AIA International Limited-New Zealand Branch

Trading as AIA New Zealand

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 November 2013

AIA International Limited - New Zealand Branch

YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013

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STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 November 2013

	Note	Consolidated 2013	Consolidated 2012	Branch 2013	Branch 2012
		$	$	$	$
Revenue and other income					
Premium revenue from insurance contracts		100,088,497	104,467,700	100,088,497	104,467,700
Less: Outward reinsurance expenses		(44,507,098)	(49,548,309)	(44,507,098)	(49,548,309)
Net premium revenue		55,581,399	54,919,391	55,581,399	54,919,391
Outward reinsurance commission income		8,075,000	5,932,238	8,075,000	5,932,238
Net investment income	4	4,020,017	11,967,148	4,002,024	11,945,111
Other income	5	131,044	14,973	15,363	14,973
Net operating income		**67,807,460**	**72,833,750**	**67,673,786**	**72,811,713**
Expenses					
Claims expenses		44,319,966	47,419,711	44,319,966	47,419,711
Less: Reinsurance recovery		(22,870,040)	(28,200,233)	(22,870,040)	(28,200,233)
Net claims expenses	6	21,449,926	19,219,478	21,449,926	19,219,478
Management and sales expenses	7	42,750,464	39,657,295	42,366,072	39,685,134
Movement in policyholder liabilities	22	(13,655,010)	16,628,609	(13,655,010)	16,628,609
Net claims and operating expenses		**50,545,380**	**75,505,382**	**50,160,988**	**75,533,221**
Income/(loss) before taxation		**17,262,080**	**(2,671,632)**	**17,512,798**	**(2,721,508)**
Income tax (benefit) / expense	8(a)	(6,305,109)	7,263,537	(6,307,339)	7,242,404
Income/(loss) after taxation and total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	3	**23,567,189**	**(9,935,169)**	**23,820,137**	**(9,963,912)**

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

AIA International Limited - New Zealand Branch

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 November 2013

	Note	Consolidated		Branch	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
		$	$	$	$
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	26	19,278,123	19,060,568	18,572,947	18,358,308
Loans and receivables	9	11,552,050	12,221,696	11,912,372	12,202,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	161,583,983	159,526,248	161,583,983	159,526,248
Income tax asset	8(b)	1,607,632	-	1,531,884	-
Assets arising from reinsurance contracts	22	2,652,417	-	2,652,417	-
Property, plant and equipment	12	419,466	587,965	373,582	585,627
Intangible assets	13	3,434,304	4,040,687	3,434,304	4,015,077
Deferred tax assets	8(c)	4,062,438	2,346,371	4,062,438	2,346,371
Total Assets		**204,590,413**	**197,783,535**	**204,123,927**	**197,034,415**
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	13,914,626	8,021,341	13,872,696	7,971,596
Provisions	14	2,272,451	2,590,570	2,272,451	2,590,570
Other insurance liabilities	17	4,295,648	10,093,245	4,285,648	10,093,245
Other financial liabilities	19	147,394	206,649	172,448	227,919
Income tax payable	8(b)	-	837,748	-	819,661
Liabilities arising from reinsurance contracts	22	-	16,533,318	-	16,533,318
Deferred tax liabilities	8(c)	46,190,489	50,781,761	46,190,489	50,781,761
Policyholder liabilities	22	21,799,334	16,315,621	21,799,334	16,315,621
Total Liabilities		**88,619,942**	**105,380,253**	**88,603,066**	**105,333,691**
Net Assets		**115,970,471**	**92,403,282**	**115,520,861**	**91,700,724**
Represented by					
Share capital	24	86,500	86,500	-	-
Retained earnings	25	363,110	616,058	-	-
Total Equity		**449,610**	**702,558**	-	-
Head office account	23	115,520,861	91,700,724	115,520,861	91,700,724
Total Equity and Head Office Account		**115,970,471**	**92,403,282**	**115,520,861**	**91,700,724**

The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board on 18 March 2014

Gordon Timmins Watson
Director

Garth Brian Jones
Director

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AND HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT

For the year ended 30 November 2013

	Note	Head office account	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Consolidated		$	$	$	$
Year ended 30 November 2013					
At the beginning of year		91,700,724	86,500	616,058	92,403,282
Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year:					
Income / (loss) for the year		23,820,137	-	(252,948)	23,567,189
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		23,820,137	-	(252,948)	23,567,189
At the end of year		115,520,861	86,500	363,110	115,970,471
Year ended 30 November 2012					
At the beginning of year		86,664,636	86,500	587,315	87,338,451
Comprehensive (loss) / income for the year:					
(Loss) / profit for the year		(9,963,912)	-	28,743	(9,935,169)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(9,963,912)	-	28,743	(9,935,169)
New contributions	23	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000
At the end of year		91,700,724	86,500	616,058	92,403,282
Branch					
Year ended 30 November 2013					
At the beginning of year		91,700,724	-	-	91,700,724
Comprehensive income for the year:					
Profit for the year		23,820,137	-	-	23,820,137
Total comprehensive income for the year		23,820,137	-	-	23,820,137
At the end of year		115,520,861	-	-	115,520,861
Year ended 30 November 2012					
At the beginning of year		86,664,636	-	-	86,664,636
Comprehensive loss for the year:					
Loss for the year		(9,963,912)	-	-	(9,963,912)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(9,963,912)	-	-	(9,963,912)
New contributions	23	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000
At the end of year		91,700,724	-	-	91,700,724

NOTE: In the current reporting period the amount previously recognised in the Available for Sale Financial Assets Reserve was transferred to the Head Office Account impacting the 2012 financial year. The total amount transferred to the Head Office Account was $5,973,581 consisting of $4,464,347 transferred to the opening Head Office Account and $1,509,234 via the profit for the period. Refer note 33 for details.

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

AIA International Limited - New Zealand Branch

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 November 2013

	Note	Consolidated		Branch	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
		$	$	$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Premiums received		99,493,954	104,875,906	99,493,954	104,875,906
Interest received		11,095,803	6,990,363	11,077,811	6,968,326
Other income received		131,044	15,115	15,363	15,115
Reinsurance recoveries		23,015,404	31,733,514	23,015,404	31,733,514
Reinsurance paid		(30,829,443)	(46,269,024)	(30,829,443)	(46,269,024)
Policy loan advancements		(120,519)	(513,793)	(120,519)	(513,793)
Repayment of policy loans		78,012	-	78,012	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(40,405,845)	(40,401,478)	(40,339,102)	(40,420,209)
Payments to policyholders		(49,962,527)	(49,621,716)	(49,962,527)	(49,621,717)
Income tax paid		(2,369,633)	(1,251,538)	(2,351,544)	(1,225,733)
Net cash provided by operating activities	26	10,126,250	5,557,349	10,077,409	5,542,385
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from sales / maturity of financial assets		18,372,724	12,466,177	18,372,724	12,466,177
Acquisition of fixed interest securities		(27,695,213)	(43,974,690)	(27,695,213)	(43,974,690)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(198,088)	(338,662)	(152,163)	(338,662)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(388,118)	(2,098,129)	(388,118)	(2,098,129)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,908,695)	(33,945,304)	(9,862,770)	(33,945,304)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Head office contributions		-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		217,555	(13,387,955)	214,639	(13,402,919)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		19,060,568	32,448,523	18,358,308	31,761,227
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	26	19,278,123	19,060,568	18,572,947	18,358,308

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

AIA International Limited-New Zealand Branch (the Branch or AIA NZ) trading as AIA New Zealand, is a branch of AIA International Limited. The Branch reports to its Group Office (AIA Group) in Hong Kong and predominantly provides a range of life insurance products in New Zealand. The financial statements are for AIA NZ and its subsidiary together referred to as NZ Group or the consolidated entity.

For the purposes of complying with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP), AIA International Limited-New Zealand Branch is a profit oriented entity. AIA International Limited is an overseas company registered under the Companies Act 1993.

AIA International Limited changed its legal name from American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited to AIA International Limited on the 1st March 2013.

Its registered office is at:

The AIA Building, Level 15,
5-7 Byron Avenue,
Takapuna, Auckland,
New Zealand

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2014.

The directors do not have the power to amend these financial statements once issued.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS). The financial statements comply with the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Companies Act 1993. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

This financial report is prepared in accordance with the fair value basis of accounting with certain exceptions as described in the accounting policies below and the functional and presentation currency is New Zealand dollars (NZD) rounded to the nearest dollar.

New and amended standards adopted by the NZ Group

FRS 44 'Harmonisation Amendments' New Zealand Specific Disclosure FRS 44 sets out New Zealand specific disclosures for entities that apply NZ IFRS. The Harmonisation Amendments amend various standards for the purpose of harmonising with the source IFRS and Australian Accounting Standards. The significant, relevant amendments include the introduction of the option to use the indirect method of reporting cash flows that is not currently in NZ IAS 7. In addition, various disclosure requirements have been deleted.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Amendment to NZ IAS 1, 'Financial Statements Presentation': requires entities to group items presented in 'Other Comprehensive Incomes' on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). There is no significant impact of this standard on the Branch.

Accounting standards approved but not yet effective

The Branch and consolidated entity have chosen not to early adopt the following standards and amendments that were issued but not yet effective for accounting the year ended 30 November 2013. Initial application of these standards and interpretations, except for IFRS 9, is not expected to have a material impact to the financial report of the Branch and consolidated entity. IFRS 9 will impact the Branch and consolidated entity as it replaces the current classification and measurement models for financial assets.

NZ IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective from 1 January 2017): addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities is available for early adoption immediately. NZ IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value. The consolidated entity is assessing the impact of NZ IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' on its financial statements.

NZ IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' (effective from 1 January 2013): guidance contained in individual IFRS is replaced with a single, unified definition of fair value; it also contains authoritative guidance on the application of fair value measurement in inactive markets. There are likely to be significant additional disclosures where fair values are used.

NZ IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' (effective from 1 January 2013) - Replacement of IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements': the new standard changes the definition of control so that it now focuses on the need to have both power and variable returns before control is present. This standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the consolidated entity.

Amendments to NZ IFRS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' (effective from 1 January 2014): clarifications made to current netting requirements around simultaneous settlement. Additional disclosure requirements have been introduced.

NZ IFRS 12 'Disclosure of interests in other entities' (effective from 1 January 2013): includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interest in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on AIA NZ.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of AIA Financial Services Network Limited (AIA FSN) and AIA International Holdings (New Zealand) Limited (AIA Holdings), controlled entities of the Branch as at 30 November 2013 and the results of AIA FSN and AIA Holdings for the year then ended. AIA FSN is involved in the activity of insurance broking and AIA Holdings is a holding company. All transactions and balances between these entities have been eliminated.

A subsidiary is an entity over which the consolidated entity has control, being the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying and shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the consolidated entity controls another entity.

