the pcp. This results in an approximately 10% increase in net operating revenue on a run-rate basis for the ANZ P&I segment, driven by strong market performance in the 2021 financial year with FUMA market growth of \$10.7 billion offsetting net outflows and one-off adjustments of \$4.4 billion.

The increase in net operating revenue is partly offset by decreases in revenue in the following segments:

- \$29.3 million reduction in net operating revenue generated by the financial advice segment, primarily driven by the cessation of grandfathered commissions and the cessation of the BT contract;
- margin contraction in the platform segment of \$11.4 million due to clients moving between products;
- \$7.3 million reduction in net operating revenue generated by the ex-ANZ wealth management segment, driven by regulatory changes with the cessation of grandfathered commissions and volume rebates from fund managers; and
- investment management net operating revenue was \$1.9 million lower than the prior year due to a slight reduction in margin, compounded by a reduction in funds under management (FUM).

Operating and financial review (cont'd)

Other revenue decreased by \$5.0 million

The reduction in other revenue relates predominantly to lower adviser conference revenue received as a result of the cancellation of advice/adviser conferences due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Operating expenditure increased by \$95.1 million

ANZ P&I contributed an additional \$86.6 million in operating expenditure for the full year of operations as compared to the five months in the pcp. This results in an approximately 2% reduction in operating expenditure on a run-rate basis for the ANZ P&I segment. After adjusting for the annualisation of the ANZ P&I impact, there is an increase of 2% in operating expenditure (excludes the impact of expenditure items reversed when calculating UNPAT).

Labour costs are the IOOF Group's most material cost item at 79% of operating expenditure. These costs have increased by \$7.0 million (adjusted for annualised ANZ P&I impact), primarily due to increased bonus provisions in the current year after bonuses were significantly reduced in the pcp due to COVID-19 financial impacts.

Other net movements in operating expenditure relate predominantly to an increase in computer licence fees and consultancy costs, partially offset by a reduction in travel and entertainment costs as a result of reduced travel due to COVID-19.

Net financing costs increased by \$5.2 million

Net financing costs have increased, predominantly due to lower interest income generated through lower interest rates on deposits. This is partially offset by lower interest expense, driven by repayment of debt post the MLC capital raise. Debt was redrawn to facilitate MLC completion on 31 May 2021.

Net non-cash items decreased UNPAT by \$3.6 million

Depreciation expense has increased \$6.0 million, predominantly reflecting the additional seven months of ANZ P&I costs included in the current financial year, partially offset by an \$0.8 million lower share-based payments expense due to non-vesting of previously expensed grants.

Financial position

The IOOF Group held cash and cash equivalents of \$670.7 million at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: \$374.7 million). Cash is held to satisfy regulatory net asset requirements and also to ensure adequate liquidity given management fee receipts are less frequent than payroll and service fee cash outflows. With the acquisition of MLC, some reserves held to satisfy regulatory net asset requirements are designated as financial assets. An Operational Risk Financial Requirement (ORFR) reserve of \$402.7 million (comprising cash and financial assets) and \$4.6 million cash held by the Group's statutory benefit funds at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: \$145.6 million and \$3.7 million, respectively) are not available to shareholders.

Shareholder returns

The IOOF Group dividend is calibrated to provide shareholders with a benefit that reflects performance and offers an attractive yield when assessed against a range of other investment options. The Board also understands that dividend payments should not hinder future organisational plans. The Board has therefore determined that a pay-out ratio range of 60%–90% of UNPAT is generally appropriate, but not binding. The Board has determined that a dividend of 11.5 cents per share, comprising an ordinary dividend of 9.5 cents per share and a special dividend of 2.0 cents per share, resulting in a total ordinary dividend payout ratio of 75.8%, is appropriate. Current year profits support the payout.

Total Shareholder Return (TSR) measures the change in share value over a specified period and dividends received. The IOOF Group's TSR for the year ended 30 June 2021 was negative 8.5%, reflecting a share price decline of 13.2% and partially offset by a dividend yield of 4.7% (based on the financial year volume-weighted average price). TSR in the five-year period from 1 July 2016 was negative 19.7% and negative 6.9% on a compounding annualised basis. The IOOF Group is in a strong financial position with significant free cash, borrowings within covenants and a low interest rate environment, which reduces borrowing costs. All TSR figures quoted above include the final 2021 dividend but no other dividends that have been declared to be paid.

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
(Loss)/Profit attributable to owners of the Company (\$m) ⁽¹⁾	(143.5)	141.2	28.6	88.3	116.0
(Loss)/Profit for the year for continuing operations (\$m)	(143.5)	52.8	(30.0)	105.4	119.9
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) (cents per share)	(24.4)	40.3	8.1	26.4	38.7
Diluted EPS (cents per share)	(24.4)	40.2	8.1	26.4	38.6
Basic EPS (continuing operations) (cents per share)	(24.4)	15.1	(8.5)	31.6	38.7
UNPAT (\$m)	147.8	128.8	198.0	191.4	169.4
UNPAT EPS (cents per share)	25.1	36.8	56.5	57.3	56.5
UNPAT EPS (continuing operations) (cents per share)	25.1	35.4	56.3	52.6	56.5
Dividends declared (\$m) ⁽²⁾	149.3	121.2	131.7	189.6	159.1
Dividends per share (cents per share) ⁽²⁾	23.0	34.5	37.5	54.0	53.0
Opening share price	\$4.92	\$5.17	\$8.99	\$9.80	\$7.83
Closing share price at 30 June	\$4.27	\$4.92	\$5.17	\$8.99	\$9.80
Return on equity (non-statutory measure) ⁽³⁾	5.92%	7.59%	10.90%	11.30%	12.10%

(1) Profit attributable to owners of the Company has been calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

(2) Dividends declared and dividends per share are on an accruals basis.

(3) Return on equity is calculated by dividing UNPAT by average equity during the year.

Dividends for 2021 and prior years were fully franked.

Capital and liquidity management

In September 2020, the IOOF Group completed a capital raising for the purpose of acquiring MLC Wealth. The capital raising consisted of a fully underwritten institutional placement and accelerated non-renounceable entitlement offer and a non-underwritten share purchase plan. Under these offers, the Group raised additional capital of \$1,043.9 million, representing 298,248,329 ordinary shares and incurred transaction costs of \$20.4 million.

On 27 November 2020, the IOOF group entered into an additional accommodation agreement to provide an additional \$250 million cash advance under the Syndicated Facility Agreement (SFA) for the acquisition of MLC Wealth. This facility has a five-year repayment term from the SFA effective date. The amended SFA consists of the following facilities:

- \$240 million revolving cash advance facility with a four-year repayment term from the SFA effective date;
- \$625 million revolving cash advance facility with a five-year repayment term from the SFA effective date; and
- multi-option facility with a three-year repayment term from the SFA effective date, comprising a contingent liability facility.

On 31 May 2021, the IOOF Group issued \$200 million SLNs to fund the acquisition of MLC Wealth. Key terms are:

- subordinated loan notes (SLNs) are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of IOOF;
- 1% per annum coupon payable semi-annually. Step up to 4% per annum if the noteholders request redemption

more than 42 months after the issue date and IOOF does not redeem;

- five-year term with an early redemption start period of 42 months from completion (31 May 2021);
- equity-linked redemption linked to any uplift in notional securities over a reference price (being a 15% premium to the theoretical ex rights price for the equity offer) and subject to adjustment; and
- IOOF permitted to accelerate redemption after three years if the volume-weighted average price is at least 150% of the reference price or in case of certain tax changes. The holder is permitted to accelerate redemption at any time, commencing 42 months after the issue date, subject to issuer consent, or upon change in control (acquisition by a person of beneficial ownership of 50% or more of the ordinary voting power of outstanding voting shares or delisting or 15 trading day suspension).

The net debt to equity ratio stood at 18.9% at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: 24.8%), reflecting net borrowings of \$469.7 million (30 June 2020: \$430.9 million), principally \$476.0 million under the SFA (30 June 2020: \$460.0 million).

Cash flow forecasting is conducted monthly, principally to ensure sufficient liquidity for future needs and to monitor adherence to licence conditions. Stress testing of lending covenants is conducted when assessing funding options for acquisition opportunities.

Operating and financial review (cont'd)

Segment analysis

Financial advice – incl MLC	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	155.1	179.5	(24.4)	(13.6%)
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	0.3	2.9	(2.6)	(89.7%)
Operating expenditure	(116.2)	(103.5)	(12.7)	12.3%
Net financing	(0.4)	(0.6)	0.2	(33.3%)
Net non-cash items	(8.8)	(9.7)	0.9	(9.3%)
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(9.9)	(20.2)	10.3	(51.0%)
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	20.1	48.4	(28.3)	(58.5%)

- The reduction in net operating revenue is due to the loss of the BT contract and cessation of grandfathered commissions.
- MLC advisers transitioned into existing IOOF licensees on completion (31 May 2021). The 2021 financial year net operating revenue includes the results of one month (\$5.2 million) of revenue generated by MLC advisers, which is incorporated into the advice segment result.
- The reduction in other revenue is due to lower adviser conference revenue as a result of conferences not returning to the pre-COVID-19 series of events.
- The increase in operating expenditure relates to one month of costs associated with MLC advisers (\$12.7 million). Excluding the MLC adviser costs, operating expenditure has remained consistent year on year.

Portfolio and estate administration	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	200.0	211.3	(11.3)	(5.3%)
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	–	–	–	n/a
Operating expenditure	(123.8)	(115.0)	(8.8)	7.7%
Net financing	–	–	–	n/a
Net non-cash items	(11.0)	(11.4)	0.4	(3.5%)
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(20.1)	(26.9)	6.8	(25.3%)
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	45.1	58.0	(12.9)	(22.2%)

- Net operating revenue decreased as a result of a gross margin reduction as clients moved between products.
- Increased operating expenditure resulted primarily from increased computer licences, administration fees and employee bonuses in the current year, after bonuses were significantly reduced in the pcp as a result of COVID-19 financial impacts.

Investment management	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	64.5	66.4	(1.9)	(2.9%)
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	–	–	–	n/a
Operating expenditure	(13.5)	(10.5)	(3.0)	28.6%
Net financing	–	–	–	n/a
Net non-cash items	(1.6)	(1.9)	0.3	(15.8%)
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(14.9)	(16.4)	1.5	(9.1%)
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	34.5	37.6	(3.1)	(8.2%)

- Net operating revenue decreased from the prior year due to a slight reduction in margin and a reduction in FUM. This was a direct result of the liquidation of the Platform cash management funds, which were then invested in a Retail look-through agreement with an external party, in the best interest of members.
- The increase in operating expenditure is due to increased governance driven by the implementation of the Office of the Responsible Entity in the middle of the 2020 financial year and employee bonuses in the current year, after bonuses were significantly reduced in the pcp as a result of COVID-19 financial impacts.

Ex-ANZ Advice licensees	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	13.2	20.4	(7.2)	(35.3%)
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	1.9	2.9	(1.0)	(34.5%)
Operating expenditure	(41.0)	(49.9)	8.9	(17.8%)
Net financing	–	0.2	(0.2)	(100.0%)
Net non-cash items	(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.4)	36.4%
Income tax benefit and non-controlling interest	8.2	8.4	(0.2)	(2.4%)
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	(19.2)	(19.1)	(0.1)	0.5%

- The reduction in revenue was driven by regulatory changes including the cessation of grandfathered commissions and volume rebates from fund managers.
- The reduction in other revenue is due to lower conference revenue as a result of conferences not returning to the pre-COVID-19 series of events.
- The reduction in operating expenditure is a result of a focus towards achieving break-even within this business. Cost reductions are seen across most areas of operating expenditure, especially salaries, consultants, conference expenses, travel and entertainment.

Ex-ANZ P&I	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	268.9	100.8	168.1	166.8%
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	–	0.6	(0.6)	(100.0%)
Operating expenditure	(150.6)	(64.0)	(86.6)	135.3%
Net financing	0.5	9.9	(9.4)	(94.9%)
Net non-cash items	(7.9)	(2.7)	(5.2)	192.6%
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(33.3)	(13.4)	(19.9)	148.5%
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	77.6	31.2	46.4	148.7%

- ANZ P&I contributed an additional \$168.1 million in net operating revenue for the full year of operations as compared to the five months in the pcp. This results in approximately a 10% increase in net operating revenue on a run-rate basis for the ANZ P&I segment, driven by strong market performance in the 2021 financial year.
- Operating expenditure has increased by \$86.6 million, representing a full year of operations. Operating expenditure is favourable to the pcp by 2% on a run-rate basis as a result of lower project spend and savings in property costs.

MLC Wealth	2021	2020	Movement	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Net operating revenue	62.3	–	62.3	n/a
Other revenue (incl share of profits of associates)	1.5	–	1.5	n/a
Operating expenditure	(34.5)	–	(34.5)	n/a
Net financing	0.6	–	0.6	n/a
Net non-cash items	(0.8)	–	(0.8)	n/a
Income tax expense and non-controlling interest	(8.6)	–	(8.6)	n/a
Underlying Profit after Tax from continuing operations	20.5	–	20.5	n/a

- The table above shows the contribution of the MLC Asset Management and Retirement & Investment Solutions businesses for the one month post completion (June 2021).
- The IOOF Group completed the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses on 31 May 2021. Note 6-4 shows a proforma view of MLC's expected annualised contribution.

Operating and financial review (cont'd)

Risk management

The Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the IOOF Risk Management Framework (RMF) and has delegated authority for the oversight and monitoring of the Framework to the Group Risk and Compliance Committee and the Executive team. The key pillars of the IOOF RMF include:

- the IOOF Risk Management Policy (RMP). The RMP provides direction to ensure material risks, which are further defined in the Risk Management Strategies of the controlled entities, are being consistently identified, assessed and managed. The RMP includes a description of each material risk, including key roles and responsibilities for managing the risk, outlines the risk governance structure and promotes a proactive risk culture, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures;
- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which sets out the Board's expectations regarding the degree of risk that IOOF is prepared to accept in pursuing its business objectives. Each regulated entity Board within the Group has its own RAS; and
- a three lines of defence governance model to govern risk management and compliance activities across the Group. The three lines of defence model is the foundation for effective risk management. The overarching principle is that risk management capability must be embedded into the business to be effective.

During the 2021 financial year, IOOF has maintained its focus on the governance uplift across the Group, which includes the integration of the newly acquired businesses. Effort continues post MLC acquisition to identify opportunities to improve efficiency and ensure risk management resource adequacy across the organisation.

Emerging risks

The risk environment is continually changing and we are therefore assessing key emerging risks to consider their impact on the IOOF Group. Some emerging risks include the following.

Emerging risk	Our response to manage this risk
Integration of ANZ P&I and MLC businesses – successful integration of the ANZ P&I and MLC businesses to realise the synergies and create an efficient business for the future. Failure to successfully integrate could give rise to unnecessary costs, increased complexity and regulatory burden, and higher risks.	The Chief Transformation Officer role has been created as a direct report of the CEO, and the integrations will be managed as one joint program of work, with appropriate governance structures. A detailed Integration plan with sufficient resourcing assigned to all business functions.
Volume and complexity of regulatory change – IOOF Group is required to implement large volumes of complex regulatory changes, at times within relative short time frames.	Appointment of a Chief Transformation Officer and dedicated team within Enterprise Risk and Compliance to oversee all regulatory change activities.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued throughout the period. There is still uncertainty about the likely duration of the pandemic as well as the impact on the economy. For the IOOF Group, the impact is about being able to maintain our service standards to clients, while also supporting our employees during the various lockdowns in each state. While there was a gradual return to the office during the second half of the 2021 financial year, working from home remains a key part of our new way of working at IOOF.

The IOOF Group manages exposure to risks in the course of conducting our everyday operations and implementing our strategy. The key risk categories below outline the material risks faced by the IOOF Group. These include, but may not be limited to the following:

Key risk categories	Our response to manage this risk
Strategic and tactical	
(i) Competition The risk that IOOF does not keep pace with developments in the markets in which we operate may result in competitive conditions adversely impacting the level of assets managed and earnings available to us.	Continuously investing in client service, product design and stakeholder relationships, among other improvements.
(ii) Dependence on key personnel The risk that IOOF's continued ability to compete effectively is impacted by our capacity to attract, retain and motivate our people. The loss of key personnel without suitable replacements could disrupt our operations in the short term.	Undertake succession planning and offer competitive employment conditions and benefits to manage this risk.

Key risk categories	Our response to manage this risk
<p>(iii) Dependence on financial advisers</p> <p>The success of IOOF's advice and platform business is dependent on the quality of our relationships with financial advisers and, in turn, the quality of their relationships with their clients.</p>	<p>Monitor and, where necessary, enhance our service levels, technological capability, product offerings and professional training.</p>
<p>(iv) Acquisitions</p> <p>The risk that any acquired business is not effectively managed, which may negatively impact the potential benefits of the new business and adversely affect the IOOF Group's financial position.</p>	<p>We have a significant complement of people experienced in acquisitions and specialist advisers to support the assessment and management of the acquisition and implementation risks.</p>
<p>(v) Environmental, social and governance (ESG)</p> <p>ESG risks can have a material impact on our ability to deliver sustainable long-term outcomes for our clients, investors and the community.</p>	<p>To ensure we fulfil our purpose, we consider a broad range of ESG risks and opportunities. Our ESG activities are discussed in the ESG section of the annual report.</p>
Governance	
<p>(vi) Governance</p> <p>The risk that the governance framework is not adequate to manage conflicts of interest, member interests or our legal and regulatory obligations in line with regulatory and community expectations.</p>	<p>IOOF continues to strengthen the quality of its governance frameworks. This is supported by corporate structures with independent Boards and Committees aligned with their regulatory obligations. The Office of the Superannuation Trustee and Office of the Responsible Entity aligned with IOOF's RMF's three lines of defence model govern risk management and compliance activities across the Group.</p>
Reputation	
<p>(vii) Brand and reputation</p> <p>Actions that damage the IOOF Group's brand and reputation may impact our ability to attract and retain the support of clients, our people, financial advisers and employers, as well as our future profitability and financial position.</p>	<p>We have controls, processes and procedures in place to mitigate this risk. In particular, we have a Complaints Policy and procedure in place for our clients, and a Whistleblower Policy to protect our people. We also proactively promote the value of our services, products and community initiatives, and focus on building a ClientFirst culture.</p>
Conduct	
<p>(viii) Misconduct</p> <p>The risk of our conduct intentionally or unintentionally delivering poor outcomes for stakeholders (including clients, our people and shareholders). It is about how we treat our stakeholders (including fairness of outcomes) and whether our products and services meet our stakeholders' needs and expectations.</p>	<p>Our management of conduct risk is supported by the IOOF Group Code of Conduct, which sets out the values of professional and personal conduct that apply to all our people. These include acting within the law and in the best interests of our members, clients, shareholders and the IOOF Group at all times.</p>
<p>(ix) Provision of investment advice</p> <p>The IOOF Group's financial advisers and authorised representatives provide advice to clients and may be exposed to regulatory action or litigation if the advice is judged to be incorrect, if the authorised representative otherwise becomes liable for client losses, and in certain other circumstances.</p>	<p>This risk is managed by having high professional, educational, compliance, assurance and training standards for our advisers and authorised representatives. The potential financial impact is mitigated by appropriate levels of insurance cover. IOOF also undertakes a rolling program of compliance reviews of advisers.</p>
Financial and liquidity	
<p>(x) Interest rate and cash flow</p> <p>This is the risk to the IOOF Group's earnings and capital arising from changes in market interest rates. Financial instruments that may be impacted by interest rate risk include cash and cash equivalents, certificates of deposit, loans and borrowings. Short- and long-term investment mixes and loans to related entities are influenced by liquidity policy requirements.</p>	<p>Interest rates (both charged and received) are based on market rates and are closely monitored by management. They are primarily at variable rates of interest and may expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.</p>
<p>(xi) Liquidity</p> <p>Liquidity risk relates to the IOOF Group having insufficient liquid assets to cover cash flow requirements.</p>	<p>We manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient liquid assets and an ability to access a committed line of credit. The liquidity requirements of our licensed entities are regularly reviewed and carefully monitored in accordance with their licence requirements.</p>

Operating and financial review (cont'd)

Key risk categories	Our response to manage this risk
<p>(xii) Financing</p> <p>Financing risk refers to the IOOF Group's inability to refinance debt facilities or to secure new financing on satisfactory terms, which could adversely affect our financial performance and prospects. To the extent that this occurs, we may not be able to take advantage of acquisition and other growth opportunities, develop new ideas or respond to competitive pressures, which may have an adverse impact on our financial position and performance.</p>	<p>This risk is minimised through oversight by a dedicated Treasury function, with established policies and procedures that are subject to continuous monitoring and review. Banking covenants are regularly reviewed to ensure any potential issues are identified and mitigated to the extent necessary well in advance.</p>
<p>Investment governance</p>	
<p>(xiii) Changes in investment markets</p> <p>The IOOF Group derives a significant proportion of its earnings from fees and charges based on the level of FUMA. Among other factors, the level of FUMA reflects the performance of investment markets. Changes in domestic or global investment market conditions could lead to a decline in FUMA, adversely impacting the amount we earn in fees and charges, as well as reduced client interest in our financial products and services.</p>	<p>To manage this risk, we offer a range of products and services suitable for different investment markets and establish comprehensive investment governance committees, policies and procedures that are subject to continuous monitoring and oversight.</p>
<p>Operational</p>	
<p>(xiv) Operational</p> <p>Operational risks may arise in the daily functioning of the IOOF Group's businesses in connection with investment management, tax and financial advice, legal and regulatory compliance, product commitments, process error, system failure, failure of security and unit pricing errors, among other functions.</p>	<p>This is managed through IOOF's Risk Management Framework, which includes systems, structures, policies, procedures and people, to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, control and mitigate internal and external risks.</p>
<p>(xv) Remediation activities</p> <p>Remediation activities across various areas of the business – references the timely, effective and accurate execution of these remediation activities to ensure client detriment is resolved, meet the requirements of regulators and mitigate the risk of reputational damage.</p>	<p>To manage this risk, remediation exercises are adequately resourced. Governance structures are in place to consider and manage the issues and risks of remediation delivery. Regular updates are provided to regulators.</p>
<p>(xvi) Information technology</p> <p>The IOOF Group relies heavily on information technology (IT). A significant or sustained failure in the core technology systems could materially affect our operations, which could impact our future profitability and financial position.</p>	<p>We have implemented a next-generation firewall, and pursue continuous improvements to protect user devices and impose segregation of duties between technology environments. More broadly, we apply controls (including disaster recovery testing) and procedures that are subject to continuous monitoring and oversight, while ensuring there are experienced people and specialist IT advisers.</p>
<p>(xvii) Cybersecurity</p> <p>There is a risk of significant failure in the IOOF Group's operations or material financial loss as a result of cyberattacks.</p>	<p>We have implemented measures and controls that identify, detect, monitor and respond to cyber threats. Cybersecurity controls are aligned with those employed to minimise IT risks.</p>

Dividends

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Directors declared the payment of a final dividend of 9.5 cents per share and a special dividend of 2.0 cents per share, both franked to 100% at the 30% corporate income tax rate to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares, to be paid on 22 September 2021. This dividend will be paid to all shareholders recorded on the Register of Members on 8 September 2021.

The Directors declared the payment of an interim dividend of 8.0 cents per ordinary share and a special dividend of 3.5 cents per ordinary share franked to 100% at the 30% corporate income tax rate to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares, which was paid on 18 March 2021.

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2020, the Directors declared the payment of a final dividend of 11.5 cents per share franked to 100% at the 30% corporate income tax rate to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares, which was paid on 22 September 2020.

Directors' report

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of IOOF Holdings Ltd (the Company or Parent) and of the IOOF Group, being the Company and its subsidiaries and the consolidated Group's interest in associates for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The following were the Directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year.