2.3 Principles Underlying the Conduct of Insurance Business

The insurance operations of the Branch comprise the selling and administration of contracts which are classified as either insurance contracts or investment contracts.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is defined as a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (insured event) adversely affects the policyholders.

Insurance contracts involve the acceptance of significant insurance risk. Insurance risk is defined as significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance (i.e. have no discernible effect on the economics of the transaction). Insurance contracts include those where the insured benefit is payable on the occurrence of a specified event such as death, injury or disability caused by accident or illness. The insured benefit is either not linked or only partly linked to the market value of the investment held by the insurer, and the financial risks are substantially borne by the insurer.

Investment contracts

Any products sold by the Branch that do not meet the definition of an insurance contract are classified as investment contracts.

Investment contracts include investment-linked contracts where the benefit amount is directly linked to the market value of the investments held. While the underlying assets are registered in the name of the insurer and the investment-linked policyholder has no direct access to the specific assets, the contractual arrangements are such that the investment-linked policyholder bears the risks and rewards of the investment performance. The insurer derives fee income from the administration of investment contracts.

2.4 Specific Accounting Policies

a) Premium revenue

Insurance contracts

Premium revenue comprises the insurance component of premium receipts from customers. Premiums relating to insurance contracts are recognised as premium income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Premiums are recognised as income when due from policyholders. Unpaid premiums are only recognised during the days of grace (a period of time during which a payment of the insurance premium is expected to be received) or where secured by the surrender value of the policy and are included as "receivables" in the Statement of Financial Position.

Investment contracts

Premium receipts are of a deposit nature and are recognised directly in policyholder liabilities. Premiums for investment contracts are recognised on a cash basis.

b) Reinsurance expenses and recoveries

As the reinsurance agreements result in significant transfer of risk between the Branch and its reinsurers, reinsurance income and expenses are recognised separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Reinsurance premiums are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of reinsurance expenses when they become due and payable. The premiums are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the associated reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance commissions are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of reinsurance income when they become due and payable. Income is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

Reinsurance commissions are recognised net of any commissions payable to the reinsurer as a result of policy discontinuances.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Reinsurance recoveries on claims are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of net claims expense. Reinsurance recoveries are recognised at the time the claim event is notified to the Branch if the underlying policy is reinsured.

c) Investment income

Dividends are recognised as revenue when right to receive the dividend is established. Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis. All other investment revenue is recognised on an accrual basis.

d) Fee and other income

Fee and other income are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

e) Claims expenses

Insurance contracts

Claims expenses comprise the expense component of claims payments to customers and relates to insurance contracts.

Claims are recognised when the liability to the policy owner under the policy contract has been established. Claims in respect of policies remaining in force at balance date are included in policyholder liabilities.

Maturity claims are recognised on the policy maturity date. Surrenders are recognised when paid. Death and all other claims are recognised when the liability to the policyholder under the policy contract has been established.
Provision has been made for the estimated cost of all claims notified but not settled at balance date.

Investment contracts

Investment contracts are akin to deposits. Surrender or benefit payments in the context of an investment contract are recognised as a change in policyholder liabilities.

f) Policy acquisition expenses

Policy acquisition costs comprise the costs of acquiring new business (commissions). They do not include the general growth and development costs incurred by the Branch and consolidated entity. Acquisition costs are initially recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, with any amounts to be deferred then taken to the Statement of Financial Position as deferred acquisition cost (DAC) within policyholder liabilities (refer to note 2.4.v). These are then amortised over the period in which they will be recoverable.

For the purpose of determining policyholder liabilities, expenses involved in running the Branch's business are categorised into acquisition, investment management and maintenance costs on the basis of a detailed functional analysis of activities carried out by the Branch.

g) Policy maintenance expenses

Maintenance costs are fixed and variable costs of administering policies subsequent to sale (from the second year of the policy onwards) and maintaining the Branch and consolidated entity's operations such that they are sufficient to service in force policies. Maintenance costs comprise renewal commissions. These expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

h) Investment management expenses

Investment management expenses are fixed and variable costs of managing investment funds. These costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Employee benefits

The employee benefits are recognised on the accrual basis for services rendered up to the balance date. These include salaries, wages, bonuses, annual leave, long service leave and pension obligations.

Liabilities arising in respect of employee entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at their nominal amounts. All other employee entitlements are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employees, departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on New Zealand government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accrual basis.

j) Other expenses

Other expenses which are not related to the above categories or to amortisation and depreciation (refer to note 2p Property, Plant and Equipment and 2q Intangible Assets) are recognised on an accrual basis and included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as Other Expenses.

k) Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities settled, based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the time.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses can be utilised.

Income tax for life insurance contracts business

Life insurance contracts are subject to a special tax regime. The current life insurance tax regime recognises two separate bases. Shareholder base and policyholder base would tax shareholder income and policyholder income respectively. Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income reflects tax imposed on shareholders as well as policyholders.

Shareholder base tax losses would be available to be utilised within the Branch and Consolidated Entity in New Zealand and/or for future income tax obligations. Policyholder base tax losses would only be available to meet future policyholder base tax obligations.

Income tax for other business

Income tax expense for all other business is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period, based on the income tax rate at the time and adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and unused tax losses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goods and services tax

All revenues, expenses are recognised net of goods and services taxes (GST) except where the GST is not recoverable. In these circumstances the GST is included as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables are reported inclusive of GST. The net GST payable to or recoverable from the tax authorities as at balance date is included as payable or receivable in the Statement of Financial Position. Statements of Cash Flows have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis.

l) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Leases in which the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

m) Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars which is the functional and presentation currency of the NZ Group, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are initially translated into New Zealand dollars at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. At balance date amounts payable and receivable in foreign currencies are translated to New Zealand dollars at rates of exchange current at that date. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities at acquisition of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within trade and other payables on the Statement of Financial Position, if applicable.

o) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Branch and consolidated entity classify their investments into the following categories: loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets depends on their nature and purpose and it is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables: are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Branch and consolidated entity intend to sell in the short term or that it has designated as available for sale. Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that either held for trading or designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term, required to back policyholder liabilities or if so designated by management. Designation by management takes place when it is necessary to eliminate or significantly reduce measurement or recognition inconsistencies or if related financial assets or liabilities are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the consolidated entity commits to the transactions. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs related to the purchase of these assets are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when incurred.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to received cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and all risk and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred.

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of the financial assets through profit or loss category are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within Net Investment Income in the period in which they arise.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or at amortised cost. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future; or
- It is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Branch manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement of recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- It forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Branch's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and NZ IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

p) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost including transaction costs and subsequently measured at cost less any subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the net cost of the property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. Estimates of remaining useful lives are made on a regular basis. The depreciation rates are as follow:

Furniture, fitting and office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33.33%

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

q) Intangible assets

Software development costs

Software development is recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Software development costs are capitalised where it is expected that future economic benefit will be derived and are amortised either over a period not exceeding 5 years or assessed useful life using the straight line basis method. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

Purchased computer software

Application software purchased is recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the software not exceeding 5 years.

Customer based assets

Costs incurred in acquiring customers from other insurance brokers are recorded as a customer base intangible asset. The customer bases are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of expected benefit. The period has been assessed at 5 years for insurance broker customer bases. These useful lives are reviewed annually with reference to the persistency rate of the customer base. The carrying value of the customer base is reviewed annually and impaired where it is considered necessary. The carrying values are reviewed with reference to the expected future cash flows from these customers. The expected future cash flows are produced via a projected renewal report on the customer base.

r) Impairment of assets

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on a regular basis. A financial asset is impaired if its carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment to the financial asset.

The Branch and consolidated entity assess at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indication that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty; a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments; the probability that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in that group.

For the loans and receivables category the amount of the loan or receivable is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount is reduced via an allowance account against which an uncollectible trade receivable is written off.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Branch and consolidated entity first assess whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Branch determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Impairment of non financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

Non financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

s) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been provided to the branch and consolidated entity in the ordinary course of business and are recognised when the Branch and consolidated entity become obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

t) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the branch and consolidated entity have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

u) Other insurance liabilities

Other insurance liabilities are recognised on an accrual basis. Outstanding claims and premiums received in advance liabilities are measured at fair value net of transaction costs. Other provisions have been recognised on the basis of actuarial methods with due regard to relevant actuarial principles.

v) Policyholder liabilities

Policyholder liabilities for insurance contracts are computed using statistical or mathematical methods, which are expected to give approximately the same results as if an individual liability was calculated for each contract. The computations are made by an external and independent actuary (refer to note 21) who prepared the reports for the Branch, on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles. The methodology takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the particular classes of insurance business written. Deferred acquisition costs (DAC) are connected with the measurement basis of insurance liabilities and are equally sensitive to the factors that are considered in the liability measurement. These costs relate to all costs incurred on the acquisition of insurance contracts and is recognised to the extent that it is recoverable through future margins on contracts. The deferred amounts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a reduction in policyholder liabilities and amortised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected duration of the relevant insurance contracts.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Policyholder liabilities consist of insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities.

Policyholder liabilities are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of amounts that will be recoverable from reinsurers based on gross provisions.

Insurance contracts

Policyholder liabilities relating to insurance contracts are measured using the *Margin On Services (MoS) Methodology*. Under this methodology the net present value of future receipts from and payments to policyholders and planned profit margin is calculated on the basis of best estimate assumptions using a risk-free discount rate. Profit margins are released over the lifetime of the contract in a manner that reflects the pattern of services provided.

For actuarial methods and assumptions refer to note 21.

Investment contracts

Policyholder liabilities relating to the investment contracts are recognised and subsequently measured at fair value with any change in value being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

w) Assets arising from reinsurance contracts

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts are also computed using the above methods. In addition, the recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balance is reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be received, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty and credit risk. Impairment is recognised where there is objective evidence that the Branch may not receive amounts due to it and these amounts can be reliably measured.

x) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in an active market, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

y) Liability adequacy test

Policyholder liabilities are tested for liability adequacy by comparing them to the current estimate of future cash flows. Liabilities are grouped according to major product groups and each group is tested against the current estimate of future cash flows. If the liability of a related product group is less than current estimate, the liability is increased with the expense being booked directly through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

z) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or where the Branch and consolidated entity have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, i.e. when the obligation is discharged or cancelled.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

aa) Statements of cash flows

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and investment in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. The following terms are used in the Statement of Cash Flows:

Operating activities: are the principal revenue producing activities of the Branch and consolidated entity and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities: are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and head office account and borrowings of the entity.

bb) Ordinary share capital

Ordinary share capital issued by the Consolidated Entity is classified as equity and recognised at fair value less direct issue costs.

cc) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified to achieve consistency in disclosure with the current year.

dd) Critical accounting judgments and estimates

In the application of NZ IFRS, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The key areas where critical accounting estimates are applied are noted below.

Policyholder Liabilities

Policyholder liabilities for insurance contracts are computed using statistical or mathematical methods, which are expected to result in approximately the same values as if an individual liability was calculated for each contract. The assessments and computations are made by suitably qualified personnel on the basis of recognised actuarial methods, with due regard to relevant actuarial principles.

The methodology takes into account the risks and uncertainties of the particular classes of insurance business written. Deferred acquisition costs policy are connected with the measurement basis of insurance liabilities and are equally sensitive to the factors that are considered in the liability measurement.

The following are the key factors that impact estimation of the liabilities:

- the cost of providing benefits and administering these insurance contracts;
- mortality and morbidity experience on life insurance products, including enhancements to policyholder benefits;
- discontinuance experience, which affects the Consolidated Entity's ability to recover the cost of acquiring new business over the lives of the contracts; and
- the amounts credited to policyholders' accounts compared to the returns on invested assets through asset-liability management and strategic and tactical asset allocation.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other factors including regulation, interest rates, taxes, securities market movements factors, competition and general economic conditions affect the level of these liabilities. Refer to note 21 for details of specific actuarial policies and methods.

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts

Assets arising from reinsurance contracts are also determined using the above methods. Additionally, the recoverability of these assets is assessed on a periodic basis to ensure that the balance is reflective of the amounts that will ultimately be received, taking into consideration factors such as counterparty and credit risk. Impairment is recognised where there is objective evidence that the Branch and Consolidated Entity may not receive amounts due to it and these amounts can be reliably measured.

Taxation

Judgment is required in determining the Branch's provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Branch recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

2.5 Employee Benefits

Share based compensation

AIA Group Limited (AIAGL) operates a number of share-based compensation plans, under which the Branch and consolidated entity receives services from the employees, directors and officers as consideration for the shares and/or options of AIAGL. These share-based compensation plans comprise the Share Option Scheme (SO Scheme), the Restricted Share Unit Scheme (RSU Scheme) and the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP).

The share compensation plans of AIAGL and its subsidiaries ('AIA Group') offered to the Branch and consolidated entity's employees are equity-settled plans. Under equity-settled share-based compensation plan, the fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of AIAGL's shares and/or options is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the vesting period with a corresponding amount recorded in equity. Any amounts recharged from AIAGL related to equity-settled share-based payment arrangements are offset against the amount recorded in the Head Office Account.

The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the share and/or options granted. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of shares and/or options that are expected to be vested. At each period end, the Branch and consolidated entity revises its estimates of the number of shares and/or options that are expected to be vested. Any impact of the revision to original estimates is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income with a corresponding adjustment to Head Office account. Where awards of share-based payment arrangements have graded vesting terms, each tranche is recognised as a separate award, and therefore the fair value of each tranche is recognised over the applicable vesting period.

The Branch and consolidated entity estimates the fair value of options using a binomial lattice model. This model requires inputs such as share price, implied volatility, risk free interest rate, expected dividend rate and the expected life of the option.

Where modification or cancellation of an equity-settled share-based compensation plan occurs, the grant date fair value continues to be recognised, together with any incremental value arising on the date of modification if non-market conditions are met. Refer to note 16 for the details of share based compensation.

3. UNDERLYING PROFIT AFTER TAXATION FOR THE YEAR

Underlying profit after tax is presented to facilitate comparison of the consolidated entity's and the Branch's profit for the reported financial years. It shows an underlying financial result of the business before the impact of the movement in the discount rate during the year.

The movement in the discount rate arose from the change in the risk-free rate applied in valuing life insurance policy liabilities. The increase in the risk-free rate during the 2013 financial year generated a gain of $21,002,957 (2012: loss of $12,811,526). When adjusted for this movement the underlying result of the consolidated entity and the Branch was a profit of $2,564,232 and $2,817,180, respectively in 2013 (2012: $2,876,357 and $2,847,614).

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Profit/(loss) after taxation	**23,567,189**	**(9,935,169)**	**23,820,137**	**(9,963,912)**
Less:				
Discount rate effect before tax	10,828,825	(8,977,434)	10,828,825	(8,977,434)
Income tax on discount rate effect	10,174,132	(3,834,092)	10,174,132	(3,834,092)
Discount rate effect after tax	21,002,957	(12,811,526)	21,002,957	(12,811,526)
Underlying profit after tax	**2,564,232**	**2,876,357**	**2,817,180**	**2,847,614**
Components of underlying profit				
Insurance contracts				
Planned margins of revenues over expenses	4,135,073	126,572	4,135,073	126,572
Difference between actual and assumed experience	(2,755,647)	(604,988)	(2,755,647)	(604,988)
Change in valuation assumptions (other than discount rate)	(106,083)	-	(106,083)	-
	1,273,343	(478,416)	1,273,343	(478,416)
Investment contracts				
Difference between actual and assumed experience	13,048	(328,076)	13,048	(328,076)
	13,048	(328,076)	13,048	(328,076)
Investment earnings on assets in excess of policyholder liabilities	1,530,789	3,654,106	1,530,789	3,654,106
Other	(252,948)	28,743	-	-
	1,277,841	3,682,849	1,530,789	3,654,106
Total underlying profit after tax	**2,564,232**	**2,876,357**	**2,817,180**	**2,847,614**

The disclosure of the components of profit or loss after taxation are required to be separated between policyholders' and shareholder's interests. In the case of the Branch and consolidated entity, all profit or loss after taxation is attributable to the head office.

4. NET INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment gains				
Fixed interest securities:				
- Debt securities interest and other income	10,247,085	8,635,357	10,247,085	8,635,357
- Debt securities realised (loss)/gain on sale	(42,705)	1,740	(42,705)	1,740
- Debt securities unrealised (loss)/gain	(6,674,108)	2,298,065	(6,674,108)	2,298,065
Cash and cash equivalents interest	420,082	996,661	402,089	974,624
Loans interest	69,663	35,325	69,663	35,325
Total net investment income	**4,020,017**	**11,967,148**	**4,002,024**	**11,945,111**

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5. OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Sundry	131,044	14,973	15,363	14,973
Total other income	**131,044**	**14,973**	**15,363**	**14,973**

6. NET CLAIMS EXPENSE

Claims	34,119,431	40,945,973	34,119,431	40,945,973
Surrenders	10,200,535	6,473,738	10,200,535	6,473,738
Insurance claims recognised as expense	**44,319,966**	**47,419,711**	**44,319,966**	**47,419,711**
Less: Reinsurance recoveries	(22,870,040)	(28,200,233)	(22,870,040)	(28,200,233)
Net claims expense	**21,449,926**	**19,219,478**	**21,449,926**	**19,219,478**

During the year the claims expense provision recognised in 2011 was transferred to policyholder liabilities reducing the current year's claims expenses by $4,100,000. Refer to note 17 for more details.

7. MANAGEMENT AND SALES EXPENSES

Policy acquisition and maintenance expenses

Policy acquisition expenses- commission	11,466,392	9,330,153	11,534,387	9,589,875
Policy maintenance expenses- commission	5,612,341	5,592,570	5,612,341	5,592,570
Total policy expenses	**17,078,733**	**14,922,723**	**17,146,728**	**15,182,445**

Employee benefit expenses

Salaries and other short term benefits	13,803,051	12,122,154	13,714,844	12,122,154
Post-employment benefits	349,132	306,463	347,732	306,463
Other long-term benefits	538,224	423,950	538,224	423,950
Total employee benefit expenses	**14,690,407**	**12,852,567**	**14,600,800**	**12,852,567**

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	235,006	239,991	232,627	239,164
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,062,727	575,840	1,037,117	550,239
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**1,297,733**	**815,831**	**1,269,744**	**789,403**

7. MANAGEMENT AND SALES EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Other expenses				
Investment management expenses	359,771	128,747	359,771	128,747
Operating leases	817,985	710,665	672,760	710,665
Audit fees	136,378	132,913	129,150	125,685
Other non assurance services paid to auditors	2,100	10,000	2,100	10,000
Donations	-	3,750	-	3,750
Group service fees	662,705	1,214,765	662,705	1,214,765
Sales and marketing related	1,006,606	2,176,825	958,161	2,176,825
Data processing	1,629,900	1,366,080	1,595,975	1,366,080
Professional fees (excluding paid to auditors)	1,371,491	899,464	1,353,825	899,464
Medical administrative expenses	820,797	1,348,889	820,797	1,348,889
Non-recoverable GST	(11,279)	794,969	(27,440)	794,969
Other administrative expenses	2,887,137	2,279,107	2,820,996	2,080,880
Total other expenses	**9,683,591**	**11,066,174**	**9,348,800**	**10,860,719**
Total management and sales expenses	**42,750,464**	**39,657,295**	**42,366,072**	**39,685,134**

8. TAXATION

(a) Income tax expense

	Consolidated 2013	Consolidated 2012	Branch 2013	Branch 2012
Current tax expense				
Current taxation	-	638,872	-	617,739
Deferred tax expense				
Deferred tax expense	(6,305,109)	6,624,664	(6,307,339)	6,624,664
Income tax expense	**(6,305,109)**	**7,263,537**	**(6,307,339)**	**7,242,404**

The income tax expense recognised can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Consolidated 2013	Consolidated 2012	Branch 2013	Branch 2012
Total profit/(loss) before taxation	17,262,080	(2,671,632)	17,512,798	(2,721,508)
Income tax at the current rate of 28% (2012:28%)	4,833,382	(748,057)	4,903,583	(762,022)
Taxation effect of non-deductible expenses/non-assessable revenue				
Permanent differences	(11,496,331)	8,014,259	(11,568,762)	8,007,091
Deferred tax previously not recognised	357,840	(2,665)	357,840	(2,665)
Income tax expense	**(6,305,109)**	**7,263,537**	**(6,307,339)**	**7,242,404**

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8. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
(b) Income tax asset/(payable)				
Opening balance	(837,748)	(1,450,414)	(819,661)	(1,427,655)
Provisional tax paid	2,445,380	1,251,538	2,351,545	1,225,733
Current year charge	-	(638,872)	-	(617,739)
Closing balance	1,607,632	(837,748)	1,531,884	(819,661)
Current income tax payable	-	(635,826)	-	(617,739)
Non-current income tax asset/(payable)	1,607,632	(201,922)	1,531,884	(201,922)
Total income tax asset/(payable)	**1,607,632**	**(837,748)**	**1,531,884**	**(819,661)**

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Branch and Consolidated		
	Opening Balance at 1 December	(Charged)/ credited to profit or loss	Closing Balance at 30 November
2013	$	$	$
Movements in deferred tax			
Provisions and accruals	2,346,371	(1,151,847)	1,194,524
Policyholder liabilities	(50,781,761)	4,591,272	(46,190,489)
Unused tax losses	-	2,867,914	2,867,914
Total net deferred tax asset/liability	**(48,435,390)**	**6,307,339**	**(42,128,051)**
2012			
Movements in deferred tax			
Provisions and accruals	2,350,672	(4,301)	2,346,371
Policy holder liabilities	(44,158,731)	(6,623,030)	(50,781,761)
Other	(2,667)	2,667	-
Total net deferred tax asset/liability	**(41,810,726)**	**(6,624,664)**	**(48,435,390)**

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Analysed as				
Deferred tax asset				
Provisions and accruals	1,194,524	2,346,371	1,194,524	2,346,371
Unused tax losses	2,867,914	-	2,867,914	-
Total deferred tax asset	4,062,438	2,346,371	4,062,438	2,346,371
Deferred tax liability				
Policy holder liabilities	(46,190,489)	(50,781,761)	(46,190,489)	(50,781,761)
Net deferred tax liability	**(42,128,051)**	**(48,435,390)**	**(42,128,051)**	**(48,435,390)**

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8. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax on policyholder liabilities

Policyholder liabilities represent the net present value of estimated future cash flows and planned profit margins. Using the margin on services methodology, planned after tax profit margins are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period services are provided to policyholders. A deferred tax liability of $46,190,489 (2012 $50,781,761) has been separately disclosed and included in the deferred tax liabilities balance representing taxable temporary differences which are implicitly embedded within policyholder liabilities.