Name, qualifications and independence status	Experience, special responsibilities, listed and other significant directorships
<p>Mr Allan Griffiths BBus, DipLI Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman Director since 14 July 2014 Chairman since 4 April 2019</p>	<p>More than 40 years' experience in the financial services industry has given Mr Griffiths a deep understanding of the sector. He has held a number of executive positions, most notably as Chief Executive Officer of Aviva Australia, followed by Managing Director South Asia of Aviva Asia Pte Ltd, based in Singapore. Prior to joining Aviva Mr Griffiths held executive positions with Colonial Ltd and Norwich Union. He is Chairman of the Westpac and BT boards and Chairman of Metrics Credit Partners.</p> <p>Mr Griffiths is Chair of the Group Nominations Committee and a member of the Group Audit, Group Risk and Compliance, and Group People & Remuneration Committees.</p>
<p>Mr Renato Mota BComm(Hons), BBus Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director Director since 25 June 2020</p>	<p>Mr Mota has more than 20 years' experience in financial services. Prior to being appointed CEO in June 2019, Mr Mota held a number of senior executive roles within IOOF. In December 2018, Mr Mota was appointed Acting CEO and prior to that was Group General Manager – Wealth Management from January 2016. During this time, he was instrumental in leading IOOF through a series of forward-thinking, strategic initiatives including IOOF's advice-led strategy, the ClientFirst transformation and establishment of the IOOF Advice Academy. Previously, he held numerous executive roles, including as General Manager of Distribution, and in Investor Solutions, and Corporate Strategy and Communications. Before joining IOOF in 2003, Mr Mota worked in corporate finance roles at Rothschild and NAB, focusing on mergers and acquisitions. At Rothschild, he was involved in wealth management transactions, including the demerger of Henderson Group plc from AMP in 2003. At NAB, he worked on the acquisition of MLC and Deutsche Financial Planning.</p>
<p>Mr Andrew Bloore Independent Non-Executive Director Director since 2 September 2019</p>	<p>Mr Bloore is an experienced Non-Executive Director, entrepreneur and farmer. He has designed, built and sold a number of businesses that focus on developing key disruptive technologies and distribution services in traditional markets, to create business efficiencies. Mr Bloore has been actively involved as an executive and/or a director – and in the area of investment funding, development and leadership – at Smartsuper, SuperIQ and Class Super. He has worked on a range of Senate and Treasury committees, and with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Regulations Committee on regulation for the superannuation industry. In 2016, Mr Bloore sold his superannuation administration business to AMP, stepped down from the Senate and Treasury Committees and is now focuses on contributing to organisations as a Non-Executive Director. Mr Bloore was a Non-Executive Director of FBR Ltd until November 2019.</p> <p>He is a Board Member and a Member of the Group Audit, Group Nominations, Group People & Remuneration, and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.</p>
<p>Ms Elizabeth Flynn LLB, Grad Dip App Corp Gov, FAICD, FFin, FGIA, FCG Independent Non-Executive Director Director since 15 September 2015</p>	<p>Ms Flynn has more than 35 years' experience in the financial services industry, including roles within law and corporate governance as well as executive responsibilities. From 1998 to 2010, Ms Flynn was the Chief Legal Counsel, Group Compliance Manager and Group Company Secretary of financial services group Aviva Australia, and a director of Aviva Australia's superannuation trustee company. Prior to her time at Aviva, Ms Flynn spent 18 years as a commercial lawyer with Minter Ellison, including eight years as a Partner, specialising in managed funds, banking, securitisation and superannuation. Ms Flynn was a non-executive director of Bennelong Funds Management from 2010 to 2015 and The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited from November 2019 until April 2021. She is a non-executive director of AIA Australia Limited.</p> <p>She is Chair of the Group Risk and Compliance Committee, and a member of the Group Audit, Group People & Remuneration, and Group Nominations Committees.</p>
<p>Mr John Selak Dip Acc, FCA, FAICD Independent Non-Executive Director Director since 14 October 2016</p>	<p>Mr Selak has more than 40 years' experience in the financial and advisory services industry. From 2000 to 2016, Mr Selak was a Partner in the Corporate Finance Practice of Ernst & Young, serving on its Global Corporate Finance Executive. From 2014 to 2017, he was an advisory board member of Quest Apartment Hotels. From 2016 to 2020, Mr Selak was a Non-Executive Director of National Tiles and was Chair of Corsair Capital until April 2021. Mr Selak is currently a Non-Executive Director of Turosi Food Solutions and the IOOF Foundation.</p> <p>Mr Selak is Chair of the Group People & Remuneration Committee and a member of the Group Audit, Group Nominations, and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.</p>

Directors' report

Name, qualifications and independence status	Experience, special responsibilities, listed and other significant directorships
Ms Michelle Somerville BBus (Accounting), FCA, GAICD, Master Applied Finance Independent Non-Executive Director Director since 1 October 2019	Ms Somerville is an experienced Non-Executive Director, bringing deep and relevant finance, risk and governance experience to the Board, having worked in the financial services industry in both executive and non-executive roles. Previously, she was an audit partner with KPMG Australia for nearly 14 years, with a focus on the financial services industry in both Australia and overseas. Ms Somerville has been a Non-Executive Director of The GPT Group since 2015. Ms Somerville is Chair of the Group Audit Committee and a member of the Group Nominations, Group People & Remuneration, and Group Risk and Compliance Committees.

All Directors held office during and since the end of the financial year, unless otherwise noted.

The Group People & Remuneration and the Nominations Committees review the balance of skills, experience, independence, knowledge and diversity of Directors. This involves the creation of a board skills matrix, setting out the mix of skills and diversity that the Board currently has or is looking to achieve in its membership.

During the year, each Board member completed a skills matrix. The Board was satisfied that the skills matrix results demonstrate that the Board has the appropriate skills and experience necessary to oversee the operations and governance of the IOOF Group. The Board skills matrix is available as part of our Corporate Governance Statement, which is available on the IOOF website.

Company secretary

The Company Secretary is Ms Adrianna Bisogni LLB (Hons), BA, GAICD. Ms Bisogni was appointed to the position in November 2019. She is a lawyer with over 25 years' experience in corporate law.

Additionally, Mr Bill Linehan LLB, BCom, FGIA is a Chartered Accountant, lawyer and Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia with over 20 years' experience in corporate law. He was appointed to the role of Company Secretary in May 2021.

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the financial year are shown in the following tables.

Director	Directors' meetings		
	Status	Meetings attended	Meetings held
A Griffiths	Chair	24	24
R Mota	CEO & Managing Director	24	24
A Bloore	Director	24	24
E Flynn	Director	24	24
J Selak	Director	24	24
M Somerville	Director	24	24

Director	Committee meetings		
	Group Audit Committee		
	Status	Meetings attended	Meetings held
M Somerville	Chair	7	7
A Bloore	Member	7	7
E Flynn	Member	7	7
A Griffiths	Member	7	7
J Selak	Member	7	7

Director	Committee meetings		
	Risk and Compliance Committee		
	Status	Meetings attended	Meetings held
E Flynn	Chair	8	8
A Bloore	Member	8	8
A Griffiths	Member	8	8
J Selak	Member	8	8
M Somerville	Member	8	8

Director	Committee meetings		
	Nominations Committee		
	Status	Meetings attended	Meetings held
A Griffiths	Chair	5	5
E Flynn	Member	5	5
J Selak	Member	5	5
A Bloore	Member from 12 May 2021	1	1
M Somerville	Member from 12 May 2021	1	1

Director	Committee meetings		
	People & Remuneration Committee		
	Status	Meetings attended	Meetings held
J Selak	Chair	6	6
A Bloore	Member	6	6
E Flynn	Member	6	6
A Griffiths	Member	6	6
M Somerville	Member from 12 May 2021	1	1

Meetings held represents the number of meetings held during the time the Director held office.

The Directors' meetings are those held for IOOF Holdings Ltd. This does not include the meetings held and attended by Directors for the various subsidiary companies. Major subsidiaries averaged a further eight meetings each during the year.

In addition to the meetings attended during the year, a number of matters were considered and addressed separately via circular resolution.

Shares issued on exercise of options

During the financial year, the IOOF Group did not issue any ordinary shares of the Company as a result of the exercise of options. All plans were satisfied from the purchase of shares.

Unexercised options over shares, performance rights and deferred shares

At the date of this report, performance rights on issue are shown in the following tables.

Performance rights	
Performance period end date	Number of rights
30-Jun-21	343,271
30-Jun-22	349,800
30-Jun-23	340,560
30-Jun-24	886,512
	1,920,143

Deferred shares	
Vesting date	Number of shares
8-Apr-20	57,592
	57,592

Shares allocated on vesting will rank equally with all other ordinary shares on issue.

These performance rights do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue or receive dividends of the Company.

Indemnification and insurance

Rule 84 of the IOOF Holdings Ltd Constitution requires the Company to indemnify to the extent permitted by law, each Director and Secretary against liability incurred in, or arising out of the conduct of, the business of the Company or the discharge of the duties of the Director or Secretary. The Directors and Secretary named in this Directors' Report have the benefit of this requirement, as do individuals who formerly held one of those positions.

In accordance with this requirement, the Company has entered into Deeds of Access, Indemnity and Insurance (Deeds of Indemnity) with each Director and Secretary. During the financial year, the IOOF Group paid insurance premiums to insure against amounts that the IOOF Group may be liable to pay the Directors and Secretary pursuant to Rule 84. The insurance policy also insures the Directors and Secretary of the Company and its controlled entities, and the general officers of each of the companies in the IOOF Group. Details of the amount of the premium paid in respect of the insurance contract have not been disclosed as such disclosure is prohibited under the terms of the contract.

Directors' report (cont'd)

The liabilities insured are legal costs that may be incurred in defending civil or criminal proceedings that may be brought against the officers in their capacity as officers of entities in the IOOF Group and any other payments arising from liabilities incurred by the officers in connection with such proceedings, other than where such liabilities arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty by the officers or the improper use by the officers of their position or of information to gain advantage to themselves or someone else or to cause detriment to the Company.

Environmental regulation

The IOOF Group is not subject to significant environmental regulation.

Events occurring after balance date

The Directors have declared the payment of a final dividend of 9.5 cents per share and a special dividend of 2.0 cents per share, both franked to 100% at the 30% corporate income tax rate to the holders of fully paid ordinary shares, to be paid on 22 September 2021.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report, or the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto, that has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- the IOOF Group's operations in future financial years; or
- the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- the IOOF Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is included on page 66 of the annual financial report and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Rounding off of amounts

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

Non-audit services

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year of \$1,291,431 by the auditor is compliant with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. Non-audit services are managed as follows:

- fees earned from non-audit work undertaken by KPMG are capped at 0.5 times the total audit fee;
- services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- services do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in the Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the IOOF Group, acting as advocate for the IOOF Group or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Further information regarding remuneration of auditors is included in section 6-5 of the financial report.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

- No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.
- No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Remuneration report

Letter from the People & Remuneration Committee Chair

Dear Shareholder

IOOF is pleased to present our Remuneration Report for 2021. The report is designed to provide shareholders with an understanding of the Group's remuneration principles, policies and programs, and their link with the Group's strategy and financial performance.

The 2021 financial year has been truly transformational for IOOF with the successful completion on 31 May of the MLC acquisition. This acquisition provides a step-change in scale and reach across our organisation. The business also continued to implement significant changes across the advice and platforms businesses, and consolidation of the ANZ P&I acquisition.

Through the integration with MLC, we have seen additions to the Executive Team: Garry Mulcahy, Chief Asset Management Officer, who joined with MLC at completion and Chris Weldon, Chief Transformation Officer, who stepped into this newly created role from within IOOF. We also welcomed our Chief Corporate Affairs and Marketing Officer, Sawsan Howard, who joined as an important member of the Executive Team in August. The additions to the Executive Team and changes in Board composition across the Group provide strong business and cultural foundations and the impetus for the organisation to move forward.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to permeate through the year, requiring periods of remote working and the continuing need to support our clients and people through challenging times. I am proud of how our teams have seamlessly adapted and responded to the challenging and disruptive environment, and in fact, found some new and better ways to work.

In response to COVID-19, the Chairman and CEO took a 20% reduction in base pay for six months from 1 August 2020. All other IOOF Holdings Directors, along with the Chief Financial Officer, took a 10% reduction in base pay for the same period.

Evolving our remuneration framework

In 2021, we implemented our new executive incentive framework, the Executive Equity Plan (EEP). The plan, which delivers incentives wholly in equity vesting over four years, closely aligns executives with shareholders and encourages long-term sustainable decision making in the interests of shareholders. The incentive framework balances financial and non-financial priorities, aligned with key strategic value drivers of the business, both short and long term, to enable enduring performance.

The new executive framework has been successful in driving strong alignment within the Executive Team and supporting the cultural and remuneration principles it was designed to address:

- supporting IOOF's strategic, cultural and talent agendas including the 'advice-led' strategy and ClientFirst culture;
- aligning with best practice and stakeholder expectations; and
- considering pending regulatory developments.

Remuneration governance

Our remuneration governance structures also evolved and strengthened through 2021. The Board, Committees and Management all recognise the need for strong governance and linkages to risk in our remuneration structures. We have taken steps this financial year to ensure these factors are more meaningfully embedded in our practices and frameworks, which is outlined in detail in Section 2 of this report. This will continue to be a significant area of focus for IOOF to ensure we are proactively adapting our remuneration approach to best practices and in preparation for the Financial Accountability Regime (FAR).

Executive remuneration outcomes

With the redesign of the executive framework completed, the new EEP took effect from 1 July 2020 for the 2021 financial year. Performance against the measures established as part of the plan reflect the significant year for the business in terms of its transformation. This is outlined in Section 1 of this report. Executive performance against the EEP follows two years of short-term incentives (STIs) not being awarded for the current Executive Team, with the exception of the Chief Investment Officer who maintained a portion of his remuneration as STI, and the Chief Asset Management Officer (as explained in Section 3 of this Report). The EEP is a prospective plan, with equity applied at the commencement of the four-year performance period, meaning the current 2020/21 plan will not vest until 2024.

In relation to Non-Executive Director (NED) remuneration, no increases were made to NED fees for the fifth year in a row. A review of the NED remuneration framework is underway for financial year 2022.

A key strength of IOOF is our culture and our people, who are the centrepiece of this across all levels, including key management personnel. Their dedication, commitment and talent are reflected in the operational and financial achievements in 2021 financial year, and the foundations that have been laid for future sustainable growth in shareholder value. On behalf of the Board, I thank you for your support and feedback, and commend this report to you.

Yours sincerely



John Selak
People & Remuneration Committee Chair 26 August 2021

Remuneration report (cont'd)

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1. Executive remuneration outcomes for the 2021 financial year

The new 2021 remuneration framework

As outlined in last year's report, a full review of the remuneration framework by the Group People & Remuneration Committee was undertaken last financial year, with independent recommendations provided by KPMG 3dc (executive remuneration and performance advisory). The People & Remuneration Committee approved a redesign of the executive remuneration framework, with the new incentive framework, the EEP, fully implemented for first time for the 2021 financial year.

The EEP framework has replaced the long-term incentive (LTI) and STI programs for the CEO, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and the remaining members of the Executive Team. The STI is removed under the framework except in relation to the Chief Investment Officer and the Chief Asset Management Officer, who retain STIs that will closely tie a portion of variable remuneration to the performance of IOOF's investment and asset management portfolios.

The EEP is delivered wholly in equity to closely align Executives with shareholders and encourage long-term sustainable decision making in the interests of shareholders.

The EEP framework encompasses financial and non-financial measures. The EEP comprises:

- **a four-year performance measure (40%)**
This will be based on Relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR), assessed at the end of the four-year performance period.
- **annual performance measures amounts not released until the end of the four-year performance period (60%)**
Targets are set and assessed annually against five key areas, one of which is financial and four non-financial metrics. The areas assessed, which align with the key strategic drivers of the business, are:
 - **financial (10%)**
 - **non-financial measures (50%)** comprised of:
 - environmental, social and governance (ESG) (10%)
 - client (10%)
 - our people (10%)
 - individual, role-specific measures (20%).

The first allocation of EEP rights relating to the 2021 financial year was granted post the release of IOOF's full-year results in 2020. The annual performance measures set for the 2021 financial year for the CEO and Executives were assessed at the end of the financial year (as outlined in the table on the following page), but will not be eligible for release until 30 June 2024.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

2021 financial year performance outcomes

The table below highlights the performance outcomes for each of the measures set in the EEP.

	Area	Measure and description	FY21 performance achievement
Getaways	Risk and compliance	Executives are required to meet all training and core risk requirements	All KMP achieved this gateway
	Culture principles	Executives must demonstrate the IOOF principles consistently in the way they work	All KMP achieved this gateway
EXECUTIVE EQUITY PLAN Annual performance measures Set and assessed annually – released after 4 years	Financial (40%) 	Delivering to shareholders Long-term shareholder return as measured by TSR percentile ranking >50%	Assessed in 2024
	Financial (10%) 	Achieving the Annual Financial Plan Measured by achievement of an annual UNPAT target	10% Achieved
	Non-financial performance measures		
	ESG (10%) 	Strengthening sustainability Delivery against Board-endorsed ESG scorecard	10% Achieved
	Client (10%) 	Delivering what matters to clients Improving service delivery to members and advisers as measured through adviser and member Net Promoter Scores (NPS)	10% Achieved
	People (10%) 	Connecting with employees Uplift in employee engagement and experience to achieve top quartile engagement score	10% Achieved
	Individual (20%) 	Transforming the organisation Measures to be set on an individual basis. Will predominantly link to the successful delivery of key transformation programs against 2021 financial year milestones, namely: Evolve 21, P&I integration and Advice 2.0.	20% Achieved

2. Remuneration governance

Reshaping the People & Remuneration Committee

From 4 May 2021, the Remuneration Committee was renamed the People & Remuneration Committee to reflect its role in broader people-related matters such as talent and succession, and diversity and inclusion, in addition to remuneration. The Group People & Remuneration Committee is the governing body for developing, monitoring and assessing the remuneration strategy, policies and practices across IOOF, and ensuring overall pay equity. The role of the Group People & Remuneration Committee is to review, challenge, assess and as appropriate, endorse the recommendations made by management for Board approval. It oversees the IOOF remuneration framework and assists the Board to ensure that IOOF's remuneration strategy and policy are appropriate and effective.

The People & Remuneration Committee met formally six times during the 2021 financial year, with the following members (as at 30 June 2021): John Selak (Chair), Allan Griffiths, Elizabeth Flynn, Andrew Bloore and Michelle Somerville. This included a joint meeting with the Risk & Compliance and Audit committees as outlined below.

Strengthening Risk in Performance & Remuneration Governance

To continue our uplifting governance around our performance and remuneration practices, this year we introduced a joint meeting of the People & Remuneration, Risk and Compliance and Audit committees in May 2021. This meeting was initiated as part of the end-of-year performance and remuneration assessment process to ensure a heightened focus on risk in outcomes for the CEO, Senior Executives, Responsible Persons and Responsible Managers. This meeting provided the opportunity for the Committees to review and discuss relevant risk and audit matters that may warrant consideration in the People & Remuneration Committee's determination of remuneration outcomes, including any in-year malus adjustments. Feedback from across subsidiary boards and committees was sought as input into the assessment of these key people.

IOOF's remuneration governance framework

IOOF Holdings Ltd Board

Risk and Compliance and Audit Committees

Details regulatory and legal matters, significant compliance and operational incidence, internal audit issues and other financial and non-financial matters.

People & Remuneration Committee

Establishes and maintains the IOOF Group's remuneration framework, including determination of KMP remuneration arrangements, ongoing review of incentive schemes, and assessment of performance against key performance indicators.

Joint Group People & Remuneration, Risk & Compliance and Audit Committees

The Board forum that is advised by the Group Chief Risk Officer on material risk matters that may impact remuneration outcomes for Senior Executives and below.

Independent remuneration consultants

The People & Remuneration Committee may engage external advisers to provide information to assist the Committee in making remuneration decisions.

Risk and Remuneration governance

Incidents, breaches of policy and misconduct issues are regularly reported to Senior Executives. The Chief Risk Officer annually reports to the Joint People & Remuneration, Risk & Compliance and Audit Committees on the outcomes from the consequence management process and confirms that these matters have been considered in determining performance and remuneration outcomes where appropriate.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

Risk and remuneration

Our remuneration framework has continued to evolve over the past year, enabling us to achieve better alignment between risk, performance and remuneration, and ensure we are aligned with regulator and market expectations.

The Board continues to oversee enhancements to IOOF's management of risk and remuneration, reinforcing the expectations of risk outcomes and behaviours in support of a positive risk culture through IOOF's practices and frameworks. This year, this included the introduction of the Exercise of Discretion in Remuneration Decision Making Policy, to guide the Board in the application of discretion to variable remuneration and the Shareholding Policy (Minimum Shareholding Requirement (MSR)), which outlines shareholding expectations of Executives.

Risk also plays a key role in performance and remuneration for our broader employee workforce, with financial year outcomes and rewards being subject to meeting compliance expectations. Less than 1% of the total workforce failed to meet these risk and compliance gateways and as a result, no variable reward was awarded to these individuals.

Embedding risk in our Performance and Reward Framework

<p>Risk culture</p> <p>The IOOF risk culture is a key business driver and seeks to create an environment where employees have a clear understanding of their responsibilities and accountabilities for managing risk. Employees are empowered to ask questions, report concerns, seek relevant information, challenge assumptions and take action when issues are identified as part of everyday work activities.</p> <p>Risk culture is underpinned by the new cultural principles, which are embedded in our business processes, including the Performance and Reward framework.</p>	<p>Alignment of risk to remuneration outcomes</p> <p>The IOOF Group People & Remuneration Policy is designed to encourage and incentivise employees to act responsibly and with integrity in a manner consistent with the Policy.</p> <p>Reporting is provided to the Board to support oversight of remuneration and risk consequences, to assist in informing performance and remuneration reviews.</p>
<p>Risk in the performance review process</p> <p>Risk assessments are increasingly a key consideration for the annual performance assessment process for the CEO and Senior Executives. As well as the commencement of a joint committee made up of the People & Remuneration, Risk & Compliance and Audit committees to ensure a clear link between risk, performance and remuneration outcomes, it is also supported by reporting and governance structures to ensure a holistic view of risk.</p>	<p>Malus/clawback</p> <p>Malus is the ability to reduce (including to zero) a variable remuneration award, or lapse or postpone vesting of variable remuneration awards granted but not vested.</p> <p>Guidance and enhanced processes to support the application of malus have been implemented across IOOF during the 2021 financial year.</p> <p>Clawback will also apply to all CEO and Senior Executives' variable remuneration from the 2021 financial year.</p>

People & Remuneration Committee

The Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on the remuneration structure and policies applicable to the KMP and NEDs of the IOOF Group, as well as the wider IOOF employee population.

The Committee is comprised solely of NEDs, all of whom are independent. The members of the Committee for the year ended 30 June 2021 were J Selak – Chair (full year), A Griffiths (full year), E Flynn (full year), A Bloore (full year) and M Somerville (12 May 2021 – present).

The Board considers that the members of the Committee provide an appropriate mix of skills to undertake its terms of reference, having regard to their qualifications, knowledge of the financial services industry and experience in business management.

People & Remuneration Committee Charter

The responsibilities of the People & Remuneration Committee are outlined in its Charter and reviewed annually. The Charter is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Company's website at www.ioof.com.au

The table below shows IOOF's remuneration objectives and principles.

IOOF purpose				
Understand me	Look after me			Secure my future
Remuneration objectives Objectives of IOOF's remuneration framework:				
Attraction and retention of the best talent	Strategy-led and supporting IOOF's purpose	Promote a sound risk management culture	Shareholder alignment	Meet regulatory and governance expectations and impacts on remuneration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attract, motivate and retain key talent to drive the performance of the Company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support our advice-led approach to delivering customer outcomes Emphasise delivering quality advice Support IOOF's ClientFirst philosophy to deliver a sustainable competitive advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound management of non-financial and financial risk and individual and collective accountability Meet the expectations of stakeholders in a fast-paced regulatory environment and uphold the highest governance standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align outcomes with the shareholder experience through allocation of equity and delivery of shareholder returns Facilitate an 'ownership mindset' and long-term focus among participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the draft Financial Accountability Regime (FAR) proposals and APRA's draft <i>Prudential Standards CPS 511 Remuneration</i> and their potential impact on remuneration.
Remuneration principles These objectives are achieved by:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being market competitive and reflecting our broader employee value proposition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a culture that underpins our principles – recognising what is achieved and the way in which it is achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the Risk Management framework and culture, by encouraging appropriate risk behaviours, setting clear performance and risk accountabilities and enabling consequences through forfeiture of remuneration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering on shareholder value through short-term performance that builds into long-term performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining an individual's variable remuneration based on a range of financial and non-financial factors that include risk factors.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

The remuneration framework for the KMP are outlined below.

Executive remuneration framework				
	Total fixed remuneration (TFR)	Short-term variable reward		Executive Equity Plan (long-term variable reward)
Participants	All Senior Executives	Chief Asset Management Officer and Chief Investment Officer		All Senior Executives except Chief Asset Management Officer
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides market competitive remuneration to attract and retain high-quality talent while reflecting role size and accountabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligned to specific individual, role-specific targets associated with the Investment and Asset Management portfolios 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative TFR against ASX 200 (40%) assessed over four years Financial measure (10% measured by achieving annual UNPAT target (released after four years) Non-financial component (50%) – set and assessed annually (released after four years) with one measure in each category being (1) ESG, (2) client, (3) people and (4) individual
Structure	Base remuneration and superannuation	50% Paid as cash	50% Deferred equity for one to two years	Performance rights to shares with no dividend equivalent payments, with vesting subject to performance over a four-year period
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFR is determined by taking into consideration expertise, responsibility, knowledge, experience and market competitiveness Reviewed annually against relevant comparator group remuneration benchmarks Primary comparator group is other wealth management and superannuation organisations Adjustments only made for changes in role or promotion, internal relativities and significant market changes 	<p>Quantum (% of TFR) Maximum of 100%–130%</p> <p>Business performance measures STIs are discretionary and determined for each individual KMP, based on a balanced scorecard which includes:</p> <p>Risk and governance assessment (gate/modifier) Outcomes subject to Board consideration of conduct, and risk and reputation matters</p>		<p>Quantum (% of TFR) Maximum face value allocation of 133% (100% for Group CEO)</p> <p>Business performance measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative TSR against ASX 200 (40%) assessed over four years Financial measure (10% measured by achieving annual UNPAT target (released after four years) Non-financial component (50%) – set and assessed annually (released after four years) with one measure in each category being (1) ESG, (2) client, (3) people and (4) individual <p>Risk and governance assessment (gate/modifier) Outcomes subject to Board consideration of conduct, and risk and reputation matters</p>

3. Key Management Personnel

The Key Management Personnel (KMP) are defined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director (whether Executive or otherwise) of that entity.

The table below outlines the Group's KMP for the financial year ended 30 June 2021. It also shows each individual's shareholding and corresponding progress against their MSR as at 30 June 2021.

Name	Role	Term as KMP	Current shareholding	Progress against MSR ⁽¹⁾
Chairperson				
A Griffiths	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman	Full year	100,000	n/a
Non-Executive Directors				
E Flynn	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	49,021	n/a
J Selak	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	145,000	n/a
A Bloore	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	17,190	n/a
M Somerville	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full year	10,840	n/a
CEO and Managing Director				
R Mota	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director	Full year	347,328	100.0%
Current KMP				
D Chalmers	Chief Financial Officer	Full year	–	0.0%
F Lombardo	Chief Operating Officer	Full year	45,576	80.7%
D Whereat	Chief Advice Officer	Full year	10,000	15.5%
M Oliver	Chief Distribution Officer	Full year	–	0.0%
L Stewart	Chief Risk Officer	Full year	–	0.0%
G Mulcahy	Chief Asset Management Officer	1 June 2021 to present	–	n/a
Former KMP				
D Farmer	Chief Investment Officer	1 July 2020 to 31 May 2021	21,022	56.0%

(1) The MSR is required to be in place by 2024 or four years after commencing in the EEP. The share price is calculated based on the higher of the price at date of purchase/vesting and the current price. The MSR applies to executives only.

Disclosures of remuneration and other transactions with KMP who were appointed or ceased during the year are limited to those transactions occurring in the period of appointment as KMP.

Executive KMP appointment arrangements

The Executive Team adjustments following the MLC acquisition completed on 31 May 2021 has resulted in the following changes to KMP.