Deferred Tax Utilisation	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
	$	$
Expected to be utilised within 12 months	4,062,438	2,346,371
Expected to settled within more than 12 months	(46,190,489)	(50,781,761)
	(42,128,051)	(48,435,390)

9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Receivables from policyholders	1,746,125	1,353,638	1,746,125	1,353,638
Loans receivable	885,961	843,454	885,961	843,454
Impairment provision	(36,583)	(23,993)	(36,583)	(23,993)
Loans to and receivables from policyholders	**2,595,503**	**2,173,099**	**2,595,503**	**2,173,099**
Due from brokers and intermediaries	1,482,712	1,653,769	1,479,854	1,653,769
Impairment provision	(1,361,626)	(1,067,570)	(1,361,626)	(1,067,570)
Receivables from brokers and intermediaries	**121,086**	**586,199**	**118,228**	**586,199**
Reinsurance recoveries	6,152,950	6,298,313	6,152,950	6,298,313
Receivables from reinsurers	**6,152,950**	**6,298,313**	**6,152,950**	**6,298,313**
Amounts receivable from related parties				
AIA Financial Services Network	-	-	370,447	-
Receivables from related parties	-	-	**370,447**	-
Accrued interest	2,469,245	2,280,203	2,469,245	2,280,203
Prepayments	158,433	199,841	140,100	180,929
Sundry debtors	54,833	684,041	65,899	684,041
Prepayments and other receivables	**2,682,511**	**3,164,085**	**2,675,244**	**3,145,173**
Total loans and receivables	**11,552,050**	**12,221,696**	**11,912,372**	**12,202,784**
Analysed as				
Current	10,666,089	11,378,242	11,026,411	11,359,330
Non current	885,961	843,454	885,961	843,454
	11,552,050	**12,221,696**	**11,912,372**	**12,202,784**

Included in loans and receivables balance are debtors with a carrying amount of $1,287,825 (2012: $2,180,306) which are past due at the reporting date for which the Branch and consolidated entity have not provided as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable.

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9. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Ageing past due receivables				
1-30 days	570,981	1,474,534	570,981	1,474,534
31-90 days	490,432	377,049	490,432	377,049
91-365 days	226,412	263,230	226,412	263,230
Over 1 year	-	65,493	-	65,493
Total	**1,287,825**	**2,180,306**	**1,287,825**	**2,180,306**

Provision for impairment of receivables from brokers and intermediaries				
At beginning of the year	(1,067,570)	(821,283)	(1,067,570)	(821,283)
Additional provisions	(294,056)	(3,070,548)	(294,056)	(3,070,548)
Used during the year	-	2,824,261	-	2,824,261
At the end of the year	**(1,361,626)**	**(1,067,570)**	**(1,361,626)**	**(1,067,570)**
Analysed as:				
Current	(1,361,626)	(1,067,570)	(1,361,626)	(1,067,570)

10. INVESTMENT IN FELLOW SUBSIDIARIES

AIA International Limited (formerly American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited) has an interest in the following subsidiaries:

	Principle Activity	Percentage Held	
		2013	2012
AIA Financial Services Network Limited	Insurance Brokerage	100%	100%
AIA International Holdings (New Zealand) Limited	Holding Company	100%	-

The investment in AIA Financial Services Network Limited has been written off as the net market value of the investment in the subsidiary is nil.

AIA International Holdings (New Zealand) Limited was incorporated on 20 May 2013.

11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Debt securities				
Annuity bonds	4,518,222	5,604,143	4,518,222	5,604,143
Medium term notes	148,995,657	145,430,256	148,995,657	145,430,256
New Zealand government securities	8,070,104	8,491,849	8,070,104	8,491,849
Total financial assets through profit or loss	**161,583,983**	**159,526,248**	**161,583,983**	**159,526,248**
Analysed as:				
Current	24,405,466	10,852,206	24,405,466	10,852,206
Non current	137,178,517	148,674,042	137,178,517	148,674,042
	161,583,983	**159,526,248**	**161,583,983**	**159,526,248**

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12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Furniture, fittings and office equipment				
Cost				
At beginning of the year	1,602,823	1,465,771	1,592,711	1,455,659
Additions	133,315	137,941	101,657	137,941
Disposals	-	(889)	-	(889)
At end of the year	1,736,138	1,602,823	1,694,368	1,592,711
Accumulated depreciation				
At beginning of the year	(1,417,220)	(1,297,435)	(1,409,446)	(1,290,488)
Depreciation charge	(81,460)	(120,674)	(79,081)	(119,847)
Disposals	-	889	-	889
At end of the year	(1,498,680)	(1,417,220)	(1,488,527)	(1,409,446)
Closing net book value	**237,458**	**185,603**	**205,841**	**183,265**
Computer equipment				
Cost				
At beginning of the year	1,416,608	1,297,111	1,409,108	1,289,611
Additions	64,773	200,721	50,506	200,721
Disposals	(152,020)	(81,224)	(152,020)	(81,224)
At end of the year	1,329,361	1,416,608	1,307,594	1,409,108
Accumulated depreciation				
At beginning of the year	(1,014,246)	(976,148)	(1,006,746)	(968,648)
Depreciation charge	(153,546)	(119,317)	(153,546)	(119,317)
Disposals	20,439	81,219	20,439	81,219
At end of the year	(1,147,353)	(1,014,246)	(1,139,853)	(1,006,746)
Closing net book value	**182,008**	**402,362**	**167,741**	**402,362**
Total net book value of property, plant and equipment	**419,466**	**587,965**	**373,582**	**585,627**

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AIA International Limited - New Zealand Branch

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2013

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Purchased computer software				
Cost				
At beginning of the year	2,315,798	2,219,706	2,315,798	2,219,706
Additions	228,839	99,885	228,839	99,885
Disposals	-	(3,793)	-	(3,793)
At end of the year	2,544,637	2,315,798	2,544,637	2,315,798
Accumulated amortisation				
At beginning of the year	(2,091,072)	(1,958,299)	(2,091,072)	(1,958,299)
Amortisation charge	(141,740)	(134,923)	(141,740)	(134,923)
Disposals	-	2,150	-	2,150
At end of the year	(2,232,812)	(2,091,072)	(2,232,812)	(2,091,072)
Closing net book value	**311,825**	**224,726**	**311,825**	**224,726**
Internally development Software				
Cost				
At beginning of the year	4,680,181	2,681,937	4,680,181	2,681,937
Additions	227,505	1,998,244	227,505	1,998,244
At end of the year	4,907,686	4,680,181	4,907,686	4,680,181
Accumulated amortisation				
At beginning of the year	(889,830)	(474,514)	(889,830)	(474,514)
Amortisation charge	(895,377)	(415,316)	(895,377)	(415,316)
At end of the year	(1,785,207)	(889,830)	(1,785,207)	(889,830)
Closing net book value	**3,122,479**	**3,790,351**	**3,122,479**	**3,790,351**
Customer base assets				
Cost				
At beginning of the year	76,816	76,816	-	-
At end of the year	76,816	76,816	-	-
Accumulated amortisation				
At beginning of the year	(51,206)	(25,605)	-	-
Amortisation charge	(25,610)	(25,601)	-	-
At end of the year	(76,816)	(51,206)	-	-
Closing net book value	**-**	**25,610**	**-**	**-**
Total intangible assets	**3,434,304**	**4,040,687**	**3,434,304**	**4,015,077**

14. PROVISIONS

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Employee benefits	2,272,451	2,329,384	2,272,451	2,329,384
Restructuring	-	261,186	-	261,186
Total provisions	**2,272,451**	**2,590,570**	**2,272,451**	**2,590,570**
Analysed as:				
Current	1,931,146	2,390,517	1,931,146	2,390,517
Non current	341,305	200,053	341,305	200,053
	2,272,451	**2,590,570**	**2,272,451**	**2,590,570**

Movement in Provisions

Movements in each class of provision other than employee benefits during the financial year are set out below:

Provision for restructuring				
At beginning of the year	261,186	517,058	261,186	517,058
Additional provisions	-	707,344	-	707,344
Used during the year	(261,186)	(963,216)	(261,186)	(963,216)
At the end of the year	-	**261,186**	-	**261,186**
Analysed as:				
Current	-	261,186	-	261,186

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Amounts due to reinsurers	10,959,785	5,357,130	10,959,785	5,357,130
Other payables and accruals	2,954,841	2,664,211	2,912,911	2,614,466
Total trade and other payables	**13,914,626**	**8,021,341**	**13,872,696**	**7,971,596**
Analysed as:				
Current	13,914,626	8,021,341	13,872,696	7,971,596

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16. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

Stock compensation plans
During the year, the AIA Group made further grants of share options (SO) and restricted share units (RSU) to certain employees, directors and officers of the Branch and consolidated entity under the SO Scheme, the RSU Scheme and the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP).

RSU Scheme
Under the RSU Scheme, the vesting of the granted RSUs is conditional upon the eligible participants remaining in employment with the AIA Group during the respective vesting periods. RSU grants are vested either entirely after a specific period of time or in tranches over the vesting period. If the RSU grants are vested in tranches, each vesting tranche is accounted for as a separate grant for the purposes of recognising the expense over the vesting period. For certain RSUs, performance conditions are also attached which include both market and non-market conditions. RSUs subject to performance conditions are released to the employees at the end of vesting period depending on the actual achievement of the performance conditions. During the vesting period, the eligible participants are not entitled to dividends of the underlying shares. The maximum number of shares that can be granted under this scheme is 301,100,000 representing 2.5 per cent of the number of shares in issue of AIAGL at 30 November 2013.