G Mulcahy	Chief Asset Management Officer Appointed 1 June 2021
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Executive KMP exit arrangements

The following ceased to be KMP during 2021:

D Farmer	Chief Investment Officer Ceased as KMP 31 May 2021
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Remuneration received by current Executive KMPs

The remuneration outcomes table below provides a summary of the remuneration that was received by the current executives in their KMP roles during the financial year ended 30 June 2021. We believe that presenting this information provides shareholders with greater clarity and transparency of executive remuneration. This table differs from the statutory remuneration table included in Note 6-6, which presents remuneration in accordance with accounting standards (i.e. on an accrual basis). All remuneration presented in this report is in Australian dollars.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

Name	Total fixed remuneration ⁽¹⁾		STI ⁽²⁾		LTI ⁽³⁾		EEP ⁽⁴⁾	Total value of remuneration received	
	2021 \$	2020 \$	2021 \$	2020 \$	2021 \$	2020 \$	2021 \$	2021 \$	2020 \$
CEO and Managing Director									
R Mota	1,080,676	1,206,778	54,103	68,969	68,801	83,625	1,200,000	2,403,579	1,359,372
Current KMP									
D Chalmers ⁽⁵⁾	761,702	215,385	–	–	–	–	600,000	1,361,702	215,385
F Lombardo	551,620	550,000	47,608	60,690	68,801	41,813	412,000	1,080,029	652,502
D Whereat ⁽⁵⁾	553,599	211,541	–	–	–	–	275,000	828,599	211,541
M Oliver ⁽⁵⁾	503,594	219,286	–	–	–	–	250,000	753,594	219,286
L Stewart ⁽⁵⁾	620,000	23,846	–	–	–	–	186,000	806,000	23,846
G Mulcahy ⁽⁶⁾	47,659	–	92,158	–	–	–	–	139,817	–
Former KMP									
D Farmer ⁽⁷⁾	389,583	433,218	359,773	208,599	–	54,600	212,500	961,856	696,417
D Coulter ⁽⁸⁾	–	320,773	–	102,011	–	83,625	–	–	506,409
G Riordan ⁽⁸⁾	–	336,565	–	139,761	–	83,625	–	–	559,951
A Noble ⁽⁹⁾	–	143,147	–	–	–	–	–	–	143,147
Total	4,508,433	3,517,392	553,642	580,030	137,601	347,288	3,135,500	8,335,176	4,587,856

(1) Includes base salary, non-monetary and superannuation.

(2) Deferred STI awarded in a prior year calculated using the closing share price at the date of transfer of shares. STI for G Mulcahy and D Farmer represent cash STI accrued during the year.

(3) Tenure-based LTI value calculated using closing share price at date of transfer of shares.

(4) EEP value represents the total amount that the KMP was granted at the commencement of the plan, subject to a four-year performance period as described in Section 1 of Remuneration report.

(5) Appointed as KMP during the prior financial year.

(6) Appointed as KMP from 1 June 2021.

(7) Ceased as KMP 31 May 2021.

(8) Ceased as KMP 28 February 2020.

(9) Appointed as KMP from 26 July 2019 to 12 November 2019.

Prior year LTI

For performance rights plans pre-dating the EEP, vesting of 50% of performance rights is subject to serving a three-year employment period commencing on the date of grant. 50% of the grant is subject to a TSR progressive vesting scale over three years. TSR was chosen as the most appropriate comparative measure as it focuses on the delivery of shareholder value. TSR represents the change in the value of a share plus the value of dividends paid.

Year	Performance period	Grant date	IOOF TSR for the period (%)	Ranking relative to ASX 200	Vesting status at 30 June 2021	Performance period end date
2020 LTI performance rights	2020-2022	17 Dec 19	Performance period not complete			30 Jun 22
2019 LTI performance rights	2019-2021	17 Aug 18	-37.40%	154th	0% vested	30 Jun 21

The performance period for the 2019 LTI performance rights was completed in 2021. With a TSR ranking of 154th relative to the ASX 200, no performance rights vested under the TSR performance hurdle for any KMP. R Mota, F Lombardo and D Farmer remained employed during the three-year period. G Riordan is considered a 'good leaver' and remained eligible for the 2019 LTI performance rights.

Accordingly, the following shares vested for KMP under the 2019 LTI performance rights:

Name	Type of instrument	Employment condition – 50%	TSR Performance hurdle – 50%	% vested in year	% forfeited in year
		Number of shares vested			
R Mota	2019 LTI performance rights	25,000	–	50.0%	50.0%
F Lombardo	2019 LTI performance rights	22,000	–	50.0%	50.0%
Former KMP					
D Farmer	2019 LTI performance rights	12,500	–	50.0%	50.0%
G Riordan	2019 LTI performance rights	15,000	–	50.0%	50.0%

4. Non-Executive Director remuneration

NEDs receive a fixed fee, including superannuation, for being a Director of the Board, with an additional fee for the Chairman of the Board. No additional fees are paid for service on Board Committees or subsidiary company Boards.

In setting fees, the Board considers general industry practice; best principles of corporate governance; the responsibilities and risks attached to the NED role; the time commitment expected of NEDs on Group and Company matters; and fees paid to NEDs of comparable companies.

In order to ensure NED independence and impartiality, fees are not linked to Company performance and NEDs are not eligible to participate in any of the Group's incentive arrangements.

The Board has reviewed NED fees for 2021 and, for the fifth year, has determined not to increase their fees. A review of NED fees is being undertaken in the 2022 financial year.

NED fees

Elements	Details
NED fees (no change to 2020)	<p>2020/21 fees per annum were:</p> <p>IOOF Holdings Ltd Board Chair fee \$285,000</p> <p>IOOF Holdings Ltd Board NED fee \$170,000</p>
Post-employment benefits	Superannuation contributions are made at a rate of 9.5% (up to the Government's prescribed maximum contributions limit) and are included in the NED fee.

The current aggregate fee pool for NEDs of \$1.25 million was approved by shareholders at the 2013 Annual General Meeting. The annual total of NEDs' fees, including superannuation contributions, is within this agreed limit.

2021 statutory remuneration – NEDs

NED		Short-term benefits	Post employment	Total \$
		Directors' fees ⁽⁴⁾ \$	Superannuation \$	
A Griffiths ⁽³⁾	2021	256,500	–	256,500
	2020	274,499	10,501	285,000
E Flynn ⁽³⁾	2021	161,500	–	161,500
	2020	162,626	7,374	170,000
J Selak	2021	147,489	14,011	161,500
	2020	155,251	14,749	170,000
A Bloore	2021	147,489	14,011	161,500
	2020	152,185	14,458	166,643
M Somerville	2021	147,542	13,958	161,500
	2020	113,453	10,778	124,231
G Vernados ⁽¹⁾	2020	65,086	7,597	72,683
J Harvey ⁽²⁾	2020	99,259	9,430	108,689
Total	2021	860,520	41,980	902,500
	2020	1,022,359	74,887	1,097,246

(1) Resigned as a NED on 28 November 2019.

(2) Resigned as a NED on 19 February 2020.

(3) Directors' fees include any fees sacrificed into superannuation funds.

(4) Directors took a reduction in fees for six months in acknowledgement of the impact of COVID-19.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

Equity holdings of NEDs

Name	Balance as at 1 July 2020	Changes during the year	Balance as at 30 June 2021	Balance as at report sign-off date
A Griffiths	41,428	58,572	100,000	100,000
E Flynn	33,157	15,864	49,021	49,021
J Selak	55,000	90,000	145,000	145,000
A Bloore	5,830	11,360	17,190	17,190
M Somerville	–	10,840	10,840	10,840

Terms of appointment

All NEDs have letters of appointment detailing the terms under which they are engaged. The term of appointment for each is open-ended, subject to the provisions of the Corporations Act and the Company's Constitution. Under the Constitution, one-third of Directors must retire from office each year and may seek re-election by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

5. Company performance and remuneration impacts

In considering the IOOF Group's financial performance and impacts on shareholder wealth for the residual LTI (excluding for the 2020 financial year as no LTI was awarded in respect of the year ended 30 June 2020), and for the new EEP determination, the Committee has regard to the following financial metrics in respect of the current financial year and the previous four financial years.

Five-year Group performance

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Profitability measures					
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (\$m)	(143.5)	141.2	28.6	88.3	116.0
UNPAT (\$m) ⁽¹⁾	147.8	128.8	198.0	191.4	169.4
UNPAT EPS (cents per share)	25.1	36.8	56.5	57.3	56.5
Share information					
Basic EPS (cents per share)	(24.4)	40.3	8.1	26.4	38.7
Basic EPS (continuing operations) (cents per share)	(24.4)	15.1	(8.5)	31.6	38.7
Share price at start of year	4.92	5.17	8.99	9.80	7.83
Share price at end of year	4.27	4.92	5.17	8.99	9.80
Change in share price	(0.65)	(0.25)	(3.82)	(0.81)	1.97
Dividends per share (cents per share)	23.0	34.5	37.5	54.0	53.0
Ratios					
Return on equity (non-statutory measure) ⁽²⁾	5.92%	7.59%	10.89%	11.30%	12.10%
Total shareholder return	(8.5)%	1.8%	(36.8)%	(2.8)%	31.9%
STIs paid to KMP					
Total STIs paid to KMP (\$'000s)	434	173	143	2,046	1,900

(1) UNPAT is reconciled to profit attributable to owners of the Company in the Operating and Financial Review at page 36 of the Directors' Report.

(2) RoE is calculated by dividing UNPAT by average capital on issue during the year.

6. Key Management Personnel remuneration – Additional statutory disclosure

Additional statutory disclosure

The following table sets out the remuneration received by KMP for the year ended 30 June 2021. The share-based payments shown below are not amounts actually received by KMP during the year, as in accordance with accounting standards, they include accounting values for unvested share awards. Actual share-based payment amounts received are shown as cash remuneration.

Element of Remuneration		Short-term benefits			Post-employment	Share-based payments ⁽²⁾	Termination benefits	Total	Component as a % of total remuneration	
		Salary	Bonus – cash	Non-monetary ⁽¹⁾	Superannuation	Performance rights			Fixed	Variable ⁽³⁾
Component of Remuneration		Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Fixed	Variable	Fixed	Fixed	Variable ⁽³⁾	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	
R Mota ⁽⁶⁾	2021	1,058,306	–	676	21,694	417,433	–	1,498,109	72	28
	2020	1,182,459	–	3,316	21,003	280,677	–	1,487,455	81	19
D Chalmers ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	2021	738,306	–	1,702	21,694	68,451	–	830,153	92	8
	2020	209,730	–	–	5,655	–	–	215,385	100	–
F Lombardo	2021	528,306	–	1,620	21,694	237,769	–	789,389	70	30
	2020	528,997	–	–	21,003	227,484	–	777,484	71	29
D Whereat ⁽⁴⁾	2021	528,306	–	3,599	21,694	74,729	–	628,328	88	12
	2020	203,461	–	2	8,078	17,936	–	229,477	92	8
M Oliver ⁽⁴⁾	2021	478,306	–	3,594	21,694	71,877	–	575,471	88	12
	2020	209,392	–	1,008	8,886	17,936	–	237,222	92	8
L Stewart ⁽⁴⁾	2021	598,306	–	–	21,694	21,220	–	641,220	97	3
	2020	23,038	–	–	808	–	–	23,846	100	–
KMP appointed during 2021										
G Mulcahy ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	2021	47,659	92,158	–	–	–	–	139,817	34	66
Former KMP										
D Farmer ⁽⁴⁾	2021	369,697	331,876	–	19,886	121,726	–	843,185	46	54
	2020	403,997	173,036	8,218	21,003	93,908	–	700,162	62	38
D Coulter ⁽⁴⁾	2020	303,321	–	3,316	14,136	(8,783)	472,165	784,155	101	(1)
G Riordan ⁽⁴⁾	2020	322,025	75,000	–	14,540	75,121	438,312	924,998	84	16
A Noble ⁽⁴⁾	2020	132,076	–	–	11,071	–	57,212	200,359	100	–
Total	2021	4,347,192	424,034	11,191	150,050	1,013,205	–	5,945,672		
	2020	3,518,496	248,036	15,860	126,183	704,279	967,689	5,580,543		

(1) Non-monetary benefits include company-funded benefits and fringe benefits tax payable on those benefits, typically car parking.

(2) Share-based payments include accruals in relation to the Executive Performance Share Plan and accruals in relation to other grants of performance rights over shares in the Company. The value of the number of shares and options expected to vest has been apportioned over the term from grant date to vesting date.

(3) As payment of the variable component is at the discretion of the Board, the minimum value is nil and the maximum is the total amount paid.

(4) Amounts represent payments relating to the period during which the individuals were identified as KMP.

(5) Short-term incentive paid to G Mulcahy post 30 June 2021 of \$503,180. Short-term incentive deferred for three years of \$335,453. A liability of \$746,477 for this incentive was assumed upon the acquisition of MLC Wealth on 31 May 2021, and the amount of \$92,158 represents the expense relating to the period 1 June 2021 to 30 June 2021. No superannuation was paid in respect of G Mulcahy as he is a member of a defined benefit plan, which is in a payment holiday. Disclosure of the defined benefit plan is made at note 6-8.

(6) Individual took a reduction in salary for six months in acknowledgement of the impact of COVID-19.

Remuneration report (cont'd)

7. Other information

Equity holdings

The table below sets out details of deferred shares and rights that were granted to KMP during the 2021 financial year or in prior years and that then vested, were exercised/sold or which lapsed/were forfeited during the 2021 financial year.

Name	Type of instrument	Grant date	Fair value per right at grant date	Number granted ⁽¹⁾
CEO & Managing Director				
R Mota	2018 deferred shares ⁽²⁾	30-Jun-18	\$8.58	13,112
	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	239,597
	2020 LTI performance rights	17-Dec-19	\$5.90	75,000
	2019 LTI performance rights	26-Sep-18	\$4.93	50,000
Total R Mota				
Current KMP				
D Chalmers	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	119,799
Total D Chalmers				
F Lombardo	2018 deferred shares ⁽²⁾	30-Jun-18	\$8.58	11,538
	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	82,262
	2020 LTI performance rights	17-Dec-19	\$5.90	44,000
	2019 LTI performance rights	26-Sep-18	\$4.93	44,000
Total F Lombardo				
D Whereat	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	54,908
	2020 LTI performance rights	17-Dec-19	\$5.90	10,000
	2019 LTI performance rights	26-Sep-18	\$4.93	10,000
Total D Whereat				
M Oliver	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	49,916
	2020 LTI performance rights	17-Dec-19	\$5.90	10,000
	2019 LTI performance rights	26-Sep-18	\$4.93	10,000
Total M Oliver				
L Stewart	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	37,138
Total L Stewart				
Former KMP				
D Farmer	2018 deferred shares ⁽²⁾	30-Jun-18	\$8.58	6,761
	2021 Executive Equity Plan	18-Dec-20	\$2.29	42,429
	2020 LTI performance rights	17-Dec-19	\$5.90	25,000
	2019 LTI performance rights	26-Sep-18	\$4.93	25,000
Total D Farmer				
Total KMP				

(1) Exercise price at grant date is \$nil.

(2) In August 2018, KMP were awarded STIs for the 2018 financial year, of which one half was settled in cash and the remaining half in the form of deferred shares. Half of the deferred shares vested in July 2019 with the remaining half in July 2020 subject to Board 'look back' provisions.

Note: G Mulcahy has not been awarded any performance rights since his appointment as KMP. Therefore, this individual is not included in the above table.

	Balance at 1 July 2020	Granted as compensation	Exercised/ vested	Forfeited/ lapsed	Balance at 30 June 2021	Financial year of performance period end
	13,112	–	(13,112)	–	–	2021
	–	239,597	–	–	239,597	2024
	75,000	–	–	–	75,000	2022
	50,000	–	–	–	50,000	2021
	138,112	239,597	(13,112)	–	364,597	
	–	119,799	–	–	119,799	2024
	–	119,799	–	–	119,799	
	11,538	–	(11,538)	–	–	2021
	–	82,262	–	–	82,262	2024
	44,000	–	–	–	44,000	2022
	44,000	–	–	–	44,000	2021
	99,538	82,262	(11,538)	–	170,262	
	–	54,908	–	–	54,908	2024
	10,000	–	–	–	10,000	2022
	10,000	–	–	–	10,000	2021
	20,000	54,908	–	–	74,908	
	–	49,916	–	–	49,916	2024
	10,000	–	–	–	10,000	2022
	10,000	–	–	–	10,000	2021
	20,000	49,916	–	–	69,916	
	–	37,138	–	–	37,138	2024
	–	37,138	–	–	37,138	
	6,761	–	(6,761)	–	–	2021
	–	42,429	–	–	42,429	2024
	25,000	–	–	–	25,000	2022
	25,000	–	–	–	25,000	2021
	56,761	42,429	(6,761)	–	92,429	
	334,411	626,049	(31,411)	–	929,049	

Remuneration report (cont'd)

The relevant interest of KMP in the shares issued by the Company, is as follows.

Ordinary shares ⁽¹⁾		Balance at 1 July 2020	Received on vesting of performance rights	Net other change	Balance at 30 June 2021
		No.	No.	No.	No.
CEO and Managing Director					
R Mota	2021	204,227	28,112	114,989	347,328
	2020	122,115	28,112	54,000	204,227
Current KMP					
D Chalmers ⁽²⁾	2021	–	–	–	–
	2020	–	–	–	–
F Lombardo	2021	19,038	26,538	–	45,576
	2020	–	19,038	–	19,038
D Whereat ⁽²⁾	2021	–	–	10,000	10,000
	2020	–	–	–	–
M Oliver ⁽²⁾	2021	–	–	–	–
	2020	–	–	–	–
L Stewart ⁽²⁾	2021	–	–	–	–
	2020	–	–	–	–
G Mulcahy ⁽²⁾	2021	–	–	–	–
Former KMP					
D Farmer ⁽³⁾	2021	14,261	6,761	–	21,022
	2020	–	14,261	–	14,261
D Coulter ⁽³⁾	2020	300,971	28,112	–	329,083
G Riordan ⁽³⁾	2020	72,500	23,324	–	95,824
A Noble ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2020	–	–	–	–

(1) The equity holding for the above individuals is inclusive of both direct and indirect shareholdings.

(2) Opening balance is number of shares held at the time of appointment as KMP.

(3) Closing balance is number of shares held at the time of cessation as KMP.

Contract terms

The term of each KMP's contract is ongoing. Either IOOF or the individual KMP (excluding the CEO) can terminate their contract on six months' notice. In the case of the CEO, either IOOF or the CEO can terminate his contract on 12 months' notice.

In the case of termination of employment, the IOOF Group may elect to make a payment in lieu of part or all of the notice periods, incorporating unpaid leave entitlements and pro-rated entitlement to EEP (if applicable). The Board has discretion regarding treatment of unvested short- and long-term incentives received under the previous remuneration framework.

Payments to persons before taking office

No Director or member of senior management appointed during the year received a payment as part of his or her consideration for agreeing to hold the position.

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Remuneration Report is prepared, and audited, in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. It forms part of the Directors' Report.



John Selak
People & Remuneration Committee Chair

26 August 2021

Directors' declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2021

- 1 In the opinion of the Directors of the Company:
 - a the consolidated financial statements and notes set out on pages 75 to 138 and the Remuneration Report, set out on pages 49 to 64 in the Directors' Report, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:
 - i giving a true and fair view of the IOOF Group's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
 - b there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 2 The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.
- 3 The Directors draw attention to section 7-2 to the consolidated financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Mr Allan Griffiths
Chairman

Melbourne
26 August 2021



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of IOOF Holdings Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of IOOF Holdings Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



KPMG

Chris Wooden

Partner

Melbourne

26 August 2021



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of IOOF Holdings Ltd

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of IOOF Holdings Ltd (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the **Group's** financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises:

- Consolidated Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021
- Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income, Consolidated Statement of changes in equity, and Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies
- Directors' Declaration.

The **Group** consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year-end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

The **Key Audit Matters** we identified are:

- Valuation of Goodwill and Indefinite life intangible assets
- Provision for client remediation and related costs
- Information technology related controls
- Accounting for business combinations

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Report of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of Goodwill and Indefinite life Intangible Assets - \$2,137.9 million and \$51.5 million

Refer to Note 4-3 Goodwill and 4-2 Intangible Assets to the Financial Report

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>A key audit matter for us was the Group’s annual testing of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets for impairment, given the size and judgement of the balance (being 37% and 0.9% of total assets respectively). We focused on the significant forward-looking assumptions the Group applied in their value in use models, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast operating cash flows, growth rates and terminal growth rates – the Group has experienced reduced revenue in the current year, as a result of the termination of a third platform relationship and the cessation of grandfathered revenue. These conditions increase the possibility of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets being impaired, plus the risk of inaccurate forecasts or a wider range of possible outcomes for us to consider. • Discount rate – this is complicated in nature and varies according to the conditions and environment the specific Cash Generating Unit (CGU)/intangible is subject to from time to time as well as the approach to incorporating risks into the cash flows or discount rates. <p>The Group uses complex models to perform their annual testing of goodwill and indefinite life intangibles for impairment. The models are largely manually developed, adjusted for historical performance, and use a range of internal and external sources as inputs to the assumptions. Complex modelling, using forward-looking</p>	<p>Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We considered the appropriateness of the value in use method applied by the Group to perform the test of goodwill and indefinite life intangibles impairment against the requirements of the accounting standards. • We assessed the integrity of the value in use models used, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulas. • We compared forecast cash flows contained in value in use models to approved forecasts. • We assessed the accuracy of previous Group forecasts to inform our evaluation of forecasts incorporated in the models. • We used our knowledge of the Group, its past performance, business and customers, and our industry experience to challenge the Group’s forecast cash flows. We compared key events to the approved plan and strategy. We compared forecast growth rates and terminal growth rates to published studies of industry trends and expectations and evaluated differences for the Group’s operations. • We assessed the Group’s determination of CGU assets for consistency with the assumptions used in the forecast cash flows and the requirements of the accounting standards.

<p>assumptions, tends to be prone to greater risk for potential bias, error and inconsistent application. These conditions necessitate additional scrutiny by us, in particular to address the objectivity of sources used for assumptions, and their consistent application.</p> <p>We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Group recorded an impairment charge of \$199.9 million against goodwill. This further increased our audit effort in this key audit area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed the Group’s allocation of corporate assets and costs to CGUs for reasonableness and consistency based on the requirements of the accounting standards. • We independently developed a discount rate range using publicly available data for comparable entities, adjusted by risk factors specific to the Group’s CGUs and the industry they operate in. • We considered the sensitivity of the models by varying key assumptions, such as forecast growth rates and discount rates, within a reasonably possible range. We considered key assumptions when performing the sensitivity analysis and what the Group consider to be reasonably possible. We did this to identify those CGUs at higher risk of impairment and to focus our further procedures. • We recalculated the impairment charge against the recorded amount disclosed. • We assessed the disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing, discussions with management and the Board and against the requirements of the accounting standards.
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Provisions for client remediation and related costs - \$658.9 million	
Refer to Note 4-4 Provisions to the Financial Report	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The provisions for client remediation and related costs is a Key Audit Matter due to the judgments required by us in assessing the Group’s determination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of a present legal or constructive obligation as a basis for recognition of a provision against the criteria in the accounting standards. • Reliable estimates of amounts which may be paid arising from the present obligation, including estimates of the number of affected customers, expected average remediation payments and related costs. 	<p>Working with our regulatory specialists, our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the Group’s process for identifying and assessing the potential impact of the ongoing reviews into client remediation activities. • We assessed the integrity of the model used, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulas. • We inquired with the Group regarding ongoing reviews into other remediation activities. • We read the minutes and other relevant documentation of the Company’s Board of Directors, Board Committees, various management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential for legal proceedings and external reviews leading to a wider range of estimation outcomes for us to consider. <p>The Group uses a complex model to estimate the amount which may be paid in future periods. The model is manually developed and uses a range of internal and external sources as inputs to the assumptions. Complex modelling, using forward-looking assumptions, tends to be prone to greater risk for potential bias, error and inconsistent application. These conditions necessitate additional scrutiny by us, to address the objectivity of sources used for assumptions, and their consistent application.</p> <p>We involved regulatory specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.</p>	<p>committees, and attended the Company’s Audit Committee and Risk and Compliance Committee meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We inspected correspondence with regulatory bodies and reports from management’s experts to the Group. • We assessed the scope, objectivity and competency of management’s experts engaged by the Group. • We challenged the Group’s basis for recognition of a provision and associated costs against the requirements of the accounting standards. We did this by understanding the provisioning methodologies and challenging underlying assumptions including expected average remediation payments and related costs. • We tested a sample of customer files to assess the accuracy of the Group’s expected number of affected customers included in the provisions and where required detriment calculations. • We assessed the appropriateness of the Group’s conclusions against the requirements of the accounting standards where estimates were unable to be reliably made for a provision to be recognised. • We assessed the disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing, discussions with management and the Board and against the requirements of the accounting standards.
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Information Technology related controls	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Information Technology (IT) related controls are a key audit matter as the Group’s key financial accounting and reporting processes are highly dependent on the automated controls over the Group’s IT systems. There is a risk that gaps in the change management, segregation of duties or user access management controls (in relation to key financial accounting and reporting systems) may undermine our ability to place some reliance thereon in our audit. Our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operations of the Group’s IT controls.</p>	<p>Working with our IT specialists we challenged the design of General IT controls and sample tested the operation of key controls (in relation to financial accounting and reporting systems) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change management control operation: Inspected the Group’s change management policies and for a sample of system changes during the year, checked the consistency of the system changes to the Group’s policy.



<p>We involved IT specialists to supplement our senior audit team members in assessing this key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation of duties control operation: Sample tested key automated controls designed to enforce segregation of duties. • User access management controls operation: We assessed the Group’s evaluation of the user access rights, including privileged user access rights granted to application systems. We checked for evidence of resolution of exceptions. We also assessed the operating effectiveness of management approval controls over the granting and removal of access rights, including privileged access rights.
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Accounting for Business Combinations	
Refer to Note 6-4 Acquisition of subsidiary to the Financial Report	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Group completed the acquisition of National Australia Bank’s wealth management business (MLC Wealth) for a total consideration of \$1,440 million. The purchase price accounting for this acquisition was provisional at the date of authorisation of the financial report.</p> <p>In addition, the Group finalised the accounting for the previous year’s acquisition of ANZ’s Pension and Investments business (Ex-ANZ Wealth).</p> <p>We determined that the accounting for business combinations was a key audit matter due to the financial significance of the purchase price considerations, net assets acquired and resultant goodwill arising on the acquisitions, as well as the judgement involved in the preliminary Purchase price allocation (“PPA”) calculations.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to the acquisition of MLC Wealth included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We inspected the sale and purchase agreement (“SPA”) between the relevant parties to assess whether the basis and composition of the purchase consideration in the executed contracts were consistent with the Group’s accounting for the acquisition. • We tested the initial consideration paid for the acquisition to the bank statements and SPA and assessed the impact of funding the acquisition on the Group’s compliance with covenants. • We assessed the Group’s provisional estimate of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired including the Group’s basis for determination of goodwill. • We assessed the business combination disclosures in the financial report using our understanding obtained from our testing, discussions with management and the Board and against the requirements of the accounting standards. <p>Working with our valuation specialists, for the Ex- ANZ Wealth acquisition, which was finalised in the current year, we performed the following procedures:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired to valuation reports prepared by the Group's valuation expert. • Assessed the valuation of customer relationship intangible assets recognised as part of the PPA calculations. • Assessed the mathematical accuracy of the Group's calculation of the resulting goodwill arising on the PPA calculations. • We assessed whether the PPA disclosures in the financial statements were complete and accurate, and in line with our understanding of the business.
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Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in IOOF Holdings Ltd's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

The Other Information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report was the Directors' Report and the Remuneration Report. The remaining other information is expected to include: About IOOF, Our Diversified Business Model, Chairman's Commentary, CEO and Managing Directors Commentary, 2021 Results At A Glance, 2021 Strategic Priorities, Environmental, Social & Governance Report, IOOF Foundation and Shareholder Information and is expected to be made available to us after the date of the Auditor's Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar1_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.



Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of IOOF Holdings Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2021, complies with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Directors' 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 responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.

KPMG

Chris Wooden

Partner

Melbourne

26 August 2021

KPMG

Maria Trinci

Partner

Melbourne

26 August 2021

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020**
	Note	\$m	\$m
Revenue	2-3	1,332.4	1,078.6
Expenses	2-4	(1,447.5)	(985.2)
Share of losses of associates accounted for using the equity method	4-1	(1.0)	(0.5)
Finance costs		(11.1)	(14.2)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(127.2)	78.7
Income tax expense	2-6	(16.3)	(25.9)
Statutory fund			
Statutory fund revenue*	5-1	73.8	21.7
Statutory fund expenses*	5-1	(28.2)	(31.7)
Income tax (expense)/benefit – statutory*	5-1	(45.6)	10.0
Statutory fund contribution to profit, net of tax		–	–
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		(143.5)	52.8
Discontinued operations			
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	2-2	–	89.8
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year		(143.5)	142.6
Other comprehensive (loss)/income – items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income		(27.9)	95.7
Remeasurements of defined benefit asset		0.8	–
Income tax (expense)/benefit on other comprehensive income		8.3	(28.7)
		(18.8)	67.0
Other comprehensive (loss)/income – items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		0.2	(0.1)
Income tax (expense)/benefit on other comprehensive income		(0.1)	–
		0.1	(0.1)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax		(18.7)	66.9
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(162.2)	209.5
(Loss)/Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(143.5)	141.2
Non-controlling interest		–	1.4
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(143.5)	142.6
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(162.2)	208.1
Non-controlling interest		–	1.4
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(162.2)	209.5
Earnings per share – continuing and discontinued operations:			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	2-8	(24.4)	40.3
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	2-8	(24.4)	40.2
Earnings per share – continuing operations:			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	2-8	(24.4)	15.1
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	2-8	(24.4)	15.1

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 80 to 138.

* A subsidiary of the Company, IOOF Ltd, is a friendly society in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. The funds operated by IOOF Ltd, and any trusts controlled by those funds, are treated as statutory funds in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. These statutory funds are required to be consolidated in accordance with accounting standards.

** Restated – refer to note 7-3.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2021

		2021	2020*
	Note	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Cash	1-1(d)	670.7	374.7
Receivables	1-1(d)	666.7	579.9
Other financial assets	1-1(d)	1,391.6	1,116.8
Current tax assets		1.8	23.6
Prepayments		20.0	16.1
Deferred acquisition costs		0.8	1.0
Net defined benefit asset	6-8	17.2	–
Associates	4-1	37.6	12.9
Property and equipment	4-5	145.8	134.4
Deferred tax assets	2-6	114.2	–
Intangible assets	4-2	505.5	525.1
Goodwill	4-3	2,137.9	1,465.5
Total assets		5,709.8	4,250.0
Liabilities			
Payables	1-1(d)	238.7	120.5
Other financial liabilities	1-1(d)	1,303.1	1,065.4
Borrowings and lease liabilities	3-2	773.5	572.3
Provisions	4-4	901.5	733.1
Deferred tax liabilities	2-6	–	20.3
Deferred revenue liability		0.9	0.9
Total liabilities		3,217.7	2,512.5
Net assets		2,492.1	1,737.5
Equity			
Share capital	3-3	2,996.0	1,965.8
Reserves	3-5	3.8	91.3
Accumulated losses		(507.5)	(319.4)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		2,492.3	1,737.7
Non-controlling interest		(0.2)	(0.2)
Total equity		2,492.1	1,737.5

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 80 to 138.

*Restated – refer to note 7-3.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

For the year ended 30 June 2021	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,970.8	(5.0)	91.3	(319.4)	1,737.7	(0.2)	1,737.5
Total comprehensive loss for the year							
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	(143.5)	(143.5)	-	(143.5)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(19.3)	0.6	(18.7)	-	(18.7)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(19.3)	(142.9)	(162.2)	-	(162.2)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
<i>Contributions by and (distributions to) owners</i>							
Issue of shares	1,043.9	-	-	-	1,043.9	-	1,043.9
Transaction costs of issuing new shares (net of tax)	(14.3)	-	-	-	(14.3)	-	(14.3)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(115.0)	(115.0)	-	(115.0)
Share-based payments expense	-	-	2.2	-	2.2	-	2.2
Transfer from employee equity-settled benefits reserve on exercise of performance rights	0.6	-	(0.6)	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares transferred to recipients during the year	(0.4)	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of lapsed performance rights to retained earnings	-	-	(0.4)	0.4	-	-	-
Transfer from revaluation of financial assets reserve to retained earnings, net of tax	-	-	(69.4)	69.4	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	1,029.8	0.4	(68.2)	(45.2)	916.8	-	916.8
Balance at 30 June 2021	3,000.6	(4.6)	3.8	(507.5)	2,492.3	(0.2)	2,492.1

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 80 to 138.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (cont'd)

For the year ended 30 June 2021

For the year ended 30 June 2020*	Ordinary shares	Treasury shares	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2019	1,971.0	(7.9)	25.2	(339.1)	1,649.2	7.7	1,656.9
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	141.2	141.2	1.4	142.6
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	66.9	-	66.9	-	66.9
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	66.9	141.2	208.1	1.4	209.5
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
<i>Contributions by and (distributions to) owners</i>							
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(122.5)	(122.5)	-	(122.5)
Share-based payments expense	-	-	2.9	-	2.9	-	2.9
Transfer from employee equity-settled benefits reserve on exercise of performance rights	2.7	-	(2.7)	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares transferred to recipients during the year	(2.9)	2.9	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of lapsed performance rights to retained earnings	-	-	(1.0)	1.0	-	-	-
Divestment of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(9.3)	(9.3)
Total transactions with owners	(0.2)	2.9	(0.8)	(121.5)	(119.6)	(9.3)	(128.9)
Balance at 30 June 2020*	1,970.8	(5.0)	91.3	(319.4)	1,737.7	(0.2)	1,737.5

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 80 to 138.

*Restated – refer to note 7-3.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	\$m	\$m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,406.1	1,322.7
Non-recurring BT settlement fee		80.0	–
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,139.9)	(1,124.1)
Transformation and integration costs		(45.9)	(26.6)
Dividends from associates		0.2	0.4
Legal settlements paid		(21.5)	(5.6)
Legal settlements recovered		–	3.3
Remediation costs		(103.1)	(15.8)
Coupon interest received on debt note		–	9.4
Income taxes paid – corporate		(39.0)	(42.7)
Receipts from customers – statutory		3.4	2.6
Payments to suppliers and employees – statutory		(8.6)	(10.3)
Contributions received – statutory		135.0	119.0
Withdrawal payments – statutory		(130.4)	(117.6)
Dividends and distributions received – statutory		1.7	1.8
Proceeds from divestment of financial instruments – statutory		148.9	150.4
Payments for financial instruments – statutory		(134.5)	(125.8)
Amounts advanced to other entities – statutory		(15.5)	(17.0)
Income taxes paid – statutory		0.9	(5.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2-5	137.8	118.9
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends and distributions received		0.4	1.5
Interest received		3.5	4.4
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(7.4)	(10.1)
Redemption of debt note		–	800.0
Proceeds on divestment of subsidiaries		–	93.0
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(857.2)	(678.8)
Net proceeds on purchase and divestment of financial and other assets		102.2	84.5
Net proceeds from/(payment for) financial instruments		28.7	(30.2)
Payments for property and equipment		(9.3)	(8.2)
Payments for intangible assets		(7.1)	(13.1)
Repayment of loan principal (related parties)		–	7.3
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(746.2)	250.3
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings repaid		(575.0)	(85.0)
Drawdown of borrowings		591.0	115.0
Proceeds from issue of shares	3-3	1,043.9	–
Transaction costs of issuing new shares		(20.4)	–
Repayment of lease liabilities		(21.7)	(14.3)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company		(115.0)	(122.5)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		902.8	(106.8)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		294.4	262.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		374.7	97.4
Cash divested classified in assets held for sale at the beginning of the year		–	15.0
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1.6	(0.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		670.7	374.7

Notes to the consolidated financial statements are included on pages 80 to 138.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

IOOF Holdings Ltd (the Company or Parent) is a listed public company incorporated in Australia. The IOOF Group comprises the Company and its subsidiaries, and the consolidated Group's interest in associates.

Section 1 – Financial instruments and risk management

The IOOF Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. Financial risks include market risks (including price risk, currency risk, and cash flow and interest rate risks), credit risk, statutory fund risk and liquidity risk. The nature of the financial risk exposures arising from financial instruments, the objectives, policies and processes for managing these risks, and the methods used to measure them are detailed below. Key non-financial exposures, such as operational risk and a failure to meet regulatory compliance obligations, are discussed in detail in the Operating and Financial Review included within the Directors' Report.

1-1 Risk management

IOOF Risk Management Framework

Risk is defined as the chance of an event occurring that will have an impact on the strategic or business objectives of the IOOF Group, including a failure to realise opportunities. The IOOF Group's risk management process involves the identification of material risks, assessment of consequence and likelihood, implementation of controls to manage risks, and continuous monitoring and improvement of the procedures in place.

The IOOF Group's objective is to satisfactorily manage its risks in line with the IOOF Group's Risk Management Policy set by the Board, and this aligns to International Standard ISO 31000. The IOOF Group's Risk Management Framework manages the risks faced by the IOOF Group, with approaches varying depending on the nature of the risk, through the risk management policies, Risk Appetite Statement, and tolerances set, approved and monitored by the Board. The IOOF Group maintains a framework to ensure regulatory compliance obligations are managed in accordance with Australian Standard 3806 Compliance Programs. The IOOF Group's exposure to all material risks is monitored by the Enterprise Risk and Compliance Team and this exposure, and emerging risks, are regularly reported to the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board.

The IOOF Group's income and operating cash flows are indirectly impacted by changing market conditions. Its exposure is through the impact of market changes on the level of FUMA, and consequently management fee and service fee revenue. Information has been provided below only on the direct impact of changing market conditions to the IOOF Group's income and operating cash flows.

Liquidity risk relates to the IOOF Group having insufficient liquid assets to cover cash flow requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient liquid assets and an ability to access a committed line of credit. The liquidity requirements for the Group's licensed entities are regularly reviewed and carefully monitored in accordance with their licence requirements.

Management continues to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the business environment including ongoing assessment of market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk associated with the business.

Impact of COVID-19 on financial reporting

In preparing the financial report the Group has considered the ongoing impact of COVID-19 in its adoption of significant assumptions and market inputs used in:

- valuing the Group's financial instruments; and
- preparing disclosures for the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and financial risk management.

The Group's financial instruments include fixed income securities measured at fair value through profit and loss, and values may have been impacted by a variety of factors arising from changed business conditions. As a general principle, quoted prices in active markets provide the best available evidence of fair value. The Group's financial instruments are valued using directly observable inputs as at the reporting date and these are considered to be the most reliable and appropriate evidence of fair value.

We have reviewed the appropriateness of inputs to the valuation of financial instruments and the disclosures for the fair value of financial instruments.

Non-financial risks emerging from global movement restrictions including remote working for staff, counterparties and service providers have been identified, assessed, managed and governed through timely application of the Company's risk management policies.

Management has determined that there is no material uncertainty that casts doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Financial risk

The financial risk management objectives, policies and processes and the quantitative data about the exposure to risk at the reporting date, as set out in the remainder of this note, includes the benefit funds and the controlled trusts. The risks associated with financial instruments held by the benefit funds and controlled trusts are borne by the policyholders and members of those funds and trusts, and not the shareholders of the IOOF Group. There is no direct impact on the net profit or the equity of the IOOF Group as a consequence of changes in markets as they apply to financial instruments held by those funds and trusts at the reporting date. Further information in relation to the benefit funds is included in Section 5 Statutory funds.

Similarly, the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks of the IOOF Group are separate and distinct from those for the benefit funds and trusts. The funds and trusts are managed under extensive regulatory requirements, and in accordance with specific investment guidelines, risk management strategies, risk management plans and product disclosure statements.

Information in relation to financial risks associated with the benefit funds and controlled trusts is available in their Product Disclosure Statements and the individual annual financial reports of those trusts.

Further information in relation to the Australian Accounting Standards requirement to consolidate the benefit funds and controlled trusts in the consolidated financial statements of the IOOF Group is available in Note 7-3(b) Basis of consolidation.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future earnings of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than from interest rate risk or currency risk, as described later). The financial instruments managed by the IOOF Group that are impacted by price risk consist of investment units held in trusts, financial instruments measured at fair value through the profit and loss (FVTPL) and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial instruments measured at fair value are exposed to price risk as the market price fluctuates. The price risk associated with the units held in trusts is that the fair value of those units will fluctuate with movements in the redemption value of those units, which in turn is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the trusts.

IOOF Group sensitivity

At 30 June 2021, had the price of the units or underlying equity exposure held by the IOOF Group in financial instruments measured at FVTPL increased/decreased by 5% (2020: 5%) with all other variables held constant, gains/losses recorded through profit or loss would increase/decrease by \$37.9 million (2020: \$32.4 million), and financial assets at FVOCI reserves would increase/decrease by \$0.3 million (2020: \$4.9 million).

(ii) Currency risk

The IOOF Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk in relation to the financial instruments of its foreign activities is immaterial.

(iii) Cash flow and interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk to the IOOF Group's earnings and capital arising from changes in market interest rates. The financial instruments held that are impacted by interest rate risk consist of interest-bearing financial assets measured at FVTPL and borrowings.

Short- and long-term investments and loans to related entities are influenced by liquidity policy requirements. Interest rates (both charged and received) are based on market rates and are closely monitored by management. They are primarily at variable rates of interest and expose the IOOF Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

Management regularly assesses the appropriateness of the investment of surplus funds with the objective of maximising returns.

IOOF Group sensitivity

For interest-bearing financial assets measured at FVTPL, a +/- 50 basis points change in the interest rate at the reporting date would have decreased/increased post-tax profit by \$2.8 million (2020: nil), with all other variables held constant. Equity would have been lower/higher by the same amount.

At 30 June 2021, if interest rates on borrowings had changed by +/- 50 basis points (2020: +/- 50 basis points) from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have increased/decreased by \$1.9 million (2020: \$1.6 million). Equity would have been higher/lower by the same amount.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will fail to meet its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the IOOF Group. Credit risk arises for the IOOF Group from cash, debt note, financial assets at FVTPL, receivables and loans.

The IOOF Group mitigates its credit risk by ensuring cash deposits are held with high credit quality financial institutions and other highly liquid investments are held with trusts operated by the IOOF Group. Where investments are held in units in a trust operated by the IOOF Group, that trust is subject to the rules of the trust deed and the investment in underlying assets is subject to asset allocation guidelines.

Receivables consist of management fees receivable, service fees receivable and other amounts receivable from related parties. These counterparties generally do not have an independent credit rating, and the IOOF Group assesses the credit quality of the debtor taking into account its financial position, past experience with the debtor, and other available credit risk information. In relation to management fees receivable, the IOOF Group is contractually entitled to deduct such fees from investors' account balances, in accordance with the Product Disclosure Statements, and pass the fees to the Responsible Entity or Trustee. Due to this pass-through process the embedded credit risk is considered minimal. Other receivables are regularly monitored by line management.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the financial assets as summarised in the table included in the note below. The IOOF Group does not hold any significant collateral as security over its receivables and loans, apart from its recourse to certain shares in subsidiaries in relation to loans to executives of subsidiaries.

Expected credit loss assessment

As at 30 June 2021, \$10.6 million trade receivables of the IOOF Group were past due but not impaired (2020: \$9.8 million). The amount of the impairment provision was \$0.4 million (2020: \$0.4 million).

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The IOOF Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the IOOF Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the IOOF Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The IOOF Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the IOOF Group in full, without recourse by the IOOF Group to actions such as realising security, or the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the IOOF Group is exposed to the credit risk.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the IOOF Group expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Impaired receivables

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance has been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent year, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

Movements in the provisions for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Carrying value at 1 July	0.4	0.6
Provision for impairment provided/(written back) during the year	0.0	(0.2)
Carrying value at 30 June	0.4	0.4
Ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired at 30 June		
Neither past due nor impaired	139.6	69.4
Past due 31–60 days	5.8	4.5
Past due 61–90 days	3.7	3.5
Past due 91–120 days	1.2	1.8
	150.3	79.2

(c) Statutory fund risk

Financial risks are monitored and controlled by selecting appropriate assets to back policy liabilities. The assets are regularly monitored by the Investment Management Committee to ensure there are no material exposures and that liability mismatching issues and other risks such as liquidity risk and credit risk are maintained within acceptable limits. The Investment Management Committee is chaired by an independent expert and its membership is drawn from appropriately skilled senior management. There are two Non-Executive Directors on this Committee.

The IOOF Group's friendly society operations are subject to regulatory capital requirements that prescribe the amount of capital to be held depending on the type, quality and concentration of investments held. Procedures are in place to monitor compliance with these requirements. Refer to Section 5 – Statutory funds for further details.

These funds are not available to shareholders. Balances relating to statutory funds in the contractual maturity table below are disclosed inclusive of amounts collected/receivable from or paid/payable to IOOF Group entities.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the IOOF Group having insufficient liquid assets to cover current liabilities and unforeseen expenses. The IOOF Group maintains a prudent approach to managing liquidity risk exposure by maintaining sufficient liquid assets and an ability to access a committed line of credit. It is managed by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Temporary surplus funds are invested in highly liquid, low-risk financial assets.

The IOOF Group had access to undrawn bank borrowing facilities at the balance date, on the terms described and disclosed in note 3-2 Borrowings and lease liabilities. The liquidity requirements for licensed entities in the IOOF Group are regularly reviewed and carefully monitored in accordance with those licence requirements. The IOOF Group continuously monitors actual and forecast financial results to determine compliance with banking covenants.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the IOOF Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining years at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed therein are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2021	Carrying amount			Contractual cash flows			
	Current	Non-Current	Total	1 year or less	1–5 years	5+ years	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Financial liabilities							
Payables – corporate	231.7	1.2	232.9	231.7	1.2	–	232.9
Payables – statutory	5.8	–	5.8	5.8	–	–	5.8
Total payables	237.5	1.2	238.7	237.5	1.2	–	238.7
Provisions							
Advice remediation provisions ⁽¹⁾	360.0	17.2	377.2	360.0	17.2	–	377.2
Product remediation provisions ⁽¹⁾	223.1	58.6	281.7	223.1	58.6	–	281.7
Other provisions	27.4	–	27.4	27.4	–	–	27.4
Total provisions	610.5	75.8	686.3	610.5	75.8	–	686.3
Other financial liabilities – corporate							
Ex-ANZ Advice licensee remediation settlement	110.4	–	110.4	110.4	–	–	110.4
Deferred purchase consideration	15.2	7.9	23.1	15.2	7.9	–	23.1
Derivatives – corporate	0.1	40.7	40.8	0.1	36.5	4.2	40.8
Other financial liabilities – statutory							
Insurance contract liabilities	171.8	–	171.8	171.8	–	–	171.8
Investment contract liabilities	957.0	–	957.0	957.0	–	–	957.0
Total other financial liabilities	1,254.5	48.6	1,303.1	1,254.5	44.4	4.2	1,303.1
Borrowings – corporate	–	648.6	648.6	–	648.6	–	648.6
	2,102.6	774.2	2,876.7	2,102.6	770.0	4.2	2,876.7
Financial assets available to meet the above financial liabilities							
Cash							
Cash – corporate	501.2	–	501.2	501.2	–	–	501.2
Cash restricted ORFR ⁽²⁾	164.9	–	164.9	164.9	–	–	164.9
Cash – statutory	4.6	–	4.6	4.6	–	–	4.6
Total cash	670.7	–	670.7	670.7	–	–	670.7
Receivables – corporate							
Trade receivables (net of provisions)	149.9	–	149.9	149.9	–	–	149.9
Other receivables	186.1	3.1	189.3	186.1	3.1	–	189.3
Ex-ANZ AL remediation indemnity	285.5	–	285.5	285.5	–	–	285.5
Security bonds	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Receivables – statutory							
Trade receivables	0.5	–	0.5	0.5	–	–	0.5
Other receivables	1.5	–	1.5	1.5	–	–	1.5
Dividends and distributions	39.7	–	39.7	39.7	–	–	39.7
Total receivables	663.3	3.4	666.7	663.3	3.1	0.3	666.7
Other financial assets							
Fixed income – corporate ⁽²⁾	60.5	177.0	237.5	60.5	97.9	79.1	237.5
Derivatives – corporate ⁽³⁾	0.4	9.9	10.3	0.4	2.4	7.5	10.2
Unlisted unit trusts – corporate	–	9.3	9.3	–	9.3	–	9.3
Unlisted unit trusts – statutory	1,058.4	–	1,058.4	1,058.4	–	–	1,058.4
Equity investments at FVOCI	–	9.4	9.4	–	–	9.4	9.4
Loans to policyholders – statutory	66.7	–	66.7	66.7	–	–	66.7
Total other financial assets	1,186.0	205.6	1,391.6	1,186.0	109.6	96.0	1,391.6
	2,520.0	209.0	2,729.0	2,520.0	112.7	96.3	2,729.0
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	417.4	(565.2)	(147.7)	417.4	(657.3)	92.1	(147.7)

(1) Maturity of remediation provisions is not based on contractual maturity but rather expected payment dates.

(2) ORFR financial assets – not available to shareholders.

(3) Includes \$0.3 million current derivative assets held for ORFR purposes and not available to shareholders.

2020	Carrying amount			Contractual cash flows			
	Current	Non-Current	Total	1 year or less	1–5 years	5+ years	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Financial liabilities							
Payables – corporate	118.7	0.1	118.8	118.7	0.1	–	118.8
Payables – statutory	1.7	–	1.7	1.7	–	–	1.7
Total payables	120.4	0.1	120.5	120.4	0.1	–	120.5
Provisions							
Advice remediation provisions ⁽¹⁾	220.9	211.8	432.7	220.9	211.8	–	432.7
Product remediation provisions ⁽¹⁾	107.5	67.2	174.7	107.5	67.2	–	174.7
Other provisions	56.2	–	56.2	56.2	–	–	56.2
Total provisions	384.6	279.0	663.6	384.6	279.0	–	663.6
Other financial liabilities – corporate							
Ex-ANZ AL remediation settlement	31.0	17.0	48.0	31.0	17.0	–	48.0
Deferred purchase consideration	5.6	1.2	6.8	5.6	1.2	–	6.8
Other financial liabilities – statutory							
Insurance contract liabilities	187.1	–	187.1	187.1	–	–	187.1
Investment contract liabilities	823.5	–	823.5	823.5	–	–	823.5
Total other financial liabilities	1,047.2	18.2	1,065.4	1,047.2	18.2	–	1,065.4
Borrowings – corporate	–	457.9	457.9	–	457.9	–	457.9
	1,552.3	755.1	2,307.4	1,552.3	755.1	–	2,307.4
Financial assets available to meet the above financial liabilities							
Cash							
Cash – corporate	225.4	–	225.4	225.4	–	–	225.4
Cash restricted ORFR ⁽²⁾	145.6	–	145.6	145.6	–	–	145.6
Cash – statutory	3.7	–	3.7	3.7	–	–	3.7
Total cash	374.7	–	374.7	374.7	–	–	374.7
Receivables – corporate							
Trade receivables (net of provisions)	78.5	–	78.5	78.5	–	–	78.5
Other receivables	201.1	3.8	204.9	201.1	3.8	–	204.9
Ex-ANZ AL remediation indemnity	161.9	101.8	263.7	161.9	101.8	–	263.7
Security bonds	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.3	0.3
Receivables – statutory							
Trade receivables	0.3	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.3
Other receivables	8.9	–	8.9	8.9	–	–	8.9
Dividends and distributions	23.3	–	23.3	23.3	–	–	23.3
Total receivables	474.0	105.9	579.9	474.0	105.6	0.3	579.9
Other financial assets							
Fair value through profit or loss							
Unlisted unit trusts – corporate	–	0.9	0.9	–	0.9	–	0.9
Unlisted unit trusts – statutory	925.3	–	925.3	925.3	–	–	925.3
Equity investments at FVOCI	–	139.4	139.4	–	–	139.4	139.4
Loans and other receivables							
Loans to policyholders – statutory	51.2	–	51.2	51.2	–	–	51.2
Total other financial assets	976.5	140.3	1,116.8	976.5	0.9	139.4	1,116.8
	1,825.2	246.2	2,071.4	1,825.2	106.5	139.7	2,071.4
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	273.0	(508.9)	(236.0)	273.0	(648.6)	139.7	(236.0)

(1) Maturity of remediation provisions is not based on contractual maturity but rather expected payment dates.