	Year ended 30 November 2013 Number of Shares	Year ended 30 November 2012 Number of Shares
Restricted share units		
Outstanding at beginning of financial year	221,010	106,896
Granted	128,753	133,084
Transfer in/(out)	-	14,479
Forfeited or expired	(42,983)	(33,449)
Outstanding at end of financial year	**306,780**	**221,010**

Share Option Scheme
The objectives of the SO Scheme are to align eligible participants' interests with those of the AIAGL shareholders by allowing eligible participants to share in the value created at the point they exercise their options. SO grants are vested either entirely after a specific period of time or in tranches over the vesting period, during which, the eligible participants are required to remain in employment with the AIA Group. If the SO grants are vested in tranches, each vesting tranche is accounted for as a separate grant for the purposes of recognising the expense over the vesting period. The granted share options expire ten years from the date of grant. The total number of shares under options that can be granted under the scheme is 301,100,000, representing 2.5 per cent of the number of shares in issue of AIAGL at 30 November 2013.

Information about options outstanding and options exercisable by the Branch and consolidated entity's employees and directors as at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Year ended 30 November 2013 Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price	Year ended 30 November 2012 Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price
		HK$		HK$
Share Options				
Outstanding at beginning of financial year	60,987	27.87	30,960	27.35
Granted	33,033	34.35	30,027	28.40
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of financial year	**94,020**	**30.14**	**60,987**	**27.87**
Share options exercisable at end of financial year	-	-	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	8.38		8.89	

16. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

Employee Share Purchase Plan

Under the plan, eligible employees of the AIA Group can purchase ordinary shares of AIAGL with qualified employee contributions and AIAGL will award one matching restricted stock purchase unit to them at the end of the vesting period for each two shares purchased through the qualified employee contributions (contribution shares). Contribution shares are purchased from the open market. During the vesting period, the eligible employees must hold the contribution shares purchased during the plan cycle and remain employed by the AIA Group. The level of qualified employee contribution is limited to not more than 5% of the annual basic salary subject to a maximum. For the year ended 30 November 2013, eligible employees of the Group paid NZD$125,627 (2012: $110,200) to purchase 21,789 ordinary shares (2012: 25,090 ordinary shares) of AIAGL.

Valuation methodology

The AIA Group utilises a binomial lattice model to calculate the fair value of the share options grants, a Monte-Carlo simulation model and/or discounted cash flow technique to calculate the fair value of the RSU and ESPP awards, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the awards were granted. The price volatility is estimated on the basis of implied volatility of the AIAGL's shares which is based on an analysis of historical data since they are traded in the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and takes into consideration the historical volatility of peer companies. The expected life of the options is derived from the output of the valuation model and is calculated based on an analysis of expected exercise behavior of the AIA Group's employees. The estimate of market condition for performance based RSUs is based on one-year historical data preceding the grant date.

Year ended 30 November 2013

	Share options	Restricted share units	ESPP Restricted stock purchase units
Risk-free interest rate	1.26%	0.25%*	0.21% - 0.66%
Volatility	30.00%	30.00%	26% - 30%
Dividend yield	1.10%	1.10%	1.10% - 1.20%
Exercise price (HK$)	34.35	N/A	N/A
Option life (in years)	10.00	N/A	N/A
Expected life (in years)	7.41	N/A	N/A
Weighted average fair value per option / unit at measurement date (HK$)	10.54	28.92	35.54

** Applicable to RSU with market conditions.*

The weighted average share price for share option valuation for grants made during the year ended 30 November 2013 is HK$34.35 (2012: HK$28.40).

Recognised compensation cost

The total recognised compensation cost (net of expected forfeitures) related to various share-based compensation awards granted under the RSU Scheme, SO Scheme and ESPP for the year ended 30 November 2013 is $398,579 (2012: $224,247).

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17. OTHER INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Outstanding claims	4,008,224	5,550,779	4,008,224	5,550,779
Other provisions	-	4,100,000	-	4,100,000
Premiums received in advance and others	287,424	442,466	287,424	442,466
Total other insurance liabilities	**4,295,648**	**10,093,245**	**4,295,648**	**10,093,245**
Analysed as:				
Current	4,295,648	10,093,245	4,295,648	10,093,245

In 2012 the Branch had a provision of $4,100,000 in relation to a block of business which lapsed in the previous year, whereby the Branch was liable for benefit payments. During the current reporting period, the provision was released against claims expenses reducing the total claims expenses by $4,100,000 and the liability has been taken up as part of the policyholder liabilities through the movement in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Branch and consolidated entity operate risk management policies in accordance with Group policies and procedures.

The financial condition and operating results of the Branch and consolidated entity are affected by a variety of key financial and non-financial risks. Financial risks include market risk (interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The non-financial risks are operational risk, life insurance risk and compliance risk.

Risk management objectives and approach

Various procedures are in place to control and mitigate the risks faced by the Branch and consolidated entity depending on the nature of the risk. The Branch and consolidated entity's approach to risk management involves the identification of risks by type, impact and likelihood, implementation of processes and controls to mitigate risks, and continuous monitoring and improvement of the procedures in place to minimise the chance of an adverse event occurring.

The Branch and consolidated entity do not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial risks

The Branch and consolidated entity hold the following categories of financial instruments:

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18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Consolidated
As at 30 November 2013

	Loans and receivables	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	19,278,123	-	-	19,278,123
Loans and receivables	11,393,617	-	-	11,393,617
Fixed interest securities	-	161,583,983	-	161,583,983
Total financial assets	**30,671,740**	**161,583,983**	**-**	**192,255,723**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	13,914,626	13,914,626
Outstanding claims provision	-	-	4,008,224	4,008,224
Other financial liabilities	-	-	147,394	147,394
Policy holder liabilities - Investment contracts	-	3,965,838	-	3,965,838
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**3,965,838**	**18,070,244**	**22,036,082**

As at 30 November 2012

	Loans and receivables	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	19,060,568	-	-	19,060,568
Loans and receivables	12,021,855	-	-	12,021,855
Fixed interest securities	-	159,526,248	-	159,526,248
Total financial assets	**31,082,423**	**159,526,248**	**-**	**190,608,671**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	8,021,341	8,021,341
Outstanding claims and other provisions	-	-	9,650,779	9,650,779
Other financial liabilities	-	-	206,649	206,649
Policy holder liabilities - Investment contracts	-	4,338,934	-	4,338,934
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**4,338,934**	**17,878,769**	**22,217,703**

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Branch
As at 30 November 2013

	Loans and receivables	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	18,572,947	-	-	18,572,947
Loans and receivables	11,772,272	-	-	11,772,272
Fixed interest securities	-	161,583,983	-	161,583,983
Total financial assets	**30,345,219**	**161,583,983**	**-**	**191,929,202**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	13,872,696	13,872,696
Outstanding claims provision	-	-	4,008,224	4,008,224
Other financial liabilities	-	-	172,448	172,448
Policy holder liabilities - Investment contract:	-	3,965,838	-	3,965,838
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**3,965,838**	**18,053,368**	**22,019,206**

As at 30 November 2012

	Loans and receivables	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	18,358,308	-	-	18,358,308
Loans and receivables	12,021,855	-	-	12,021,855
Fixed interest securities	-	159,526,248	-	159,526,248
Total financial assets	**30,380,163**	**159,526,248**	**-**	**189,906,411**
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	-	7,971,596	7,971,596
Outstanding claims and other provisions	-	-	9,650,779	9,650,779
Amounts due to related parties	-	-	227,919	227,919
Policy holder liabilities - Investment contract:	-	4,338,934	-	4,338,934
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**4,338,934**	**17,850,294**	**22,189,228**

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of change in the fair value of financial instruments from fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to an individual financial instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all financial instruments traded in a market.

Market risk is managed by the members of the AIA Australia Limited (AIA Australia) investment team who currently handle the investment function of the Branch. Also there is an Investment Committee comprised of members of local management, AIA Group Investments and the AIA Australia's Chief Investment Officer.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

The Branch's and consolidated entity's exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the Australian dollar (AUD).

To manage the foreign exchange risk arising from the cash flows related to the coupon payments of Annuity bonds denominated in Australian dollars the Branch has reduced the exposure to these bonds and for the remaining exposure will seek to enter into a cross currency swap with suitable counterparties once legal agreements are finalised.

The Branch and consolidated entity's foreign currency risk exposure at the reporting date was as follows:

	2013		2012	
	AU$	$	AU$	$
Annuity Bonds	4,444,342	4,518,222	4,417,680	5,604,143

Foreign currency sensitivity

Based on the financial instruments held at 30 November 2013, had the New Zealand dollar strengthened / weakened by 5% against the AUD with all other variables held constant, the Branch and consolidated entity's profit after tax and equity would have been $169,110 lower / $169,110 higher (2012: $201,749 lower / $201,749 higher), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of AUD denominated financial instruments as detailed in the above table.

The Branch and consolidated entity's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest-rate risk is the risk that the value or future value cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Changes in level of interest rates can have a significant impact on the Branch's and consolidated entity overall investment return.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

The analyses below are based on changes in economic conditions that are considered reasonably possible at the reporting date.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of floating interest rate investments

At 30 November 2013, if interest had changed by -/+ 100 basis points from the year end rates with all other variables held constant, profit after tax and equity for the year would have been $152,967 lower/higher (2012: $180,708 lower/higher) for the Branch and $157,538 lower/higher (2012: $187,599 lower/higher) for the consolidated entity.

Sensitivity of fixed interest rate investments

At 30 November 2013, if interest rate had changed by -/+ 100 basis points from the year end rates with all other variables held constant, the profit and loss and equity would have been $ 3,990,106 higher/$ 3,771,469 lower (2012: $3,687,926 higher/$3,507,606 lower) for the Branch and consolidated entity.

Interest rate risk sensitivity on policyholder liabilities is disclosed in note 21.

(iii) Price risk

The Branch and consolidated entity's exposure to price movements of financial assets and liabilities is not material.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that in normal market conditions the Branch and consolidated entity will be unable to liquidate assets and therefore not have sufficient cash to meet and settle their debts (including expenses and policy payments) as they fall due.

The Chief Investment Officer in Australia is responsible for ensuring any assets purchased or held can be turned to cash within normal market settlement times. The Chief Investment Officer monitors this risk primarily by future cash forecast requirements. Liquidity risk is managed by holding a pool of readily tradable investment assets and deposits at call. This policy recognises that there may be extreme conditions where markets do not operate as normal.

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the financial liabilities of the consolidated entity and the Branch into relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period of balance date to contractual maturity date.