(2) ORFR financial assets – not available to shareholders.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

(e) Accounting policies and fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are equal to the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the IOOF Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets

The IOOF Group initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at FVTPL) are recognised initially on the date at which the IOOF Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The IOOF Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the IOOF Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The IOOF Group has the following financial assets:

- cash;
- financial assets at FVTPL;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- loans and receivables.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

Restricted ORFR cash relates to cash for the operating risk financial reserves acquired with the ex-ANZ P&I and MLC Wealth acquisitions. This cash is not available to shareholders.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include derivative assets (futures, interest rate derivatives and foreign exchange rate derivatives), investments in fixed income and investments in unlisted unit trusts. A financial asset is classified as FVTPL if the associated cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets at FVTPL also include financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or managed as part of a portfolio where there is evidence of short-term profit taking.

Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets is the closing price.

For investments in fixed income and derivative assets where no quoted prices in an active market exist, valuation techniques using observable market inputs for financial assets with similar credit risk, maturity and yield characteristics are used.

Units in unlisted trusts are measured at the redemption price.

Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity investments at FVOCI are non-derivative assets comprising principally marketable equity securities that are either designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories of financial instruments.

Equity investments at FVOCI are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are revalued through other comprehensive income (OCI) each reporting period. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless it clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. They arise when the IOOF Group provides money, assets, or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method if it is held to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Certificates of deposit

Certificates of deposit held during the year include deposits with original maturities of more than three months.

Financial liabilities

The IOOF Group initially recognises financial liabilities on the date at which the IOOF Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The IOOF Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

The IOOF Group has the following financial liabilities:

- payables;
- borrowings and lease liabilities;
- financial liabilities at FVTPL; and
- other financial liabilities.

Other than financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Payables

The carrying value of payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

Borrowings and lease liabilities

Borrowings and lease liabilities are further explained in note 3-2 Borrowings and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include interest rate and foreign exchange rate derivatives, issued investment protection derivatives and a compound embedded derivative. The IOOF Group uses valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of financial liabilities where no quoted prices in an active market exist.

Issued investment protection derivatives are term-based investment protection products issued by an IOOF Group company. These products provide protection to investors over the investors' capital or a minimum level of income each year for a term of 10 or 20 years. This is further discussed in note 1-2 Financial instruments and note 3-1 Capital management.

The compound embedded derivative is associated with the Subordinated Loan Notes and is discussed in detail in note 3-2 Borrowings and lease liabilities. Its fair value is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation to simulate different scenarios of the underlying equity prices.

Contingent consideration

The contingent consideration amounts payable can rise and fall depending on performance hurdles achieved during the deferral period specific to each agreement, which may include revenue targets, gross margin targets and/or funds under management, administration, advice and supervision (FUMAS) retention requirements.

Where contingent consideration is due for payment after 12 months, the estimated amounts payable are discounted. Assumptions used include pre-tax discount rates in the range of 3–4%, which were based on market interest rates upon acquisition of related intangibles.

Assets and liabilities relating to statutory funds

Assets held in the statutory funds (including the benefit funds) are subject to the distribution and transfer restrictions and other requirements of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Monies held in the benefit funds and controlled trusts are held for the benefit of the members of those funds, and are subject to the constitution and rules of those funds.

Accordingly, with the exception of permitted profit distributions, the investments held in the statutory funds are not available for use by other parties of the IOOF Group.

Assets relating to statutory funds

The IOOF Group has determined that all financial assets held within its reported statutory funds (including the benefit funds, which are treated as statutory funds) represent the assets backing policy liabilities and are measured at FVTPL. Other than loans and receivables held by the IOOF Group and its controlled entities, assets backing policy liabilities have been designated at FVTPL as the assets are managed on a fair value basis.

Liabilities relating to statutory funds

Policy liabilities have been determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Policy liabilities for life insurance contracts are valued in accordance with AASB 1038, whereas life investment contracts are valued in accordance with AASB 9 and AASB 15. There are differences between the valuation requirements of the accounting standards and those of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

Contract classification relating to statutory funds

The accounting treatment of certain transactions varies depending on the nature of the contract underlying the transaction. The major contract classifications are insurance contracts and investment contracts.

(i) Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts with a discretionary participation feature (DPF) are those containing significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract, or those where at the inception of the contract there is a scenario with commercial substance where the level of insurance risk may be significant. The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect. Life insurance contract liabilities are calculated in accordance with actuarial standards.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during the year.

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(ii) Investment contracts

Contracts not considered insurance contracts are classified as investment contracts. The accounting treatment of investment contracts depends on whether the investment has a DPF. A DPF represents a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits that are:

- likely to be a significant portion of the total benefits;
- distributed at the discretion of the insurer; and
- are based on the performance of a specified pool of assets.

Deposits collected and benefits paid under investment contracts with DPF are accounted for through profit or loss. The gross change in the liability to these policyholders for the year, which includes any participating benefits vested

in policyholders and any undistributed surplus attributed to policyholders, is also recognised in profit or loss.

Deposits collected and withdrawals processed for investment contracts without DPF are accounted for directly through the statement of financial position as a movement in the investment contract liability. Distributions on these contracts are charged to profit or loss as an expense.

Where contracts contain both an investment component and an insurance component and the deposit component can be separately measured, the underlying amounts are unbundled. Premiums relating to the insurance component are accounted for through profit or loss and the investment component is accounted for as a deposit through the statement of financial position as described above.

1-2 Financial Instruments

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are equal to the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position. The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 June 2021	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Financial assets measured at fair value				
FVOCI – corporate	9.4	–	–	9.4
Fixed income – corporate	–	237.5	–	237.5
Derivatives – corporate	0.4	9.9	–	10.3
Unlisted unit trusts – corporate	–	9.3	–	9.3
Unlisted unit trusts – statutory	–	1,058.4	–	1,058.4
	9.8	1,315.1	–	1,324.9
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives – corporate	–	31.8	9.0	40.8
Deferred purchase consideration – corporate	–	–	23.1	23.1
	–	31.8	32.1	63.9
30 June 2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
FVOCI – corporate	139.4	–	–	139.4
Unlisted unit trusts – corporate	–	0.9	–	0.9
Unlisted unit trusts – statutory	–	925.3	–	925.3
	139.4	926.2	–	1,065.6
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Deferred purchase consideration – corporate	–	–	6.8	6.8
	–	–	6.8	6.8

The definitions of each level and the valuation techniques used are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted closing prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included with Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Fair values are derived from published market indices and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the IOOF Group entity and counterparty; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The IOOF Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting year during which the transfer has occurred. There were no transfers between Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 30 June 2021.

Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 financial instruments	Issued investment protection derivatives		Debt note		Deferred purchase consideration	
	2021 \$m	2020 \$m	2021 \$m	2020 \$m	2021 \$m	2020 \$m
Opening balance as at 1 July	–	–	–	800.0	6.8	0.8
Acquisition through business combination	8.5	–	–	–	–	–
Redemption of debt note	–	–	–	(800.0)	–	–
Take up of deferred consideration liability	–	–	–	–	19.3	6.8
Fair value movement	0.5	–	–	–	(0.2)	–
Settlement of contingent consideration	–	–	–	–	(2.8)	(0.8)
Closing balance as at 30 June	9.0	–	–	–	23.1	6.8

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended 30 June 2021.

Level 3 financial assets consist of:

- a debt note carried at fair value in the prior year. The debt note was valued via a discounted cash flow, which incorporates unobservable inputs such as discount rates, counterparty credit, and probability-adjusted revenues expected to be received under the arrangement. An increase in the discount rate used in isolation would result in a decrease to the fair value of the debt note. An increase in the probability-adjusted revenues in isolation would result in an increase in the fair value of the debt note. The debt note was redeemed on 31 January 2020 to fund the acquisition of the Pensions and Investments (P&I) businesses from ANZ.

Level 3 financial liabilities consist of:

- deferred purchase consideration in respect of client lists purchased by the IOOF Group, which is valued at best estimate of the amount payable under the relevant contracts. The amount of deferred consideration payable is linked to the retention of clients, which is an unobservable input and may decrease the value of the liability; and
- issued investment protection derivatives. These derivatives are measured using market standard valuation models and assumptions. Significant unobservable inputs include the underlying investments' growth rate and the risk-free interest rate assumptions.

A 1% (-1%) increase (decrease) in the underlying investments' growth rate assumption would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by \$0.1 million (2020: nil), holding all other variables constant. A 1% (-1%) increase (decrease) in the risk-free interest rate assumption would result in a decrease (increase) in fair value by \$6.7 million (2020: nil), holding all other variables constant.

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Section 2 – Results for the year

This section focuses on the results and performance of the IOOF Group. On the following pages, you will find disclosures explaining the IOOF Group's results for the year, segment information, taxation and earnings per share.

Where an accounting policy is specific to a single note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates.

2-1 Operating segments

The IOOF Group has the following seven divisions, which are its reportable segments. All segments' operating results are regularly reviewed by the IOOF Group's Chief Executive Officer to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Financial advice

This is the provision of financial planning advice and stockbroking services supported by services such as investment research, training, compliance support and access to financial products. Advice operations acquired with the MLC Wealth transaction are included in the financial advice segment. MLC advisers transitioned to IOOF AFSLs upon acquisition, and results are included in this segment for the period 1 June 2021 to 30 June 2021.

Portfolio and estate administration

This is the provision of administration and management services through master trust platforms, which offer a single access point to a range of investment products.

Investment management

This is the management and investment of monies on behalf of corporate, superannuation, institutional clients and private individual investor clients.

Ex-ANZ wealth management advice licensees

These are the ex-ANZ Wealth Management Advice Licensees (ex-ANZ ALs) acquired from ANZ during 2019, which provide financial planning advice services.

Ex-ANZ pensions and investments

Ex-ANZ P&I businesses that have platform businesses across retail and corporate. These businesses were acquired from 1 February 2020. This is also inclusive of the debt note revenue up until its redemption on 31 January 2020.

MLC Wealth

MLC Wealth businesses that have platform and asset management businesses servicing retail corporate and institutional clients. The MLC Wealth businesses were acquired from 31 May 2021.

Corporate and other

Corporate and other costs include those of a strategic, shareholder or governance nature incurred in carrying on business as a listed entity managing multiple business units.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment (excluding the benefit funds) is included below. Performance is measured based on segment underlying profit before income tax as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

Segment disclosures have been prepared on an underlying net profit after tax (UNPAT) basis as discussed in the Operating and Financial Review section of the Directors' Report. Comparatives have been restated to be on a comparable basis.

The significant accounting policies that apply to the major revenue and expense items below follow each of the notes. More general information on how these are recognised/measured can be found in note 7-2 Basis of preparation.

2021	Financial advice**	Portfolio and estate administration	Investment management	Ex-ANZ ALs	Ex-ANZ P&I	MLC Wealth*	Corporate and other	Total
	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m	2021 \$m
Management and service fees revenue	306.7	216.4	96.5	190.7	319.9	77.7	–	1,207.9
External other fee revenue	17.4	8.7	5.0	9.3	7.7	1.2	0.2	49.5
Service fees and other direct costs	(172.6)	(24.3)	(35.0)	(188.0)	(57.8)	(16.6)	(0.1)	(494.4)
Deferred acquisition costs	–	(0.2)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.2)
Gross margin	151.5	200.6	66.5	12.0	269.8	62.3	0.1	762.8
Stockbroking revenue	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3
Stockbroking service fees expense	(1.0)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1.0)
Stockbroking net contribution	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.3
Inter-segment revenue ⁽¹⁾	3.1	5.5	–	1.2	1.5	–	1.0	12.3
Inter-segment expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1.8)	(6.1)	(2.0)	–	(2.4)	–	–	(12.3)
Net operating revenue	155.1	200.0	64.5	13.2	268.9	62.3	1.1	765.1
Other revenue	1.7	–	–	1.9	–	1.1	0.2	4.9
Finance income	0.1	–	–	–	1.0	0.7	3.0	4.8
Share of (loss)/profits of associates	(1.4)	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	(1.0)
Operating expenditure	(116.2)	(123.8)	(13.5)	(41.0)	(150.6)	(34.5)	(46.9)	(526.5)
Share-based payments expense	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.1)	–	–	(0.5)	(2.2)
Finance costs	(0.5)	–	–	–	(0.5)	(0.1)	(10.0)	(11.1)
Depreciation of property & equipment	(8.4)	(9.3)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(7.9)	(0.8)	–	(29.1)
Amortisation of intangible assets – IT development	–	(0.8)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.8)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(9.9)	(20.1)	(14.9)	8.2	(33.3)	(8.6)	22.3	(56.3)
UNPAT from continuing operations	20.1	45.1	34.5	(19.2)	77.6	20.5	(30.8)	147.8
UNPAT from continuing operations								147.8
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	(199.9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(199.9)
Other UNPAT adjustments from continuing operations***	3.0	(42.3)	(2.1)	(10.6)	(25.9)	(0.2)	(13.3)	(91.4)
NPAT from continuing operations	(176.8)	2.8	32.4	(29.8)	51.7	20.3	(44.1)	(143.5)
NPAT from continuing operations								(143.5)

(1) Segment revenues, expenses and results include transfers between segments. Such transfers are priced on a commercial basis and are eliminated on consolidation.

* Represents results for the period 1 June 2021 to 30 June 2021.

** Advice operations acquired with the MLC Wealth transaction are included in the financial advice and distribution segment. MLC advisers transitioned to IOOF AFSLs upon acquisition, and results are included in this segment for the period 1 June 2021 to 30 June 2021.

*** UNPAT adjustments are described in the Key performance indicators section of the Directors Report.

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2020	Financial advice	Portfolio and estate administration	Investment management	Ex-ANZ ALs	Ex-ANZ P&I*	MLC Wealth	Corporate and other	Total
	2020**	2020**	2020**	2020**	2020**	2020**	2020**	2020**
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Management and service fees revenue	351.0	240.0	98.3	198.5	114.2	–	–	1,002.0
External other fee revenue	17.3	8.7	7.3	14.8	3.0	–	0.2	51.3
Service fees and other direct costs	(195.2)	(33.8)	(36.6)	(198.1)	(12.3)	–	–	(476.0)
Deferred acquisition costs	–	(0.1)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.1)
Gross margin	173.1	214.8	69.0	15.2	104.9	–	0.2	577.2
Stockbroking revenue	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3
Stockbroking service fees expense	(1.2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1.2)
Stockbroking net contribution	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.1
Inter-segment revenue ⁽¹⁾	5.0	7.2	–	5.2	0.1	–	0.7	18.2
Inter-segment expenses ⁽¹⁾	(0.7)	(10.7)	(2.6)	–	(4.2)	–	–	(18.2)
Net operating revenue	179.5	211.3	66.4	20.4	100.8	–	0.9	579.3
Other revenue	3.4	–	–	2.9	0.6	–	1.0	7.9
Finance income	0.1	–	–	0.2	10.2	–	2.1	12.6
Share of (loss)/profits of associates	(0.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(0.5)
Operating expenditure	(103.5)	(115.0)	(10.5)	(49.9)	(64.0)	–	(41.3)	(384.2)
Share-based payments expense	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	–	–	(0.1)	(2.9)
Finance costs	(0.7)	–	–	–	(0.3)	–	(13.3)	(14.3)
Depreciation of property & equipment	(8.7)	(9.5)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(2.7)	–	–	(23.2)
Amortisation of intangible assets – IT development	–	(0.8)	–	–	–	–	–	(0.8)
Non-controlling interest	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.2
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(20.2)	(26.9)	(16.4)	8.2	(13.4)	–	18.6	(50.1)
UNPAT from continuing operations	48.4	58.0	37.6	(19.1)	31.2	–	(32.1)	124.0
Discontinued operations								4.8
UNPAT								128.8
Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	(4.3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4.3)
Other UNPAT adjustments from continuing operations	(19.5)	(15.0)	(2.1)	(10.6)	(24.0)	–	4.5	(66.7)
NPAT from continuing operations	24.6	43.0	35.5	(29.7)	7.2	–	(27.6)	53.0
UNPAT adjustments from discontinued operations								83.4
NPAT from discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88.2
NPAT								141.2

(1) Segment revenues, expenses and results include transfers between segments. Such transfers are priced on a commercial basis and are eliminated on consolidation.

* Represents results for the period 1 February 2020 to 30 June 2020.

** Restated – refer to note 7-3.

2-2 Discontinued operations

The following operations of the IOOF Group were divested in the prior year.

(a) Ord Minnett business

On 27 June 2019, the Directors announced the divestment of the Group's 70% holding in Ord Minnett Holdings Pty Ltd (Ord Minnett). The disposal is consistent with the Group's long-term strategy to focus on its core wealth management capabilities. The Group entered into a contract with a consortium of private investors led by current Ord Minnett management to dispose of its stake in Ord Minnett for sale consideration of \$115 million, \$10 million of which was received in the previous financial year as a non-refundable deposit. The Group recognised a post-tax profit on sale of \$83.7 million in respect of the Ord Minnett business upon completion of the transaction. Completion of the sale occurred on 24 September 2019.

(b) Investment in Perennial Value Management

On 10 October 2019, the IOOF Group divested its equity-accounted investment in Perennial Value Management Limited (PVM). The book value of the Group's investment in PVM was \$7.8 million at the time of divestment.

(c) IOOF New Zealand business

On 16 April 2020, the IOOF Group announced that IOOF New Zealand Ltd had entered into an agreement to sell all client rights relating to the IOOF Integral Master Trust to Britannia Financial Services Limited. IOOF New Zealand Ltd closed effective 15 April 2020.

(d) Analysis of profit for the year from discontinued operation

Revenue, expenses and associated income tax in the financial statements and notes have been restated to a continuing basis, where applicable, and therefore exclude the below results of the discontinued operations.

	Year ended 30 June 2021	Year ended 30 June 2020
	\$m	\$m
Results of discontinued operations		
Revenue	–	49.7
Expenses	–	(42.0)
Results from operating activities	–	7.7
Income tax	–	(2.2)
Results from operating activities, net of tax	–	5.5
Gain on sale of discontinued operation	–	83.6
Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operation	–	0.7
Gain on disposal of discontinued operation, net of tax	–	84.3
Profit for the period	–	89.8
Profit for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the entity	–	88.2
Non-controlling interest	–	1.6
Profit for the period	–	89.8
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	–	25.2
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	–	25.1
Cash flows from discontinued operations		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	–	59.5
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	–	(0.8)
Net cash flow for the period	–	58.7
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	–	88.2
<i>Underlying net profit after tax pre-amortisation (UNPAT) adjustments:</i>		
Amortisation of intangible assets	–	0.4
Termination payments	–	0.5
Profit on divestment of assets	–	(83.6)
Impairment of non-current assets	–	0.1
Unwind of deferred tax liability recorded on intangible assets	–	(0.1)
Income tax attributable	–	(0.7)
UNPAT from discontinued operations	–	4.8

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2-3 Revenue

	Policy note	2021	2020*
		\$m	\$m
Management and service fees revenue	(i)		
Financial planning revenue		469.9	477.8
Management fees		662.6	462.0
Other management and service fees revenue		75.4	62.2
		1,207.9	1,002.0
Stockbroking revenue	(ii)	3.3	3.3
External other fee revenue	(ii)	49.5	51.3
Finance income	(iii)		
Interest income on loans to related entities		–	0.1
Interest income on financial assets measured at fair value		0.3	–
Interest income from non-related entities		3.5	11.2
Dividends and distributions received		0.7	1.4
Net fair value gains/(losses) on other financial assets at FVTPL		0.3	(0.1)
		4.8	12.6
Other revenue			
BT settlement income	(iv)	58.8	–
Sundry income		4.9	7.9
Other		3.2	1.5
		66.9	9.4
Total revenue		1,332.4	1,078.6

*Restated – refer to note 7-3.

Accounting policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The IOOF Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

(i) Management and service fees revenue

The IOOF Group provides management services to unit trusts and funds operated by the IOOF Group at normal commercial rates. Management and service fees earned from the unit trusts and funds are calculated based on an agreed percentage of the respective FUMA as disclosed in the respective product disclosure statements and are recognised as performance obligations that are satisfied over time.

Revenue from the provision of financial planning services together with revenue from the rendering of services are recognised as performance obligations that are satisfied over time.

(ii) Stockbroking revenue and external other fee revenue

Other fee revenue and stockbroking revenue from the rendering of services are recognised as performance obligations that are satisfied over time.

(iii) Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including financial assets measured at fair value), dividend income, gains on the divestment of financial assets, and changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the IOOF Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

(iv) BT settlement income

One-off settlement income in connection with the termination of the platform relationship with BT Portfolio Services Ltd, net of debtors previously recognised.

2-4 Expenses

	Note	2021	2020
		\$m	\$m
Service fees and other direct costs	(i)		
Service and marketing fees expense		444.7	439.7
Stockbroking service fees expense		1.0	1.2
Other direct costs		49.8	36.3
		495.5	477.2
Operating expenditure			
Salaries and related employee expenses (excluding superannuation)	(ii)	389.1	266.7
Employee defined contribution plan expense	(ii)	24.3	18.5
Information technology costs		44.5	39.8
Professional fees		24.4	17.3
Marketing		6.1	9.3
Office support and administration		28.0	21.3
Occupancy-related expenses		9.4	6.8
Travel and entertainment		0.4	4.5
Other		0.3	–
		526.5	384.2
Other expenses			
Share-based payments expense	(iii)	2.2	2.9
Transformation and integration costs		50.2	19.7
Legal provision		24.3	–
Advice 2.0 costs		1.3	–
Evolve costs		12.6	11.4
Termination payments	(iv)	1.1	2.9
Depreciation of property and equipment		29.1	23.2
Amortisation of intangible assets	(v)	58.9	44.8
Amortisation of intangible assets – IT development	(v)	0.8	0.8
Deferred acquisition costs	(vi)	0.2	0.1
Non-recurring professional fees		10.0	6.4
Governance uplift		1.2	4.5
Remediation costs		28.2	1.5
Impairment of goodwill	(v), 4-3	199.9	4.3
Unrealised loss on revaluation of embedded derivative		5.0	–
Other		0.5	1.4
		425.5	123.9
Total expenses		1,447.5	985.2

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Accounting policies

Expenses are recognised at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable for services received. Further specific expense policies are listed below.

(i) Service fees and other direct costs

Service fees and other direct costs include amounts paid to advisers, dealer groups and other suppliers in the course of operating and marketing products and services of the IOOF Group. Examples of direct costs include custodian fees, audit services and the printing and mailing of client statements and other communications. The values are recognised at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable for the goods or services received.

(ii) Salaries and related employee expenses

These entitlements include salaries, wages, superannuation, bonuses, overtime, allowances, annual and long service leave, but exclude share-based payments. The accounting policies for the four major expense categories under this definition are as follows.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the IOOF Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term incentive plans

A provision for employee benefits in the form of an incentive plan is recognised when there is no realistic alternative but to settle the liability and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- there are formal terms in the plan for determining the amount of the benefit;
- the amounts to be paid are determined before the time of completion of the financial report; or
- past practice gives clear evidence of the amount of the obligation.

Annual and long service leave benefits

The IOOF Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years plus related on-costs.

Liabilities for long-term benefits that are expected to be settled beyond 12 months are discounted using rates attaching to high-quality corporate bonds that most closely match the terms of maturity of the related liabilities at balance date.

In determining the liability for employee entitlements, consideration is given to future increases in wage and salary rates, experience with employee departures and years of service.

Employee defined contribution plan expense

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in profit or loss in the years during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(iii) Share-based payments expense

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as a share-based payment expense, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve over the year that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at vesting date.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined where considered appropriate.

Shares held by the IOOF Equity Plans Trust will contribute to the employee allocation of shares on satisfaction of vesting performance hurdles. The IOOF Group has no right to recall placed shares. However, a subsidiary company acts as the Trustee of the Trust and can direct the voting rights of shares held and strategic direction.

Further information is included in Note 6-2.

(iv) Termination payments

Termination benefits or redundancy costs are recognised as an expense when the IOOF Group is committed demonstrably to a formal detailed plan without possibility of withdrawal, or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

(v) Amortisation and impairment

The value of intangible assets, with the exception of goodwill and brand names with indefinite useful lives, reduces over the number of years the IOOF Group expects to use the asset, the useful economic life, via an annual amortisation charge to profit and loss. The values and useful lives ascribed are reflective of arms-length transactions and independent expert advice.

Where there has been a technological change or decline in business performance, among other impairment indicators, management reviews the value of assets to ensure they have not fallen below their carrying value. Should an asset's value fall below its carrying value an additional one-off impairment charge is made against profit.

(vi) Deferred acquisition costs

Deferred acquisition costs relate to service fees paid and are deferred as an asset in recognition that they relate to a future economic benefit. Deferred acquisition costs are initially measured at historical cost and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Deferred acquisition costs are progressively amortised in profit or loss by a systematic allocation over the years the future economic benefits are expected to be received.

The amortisation period is between five and seven years.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2-5 Net cash provided by operating activities

Cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

This note reconciles the operating profit to the cash provided by operating activities per the cash flow statement.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
(Loss)/Profit after tax for the year	(143.5)	142.6
Depreciation of property and equipment	29.2	24.5
Amortisation of intangible assets	59.6	45.9
Impairment of goodwill	199.9	4.3
Impairment of other non-current assets	–	0.6
Profit on divestment of assets	(0.4)	(0.1)
Profit on divestment of subsidiary	–	(84.3)
Interest and other costs of finance	11.1	14.3
Interest received and receivable	(3.5)	(1.9)
Dividends and distributions received and receivable	(0.4)	(1.5)
Dividends received from associates	0.2	0.4
Share of profits of associates accounted for using the equity method	1.0	(0.5)
Share-based payments expense	2.2	2.9
Other	2.9	(0.7)
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	41.7	(84.6)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	6.4	(0.9)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(160.0)	21.0
(Increase)/decrease in deferred acquisition costs	0.2	0.2
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(1.4)	13.3
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue liabilities	(0.1)	(0.2)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(49.3)	66.3
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	(0.4)	(10.6)
Increase/(decrease) in policyholder liabilities	118.3	(12.2)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred taxes	24.2	(19.9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	137.8	118.9

2-6 Income taxes

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Current tax expense		
Current year	25.2	42.9
Adjustment for prior years	(4.9)	(0.6)
Taxable losses not recognised	–	0.1
	20.3	42.4
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7.5)	(16.9)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the deferred tax of prior years	3.5	0.4
	(4.0)	(16.5)
Total income tax expense	16.3	25.9

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Income tax recognised directly in equity		
Equity raising costs		
Before tax	(20.5)	–
Tax benefit	6.1	–
Net of tax	(14.4)	–

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	2021			2020		
	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
Financial assets through OCI	(27.9)	8.5	(19.4)	95.7	(28.7)	67.0
Remeasurement of defined benefit asset	0.8	(0.2)	0.6	–	–	–
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	–	(0.1)
	(26.9)	8.2	(18.7)	95.6	(28.7)	66.9

	2021		2020	
	%	\$m	%	\$m
Reconciliation of effective tax rate				
(Loss)/Profit before tax from continuing operations		(127.2)		78.7
Tax (benefit)/expense using the IOOF Group's domestic tax rate	30.0%	(38.2)	30.0%	23.6
Tax effect of:				
Share of tax credits with statutory funds		1.4		1.5
(Non-assessable income)/non-deductible expenses		3.1		0.7
Capital loss not previously recognised		(6.7)		–
Impairment of goodwill		60.0		1.3
Share of net profits of associates		0.3		0.2
Assessable associate and subsidiary dividends		(0.6)		0.2
Revenue loss not recognised		–		0.1
Imputation and foreign tax credits		(0.3)		(0.6)
Other		(1.3)		(0.9)
Under/(over) provided in prior years		(1.4)		(0.2)
		16.3		25.9

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

For statutory reporting purposes, IOOF Group had an effective tax rate of negative 12.8% on its continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020: 32.9%) compared to a statutory corporate tax rate of 30%. This rate difference is primarily due to impairment of goodwill, tax benefit on prior year capital losses not previously recognised, research and development (R&D) tax offsets, non-deductible subsidiary acquisition costs, prior period amendments, and the transfer of deductions to the statutory funds in accordance with the Taxation of Insurance Companies. For the year ended 30 June 2020, the rate difference was primarily due to similar factors, with the exception of subsidiary acquisition costs and prior year capital losses. Excluding these items the IOOF Group's effective tax rate would be 30.4% and 29.7% respectively.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Deferred tax asset balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Salaries and related employee expenses	61.8	20.8
Provisions, accruals and creditors	211.6	200.0
Carry forward capital and revenue losses	0.2	9.9
Lease liability	35.9	32.7
Other	9.1	1.5
Deferred tax asset balance as at 30 June	318.6	264.9
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	(204.4)	(264.9)
Net deferred tax asset balance as at 30 June	114.2	-
Deferred tax liability balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Unrealised gains – corporate	41.5	23.3
Unrealised gains – statutory*	(6.7)	8.6
Customer relationships	117.8	133.5
Property and equipment	(5.5)	28.3
Customer remediation indemnity	55.3	64.7
Other	2.0	26.8
Deferred tax liability balance as at 30 June	204.4	285.2
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	(204.4)	(264.9)
Net deferred tax liability balance as at 30 June	-	20.3
Reconciliation of movements		
Net carrying amounts at the beginning of the year	(20.3)	(5.9)
Acquisitions and divestments	122.2	(5.3)
Credited to profit or loss	4.0	16.5
(Charged)/credited to profit or loss – statutory*	(35.2)	15.4
Temporary differences directly attributable to equity	43.5	(28.8)
Discontinued operations	-	(12.2)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	114.2	(20.3)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Tax losses	10.1	5.3
Potential tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30%	3.0	1.6

* A subsidiary of the Company, IOOF Ltd, is a friendly society in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. The funds operated by IOOF Ltd, and any trusts controlled by those funds, are treated as statutory funds in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. These statutory funds are required to be consolidated in accordance with accounting standards.

Accounting policies

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the IOOF Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation

IOOF Holdings Ltd and its wholly owned Australian resident entities (including IOOF Ltd benefit funds) are part of a tax-consolidated group under Australian taxation law. As a consequence, all members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity.

Tax transparency

The IOOF Group is committed to tax transparency and integrity. It has been a signatory to the Board of Taxation's Voluntary Tax Transparency Code (the Code) since January 2017.

The Code is a set of principles and 'minimum standards' to guide disclosure of tax information by businesses, encourage those businesses to avoid aggressive tax planning, and to help educate the public about their compliance with Australia's tax laws.

The IOOF Group provides a reconciliation of accounting profit to tax expense, and to income tax paid/payable, including identification of material temporary and non-temporary differences, and accounting effective company tax rates for the IOOF Group's Australian and global operations.

Information about international related party dealings

The IOOF Group largely conducted all activities in Australia for the current financial year. Minor operations were acquired in foreign jurisdictions on 31 May 2021 and each of those entities is subject to the local tax regime. The effective tax rates for these entities will be disclosed with the IOOF Group's effective tax rate from next year. Related party dealings between the IOOF Group's Australian and foreign jurisdictions are supported by transfer pricing documentation.

Approach to tax strategy and governance

Tax governance is part of the IOOF Group's overall risk management framework, as well as being part of an overall tax strategy. The overall tax strategy drives the IOOF Group's approach to tax risk management and is aimed at good corporate tax compliance and reporting, ability to meet and be prepared for regulatory changes, and in ensuring shareholder value. Tax governance is continuously monitored and in line with the IOOF Group's strategy. The IOOF Group regards its relationship with the ATO as effective and open, thereby maintaining transparency and collaboration.

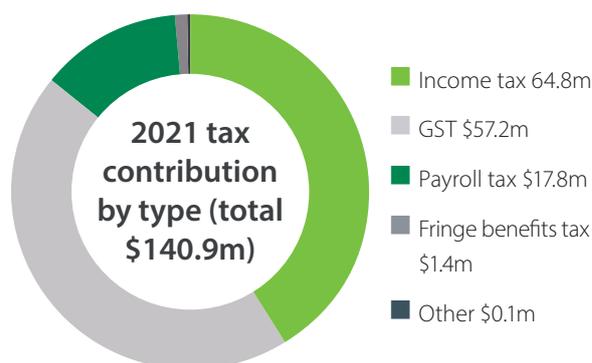
Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Tax contribution analysis

The IOOF Group contributed a total of \$140.9 million in taxes to the Australian governments (state and federal) in the 2021 tax year. The below table provides an analysis of the types of taxes the IOOF Group is liable for.

Further taxes paid by the IOOF Group on behalf of others, including employees and members, are not directly borne by the Group. These include income tax, GST, pay-as-you-earn withholding taxes, and local duties, which total a further \$410.8 million (2020: \$94.9 million).



2-7 Dividends

After 30 June 2021, the following fully franked dividends were declared by the Directors. The dividends have not been provided for and there are no income tax consequences.

	Cents per share	Total	Date of payment	Franked/unfranked
		\$m		
Final 2021 dividend	9.5	61.7	22 September 2021	Franked
Special 2021 dividend	2.0	13.0	22 September 2021	Franked

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Dividend franking account		
30 per cent franking credits available to shareholders of IOOF Holdings Ltd for subsequent financial years	74.3	73.3

The above available amounts are based on the balance of the dividend franking account at year end adjusted for:

- franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liabilities; and
- franking credits that the IOOF Group may be prevented from distributing in subsequent years.

The ability to utilise the franking credits is dependent upon there being sufficient available profits to declare dividends. The impact on the dividend franking account of dividends declared after the balance date but not recognised as a liability is to reduce it by \$32.0 million (2020: \$17.3 million).

The following dividends were declared and paid by the IOOF Group during the current and preceding financial year.

	Cents per share	Total	Date of payment	Franked/unfranked
		\$m		
2021				
Interim 2021 dividend	8.0	51.9	18-Mar-21	Franked
Special 2021 dividend	3.5	22.7	18-Mar-21	Franked
Final 2020 dividend	11.5	40.4	22-Sep-20	Franked
	23.0	115.0		
2020				
Interim 2020 dividend	16.0	56.2	16-Mar-20	Franked
Special 2020 dividend	7.0	24.6	27-Sep-19	Franked
Final 2019 dividend	12.0	42.1	27-Sep-19	Franked
	35.0	122.9		

The total dividends declared relating to earnings for the year ended 30 June 2021 amounted to 23.0 cents per share (2020: 34.5 cents per share).

Franked dividends declared or paid during the year were franked at the tax rate of 30%.

Dividend amounts shown are inclusive of any dividends paid on treasury shares.

2-8 Earnings per share

	2021	2020
	Cents per share	Cents per share
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(24.4)	15.1
From discontinued operations	–	25.2
Total basic earnings per share	(24.4)	40.3
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(24.4)	15.1
From discontinued operations	–	25.1
Total diluted earnings per share	(24.4)	40.2

Basic and diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) are as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(143.5)	141.2
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted (EPS)	(143.5)	141.2
Profit for the year from discontinued operations used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS from discontinued operations	–	88.2
Earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS from continuing operations	(143.5)	53.0

	2021	2020
	No. (m)	No. (m)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	589.3	350.1
Effect of unvested performance rights	1.3	0.7
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	590.6	350.8

Accounting policies

The IOOF Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for treasury shares held.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the basic earnings per share for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise performance rights granted to employees.

At 30 June 2021, there were no options outstanding (2020: nil).

The average market value of the Company's shares for purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of performance rights was based on quoted market prices for the year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Section 3 – Capital management and financing

This section outlines how the IOOF Group manages its capital structure and related financing costs, including its balance sheet liquidity and access to capital markets.

The IOOF Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

3-1 Capital management

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the IOOF Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, buy back its shares on market, issue new shares, sell assets, or otherwise adjust debt levels.

The IOOF Group monitors capital on the basis of investment capital, working capital and regulatory capital.

Investment capital is the IOOF Group's capital that is not required for regulatory and working capital requirements of the business. The investment capital is invested in:

- bank deposits and debt note;
- subsidiaries;
- financial assets at FVOCI;
- unit trusts, as investments; and
- IOOF Group – operated unit trusts, as seed capital.

Investment capital

The investment capital is available to support the organic development of new businesses and products and to respond to investment and growth opportunities such as acquisitions, as they arise. Seed capital is primarily available to support the business in establishing new products and is also used to support capital adequacy requirements of the benefit funds.

Working capital

Working capital is the capital that is required to meet the day-to-day operations of the business.

Regulatory capital

Regulatory capital is the capital the IOOF Group holds to meet minimum legislative and regulatory requirements in respect of its friendly society, issued term-based investment protection products and Australian financial services (AFS) licensed operations. During the year, the IOOF Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

The Board of each operational subsidiary manages its own capital required to support planned business growth and meet regulatory requirements. Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) regulated subsidiaries have their own capital

management plan, which specifically addresses the regulatory requirements of that entity and sets a target surplus over minimum regulatory requirements.

As part of the MLC Wealth acquisition discussed in note 6-4, the IOOF Group acquired a number of MLC Wealth subsidiaries with externally imposed regulatory capital requirements. These include the capital requirements for Registrable Superannuation Entities licensees and AFS licensees.

In addition, capital is held for risks relating to the term-based investment protection products issued by one of the MLC subsidiaries.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Capital requirements on issued investment protection products		
Regulatory capital requirement	22.1	–
Cash available to meet the capital requirement	36.8	–
Cash surplus	14.7	–

Regular monitoring of regulatory requirements ensures sufficient capital is available and appropriate planning is made to retain target surpluses to reduce the risk of breaching regulatory capital requirements. IOOF Holdings Ltd is primarily the provider of equity capital to its subsidiaries. Such investment is funded by IOOF Holdings Ltd's own investment capital, through capital issues, profit retention and, in some instances, by debt.

Subsidiary capital generated in excess of planned requirements is returned to IOOF Holdings Ltd, usually by way of dividends.

A standby facility is in place as a safeguard against a temporary need for funds and to provide a short-term funding facility that allows the business to take advantage of acquisition opportunities as they arise. The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is regularly monitored. Funding decisions take into consideration the cost of debt versus the cost of equity with emphasis on the outcome that is best for shareholder interests.

The IOOF Group's capital risk management strategy was not changed during the year.

Further information in relation to capital adequacy requirements imposed by the *Life Insurance Act 1995* is provided in note 5-4 Capital adequacy position.

3-2 Borrowings and lease liabilities

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the IOOF Group's interest-bearing liabilities, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Cash advance and working capital facility	474.5	457.9
Subordinated Loan Notes (SLNs)	174.1	–
Total borrowings	648.6	457.9
Lease liabilities	124.9	114.4
Total borrowing and lease liabilities	773.5	572.3

For more information about the IOOF Group's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk, see note 1-1 Risk management.

On 27 November 2020, the IOOF Group entered into an additional accommodation agreement to provide an additional \$250 million cash advance under the Syndicated Facility Agreement (SFA) for the acquisition of MLC Wealth. The amended SFA consists of the following facilities:

- \$240 million revolving cash advance facility with a four-year repayment term from 27 September 2018 (being the SFA effective date);
- \$625 million revolving cash advance facility with a five-year repayment term from the SFA effective date;
- multi-option facility with a three-year repayment term from the SFA effective date, comprising a contingent liability facility; and
- The SFA facilities have a debt duration profile of approximately 2.0 years (calculated on a facility limit basis) (30 June 2020: 2.5 years).

On 31 May 2021, the IOOF Group issued \$200 million SLNs to fund the acquisition of MLC Wealth. Key terms are:

- the SLNs are unsecured subordinated debt obligations of IOOF;
- a 1% per annum coupon payable semi-annually. Step up to 4% per annum if the noteholders request redemption more than 42 months after the issue date and IOOF does not redeem;
- five-year term with an early redemption start period of 42 months from completion (31 May 2021);
- equity-linked redemption linked to any uplift in notional securities over a reference price (being a 15% premium to the theoretical ex rights price for the equity offer) and subject to adjustment; and

- IOOF permitted to accelerate redemption after three years if the volume-weighted average price is at least 150% of the reference price or in case of certain tax changes. The holder is permitted to accelerate redemption at any time commencing 42 months after the issue date, subject to issuer consent, or upon change in control (acquisition by a person of beneficial ownership of 50% or more of the ordinary voting power of outstanding voting shares or delisting or 15 trading day suspension).

For financial reporting purposes, these SLNs contain a host contract and a compound embedded derivative that is required to be recognised separately. The host contract is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, and it will accrete to the face value of the notes using the effective interest rate. The compound embedded derivative is measured at fair value and is included in other financial liabilities.

The net debt to equity ratio stood at 18.9% at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: 24.8%) reflecting net borrowings of \$469.7 million (30 June 2020: \$430.9 million), principally \$476.0 million under the SFA (30 June 2020: \$460.0 million). All banking covenants were met at 30 June 2021.

(a) Cash advance and working capital facility

The unsecured cash advance facilities and working capital facility are provided under an Australian dollar line of credit facility, to which unrestricted access was available at balance date as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Total facilities	865.0	615.0
Used at 30 June	476.0	460.0
Unused at 30 June	389.0	155.0

The financial liability under the facility has a fair value equal to its carrying amount.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Revolving cash advance facility		
Opening balance 1 July	457.9	426.5
Net drawdowns	16.0	30.0
Amortised capitalised establishment fees	0.6	1.4
Closing balance 30 June*	474.5	457.9

* Facilities were repaid in full during the year and redrawn for the purposes of the MLC Wealth acquisition.

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For the year ended 30 June 2021

(b) Lease liabilities

The Group initially adopted AASB 16 Leases from 1 July 2019. AASB 16 introduced significant changes to the lessee accounting by requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Lease liabilities		
Opening balance 1 July	114.4	–
Lease liabilities recognised on adoption of AASB 16	–	81.8
Net lease liabilities acquired	13.5	35.4
Interest charge	(3.0)	(2.8)
Closing balance 30 June	124.9	114.4

(c) Other facilities

In addition to the revolving cash advance and working capital facilities, the IOOF Group has additional contingent liability facilities. The aggregate of the contingent liability facilities is \$55.0 million (2020: \$55.0 million) of which \$30.6 million was used at 30 June 2021 (30 June 2020: \$51.9 million).

(d) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

	Borrowings		Lease liabilities	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Opening balance 1 July	457.9	426.5	114.4	–
Changes from financing cash flows				
Repayment of borrowings	(575.0)	(85.0)	–	–
Drawdowns and issuance	591.0	115.0	–	–
Repayment of lease liabilities	–	–	(21.7)	(14.3)
Total changes from financing cash flows	16.0	30.0	(21.7)	(14.3)
Other changes				
SLNs issuance (net settled)	174.1	–	–	–
Interest expenses and borrowing costs	0.6	1.4	3.0	2.8
Lease liabilities recognised on adoption of AASB 16	–	–	–	81.8
Net leases acquired	–	–	29.2	44.2
Closing balance 30 June	648.6	457.9	124.9	114.4

Accounting policies

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL, and impairment losses recognised on financial assets.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3-3 Share capital

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
649,324,356 fully paid ordinary shares (2020: 351,076,027)	3,000.6	1,970.8
792,719 treasury shares (2020: 861,715)	(4.6)	(5.0)
	2,996.0	1,965.8

	2021		2020	
	No. (m)	\$m	No. (m)	\$m
Ordinary shares				
On issue at 1 July	351.1	1,970.8	351.1	1,971.0
Issue of shares	298.2	1,043.9	–	–
Transaction costs of issuing new shares (net of tax)	–	(14.3)	–	–
Transfer from employee equity-settled benefits reserve on exercise of performance rights	–	0.6	–	2.7
Treasury shares transferred to recipients during the year	–	(0.4)	–	(2.9)
On issue at 30 June	649.3	3,000.6	351.1	1,970.8
Treasury shares				
On issue at 1 July	(0.9)	(5.0)	(1.2)	(7.9)
Treasury shares transferred to recipients during the year	0.1	0.4	0.4	3.6
Treasury shares returned from recipients during the year	–	–	(0.1)	(0.7)
On issue at 30 June	(0.8)	(4.6)	(0.9)	(5.0)
	648.5	2,996.0	350.2	1,965.8

Capital raise

In September 2020, the IOOF Group completed a capital raising for the purposes of the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses. The capital raising consisted of a fully underwritten institutional placement and accelerated non-renounceable entitlement offer, a retail entitlement offer, and a non-underwritten share purchase plan. Under these offers, the Group raised total additional capital of \$1,043.9 million, representing 298,248,329 ordinary shares, and incurred transaction costs of \$20.4 million (\$14.3 million net of tax).

Accounting policies

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares and share options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of any tax effects.

Treasury shares

Shares in the Company that are purchased on-market by the IOOF Equity Plans Trust are classified as treasury shares and are deducted from share capital. Treasury shares are excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the earnings per share calculations. The IOOF Equity Plans Trust is controlled by the IOOF Group and is therefore consolidated. Dividends received on treasury shares are eliminated on consolidation.

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For the year ended 30 June 2021

3-4 Capital commitments and contingencies

The only capital commitments entered into by the IOOF Group are operating lease commitments disclosed in section 4-6 Leases.

Other commitments

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Guarantees and underwriting commitments		
Rental bond guarantees	22.0	18.3
Other guarantees	0.4	0.4
	22.4	18.7

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities of the IOOF Group exist in relation to claims and/or possible claims which, at the date of signing these accounts, have not been resolved. An assessment of the likely loss to the Company and its controlled entities has been made in respect of the identified claims, on a claim by claim basis, and specific provision has been made where appropriate. The IOOF Group does not consider that the outcome of any other current proceedings, either individually or in aggregate, is likely to materially affect its operations or financial position.

Buyer of Last Resort Facility

Two subsidiaries of the IOOF Group have contractual agreements with its planners to provide a put option 'Buyer of Last Resort Facility' should a planner wish to sell their business and on the satisfaction of certain specific requirements. The terms and conditions provide that where the specific requirements have been met, a predetermined purchase price will be payable for the business as agreed by all parties over a predetermined period. Where certain terms and conditions have not been met, the predetermined purchase price will be discounted accordingly. As at 30 June 2021, the IOOF Group had received requests from planners that satisfied requirements to exercise its obligation. The resale value of such businesses purchased may differ from the cost to the IOOF Group. Where confirmation notices have been received, the IOOF Group has a fixed obligation to purchase the businesses at market value. The aggregate value of this fixed obligation is \$4.78 million (2020: \$5.32 million).

Class actions and potential regulatory investigations

Contingent liabilities of the IOOF Group exist in relation to claims and/or possible claims which, at the date of signing these accounts, have not been resolved. For example, the IOOF Group is currently defending a number of class actions in the Federal and Supreme Courts of Australia. An assessment of the likely loss to the Company and its controlled entities has been made in respect of the identified claims, on a claim-by-claim basis, and specific provision is made where appropriate.

Based on the current information available, the IOOF Group does not consider that the outcome of any other current proceedings, either individually or in aggregate, is likely to materially affect its operations or financial position.

Other remediation matters

There are a number of remediation matters under investigation. The potential outcomes and total costs associated with these matters remain uncertain.

3-5 Reserves

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Equity investment revaluation reserve ⁽¹⁾	2.4	91.3
Business combinations reserve ⁽²⁾	(0.3)	(0.3)
Foreign currency translation reserve ⁽³⁾	0.2	–
Operating risk financial reserve ⁽⁴⁾	2.7	2.6
Share-based payments reserve ⁽⁵⁾	(1.2)	(2.3)
	3.8	91.3

Nature and purpose of reserves

- (1) The equity investment revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in fair value of equity securities designated at FVOCI, net of tax.
- (2) The business combinations reserve reflects historic acquisitions of non-controlling interests, net of tax.
- (3) The foreign currency translation reserve comprises foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the IOOF Group's foreign operations, net of tax.
- (4) The operating risk financial reserve is held for certain superannuation products that were previously held under Australian Executor Trustees Limited and have been transferred to I.O.O.F. Investment Management Limited as Superannuation Trustee in the prior year. Other similar reserves exist within the IOOF Group; however, these are generally held by the relevant funds.
- (5) The share-based payments reserve arises on the grant of performance rights and share options to executives and senior employees under the employee share plan. Amounts are transferred out of the reserve and into issued capital when the shares are transferred to employees.

Section 4 – Operating assets and liabilities

This section shows the assets used to generate the IOOF Group's trading performance and the liabilities incurred as a result. Liabilities relating to the IOOF Group's financing activities are addressed in Section 3.

4-1 Associates

Associates are those entities over which the IOOF Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies.

Details of the IOOF Group's material associates at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Associate	Year end	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest		Carrying value		Share of profit/(loss)	
			2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
			%	%	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Intermede Investment Partners Limited	31-Dec	UK	40.0	–	15.1	–	0.5	–
JANA Investment Advisers Pty Ltd	30-Sep	Australia	45.0	–	9.1	–	0.5	–
Other associates					13.4	12.9	(2.1)	(0.5)
					37.6	12.9	(1.0)	(0.5)

The IOOF Group's investments in Intermede Investment Partners Limited (Intermede) and JANA Investment Advisers Pty Ltd (JANA) were acquired with the MLC Wealth acquisition, effective 31 May 2021. Intermede is an institutional global equity fund manager focused on global equity strategy. JANA is an Australian-based investment consulting company, which provides investment consulting services to institutional clients including corporate, industry and public sector superannuation funds as well as charities, insurers, foundations and endowment funds.

The following table summarises the 2021 financial information of the IOOF Group's material associates. All fair values and accounting policies of the associates are consistent with those of the IOOF Group.

	Intermede		JANA	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Beneficial ownership interest	40%	0.0%	45%	0.0%
Current assets	20.5	–	15.2	–
Non-current assets	0.6	–	4.5	–
Current liabilities	(8.2)	–	(13.2)	–
Non-current liabilities	–	–	(2.1)	–
Net assets (100%)	12.8	–	4.4	–
IOOF Group's share of net assets (40%/45%)	5.1	–	2.0	–
Intangibles on investment	10.0	–	7.1	–
Carrying value of interest in associates	15.1	–	9.1	–
Revenue (100%)	2.6	–	4.6	–
Profit and total comprehensive income (100%)	1.2	–	1.1	–
Profit and total comprehensive income (40%/45%)	0.5	–	0.5	–
Total profit and total comprehensive income (40%/45%)	0.5	–	0.5	–

None of the IOOF Group's equity-accounted investees are publicly listed entities and consequently do not have published price quotations.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Dividends received from associates

During the year, the IOOF Group has received dividends of \$0.2 million (2020: \$0.4 million) from its associates.

Accounting policies

Interests in associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes any transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the IOOF Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, until the date on which significant influence ceases.

Impairment

An impairment loss in respect of an associate is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

4-2 Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

	2021	2020*
	\$m	\$m
Cost	896.6	856.7
Accumulated amortisation	(391.1)	(331.6)
	505.5	525.1

*Restated – refer to note 7-3.

	IT develop-ment	Computer software	Customer relationships	Brand names	Other intangibles	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Carrying value at 1 July 2019	2.2	3.3	294.3	59.4	5.6	364.8
Acquisition through business combination*	–	2.0	192.1	–	–	194.1
Additions	1.5	–	–	–	10.9	12.4
Impairment	–	–	(0.4)	–	(0.2)	(0.6)
Amortisation expense attributable to continuing operations	(0.8)	(1.1)	(41.5)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(45.6)
Carrying value at 30 June 2020	2.9	4.2	444.5	58.6	14.9	525.1
Acquisition through business combination	–	30.5	4.0	–	–	34.5
Additions	1.1	–	–	–	4.5	5.6
Amortisation expense	(0.8)	(3.3)	(52.5)	(0.8)	(2.3)	(59.7)
Carrying value at 30 June 2021	3.2	31.4	396.0	57.8	17.1	505.5

*Restated – refer to note 7-3.