All amounts disclosed are contracted undiscounted cash flows that include interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements. The branch and consolidated entity did not have any financial liabilities with maturities between 1 and 5 years at balance date (2012: nil).

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Consolidated
As at 30 November 2013

	Weighted average interest rate %	Under 1 year	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade and other payables	N/A	13,914,626	-	13,914,626	13,914,626
Other insurance liabilities	N/A	4,008,224	-	4,008,224	4,008,224
Other financial liabilities					
- Amounts due to related parties	N/A	147,394	-	147,394	147,394
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	5.81%	-	6,665,523	6,665,523	3,965,838
Total financial liabilities		**18,070,244**	**6,665,523**	**24,735,767**	**22,036,082**
As at 30 November 2012					
Trade and other payables	N/A	8,021,341	-	8,021,341	8,021,341
Other insurance liabilities	N/A	9,650,779	-	9,650,779	9,650,779
Other financial liabilities					
- Amounts due to related parties	N/A	206,649	-	206,649	206,649
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	5.95%	-	6,482,011	6,482,011	4,338,934
Total financial liabilities		**17,878,769**	**6,482,011**	**24,360,780**	**22,217,703**

Branch
As at 30 November 2013

	Weighted average interest rate %	Under 1 year	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
Trade and other payables	N/A	13,872,696	-	13,872,696	13,872,696
Other insurance liabilities	N/A	4,008,224	-	4,008,224	4,008,224
Other financial liabilities					
- Amounts due to related parties	N/A	172,448	-	172,448	172,448
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	5.81%	-	6,665,523	6,665,523	3,965,838
Total financial liabilities		**18,053,368**	**6,665,523**	**24,718,891**	**22,019,206**
As at 30 November 2012					
Trade and other payables	N/A	7,971,596	-	7,971,596	7,971,596
Other insurance liabilities	N/A	9,650,779	-	9,650,779	9,650,779
Other financial liabilities					
- Amounts due to related parties	N/A	227,919	-	227,919	227,919
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	5.95%	-	6,482,011	6,482,011	4,338,934
Total financial liabilities		**17,850,294**	**6,482,011**	**24,332,305**	**22,189,228**

N/A - non-interest bearing

Credit risk

Credit risk which the Branch and consolidated entity have exposure to is the risk of default by borrowers and transactional counterparties as well as the loss of value of assets due to deterioration in credit quality.

Key areas where the Branch and consolidated entity are exposed to credit risk are:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Counterparty risk with respect to debt securities;
- Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- Amounts due from insurance contract holders;
- Amounts due from insurance intermediaries; and
- Loans and receivables.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The maximum exposures to credit risks for the above assets are their carrying values.

Exposure to credit risk is managed by placing cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions only. Investments are also placed with high quality institutions. Counterparties are assessed for credit worthiness before credit is granted.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Branch's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Branch remains liable for the payment to the policyholder.

The monitoring of the credit worthiness of reinsurers is centralised with the Group Enterprise Risk Management of AIA in Hong Kong, who performs this function for all companies within the Group. Every new treaty and amendment requires sign-off by the Group Enterprise Risk Management, except for treaties with pre-approved reinsurers and with a volume within stated limits set by Group Enterprise Risk Management. The Group Enterprise Risk Management will ask for additional security in case they are not satisfied with the status of a reinsurer, and will update the companies within the Group in case of deterioration of an existing reinsurer's status.

Financial assets of the Branch and consolidated entity are analysed in the table below using Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating (or equivalent when not available from S&P).

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
AA	128,287,308	134,766,615	127,572,016	134,064,355
A	29,623,277	31,821,448	29,623,277	31,821,448
BBB	23,221,795	18,296,689	23,221,795	18,296,669
Non- Rated	11,123,343	5,723,919	11,512,114	5,723,919
Total Financial Assets	**192,255,723**	**190,608,671**	**191,929,202**	**189,906,411**

Fair value estimation

The directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their fair values. The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities excluding derivative financial instruments (refer to note 2.4 (o)) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and direct quotes from similar instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the Branch and consolidated entity assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 30 November 2013.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 November 2013

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$
Assets			
Fixed interest securities	161,583,983	-	161,583,983
Total assets at fair value	161,583,983	-	**161,583,983**
Liabilities			
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	-	3,965,838	3,965,838
Total liabilities at fair value	-	3,965,838	**3,965,838**

As at 30 November 2012

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$
Assets			
Fixed interest securities	159,526,248	-	159,526,248
Total assets at fair value	159,526,248	-	**159,526,248**
Liabilities			
Policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	-	4,338,934	4,338,934
Total liabilities at fair value	-	4,338,934	**4,338,934**

Investments classified as level 1 are made of shares in listed companies. The fair value of these investments is based on quoted prices in active markets. The NZ Group did not have any level 1 investment assets at balance date. (2012: nil).

Investments classified as level 2 are made of debt securities (bonds) and represents 100% of total assets at fair value. The fair value of these investments are based on inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices). Observable inputs generally used to measure the fair value of securities classified at level 2 are broker-dealer quotes.

Policyholder liabilities related to investment contracts are classified as fair value level 3. These contracts are not quoted in active markets and their fair value is determined as net present value of future estimated cash flows and involves the following unobservable assumptions and inputs.

Surrender rate	
Year 1-5	7.00%
Year 6-10	10.00%
Year 11-15	12.50%
Year 16-20	15.00%
Year 21-25	17.50%
Minimum credit rate	6.00%
Discount rate (gross)	5.48%
Discount rate (net)	3.95%

The crediting rate reflects the guaranteed return of 6% on the majority of these investment contracts.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following table represents the changes in level 3 instruments:

Variation	Policyholder liabilities-Investment contracts	Policyholder liabilities-Investment contracts
	2013	2012
	$	$
Opening balance:	**4,338,934**	4,012,264
Loss recognised in income statement	(505,342)	328,076
Investment income net of tax and expenses:	179,258	69,826
Contributions received	84,097	80,741
Withdrawals	(131,109)	(151,973)
Closing balance:	**3,965,838**	**4,338,934**

The following table shows the sensitivity of level 3 measurement to reasonably possible favorable or unfavorable changes in the assumptions used to determine the fair value of policyholder liabilities – investment contracts as at 30 November 2013.

Variation	Profit and equity increase / (decrease)	Profit and equity increase / (decrease)
	2013	2012
	$	$
Interest rates + 1%	320,000	370,000
Interest rates - 1%	(360,000)	(420,000)
Surrenders + 10%	60,000	100,000
Surrenders - 10%	(70,000)	(120,000)

Capital management

The Branch manages its capital to ensure that the Branch and NZ Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to Head Office. The Branch's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2012.

The capital structure of the Branch and consolidated entity consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising mainly Head Office account and retained earnings as disclosed in notes 23 and 25 respectively. During the current year the Consolidated Entity complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

On 31 August 2013 the Branch and consolidated entity have established a statutory fund ('the Statutory Fund') in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010. The assets and liabilities of the consolidated entity that solely relate to the life insurance business were allocated to the Statutory Fund upon inception. Further discussion in regards to the Statutory Fund is included in note 31.

The solvency capital of the Branch and the Statutory Fund are presented below.

As at 30 November 2013

(Calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements)	Branch	Statutory Fund	Non-Statutory Fund
	$	$	$
Actual solvency capital	106,492,233	90,937,432	15,554,801
Minimum solvency capital	68,094,710	53,461,391	14,633,319
Solvency Margin	**38,397,523**	**37,476,041**	**921,482**

18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 November 2012

(Calculated in accordance with RBNZ requirements)	Branch
	$
Actual solvency capital	85,229,075
Minimum solvency capital	35,514,443
Solvency Margin	**49,714,632**

The basis of calculation of the solvency reserves for 2013 and comparative follows the requirements set out in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand 'Solvency Standard for Life Insurance Business', with the provision that some minor lines of ex-Alico business have been valued on the Hong Kong statutory net premium basis.

Non financial risk

Insurance risk

The risk under any insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

The principal risk that the Branch faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities.

Insurance risks are controlled through the use of underwriting procedures, adequate premium rates and sufficient reinsurance arrangements, all of which are approved jointly at the Branch and Regional office levels. Tight controls are also maintained over claims management practices to ensure the correct and timely payment of insurance claims.

Concentration of insurance risk

Concentration of insurance risk arises due to:

- Large sum assured on certain individuals: The concentration of individual lump sum risk is limited as the Branch's retention under the treaties with reinsurers is either a fixed amount, or a percentage of the sum assured subject to a fixed amount. In addition, excessive concentration can be detected and prevented at underwriting stage.
- Geographic concentrations due to employee group schemes: This risk is primarily covered by a catastrophe reinsurance treaty with AIA Company Limited which provides cover losses in excess of US$500,000, up to a maximum of US$20 million in case of a catastrophe as defined in the treaty. Additional cover is provided by another catastrophe reinsurance treaty between the AIA group of companies and external reinsurers.

Terms and conditions of insurance contracts

The nature and the terms of insurance contracts written by the Branch is such that certain external variables can be identified on which related cash flows for claim payments depend. The table below provides an overview of the key variables upon which the amount of the related cash flows are dependent.

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18. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Type of contract	Details of contract workings	Nature of compensation for claims	Key variables that affect the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows
Non-participating life insurance contracts with fixed terms (Term Life and Disability including renewable risk)	Benefits paid on death or ill health that are fixed and not at the discretion of the issuer	Benefits, defined by the insurance contract and are not directly affected by the performance of the underlying assets or the performance of the contracts as a whole	Rates of mortality and morbidity, discontinuance rates and expenses

Operational and regulatory compliance risk

Operational risk is the potential loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.

Regulatory compliance risk is the risk relating to legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss or damage to reputation and franchise value arising from the failure to comply with laws and regulations.

The Branch's objective is to satisfactorily manage operational risk and regulatory compliance risk. Various procedures and mechanisms are put in place to identify, control and mitigate the risks faced by the Branch depending on the nature of the risk. Both operational risk and regulatory compliance risks are closely monitored by the Compliance, Enterprise Risk Management and Legal functions and are regularly reported to the Leadership Team and Group Office in Hong Kong.

19. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Amounts due to related parties				
Subsidiary				
AIA Financial Services Network Limited	-	-	25,054	21,270
Other related parties				
AIA Company Limited	83,426	203,723	83,426	203,723
AIA Information Technology (Guangzhou) Co. Limited	63,968	2,926	63,968	2,926
	147,394	**206,649**	**172,448**	**227,919**
Analysed as:				
Current	147,394	206,649	172,448	227,919

20. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

AIA New Zealand predominantly operates in one operating segment, life insurance. The health insurance and brokerage business segments are not significant and have not been disclosed separately. The consolidated entity and the branch operate in one geographical segment, New Zealand.