Accounting policies

Intangible assets are non-physical assets used by the IOOF Group to generate revenues and profits. These assets include brand names, software, customer and adviser relationships. The cost of these assets is the amount that the IOOF Group has paid or, where there has been a business combination, the fair value of the specific intangible assets that could be sold separately or which arise from legal rights.

The value of intangible assets, with the exception of goodwill and brand names with indefinite useful lives, reduces over the number of years the IOOF Group expects to use the asset, the useful economic life, via an annual amortisation charge to profit and loss. The values and useful lives ascribed are reflective of arms-length transactions and independent expert advice. Where there has been a technological change or decline in business performance, management reviews the value of assets to ensure they have not fallen below their carrying value. Should an asset's value fall below its carrying value, an impairment charge is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are judged to be indefinite. Indefinite life assets are not amortised but are tested for impairment at each reporting date. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- brand names 20 years;
- IT development 3–5 years;
- computer software 2.5–10 years;
- other intangibles 5–10 years; and
- customer relationships 10–20 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing indefinite life intangible assets

For the purposes of impairment testing, indefinite life intangibles are allocated to the IOOF Group's operating divisions, or CGUs, which represent the lowest level within the IOOF Group at which intangible assets are monitored for internal management purposes.

Each CGU is not higher than the IOOF Group's operating segments as reported in Note 2-1 Operating segments.

In 2020, impairment was recognised in relation to certain customer relationships and other intangible assets. Reduced cash flows associated with the customer relationships and other intangible assets led to their expected value in use and fair value less costs to sell declining to below the carrying value of the intangible assets. No such impairment was required in 2021.

Indefinite life intangible assets (other than goodwill)

The indefinite life intangible assets (other than goodwill) relate to brand names. The table below excludes \$6.3 million (2020: \$7.1 million) of intangibles, which have a finite life. The aggregate carrying amounts of indefinite-life intangible assets allocated to each CGU are as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Shadforth	51.0	51.0
Lonsdale	0.5	0.5
	51.5	51.5

In designating brand names as indefinite life, consideration was given to the length of time the brand names have been in existence and it was determined that there is no foreseeable limit to the years over which the brand names are expected to generate net cash inflows for the IOOF Group.

For the purposes of impairment testing, indefinite life intangible assets are allocated to the IOOF Group's CGUs. These represent the lowest level within the IOOF Group at which the assets are monitored for internal management purposes. The calculation incorporates estimated costs of brand maintenance. The post-tax discount rate of 10.4% (Shadforth) (2020: 10.0%) and 12.0% (Lonsdale) (2020: 10.0%) used reflects the IOOF Group's post-tax nominal WACC for the relevant CGU. Management's assessment of value in use for each CGU supports the value of the intangible asset allocated to the CGU. Any reasonably possible changes to assumptions used in management's assessment is not expected to result in impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

4-3 Goodwill

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Cost ⁽¹⁾	2,435.5	1,563.2
Accumulated impairment	(297.6)	(97.7)
Net carrying value of goodwill	2,137.9	1,465.5
Carrying value at 1 July	1,465.5	936.9
Acquisition through business combination	872.3	532.9
Impairment of goodwill	(199.9)	(4.3)
Carrying value at 30 June	2,137.9	1,465.5

(1) Purchase price allocation has not been completed for the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses. The net asset adjustment and purchase price allocation are still being finalised in connection with this acquisition. Therefore, the goodwill acquired in this transaction is provisional.

Impairment of \$199.9 million has been recognised in 2021 in connection with goodwill allocated to the Shadforth Financial Group, DKN Financial Group and Bridges Financial Services Group CGUs. The impairment primarily reflects reduced profitability due to the termination of the platform relationship with BT Portfolio Services Ltd and the cessation of grandfathered revenue in the advice business. Impairment of \$4.3 million was recognised in 2020 in relation to goodwill allocated to the Consultum CGU. Reduced profitability from lower revenue led to its expected fair value less costs to sell and value in use declining to below the carrying value of the goodwill balance.

Accounting policies

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits that arise from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognised. Its cost is the amount the IOOF Group has paid in acquiring a business over and above the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities acquired. The value of goodwill is an 'intangible' value that comes from, for example, a uniquely strong market position and the productivity of its employees. The goodwill recognised by the IOOF Group has all arisen as a result of business combinations.

For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition, see note 7-3(b)(i) Business combinations.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity-accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any impairment loss is allocated to the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee as a whole and recognised through the IOOF Group's share of profit or loss of the associate.

Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the IOOF Group's CGUs. These represent the lowest level within the IOOF Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from continuing use of other assets or groups of assets (the CGU).

These CGUs are not higher than the IOOF Group's operating segments as reported in 2-1 Operating segments.

The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each CGU are as follows:

	2021	2020	Value in use element			
			Cash inflows	Cash outflows	Post-tax discount rate	Cash flows – perpetuity
			yrs 1–5	yrs 1–5		
\$m	\$m					
MLC Wealth ⁽¹⁾	859.7	–	C	C	–	–
Ex-ANZ Wealth	529.2	529.2	A	A	10.4%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Shadforth	316.0	431.2	A	A	10.4%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Platform ⁽²⁾	347.5	347.5	A	A	10.4%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Investment management ⁽²⁾	39.7	39.7	A	A	10.4%	2.0% growth from yr 5
DKN	1.5	80.4	A	A	12.0%	2.0% growth from yr 5
IOOF Ltd	12.0	12.0	B	B	12.0%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Bridges	7.9	5.7	A	A	12.0%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Australian Executor Trustees	19.8	19.8	A	A	12.0%	2.0% growth from yr 5
Wealth Central	4.6	–	D	D	D	2.0% growth from yr 6
	2,137.9	1,465.5				

(1) Purchase price allocation has not been completed for the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses. The net asset adjustment and purchase price allocation are still being finalised in connection with this acquisition. Therefore, the goodwill acquired in this transaction is provisional.

(2) In the current period, the Portfolio and estate administration CGU has been renamed to Platform, and the multi-manager CGU has been renamed to Investment management to better reflect the Group operations.

A 2022–24 budget, inflated thereafter, holding the budgeted growth rate from 2023 to 2024 (year 3) consistent for years 4 and 5.

B 2021 actual cash flows used to forecast 2022 cash flows, inflated over the forecast period at the observed Australian friendly societies' annual compounding growth for March 2015 to March 2020.¹

C Cost used as an approximation of fair value given the proximity of the transaction to reporting date.

D Acquired goodwill has been allocated to CGUs based on adviser numbers and tested at the CGU level in line with A above.

The growth rates applied do not exceed the long-term average growth rate for businesses in which each CGU operates. The post-tax discount rate identified above (2020: 10.0% for all CGUs) reflects the IOOF Group's pre-tax nominal WACC.

Sensitivity

Due to current year impairment recognised in relation to the Shadforth CGU, any future adverse movement in assumptions may result in additional impairment.

Management has identified that, in relation to the Platform CGU, a change in three key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the amount by which these three assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

Change required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount	2021
	%
Discount rate	0.14
Terminal growth rate	(0.19)
Revenue growth rate	(0.56)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

4-4 Provisions

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Employee entitlements	215.2	69.5
Advice remediation provisions	377.2	432.7
Product remediation provisions	281.7	174.7
Other provisions	27.4	56.2
	901.5	733.1

	Employee entitlements	Advice remediation ⁽¹⁾	Product remediation	Other provisions	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2019	59.3	392.0	–	2.0	453.3
Acquisition through business combination	7.3	–	180.0	0.6	187.9
Provisions made/(reversed) during the year	35.1	80.4	(1.2)	55.8	170.0
Provisions utilised during the year	(32.2)	(39.7)	(4.1)	(2.2)	(78.1)
Balance at 30 June 2020	69.5	432.7	174.7	56.2	733.1
Acquisition through business combination	91.1	–	164.5	22.3	277.9
Provisions made/(reversed) during the year	85.2	58.0	12.6	5.2	161.0
Provisions utilised during the year	(30.6)	(113.5)	(70.1)	(56.3)	(270.5)
Balance at 30 June 2021	215.2	377.2	281.7	27.4	901.5

(1) Provisions totalling \$168.1 million were recognised in respect of the ex-ANZ ALs acquired on 1 October 2018. These provisions relate to customer remediation during the period that the relevant entities were owned by ANZ. The sale agreement indemnified the acquired entities in relation to customer remediation and, accordingly, a corresponding receivable from ANZ has been recognised.

Accounting policies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the IOOF Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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.

Advice remediation provision

In 2019, the IOOF Group engaged an expert consultant to design the review methodology and estimate financial compensation relating to client remediation in line with observed industry practice. This was in response to ASIC's investigation as part of its Wealth Management Project conducting investigations into financial advice fees paid pursuant to ongoing service arrangements. While IOOF Group was not issued a notice under this review, the Group has a significant number of self-employed and salaried financial advisers and is voluntarily undertaking its own review. The review determines whether fee-paying clients under its licences were: a) provided with agreed services and/or advice; b) supported with documentation evidencing appropriate provision of service and/or advice; and c) received advice appropriate to their circumstances.

Where client compensation is probable and able to be reliably estimated, provisions are raised. Compensation costs include return of service fees, estimated client loss as a result of inappropriate advice, interest for time value of money at ASIC's directed rate of the RBA cash rate + 6% and committed costs to resource the compensation program.

As at 30 June 2021, the IOOF Group has provisions of \$377.2 million (2020: \$432.7 million) in respect of advice remediation and related costs. Of this amount, \$175.1 million is indemnified by the ANZ Banking Group (2020: \$215.8 million) and an offsetting receivable has also been recognised. The provision was reduced by client remediation payments and program costs paid throughout the year.

Product remediation provision

During the financial year, the IOOF Group acquired product remediation provisions along with the MLC entities. These remediation projects were commenced under NAB ownership and are a component of the completion net asset process with NAB pursuant to the Share Sale & Purchase Agreement.

The purchase price allocation relating to the ex-ANZ P&I business was finalised during the year, resulting in a reduction to remediation provisions of \$23.2 million. This adjustment has been recognised as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date, and therefore the amount presented in the prior period has been restated.

As at 30 June 2021, the IOOF Group has provisions of \$281.7 million (2020: \$174.7 million) in respect of product remediation and related costs. The provision was reduced by client remediation payments and program costs paid throughout the year.

Determining the amount of the provision, which represents management's best estimate of the costs of settling the identified matters, requires the exercise of significant judgement. It will often be necessary to form a view on a number of different assumptions, including the number of impacted clients, the average refund per client, and associated remediation costs. Consequently, the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence, and adjustments are made to the provisions where appropriate.

Employee entitlements

The provision for employee benefits includes provisions for remuneration in the form of incentive plans and expected leave benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years plus related on-costs.

A provision for employee benefits in the form of an incentive plan is recognised when there is no realistic alternative but to settle the liability, and at least one of the following conditions is met:

- there are formal terms in the plan for determining the amount of the benefit;
- the amounts to be paid are determined before the time of completion of the financial report; or
- past practice gives clear evidence of the amount of the obligation.

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the IOOF Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

Liabilities for incentives are expected to be settled within 12 months and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

Other provisions

Other provisions have been made for the present value of management's best estimates of legal settlements. The information usually required by AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of certain other litigation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

4-5 Property and equipment

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Cost	260.6	217.4
Accumulated depreciation	(114.8)	(83.0)
	145.8	134.4

	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	IT assets	Land and buildings	Right-of-use assets - premises	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2019	3.2	11.7	19.6	1.5	–	36.0
Recognition on initial application of AASB 16	–	–	–	–	76.0	76.0
Additions	0.6	1.4	6.0	–	39.0	47.0
Disposals	–	(0.1)	–	–	–	(0.1)
Reduction in right-of-use asset upon sublease of property	–	–	–	–	(1.1)	(1.1)
Depreciation expense	(0.8)	(1.8)	(4.8)	–	(15.8)	(23.2)
Depreciation expense attributable to discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	(0.1)	(0.1)
Impairment expense attributable to discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	(0.1)	(0.1)
Balance at 30 June 2020	3.0	11.2	20.8	1.5	97.9	134.4
Acquisition through business combination	0.4	–	0.5	–	1.4	2.3
Additions	0.3	–	9.0	–	30.3	39.6
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(1.3)	(1.3)
Depreciation expense	(0.5)	(2.0)	(5.8)	–	(20.9)	(29.2)
Balance at 30 June 2021	3.2	9.2	24.5	1.5	107.4	145.8

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

The gain or loss on divestment of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from divestment with the carrying amount of the property and equipment and is recognised net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the IOOF Group. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss as they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the IOOF Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative year are as follows:

- office equipment: 3–10 years; and
- leasehold improvements and right-of-use assets: 3–10 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4-6 Leases

The Group has recognised right-of-use assets for operating leases, except for short-term leases.

Operating lease commitments

Prior to the recognition of lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, the Group disclosed commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date, but not recognised as liabilities. In 2021, commitments relate to short-term leases.

Those commitments are payable as follows.

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$m	\$m
Within one year	13.4	0.2
Later than one year but not later than five years	–	–
Later than five years	–	–
	13.4	0.2

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	30 June 2021	1 July 2020
	\$m	\$m
Right-of-use assets – premises ⁽¹⁾	107.4	97.9
Lease liabilities – current ⁽²⁾	(21.4)	(18.7)
Lease liabilities – non-current ⁽²⁾	(103.5)	(95.7)
	(124.9)	(114.4)

(1) Right-of-use assets are presented within Property and equipment in the statement of financial position.

(2) Lease liabilities are presented within Loans and borrowings in the statement of financial position.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease liabilities, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be made after the reporting date.

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$m	\$m
Within one year	26.0	21.5
Later than one year but not later than five years	88.0	76.4
Later than five years	21.6	22.4
	135.6	120.3

Amounts recognised in the profit or loss

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases.

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
	\$m	\$m
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	0.5	0.5
Interest charge	3.0	2.8
Depreciation charge	20.9	15.8
Lease expense – short-term leases	1.8	0.9
	25.7	19.5

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the new lessee, except for certain short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to the following factors:

- length of the lease;
- lessee-specific credit risk; and
- secured borrowings adjustment.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in the floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used); and
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Section 5 – Statutory funds

A subsidiary of the Company, IOOF Ltd, is a friendly society in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Balances below are disclosed inclusive of amounts collected/receivable from or paid/payable to IOOF Group entities. Details of the assets and liabilities of the statutory funds are included in Section 1. Statutory funds are not available to shareholders.

5-1 Statutory fund contribution to profit or loss, net of tax

	Statutory	
	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Statutory fund revenue		
Interest income	0.7	0.9
Dividends and distributions received	50.8	37.4
Net fair value gains/(losses) on other financial assets designated as FVTPL	114.1	(54.7)
Investment contracts with DPF		
Contributions received – investment contracts with DPF	3.4	5.2
Decrease in DPF policyholder liability	15.3	15.4
(Decrease)/increase in non-DPF policyholder liability	(112.9)	14.9
Other fee revenue	2.4	2.6
Total statutory fund revenue	73.8	21.7
Statutory fund expenses		
Service and marketing fees expense	8.2	10.4
Investment contracts with DPF		
Benefits and withdrawals paid	19.9	21.2
Interest	0.1	0.1
Total statutory fund expenses	28.2	31.7
Income tax expense/(benefit)	45.6	(10.0)
Statutory fund contribution to profit or loss, net of tax	–	–

Accounting policies

Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature

The value of these liabilities changes in relation to the change in unit prices for unit-linked contracts, and are decreased by management fee charges. In accordance with the rules of the funds, any remaining surplus is attributed to the policyholders. Adjustments to the liabilities at each reporting date are recorded in profit or loss.

Other investment contracts

The value of these liabilities changes in relation to the change in unit prices for unit-linked contracts, and are decreased by management fee charges. In accordance with the rules of the funds, any remaining surplus is attributed to the members of the fund. Amounts distributable to members are recorded in profit or loss as an expense.

There is no claims expense in respect of life investment contracts. Surrenders and withdrawals that relate to life investment contracts are treated as a movement in life investment contract liabilities. Surrenders are recognised when the policyholder formally notifies of their intention to end the policy previously contracted.

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For the year ended 30 June 2021

Insurance contract liabilities and claims expense

A claims expense is recognised when the liability to the policyholder under the policy contract has been established, or upon notification of the insured event. Withdrawal components of life insurance contracts are not expenses and are treated as movements in life insurance contract liabilities.

5-2 Actuarial assumptions and methods

The effective date of the actuarial report on the policy liabilities and capital adequacy reserves is 30 June 2021. The actuarial report for IOOF Ltd was prepared by Mr Andrew Mead, FIAA, and was dated 12 August 2021. The actuarial report indicates that Mr Mead is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data upon which the policy liabilities have been determined.

Actuarial methods

Policy liabilities have been calculated in accordance with relevant actuarial guidance issued by APRA under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Policy liabilities are based on a systematic release of planned margins as services are provided to policyholders and premiums are received.

Key assumptions

Mortality and morbidity

All mortality and morbidity risk is fully reinsured and the gross risk to the IOOF Group is low. The mortality and morbidity assumptions have been taken to be equal to the reinsurer's mortality and morbidity assumptions.

Other assumptions

In adopting the accumulation method to assess the policy liabilities, one material assumption is required. It is assumed that the future overall experience of expense levels, surrender/lapse rates and discount rates will likely remain within a satisfactory range so that the policies produce future profits for the business. In which case, there is no need to set aside provisions, in addition to the accumulation amounts, for future losses (i.e. there are no loss recognition concerns for the business). This assumption has been adopted on the basis that, based on the current actual experience of the business, the policies are producing satisfactory profits for the business and there are no circumstances known that would indicate that the current position (i.e. general experience levels and ongoing profitability) will not continue into the future.

Sensitivity analysis

The policy liabilities are not sensitive to changes in variables within a moderate range. Increases in mortality and morbidity assumptions will result in an increase in gross policy liabilities for IOOF Group. However, as the mortality and morbidity risk is fully reinsured any change in these assumptions would be consistent with the reinsurer's assumptions and the net change in policy liabilities would be nil.

5-3 Disclosures on asset restrictions, managed assets and trustee activities

(i) Restrictions on assets

Investments held in life statutory funds can only be used in accordance with the relevant regulatory restrictions imposed under the Life Act and associated rules and regulations. The main restrictions are that the assets in a life statutory fund can only be used to meet the liabilities and expenses of that life statutory fund, to acquire investments to further the business of the life statutory fund or as distributions when capital adequacy and other regulatory requirements are met.

(ii) Managed funds and other fiduciary duties

Entities in the IOOF Group, including the IOOF Ltd benefit funds, hold controlling investments in managed funds. A subsidiary of the Company is the Responsible Entity for these managed funds and has a fiduciary responsibility for managing these trusts. Arrangements are in place to ensure that such activities are managed separately from the other activities of the IOOF Group.

5-4 Capital adequacy position

Capital adequacy reserves are required to meet the prudential standards determined in accordance with *Prudential Standard LPS 110 Capital Adequacy* issued by APRA under paragraph 230A(1)(a) of the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. Capital adequacy reserves provide additional protection to policyholders against the impact of fluctuations and unexpected adverse circumstances on the Company.

The figures in the table below represent the number of times coverage of the aggregate of all benefit funds and statutory funds in IOOF Ltd over the prescribed capital amount.

	Statutory	
	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
(a) Capital base	15.1	15.1
(b) Prescribed capital amount	6.1	6.7
Capital in excess of prescribed capital amount = (a) – (b)	9.0	8.4
Capital adequacy multiple (%) (a)/(b)	249%	226%
Capital base comprises:		
Net assets	15.1	15.1
Regulatory adjustment applied in calculation of Tier 1 Capital	–	–
(A) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	15.1	15.1
(B) Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	–	–
Tier 2 Capital	–	–
Regulatory adjustment applied in calculation of Tier 2 Capital	–	–
(C) Total Tier 2 Capital	–	–
Total capital base	15.1	15.1

For detailed capital adequacy information on a statutory fund basis, users of this annual financial report should refer to the financial statements prepared by IOOF Ltd.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Section 6 – Other disclosures

6-1 Parent entity financials

As at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the parent entity of the IOOF Group was IOOF Holdings Ltd.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Result of the parent entity		
Profit for the year	60.9	160.8
Total comprehensive income for the year	60.9	160.8
Financial position of parent entity at year end		
Current assets	6.5	29.4
Total assets	3,704.8	2,479.0
Current liabilities	35.0	7.9
Total liabilities	714.6	465.9
Total equity of the parent entity comprising:		
Share capital	3,000.6	1,970.8
Share-based payments reserve	3.1	1.9
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings	(13.5)	40.3
Total equity	2,990.2	2,013.1

Parent entity contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities of IOOF Holdings Ltd exist in relation to claims and/or possible claims which, at the date of signing these accounts, have not been resolved. An assessment of the likely loss to the Company and its controlled entities has been made in respect of the identified claims, on a claim-by-claim basis, and specific provision has been made where appropriate. IOOF Holdings Ltd does not consider that the outcome of any other current proceedings, either individually or in aggregate, is likely to materially affect its operations or financial position.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Guarantees and underwriting commitments		
Rental bond guarantees	1.6	1.6

6-2 Share-based payments

The IOOF Group operates a number of employee share and option schemes operated by the IOOF Equity Plans Trust (the Trust). The employee share option plans were approved by the Board of Directors.

IOOF Executive and Employee Share Option Plan

The IOOF Group has an ownership-based compensation scheme for executives and senior employees.

Selected employees may be granted options that entitle them to purchase ordinary fully paid shares in the Company at a price fixed at the time the options are granted. Voting and dividend rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

Options granted under the plan carry no dividend or voting rights. All plans are equity-settled. There were no options granted in 2021 (2020: nil).

IOOF Executive Performance Rights Plan

The IOOF Executive Performance Rights Plan is the vehicle used to deliver equity-based incentives to executives and senior employees of the IOOF Group.

Each employee receives ordinary shares of the Company on vesting of the performance rights. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the performance rights or on vesting. The performance rights carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights prior to vesting. All plans are equity-settled.

A mandatory deferral period exists relating to Executive STIs awarded in 2019. On vesting of performance rights, ordinary shares are transferred to the employee's name or held in trust. The employee receives all dividends on the ordinary shares while held in trust.

	Performance rights	Deferred shares	Total
	Rights	Shares	Rights and shares
	No.	No.	No.
Opening balance at 1 July 2020	843,370	177,081	1,020,451
Forfeited or lapsed during the year	(94,041)	–	(94,041)
Exercised or transferred during the year	(68,996)	(119,489)	(188,485)
Granted during the year	1,239,810	–	1,239,810
Outstanding at 30 June 2021	1,920,143	57,592	1,977,735
Exercisable at 30 June 2021	–	–	–

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Disclosure of share-based payment plans

Series – Recipient	Exercise price	Opening balance 1 July 2020	Granted	Forfeited or lapsed	Exercised	Closing balance 30 June 2021
Performance rights						
2018-01 Executives	nil	110,000	–	(55,000)	(55,000)	–
2018-04 Other employees	nil	13,996	–	–	(13,996)	–
2019-01 Executives	nil	174,000	–	–	–	174,000
2019-04 Other employees	nil	45,117	–	(3,346)	–	41,771
2019-05 Other employees	nil	140,000	–	(5,000)	–	135,000
2020-02 Executives and others	nil	329,000	–	(15,000)	–	314,000
2020-03 Other employees	nil	31,257	–	(2,957)	–	28,300
2021-01 Other employees	nil	–	69,517	–	–	69,517
2021-02 Other employees	nil	–	283,781	(12,738)	–	271,043
2021-03 Executives and others	nil	–	886,512	–	–	886,512
		843,370	1,239,810	(94,041)	(68,996)	1,920,143
Deferred shares						
2018-06 Executives	nil	77,469	–	–	(77,469)	–
2019-02 Other employees*	nil	42,020	–	–	(42,020)	–
2020-01 Other employees*	nil	57,592	–	–	–	57,592
		177,081	–	–	(119,489)	57,592
		1,020,451	1,239,810	(94,041)	(188,485)	1,977,735

* Upon vesting, shares are held in trust for 18 months and may be forfeited in the event of compliance breaches.

There are no options outstanding at 30 June 2021.

Inputs for measurement of grant date fair values granted during the financial year

The grant date fair values of share-based payment plans granted during the year were measured based on a binomial options pricing model for non-market performance conditions and a Monte Carlo simulation model for market performance conditions. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date of the share-based payment plans are the following:

Series	Fair value	Grant date share price	Expected volatility	Expected life (years)	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate
2021-01 Other employees	\$3.18	\$3.80	56%	3	6.90%	0.19%
2021-02 Other employees	\$2.43	\$3.80	56%	3	6.90%	0.19%
2021-03 Executives and others	\$2.29	\$3.64	50%	4	7.21%	0.22%

The following share-based payment arrangements were in existence during the current and comparative reporting years:

Performance rights series – Recipient	Exercise price	Earliest vesting date	Last tranche vesting date	Performance-related vesting conditions
2021-03 Executives and other employees	nil	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-24	TSR
2021-02 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-23	TSR
2021-01 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-23	n/a
2020-03 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	n/a
2020-02 Executives and other employees	nil	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	TSR
2020-01 Other employees*	nil	8-Apr-20	8-Apr-20	n/a
2019-06 Other employees	nil	20-Sep-19	20-Sep-19	n/a
2019-05 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	TSR
2019-04 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	n/a
2019-02 Other employees*	nil	24-Apr-19	24-Apr-19	n/a
2019-01 Executives	nil	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	TSR
2018-04 Other employees	nil	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-20	n/a
2018-01 Executives	nil	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-20	TSR

* Shares are held in trust for 18 months and may be forfeited in the event of compliance breaches.

The breakdown of share-based payments expense for the year by recipient is as follows. This represents the expense recorded to date and does not reflect the opportunity to transfer to retained profits the value of those legacy series that will lapse.

Recipient	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Chief Executive Officer	0.4	0.3
Executives	0.6	0.4
Other employees*	1.2	2.2
	2.2	2.9

* Other key stakeholders include other Group employees.

Accounting policies

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as a share-based payment expense, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve, over the years that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at vesting date.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined where considered appropriate. The option pricing model used takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

Shares held by the Trust will contribute to the employee allocation of shares on satisfaction of vesting performance hurdles. The IOOF Group has no right to recall placed shares. However, a subsidiary company acts as the Trustee of the Trust and can direct the voting rights of shares held.