21. ACTUARIAL POLICIES AND METHODS

The actuarial report on policyholder liabilities and solvency reserves for the current reporting period was prepared as at 30 November 2013. The actuary who prepared the report for the Branch was Peter Davies B.Bus Sc., FIA, and FNZSA. The value of policyholder liabilities has been determined in accordance with Professional Standard 3 of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. After making appropriate checks, the actuary was satisfied as to the accuracy of the data from which the amount of policyholder liabilities has been determined.

The valuation methodology and assumptions are as follows:

Valuation methods and profit carriers
The policies were divided into major product groups with profit carriers as follows:

Major Product Groups	Carrier	Valuation method
Lump sum adviser products:- Permanent Term, Express Life, Permanent Life, Yearly renewable term, Total and Permanent Disablement, Vital Care (Trauma)	Claims net of reinsurance	Model office projection
Income protection products- (Disability income, Business Continuation cover, New to Business Cover, Key Person Benefit)	Claims net of reinsurance	Model office projection
Direct response guaranteed issue whole of life non participating cover	Claims net of reinsurance	Model office projection
Medical insurance products	Claims net of reinsurance	Model office projection
Golden Life	Interim and final maturity payments	Model office projection
Ex Alico term insurance, consumer credit, mortgage protection	Accumulation method	Model office projection on pro-rata basis
Disability income claims in payment and claims incurred but not reported	Not applicable	Discounted value of expected future claim payments, applying termination assumptions to current open and pending claims based on published tables of disability terminations, adjusted in line with company experience based on a yearly review.

Valuation assumptions

Future cash-flows are discounted using the expected rate of return on risk-free investments over the duration of the insurance contracts, and realistic estimates of future expense, cancellation / surrender and mortality experience. The assumptions used are set out in the table below:

21. ACTUARIAL POLICIES AND METHODS (CONTINUED)

	Permanent Term, Express Life, Permanent Life and Golden Life	Renewable Risk	Disabled lives
Discount rate (before tax)	5.48% (2012: 4.14%)	5.34% (2012: 3.99%)	4.88% (2012: 3.51%)
Discount rate based on:	Swap rates (2012: Swap rates)	Swap rates (2012: Swap rates)	Swap rates (2012: Swap rates)

Other assumptions

	Permanent Term, Express Life, Permanent Life and Golden Life	Renewable Risk	Ex Alico term insurance, consumer credit, mortgage protection
Mortality	75% of NZ 04 (2012: 75% of NZ 04)	64% of NZ04 for non-smokers, 128% for smokers, with initial selection benefits. (2012: 64%, 128%)	115% of NZ 04 (2012: 115%)
Mortality improvement	Nil	Nil	Nil
Initial expense allowance (before tax)	124% of new Annualised Premium Income (API) (2012: 145%)	124% of new Annualised Premium Income (API) (2012: 145%)	Nil
Renewal expenses (before tax)	$415 p.a., escalating at 2.5% p.a. (2012: $320 p.a., escalating at 2.5% p.a.)	$415 p.a., escalating at 2% p.a. (2012: $320 p.a., escalating at 2% p.a.)	Nil
Cover escalation	2% p.a. (2012: 2% p.a.)	1.16% to 2% pa (2012: 1.16% to 2% p.a.)	Nil
Lapses / surrenders	Based on experience analysis, varying between 11% and 1% depending on duration, 75% at full payback (Permanent Term) (2012: 11% and 1%, 75%)	Based on experience analysis, varying between 9% and 17% depending on duration (2012: 9% and 17%)	Nil
Tax rate	28% (2012: 28%)	28% (2012: 28%)	Nil
Inflation rate	2.5% (2012: 2.5%)	2.0% (2012: 2%)	Nil

21. ACTUARIAL POLICIES AND METHODS (CONTINUED)

There have been no changes in valuation assumptions used from the previous year unless explicitly stated

Impact of changes in assumptions

	2013			2012		
	Profit margin increase/ (decrease)	Policy liability increase/ (decrease)	Profit & equity increase/ (decrease)	Profit margin increase/ (decrease)	Policy liability increase/ (decrease)	Profit & equity increase/ (decrease)
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Interest rate change - movement in market rates	(9,774,490)	(21,002,957)	21,002,957	2,063,001	12,811,526	(12,811,526)
Renewal cost assumption	(16,697,529)	106,083	(106,083)	(3,123,580)	-	-
Total	**(26,472,019)**	**(20,896,874)**	**20,896,874**	**(1,060,579)**	**12,811,526**	**(12,811,526)**

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis is conducted to quantify the exposure to risk from changes in the underlying variables

	2013		2012	
	Policy liability increase/ (decrease)	Profit increase/ (decrease)	Policy liability increase/ (decrease)	Profit increase/ (decrease)
	$	$	$	$
Base				
Interest rates + 1% per annum	(12,500,000)	12,500,000	(18,100,000)	18,100,000
Interest rates - 1% per annum	15,500,000	(15,500,000)	24,000,000	(24,000,000)
Inflation + 1% per annum	1,700,000	(1,700,000)	10,500,000	(10,500,000)
Inflation - 1% per annum	(1,400,000)	1,400,000	(5,500,000)	5,500,000
Termination rates of open disibility income claims increased by 10%	(800,000)	800,000	(800,000)	800,000
Termination rates of open disibility income claims decreased by 10%	900,000	(900,000)	800,000	(800,000)
Total	**3,400,000**	**(3,400,000)**	**10,900,000**	**(10,900,000)**

Maturity analysis of insurance contracts

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows from the embedded value model of the Branch. Cash inflows are composed of premiums and investment earnings. Cash outflows are composed of claims, commissions, expenses and net reinsurance costs.

From 2013 year end valuation	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Cash inflows	88.5	82.8	78.2	74.1	71.0	1,248.2
Cash outflows	(81.1)	(78.2)	(71.9)	(72.8)	(65.3)	(1,153.8)

From 2012 year end valuation	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years
	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m	$'m
Cash inflows	101	94.2	88.4	84.9	80.2	1,161.70
Cash outflows	(84.6)	(78.6)	(76.4)	(70.0)	(69.6)	(1,039.5)

22. POLICYHOLDER LIABILITIES (ASSETS)

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Opening gross policyholder liabilities	83,630,700	60,450,293	83,630,700	60,450,293
Movement in policyholder liabilities - Insurance contracts	(13,328,928)	16,230,707	(13,328,928)	16,230,707
Movement in policyholder liabilities - Investment contracts	(326,082)	397,902	(326,082)	397,902
Movement through income statement	(13,655,010)	16,628,609	(13,655,010)	16,628,609
Universal life premiums received	84,097	80,741	84,097	80,741
Universal life payments to policyholders	(131,109)	(151,973)	(131,109)	(151,973)
Movement in deferred tax	(4,591,272)	6,623,030	(4,591,272)	6,623,030
Closing gross policyholder liabilities	**65,337,406**	**83,630,700**	**65,337,406**	**83,630,700**
Closing policyholder liabilities contain the following components:				
Insurance contracts				
Future premiums	(536,160,028)	(552,021,133)	(536,160,028)	(552,021,133)
Future policy benefits	343,948,426	365,295,306	343,948,426	365,295,306
Future expenses	193,670,707	191,158,667	193,670,707	191,158,667
Planned margin	57,555,956	72,307,091	57,555,956	72,307,091
Renewable risk deferred acquisition costs	-	39,641	-	39,641
Other ex-Alico benefits	2,356,507	2,512,194	2,356,507	2,512,194
Insurance contract liabilities	**61,371,568**	**79,291,766**	**61,371,568**	**79,291,766**
Investment contracts				
Future policy benefits	3,965,838	4,338,934	3,965,838	4,338,934
Investment contract liabilities	**3,965,838**	**4,338,934**	**3,965,838**	**4,338,934**
Total gross policyholder liabilities	**65,337,406**	**83,630,700**	**65,337,406**	**83,630,700**
Assets / (liabilities) arising from reinsurance contracts				
Balance at 1 December	(16,533,318)	(22,865,867)	(16,533,318)	(22,865,867)
Movement through income statement	19,185,735	6,332,549	19,185,735	6,332,549
Balance at 30 November	**2,652,417**	**(16,533,318)**	**2,652,417**	**(16,533,318)**
Deferred tax	(46,190,489)	(50,781,761)	(46,190,489)	(50,781,761)
Total net policyholder liabilities	**21,799,334**	**16,315,621**	**21,799,334**	**16,315,621**
Analysed as:				
Current	(3,685,549)	(8,091,811)	(3,685,549)	(8,091,811)
Non current	25,484,883	24,407,432	25,484,883	24,407,432
	21,799,334	**16,315,621**	**21,799,334**	**16,315,621**

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23. HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Head office account				
Opening balance at 1 December	91,700,724	86,664,636	91,700,724	86,664,636
New contributions	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Net profit/ (loss) for the year - Branch	23,820,137	(9,963,912)	23,820,137	(9,963,912)
Closing balance at 30 November	**115,520,861**	**91,700,724**	**115,520,861**	**91,700,724**

The head office account is interest free and repayable at the discretion of the head office subject to the requirements of statutory fund legislation.

24. SHARE CAPITAL (CONSOLIDATED)

Share capital				
Opening balance at 1 December	86,500	86,500	-	-
New issues/(cancellations)	-	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 November	**86,500**	**86,500**	-	-

Share capital is represented by 10 ordinary shares of AIA FSN issued and fully paid. All ordinary shares rank equally with one vote attached to each fully paid share. Ordinary shares have no par value.