Shares in the Company held by the Trust are classified and disclosed as treasury shares, and deducted from share capital. Dividends received by the Trust are recorded as dividend income in the financial statements of the Trust and are eliminated on consolidation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

6-3 IOOF Group subsidiaries

Set out below is a list of material subsidiaries of the IOOF Group.

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2021	2020
		%	%
Parent entity			
IOOF Holdings Ltd	Australia		
Material subsidiaries			
Australian Executor Trustees Limited	Australia	100	100
Bridges Financial Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Consultum Financial Advisers Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
I.O.O.F. Investment Management Limited	Australia	100	100
IOOF Ltd	Australia	100	100
IOOF Equity Plans Trust	Australia	100	100
IOOF Service Co Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
IOOF Investment Services Ltd	Australia	100	100
Lonsdale Financial Group Limited	Australia	100	100
SFG Australia Limited	Australia	100	100
Financial Acuity Limited	Australia	100	100
Shadforth Financial Group Limited	Australia	100	100
Actuate Alliance Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Millennium 3 Financial Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
OnePath Custodians Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
OnePath Administration Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
OnePath Investment Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Oasis Asset Management Limited	Australia	100	100
Oasis Fund Management Limited	Australia	100	100
Mercantile Mutual Financial Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Global One Alternative Investments Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
OnePath Funds Management Limited	Australia	100	100
MLC Wealth Limited	Australia	100	–
Antares Capital Partners Ltd	Australia	100	–
MLC Asset Management Pty Limited	Australia	100	–
MLC Asset Management Services Limited	Australia	100	–
MLC Investments Limited	Australia	100	–
Navigator Australia Limited	Australia	100	–
NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited	Australia	100	–

Unconsolidated structured entities

The IOOF Group has interests in various structured entities that are not consolidated. An 'interest' in an unconsolidated structured entity is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement that exposes the IOOF Group to variability of returns from the performance of that entity. Such interests include holdings of seed capital for the purpose of supporting the establishment of new products.

The IOOF Group has investments in managed investment funds through its asset management subsidiaries. Control of these managed investment funds may exist since the IOOF Group has power over the activities of the fund. However, these funds have not been consolidated because the IOOF Group is not exposed to significant variability in returns from the funds. The IOOF Group earns management fees from the management of these investment funds, which are commensurate with the services provided and are reported in external management and service fees revenue in note 2-2. Management fees are generally based on the value of the assets under management. Therefore, the fees earned are impacted by the composition of the assets under management and fluctuations in financial markets.

Investment funds are investment vehicles that consist of a pool of funds collected from several investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as money market instruments, debt securities, equity securities and other similar assets. For all investment funds, the IOOF Group's maximum exposure to loss is equivalent to the carrying amount of the investment in the fund.

6-4 Acquisition of subsidiary

MLC Wealth acquisition

Completion of the acquisition of MLC Wealth occurred on 31 May 2021. The purchase price allocation has not been completed for the acquisition. The net asset adjustment is still being negotiated in connection with this acquisition.

In the period from acquisition to 30 June 2021, MLC Wealth contributed revenue of \$80.9 million and a profit of \$15.3 million to the IOOF Group's results. This excludes acquisition-related costs of \$34.3 million incurred during the year.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2020, management estimates that the consolidated revenue from continuing operations for the Group would have been \$2,429.7 million and consolidated loss from continuing operations for the year would have been \$179.5 million. The loss is primarily driven by remediation expenses, and MLC Wealth's proforma UNPAT for the 12 months ended 30 June 2021 is \$81.0 million. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2020.

Prior year acquisition

The purchase price allocation for the ANZ P&I businesses acquired on 31 January 2020 was finalised during the current financial year. The result of this was a net decrease in receivables, an increase in identified intangibles acquired, the reallocation of goodwill to identified intangibles, recognition of amortisation on identified intangibles, and a reduction in remediation provisions and related interest charges. Related income tax balances have also been adjusted.

Specifically, the purchase price allocation resulted in a decrease to goodwill of \$130.6 million. In addition, \$189.1 million of the preliminary goodwill value was reallocated to identified intangibles. In accordance with relevant accounting standards, the adjustments required have been recognised retrospectively, with adjustments made to provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date. Further information on the impact of these adjustments on the financial statements is disclosed at note 7-3.

In the period from acquisition to 30 June 2020, the ex-ANZ P&I businesses contributed revenue of \$128.1 million and a profit of \$31.2 million to the IOOF Group's UNPAT results. This excludes integration preparation costs of \$25.0 million incurred during the year.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2019, management estimates that the consolidated revenue from continuing operations for the Group for the prior year would have been \$1,353.8 million and consolidated profit from continuing operations for the prior year would have been \$101.8 million. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2019.

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Consideration transferred

The following summarises the major classes of consideration transferred, and the recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Consideration transferred		2021 MLC Wealth	2020 ANZ P&I
	Note	\$m	\$m
Cash		1,240.0	774.3
Non-cash consideration			
SLNs issued	3-2	200.0	-
Liabilities assumed		6.0	-
Total consideration		1,446.0	774.3
Cash balances acquired		(367.7)	(214.0)
Purchase consideration, net of cash acquired		1,078.3	560.3

The impact on cash flows for the IOOF Group for the year was an outflow of \$872.3 million (2020: \$560.3 million).

Acquisition-related costs

The IOOF Group has incurred acquisition-related costs of \$34.3 million (2020: \$31.0 million) in the financial year in relation to the acquisition of these businesses. These costs have been included in the transformation and integration expenses in note 2-4.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

	2021 MLC Wealth*	2020 ANZ P&I
	\$m	\$m
Cash	367.7	214.0
Receivables	139.1	3.2
Other financial assets	323.5	974.2
Fixed assets	1.7	-
Intangibles	5.3	-
Deferred tax assets	122.3	64.1
Payables	(132.4)	(938.7)
Provisions	(241.0)	(204.5)
Total identifiable net assets acquired	586.3	112.3

* Purchase price allocation has not been completed for the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses. The net asset adjustment is still being negotiated in connection with this acquisition.

Goodwill and intangibles

Goodwill and intangibles have been recognised as a result of the acquisition as follows.

	2021 MLC Wealth*	2020 ANZ P&I
	\$m	\$m
Total consideration	1,446.0	774.3
Fair value of assets assumed	(586.3)	(112.3)
Goodwill and intangibles acquired	859.7	662.0

* Purchase price allocation has not been completed for the acquisition of the MLC Wealth businesses. The net asset adjustment is still being negotiated in connection with this acquisition. Associated goodwill and intangibles acquired are still provisional balances.

6-5 Remuneration of auditors

Auditors' remuneration paid or payable by members of the IOOF Group to the auditors of the corporate entities in relation to audit services of the corporate entities and products operated by the IOOF Group during the year and for the prior year is as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Audit services		
Auditors of the Company – <i>KPMG Australia</i>		
Audit and review of financial reports	5,281,041	4,460,243
Other regulatory audit services	2,713,134	1,759,440
	7,994,175	6,219,683
Other services		
Auditors of the Company – <i>KPMG Australia</i>		
Taxation services	93,288	336,232
Transaction advisory services	874,698	590,948
Debt advisory	236,000	71,518
Risk and compliance review	–	204,930
Other services*	87,445	272,636
	1,291,431	1,476,265
	9,285,606	7,695,948

* Other non-audit services include remuneration advisory services as well as minor other non-audit services provided during 2021 and 2020.

All amounts payable to the auditors of the Company were paid by an IOOF Group company.

6-6 Key management personnel

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	5,642,937	4,804,751
Post-employment benefits	192,030	201,070
Share-based payments	1,013,205	704,279
Termination benefits	–	967,689
	6,848,172	6,677,789

Key management personnel compensation reconciles to disclosures in the remuneration report as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Executive key management personnel	5,945,672	5,580,543
Non-executive Directors	902,500	1,097,246
Total	6,848,172	6,677,789

Individual Directors' and executives' compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual Directors' and executives' compensation and equity instruments disclosures as required by Corporations Regulation 2M.3.03 is provided in the Remuneration report section of the Directors' Report. No Director has entered into a material contract with the IOOF Group since the end of the prior financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interests existing at year end.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

6-7 Related party transactions

(a) Ultimate parent entity

IOOF Holdings Ltd is the ultimate parent entity in the IOOF Group.

(b) Loans to related entities

	Financial year	Opening balance	Closing balance	Interest paid/ payable during year	Highest balance during year
		1 July	30 June		
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest free loans					
Perennial Value Management Limited	2021	–	–	–	–
	2020	1,944,381	–	–	1,944,381
Interest-bearing loans					
Perennial Value Management Limited	2021	–	–	–	–
	2020	5,794,350	–	69,442	5,836,966

The amounts above were advanced by Perennial Investment Partners Pty Ltd and I.O.O.F. Investment Management Limited for the specific purpose of assisting executives to acquire an equity interest in subsidiaries and associates of the Company. Secured interest-bearing loans made on commercial terms and conditions and unsecured interest free loans were repaid during the prior year.

(c) Investment in related entities

Through one of its subsidiaries, the IOOF Group (excluding benefit funds) holds investments in managed investment schemes that meet the definition of related parties.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Investment in related party schemes	457,687	263,583

(d) Transactions with key management personnel

(i) Key management personnel compensation

Details of key management personnel compensation are disclosed in section 6-6 to the financial statements and in the Remuneration Report.

(ii) Loans to key management personnel

There are no loans between the IOOF Group and key management personnel.

(iii) Other transactions with key management personnel of the IOOF Group

There were no other transactions with key management personnel of the IOOF Group during the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

6-8 Defined benefit plan

The IOOF Group contributes to a post-employment defined benefit plan, the National Wealth Management Superannuation Plan (the plan). The plan entitles employees to receive certain retirement benefits based on a fixed percentage of each employee's annual remuneration and years of service.

The plan is a sub-plan of the MLC Super Fund. The Trustee of the MLC Super Fund, NULIS Nominees (Australia) Limited, is a subsidiary of the IOOF Group. The Trustee of the MLC Super Fund is required by law to act in the best interests of the plan participants and is responsible for setting certain policies of the fund.

The defined benefit plan exposes the IOOF Group to actuarial risks, such as investment risk, salary growth risk, liquidity risk, sequencing risk (due to the plan being closed to new defined benefit members) and legislative risk.

The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the IOOF Group's obligation in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit plan is as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(30.8)	–
Fair value of plan assets	48.0	–
Net surplus arising from defined benefit obligation	17.2	–

Amounts recognised in profit or loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Current service cost	(0.1)	–
	(0.1)	–

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	0.7	–
Movement in contribution tax adjustment	0.1	–
	0.8	–

Funding

The plan is fully funded by MLC Wealth Limited (a subsidiary of the Company). In Australia, superannuation is regulated by APRA. APRA's *Prudential Standard SPS 160 Defined Benefit Matters* requires the plan's vested benefit index (plan's assets divided by vested benefits) to be no less than 100%. The Trustee of the plan is required to ensure that a formal actuarial investigation is completed at least every three years using the projected unit credit method and updated on an annual basis for material movements in the plan position.

Based on the strong financial position of the plan and the actuary's recommendation, the IOOF Group does not expect to pay contributions to its defined benefit plan in 2022.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Cash and cash equivalents	2.4	–
Equity instruments	34.1	–
Debt instruments	7.2	–
Real estate investment funds	4.3	–
Fair value of plan assets	48.0	–

Plan assets are invested into a managed investment portfolio. These investments do not have a quoted market price in an active market.

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the year were as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Opening fair value of plan assets	–	–
Acquisition through business combination	47.2	–
Actuarial gains arising from experience adjustments	0.7	–
Movement in contribution tax adjustment	0.1	–
Closing fair value of plan assets	48.0	–

Defined benefit obligation

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the year were as follows.

	2021	2020
	\$m	\$m
Opening defined benefit obligation	–	–
Acquisition through business combination	(30.7)	–
Current service cost	(0.1)	–
Closing defined benefit obligation	(30.8)	–

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	2021	2020
Discount rate	1.4%	–
Expected rate of salary increase	3.0%	–
Expected future lifetime at the age of 60		
Male	22.6 years	–
Female	26.0 years	–

At 30 June 2021, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was five years. Based on the current assumptions, benefit payments of approximately \$5.0 million are expected in 2022 followed by further benefits of approximately \$11.0 million over the next four years.

Reasonable possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	2021	2021	2020	2020
	Increase \$m	Decrease \$m	Increase \$m	Decrease \$m
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1.6)	1.6	–	–
Compensation rate (1% movement)	1.5	(1.5)	–	–
Mortality rate (10% movement)	0.3	(0.3)	–	–

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Section 7 – Basis of preparation

This section sets out the IOOF Group's accounting policies that relate to the financial statements as a whole. Where an accounting policy is specific to a single note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates. This section also shows new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, and whether they are effective in 2021 or later years. The expected impact of these changes to the financial position and performance of the IOOF Group is explained in this section.

7-1 Reporting entity

The Company is a public company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (trading under the symbol 'IFL'), domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2021 comprise the Company and its controlled entities and the IOOF Group's interests in associates.

The IOOF Group is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in the provision of wealth management services.

The Company's registered office and its principal place of business are Level 6, 161 Collins Street, Melbourne.

7-2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial report was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2021.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value; and
- equity investments at FVOCI are measured at fair value.

The statement of financial position is presented in order of liquidity.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

(d) Rounding of amounts

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

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

To comply with AASBs, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- note 1-1 – Issued investment protection products and deferred purchase consideration valuation;
- note 3-4 – Contingencies;
- note 4-2 – Intangible assets (other than goodwill);
- note 4-3 – Goodwill;
- note 4-4 – Provisions;
- note 6-2 – Share-based payments;
- note 6-4 – Acquisition of subsidiary; and
- note 6-8 – Defined benefits plan.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

7-3 Other significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies have been included in the relevant notes to which the policies relate. Other significant accounting policies are listed below.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

(a) Changes in accounting policies

In the current year, the IOOF Group has reassessed the manner in which adviser service fees are treated in the Group financial statements. Historically, some entities within the Group recognised these costs in service and marketing fees expense. After standardising accounting policies across the Group, the relationship is now assessed as agency and the fees are now recognised as a reduction to management and service fees revenue. The impact of this change is disclosed in note 7-3(f).

Aside from this change, the IOOF Group has consistently applied the accounting policies to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Company as at 30 June 2021 and the results of all controlled subsidiaries for the year then ended. This includes the benefit funds of its subsidiary, IOOF Ltd, and any controlled trusts.

The benefit funds, and any trusts controlled by those funds, are treated as statutory funds in accordance with the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. These statutory funds, in addition to the statutory funds of the life insurance business conducted by the IOOF Group, are shown separately from shareholder funds in the notes to the financial statements.

Refer to note 1-1 Assets and liabilities relating to statutory funds for information in relation to the different accounting treatment of investment contracts with discretionary participating features.

(i) Business combinations

The IOOF Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

When share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards) and relate to past services, then all or a portion of the amount of the acquiree's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based value of the replacement awards compared with the market-based value of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to past and/or future service.

(ii) Non-controlling interests (NCIs)

NCIs are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the IOOF Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the IOOF Group. The IOOF Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

(iv) Loss of control

When the IOOF Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCIs and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(v) IOOF Equity Plans Trust (the Trust)

The IOOF Group has formed a trust to administer the IOOF Group's employee share schemes. The Trust is consolidated, as the substance of the relationship is that the Trust is controlled by the IOOF Group. Shares held by the Trust are disclosed as treasury shares and are deducted from share capital.

(vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-IOOF Group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-IOOF Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the IOOF Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Dividends paid to the Trust are also eliminated.

(c) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to Australian dollars at foreign exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. The revenue and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(d) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not measured at FVTPL is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the IOOF Group on terms that the IOOF Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the IOOF Group, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market of a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through OCI

Impairment losses on equity investments at fair value through OCI are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss.

Changes in impairment provisions attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of an impaired debt investment at fair value through OCI increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired debt investment at fair value through OCI is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the IOOF Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value, in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognised separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

(e) Goods and service tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets (excluding receivables) are recorded net of GST. GST input tax credits are initially recorded as an asset and GST collected as a liability. These balances are offset as at the reporting date and recognised as either an amount receivable or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. The GST portion relating to financial supplies and non-deductible expenditure, for which an input tax credit cannot be claimed, is expensed or is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office are presented as operating cash flows.

(f) Restatement of prior year information

As described in note 6-4, the purchase price allocation for the ANZ P&I businesses acquired on 31 January 2020 was finalised during the current financial year. The table on next page shows the impact of the adjustments on the 30 June 2020 statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

The impact of the change in accounting policy described in note 7-3(a) is also disclosed.

Statement of comprehensive income	2020	2020	2020	2020
	Previously reported \$m	PPA adjustment* \$m	Adviser fee adjustment \$m	Revised \$m
Revenue	1,168.9	–	(90.3)	1,078.6
Expenses	(1,067.5)	(8.0)	90.3	(985.2)
Share of losses of associates	(0.5)	–	–	(0.5)
Finance costs	(14.2)	–	–	(14.2)
Profit/(loss) before tax	86.7	(8.0)	(0.0)	78.7
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(28.2)	2.3	–	(25.9)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations after tax	58.5	(5.7)	(0.0)	52.8

* Profit impact of the purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustment represents amortisation of intangible assets acquired.

Statement of financial position	2020	2020	2020
	Previously reported \$m	PPA adjustment* \$m	Revised \$m
Assets			
Cash	374.7	–	374.7
Receivables**	612.8	(32.9)	579.9
Other financial assets	1,116.8	–	1,116.8
Current tax assets**	–	23.6	23.6
Prepayments	16.1	–	16.1
Deferred acquisition costs	1.0	–	1.0
Associates	12.9	–	12.9
Property and equipment	134.4	–	134.4
Deferred tax assets	49.8	(49.8)	–
Intangible assets	344.0	181.1	525.1
Goodwill	1,596.1	(130.6)	1,465.5
Total assets	4,258.6	(8.6)	4,250.0
Liabilities			
Payables	120.5	–	120.5
Other financial liabilities	1,065.4	–	1,065.4
Borrowings and lease liabilities	572.3	–	572.3
Provisions	756.3	(23.2)	733.1
Deferred tax liabilities	–	20.3	20.3
Deferred revenue liability	0.9	–	0.9
Total liabilities	2,515.4	(2.9)	2,512.5
Net assets	1,743.2	(5.7)	1,737.5
Equity			
Share capital	1,965.8	–	1,965.8
Reserves	91.3	–	91.3
Accumulated losses	(313.7)	(5.7)	(319.4)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	1,743.4	(5.7)	1,737.7
Non-controlling interest	(0.2)	–	(0.2)
Total equity	1,743.2	(5.7)	1,737.5

* Profit impact of PPA adjustment represents amortisation of intangible assets acquired.

** Current tax assets were included within other receivables at 30 June 2020. They have been split out and presented separately in the 30 June 2020 balance sheet. This does not relate to an acquisition accounting adjustment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

7-4 Adoption of new and revised standards

New and amended standards that are effective for the current year

The IOOF Group has adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) arrangements

The International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) has issued two final agenda decisions that impact SaaS arrangements:

- *Customer's right to receive access to the supplier's software hosted on the cloud* (March 2019) – this decision considers whether a customer receives a software asset at the contract commencement date or a service over the contract term.
- *Configuration or customisation costs in a cloud computing arrangement* (April 2021) – this decision discusses whether configuration or customisation expenditure relating to SaaS arrangements can be recognised as an intangible asset and if not, over what time period the expenditure is expensed.

The IOOF Group's accounting policy has historically been to capitalise all costs related to SaaS arrangements as prepaid assets in the statement of financial position. The adoption of the above agenda decisions has therefore not resulted in any change to the way in which SaaS arrangements are accounted for.

New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the IOOF Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New standards or amendments	Effective first financial year ending
AASB 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	30 June 2024
AASB 101 <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)</i>	30 June 2024
AASB 2020-3 <i>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements 2018-2020 and Other Amendments</i>	30 June 2023

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the IOOF Group in future periods, except as noted below.

AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts*

AASB 17 replaces AASB 4 *Insurance Contracts* and similarly applies to insurance contracts. The classification of insurance contracts is similar to AASB 4 *Insurance Contracts*; however, unbundling rule changes may mean some contract components now need to be measured under AASB 17.

The new standard contains a lower level of aggregation/smaller portfolios; changes to contract boundaries and valuation approaches; the application of contractual service margins to policies valued under certain methodologies; changes in treatment to reinsurance; and an ability to use other comprehensive income for changes in asset values. The new standard also changes corresponding disclosure requirements.

The IOOF Group is in the process of assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined. However, it will be relevant for IOOF Ltd. The IOOF Group plans to adopt AASB 17 in the consolidated financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2024.

7-5 Subsequent events

The Directors have declared the payment of a final dividend of 9.5 cents per share and a special dividend of 2.0 cents per share, both franked to 100% based on tax paid at 30%, to be paid on 22 September 2021.

The Directors are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report, or the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto, that has arisen since 30 June 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

- the IOOF Group's operations in future financial years; or
- the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- the IOOF Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Shareholder information

Share capital

IOOF has on issue 649,324,356 fully paid ordinary shares held by 58,271 holders as at 30 September 2021.

Voting rights

IOOF's fully paid ordinary shares carry voting rights of one vote per share.

Twenty largest shareholders as at 30 September 2021

The following table sets out the top 20 registered holders of shares.

Rank	Holder Name	Balance as at 30 Sept 2021	% of issued capital
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	146,156,737	22.51%
2	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	106,236,088	16.36%
3	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	70,662,987	10.88%
4	THE TRUST COMPANY (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <MR BRUCE WILLIAM NEILL A/C>	24,414,295	3.76%
5	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	20,650,290	3.18%
6	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING DRP A/C>	17,143,321	2.64%
7	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD <DRP>	15,880,246	2.44%
8	AIGLE ROYAL SUPERANNUATION PTY LTD <A POLI SUPER FUND A/C>	7,000,000	1.08%
9	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <COLONIAL FIRST STATE INV A/C>	6,467,188	0.99%
10	MILTON CORPORATION LIMITED	3,303,924	0.51%
11	NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C>	3,258,906	0.50%
12	MR BRUCE WILLIAM NEILL	2,376,428	0.36%
13	SAM GANNON PTY LTD <THE J B GANNON FAMILY A/C>	2,265,506	0.35%
14	MR CON ZEMPILAS	2,140,000	0.33%
15	THANECORP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD <CFK RETIREMENT FUND A/C>	2,060,705	0.32%
16	MRS SALLY KELAHER	1,928,518	0.30%
17	MR IAN GREGORY GRIFFITHS	1,750,419	0.27%
18	AUSTRALIAN EXECUTOR TRUSTEES LIMITED <IPS SUPER A/C>	1,724,044	0.27%
19	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD SIX SIS LTD <DRP A/C>	1,691,256	0.26%
20	POWERWRAP LIMITED <SCHEME - IML TRADES A/C>	1,536,512	0.24%
	Total Securities of Top 20 Holdings	438,647,370	67.55%
	Total of Securities	649,324,356	

Shareholder information (cont'd)

Distribution of members and their holdings

The following table summarises the distribution of our listed shares as at 30 September 2021.

Range	No of holders	No of units	% issued capital
1–1,000	31,931	12,219,264	1.88
1,001–5,000	18,432	44,812,851	6.90
5,001–10,000	4,568	33,864,748	5.22
10,001–100,000	3,150	72,777,845	11.21
100,001–9,999,999,999	190	485,649,648	74.79
Totals	58,271	649,324,356	100.00%

There were 3,371 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares based on a market price of \$4.31 at the close of trading on 30 September 2021 and there were 18% of shareholders with registered addresses outside Australia.

Substantial shareholdings

Substantial shareholders as at 30 September 2021 are shown below, with the date of their last notice lodged in accordance with section 671B of the Corporations Act:

Holder name	Date of last notice	No of ord shares	% of issued share capital as at date of last notice
Yarra Management Nominees Pty Ltd ACN 616 681 068 TA Universal Investment Holdings (Universal)	12/4/2021	62,731,874	9.66%
Franklin Resources, Inc. and its affiliates	26/8/2021	38,325,996	5.90%

Share register and other enquiries

If you have any questions in relation to your shareholding, share transfers or dividends, please contact our share registry.

Boardroom Pty Limited

ABN: 14 003 209 836

Level 7, 411 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

and

Grosvenor Place
Level 12, 225 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Post: GPO Box 3993. Sydney NSW 2001.

Phone: 1300 737 760 (Australia only)

Phone: +61 3 9492 9204

Fax: +61 2 9290 9655

Website: www.boardroomlimited.com.au

Please include your shareholder reference number (SRN) or holder identification number (HIN) in all correspondence to the share registry.

Corporate directory

As at 30 September 2021

Directors

Mr Allan Griffiths

B.Bus, DipLi
Chairman

Mr Renato Mota

B.Com (Hons), B.Bus
CEO

Mr Andrew Bloore

Ms Elizabeth Flynn

LLB, Grad Dip App Corp Gov, FAICD, FFin, FGIA, FCG

Mr John Selak

Dip Acc, FCA, FAICD

Ms Michelle Somerville

B.Bus (Accounting), MApp Finance, FCA, GAICD

Company Secretary

Ms Adrianna Bisogni

B.A LL.B (Hons) GAICD

Notice of Annual General Meeting

In light of the current restrictions on public gatherings, and in line with the extension of temporary amendments to the Corporations Act in response to the coronavirus pandemic, this year's Annual General Meeting will be conducted as a virtual meeting on Thursday, 25 November 2021 at 9:30am (AEDT). Further information and guidance on how shareholders may participate in this year's virtual AGM will be available with the Notice of Meeting and on IOOF's website: www.ioof.com.au/agm

A formal notice of meeting is available on our website.

Principal registered office in Australia

Level 6, 161 Collins Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000
(03) 8614 4400

Share registry

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 12, 225 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Auditor

KPMG
Tower Two, Collins Square, 727 Collins Street
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Securities exchange listing

IOOF Holdings Ltd shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: IFL)

Website address

www.ioof.com.au