25. RETAINED EARNINGS

Retained earnings				
Opening balance at 1 December	616,058	587,315	-	-
Net (loss) /profit for the year - excluding Branch	(252,948)	28,743	-	-
Closing balance at 30 November	**363,110**	**616,058**	-	-

26. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and in hand	6,800,784	5,300,670	6,653,247	5,287,528
Deposits at call	12,477,339	13,759,898	11,919,700	13,070,780
Total cash and cash equivalents	**19,278,123**	**19,060,568**	**18,572,947**	**18,358,308**

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26. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statements of Cash Flows as follows:

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Balance as above	19,278,123	19,060,568	18,572,947	18,358,308
Closing balance per Statements of Cash Flows	**19,278,123**	**19,060,568**	**18,572,947**	**18,358,308**

(b) Reconciliation of profit / (loss) after taxation to net cash inflow from operating activities

	Consolidated 2013	Consolidated 2012	Branch 2013	Branch 2012
Profit / (loss) after taxation for the year	23,567,189	(9,935,169)	23,820,137	(9,963,912)
Add / (less) non cash items				
Depreciation	235,006	239,991	232,627	239,164
Amortisation of intangibles	1,062,727	575,840	1,037,117	550,239
Other movements	61,050	31,777	63,340	5,970
Gains/(losses) from financial assets	7,264,829	(4,366,461)	7,264,829	(4,366,461)
Movement in policyholder liabilities and reinsurance assets	(13,702,022)	16,557,377	(13,702,022)	16,557,377
Deferred and current tax provision	(6,305,109)	6,007,671	(6,307,399)	6,012,344
	(11,383,519)	19,046,195	(11,411,508)	18,998,633
Add / (less) movements in working capital relating to operating activities				
(Increase) / decrease in loans and receivables	669,658	2,275,142	290,412	2,277,554
(Increase) / decrease in income tax assets	(2,445,380)	(25,805)	(2,351,545)	-
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables	5,893,285	(2,544,474)	5,901,100	(2,512,756)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(318,119)	(709,163)	(318,119)	(709,163)
Increase / (decrease) in other insurance liabilities	(5,797,597)	(2,504,054)	(5,797,597)	(2,504,054)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(59,267)	(45,323)	(55,471)	(43,917)
	(2,057,420)	(3,553,677)	(2,331,220)	(3,492,336)
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,126,250	5,557,349	10,077,409	5,542,385

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27. DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION

As at 30 November 2013	Investment linked policies	Non-investment linked policies	Branch total
	$	$	$
Investment assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,965,838	14,607,109	18,572,947
Other assets	-	185,550,980	185,550,980
	3,965,838	**200,158,089**	**204,123,927**
Policyholder liabilities	3,965,838	17,833,496	21,799,334
Liabilities other than policyholder liabilities	-	66,803,732	66,803,732
Retained profits attributable to head office	-	115,520,861	115,520,861
	3,965,838	**200,158,089**	**204,123,927**
Premium revenue from insurance contracts	-	100,088,497	100,088,497
Outwards reinsurance expense	(123)	(44,506,975)	(44,507,098)
Outward reinsurance commission income	-	8,075,000	8,075,000
Investment income	249,143	3,752,881	4,002,024
Fee and other income	-	15,363	15,363
Claims expense	-	(44,319,966)	(44,319,966)
Reinsurance recovery revenue	-	22,870,040	22,870,040
Other operating expenses	-	(42,366,072)	(42,366,072)
Movement in policyholder liabilities	326,082	13,328,928	13,655,010
Profit before taxation	**575,102**	**16,937,696**	**17,512,798**
Income tax expense / (benefit)	69,760	(6,377,099)	(6,307,339)
Profit after taxation for the year	**505,342**	**23,314,795**	**23,820,137**

27. DISAGGREGATED INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

As at 30 November 2012	Investment linked policies	Non-investment linked policies	Branch Total
Investment assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,338,934	14,019,374	18,358,308
Other assets	-	178,676,107	178,676,107
	4,338,934	**192,695,481**	**197,034,415**
Policyholder liabilities	4,338,934	11,976,687	16,315,621
Liabilities other than policyholder liabilities	-	89,018,070	89,018,070
Retained profits attributable to head office	-	91,700,724	91,700,724
	4,338,934	**192,695,481**	**197,034,415**
Premium revenue from insurance contracts	-	104,467,700	104,467,700
Outwards reinsurance expense	(324)	(49,547,985)	(49,548,309)
Outwards reinsurance income		5,932,238	5,932,238
Investment income	250,536	11,694,575	11,945,111
Fee and other income	-	14,973	14,973
Claims expense	-	(47,419,711)	(47,419,711)
Reinsurance recovery revenue	-	28,200,233	28,200,233
Other operating expenses	-	(39,685,134)	(39,685,134)
Movement in policyholder liabilities	(397,902)	(16,230,707)	(16,628,609)
Loss before taxation	**(147,690)**	**(2,573,818)**	**(2,721,508)**
Income tax expense	180,386	7,062,018	7,242,404
Loss after taxation for the year	**(328,076)**	**(9,635,836)**	**(9,963,912)**

This note is required only for Life Insurance Operations under NZ IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts'. Consequently, no consolidated position is required.

Investment linked business is business for which the insurer issues a contract where the benefit amount is directly linked to the market value of the investments held in the particular investment linked fund. Non-investment linked business is insurance business other than investment-linked business.

28. OWNERSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) Immediate and ultimate controlling party

AIA International Limited -New Zealand Branch (formerly American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited-New Zealand Branch) is a Branch of AIA International Limited (formerly American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited), whose immediate holding company is AIA Company Limited (formerly known as American International Assurance Company, Limited), whose ultimate holding company is AIAGL a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

b) Transactions with related parties

The Branch entered into transactions with its related parties in the normal course of business. The aggregate amount of income and expenses arising from these transactions during the year with the related parties are as follows:

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Subsidiary of head office				
Commissions	-	-	365,600	228,902
Reimbursement of various expenses and other payables	-	-	370,447	-
Other related parties				
Group service fees	662,705	1,214,765	662,705	1,214,765
Professional Fees	142,240	-	142,240	-
Employee stock purchase plan contribution	26,918	16,397	26,918	16,397
Other administrative fees	911,268	822,456	911,268	822,456
	1,743,131	**2,053,618**	**2,479,178**	**2,282,520**

For balances with related parties refer to notes 19 and 9.

c) Key Management personnel compensation

The compensation for key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Salaries and other short term benefits	3,302,519	3,075,452	3,302,519	3,075,452
Post-employment benefits	-	104,374	-	104,374
Terminations	30,000	60,836	30,000	60,836
	3,332,519	3,240,662	3,332,519	3,240,662

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Branch and consolidated entity directly or indirectly.

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29. OPERATING LEASES

	Consolidated		Branch	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Future operating non cancellable lease commitments on premises and assets leased are as follows:				
Period from balance date payable:				
Not later than one year	658,064	686,050	588,830	645,192
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,517,520	1,308,932	1,483,867	1,290,169
	2,175,584	**1,994,982**	**2,072,697**	**1,935,361**

Operating lease payments represent the future rentals payable for premises and assets leased under current leases. These lease agreements have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

30. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no material capital commitments at balance date (2012: nil).

31. STATUTORY FUND

From 1 July 2013 under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010 ('IPSA') AIA NZ is required to have a statutory fund. AIA NZ statutory fund, AIA International Holdings (New Zealand) Limited ('the Statutory Fund'), was established on 31 August 2013 and solely relates to the life insurance business of the NZ Group.

The purpose of the Statutory Fund is to ensure that the funds received and paid out in respect of life insurance policies are separately identifiable as being part of the Statutory Fund. The Statutory Fund's assets have been transferred to the fund on establishment and were determined in the way that is compliant with the minimum solvency requirement of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

The use of the assets held in the Statutory Fund $198,318,947 is restricted in accordance with the IPSA requirements and can only be used to meet the liabilities and expenses of that fund; to acquire investments to further the business of the Statutory Fund; or as distributions, provided that solvency, capital adequacy and other regulatory requirements are met.

Since its establishment the Statutory Fund generated $5,655,474 of profit. This financial result was determined using a combination of actual and apportioned income and expenditure. The income and expenditure which could not be easily related to the life insurance business were allocated applying assumptions which gave consideration to the historical experience and overall appropriateness of the allocation basis.

The profit of the Statutory Fund is allocated to the Head Office account.

32. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no material contingent liabilities at balance date (2012: nil).

33. PRIOR PERIOD CORRECTION

There was a correction made to the comparative period relating to the change in the classification of financial assets from 'Available for Sale' to 'At Fair Value through Profit or Loss' category. The impact of this change is detailed below.

Impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income
The change in classification of financial assets has lead to the unrealised gains or losses being recognised in the profit or loss for the period. As a result 'Net investment income' for 2012 increased by $2,096,157 and 'Income tax expense' increased by $586,923. The net loss after tax for the 2012 financial year has decreased by $1,509,234. There was no impact on the total comprehensive income for the year.

Impact on the Statement of Financial Position
There was an increase of $5,973,581 in the 'Head Office Account' balance. This amount was previously included in a Reserves balance.

Impact on the Statement of Changes in Equity and Head Office Account
The 2012 opening balance of the Available for Sale Assets Reserve of $4,464,347 was transferred to the opening balance of the Head Office Account. The movement of $1,509,234 for the year previously recognised in the Available for Sale Reserve was transferred to the movement in the Head Office Account via loss for the period recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

34. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

There were no events occurring after balance date that required adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

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Independent Auditors' Report

to the Directors of AIA International Limited – New Zealand Branch

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of AIA International Limited- New Zealand Branch ("the Branch") on pages 1 to 49, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 November 2013, the statements of comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity and head office account and the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements that include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for both the Branch and the Group. The Group comprises the New Zealand Branch and the entities it controlled at 30 November 2013 or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal controls relevant to the Branch and the Group's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Branch and the Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Other than in our capacity as auditors we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Branch or the Group.

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Independent Auditors' Report

AIA International Limited – New Zealand Branch

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 1 to 49:

(i) comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;

(ii) comply with International Financial Reporting Standards; and

(iii) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch and Group as at 30 November 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also report in accordance with Sections 16(1)(d) and 16(1)(e) of the Financial Reporting Act 1993. In relation to our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2013:

(i) we have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required; and

(ii) in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Branch as far as appears from an examination of those records.

Restriction on Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Directors of the Branch, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Directors of the Branch those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Directors of the Branch, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

Chartered Accountants
19 March 2014

Auckland

To the Directors of AIA International Limited – New Zealand Branch

Appointed Actuary's Section 78 report

Review of actuarial information in, or used in the preparation of, financial statements

I am the Appointed Actuary of AIA International Limited – New Zealand Branch ("AIA New Zealand").

In regards to the financial statements my work as Appointed Actuary involved overseeing the preparation of data and assumptions, reasonableness checks of modeled results and preparation of inputs for the financial statements.

AIA New Zealand relies on an actuarial model that is the proprietary knowledge of an external actuary; AIA New Zealand provides the inputs of data and assumptions and performs review on the outputs.

The scope of the review was the actuarial inputs to the financial statements, including the actuarial Notes to the Accounts and preparation of the 2013 Financial Condition Report for AIA New Zealand.

No limitations have been placed on me during the review of actuarial information and all information and explanations have been provided to prepare the actuarial information.

I am also employed as the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of AIA New Zealand. I note that I hold publically listed shares in the parent company of AIA International Limited. I hold approximately US$4,000 in a private capacity and a number of shares via standard employee share schemes and incentive plans. Neither the fact that I am CFO nor my shareholding altered my actuarial opinion in any way.

In my opinion, the actuarial information used in the preparation of the financial statements has been appropriately used and the actuarial information contained in the financial statements has been appropriately included in those statements.

In my opinion, AIA New Zealand is and has been maintaining the required solvency margin.

Robert Hartnett
Appointed Actuary
Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries

18 March 2014