



KINA SECURITIES LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Table of contents

Chairman's Letter	3
Board of directors.....	5
Corporate governance statement	10
Directors' shareholdings and interests.....	20
Directors' report.....	21
Remuneration report.....	23
Independent Auditor's Report.....	26

Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholder,

We are strongly dedicated to our vision for prosperous customers and communities, underpinned by progressive accessible financial services.

To achieve our vision we understand we must put our customer at the centre of all that we do and continue to deliver them simpler and more convenient banking services and products.

With this focus it has been another significant year for Kina as we maintained the momentum of our acquisition of the Maybank business and our successful stock exchange listing in 2015.

Despite a challenging economic environment, full year net profit was PGK41.0 million, up from PGK4.9 million for the prior corresponding period.

The Board declared a final dividend of PGK10.0 toea per share, taking the full year dividend to PGK20.0 toea per share compared with PGK9.9 toea per share paid for the full year to December 2015. This converts to a final dividend of AUD\$0.0395 per share, taking the full year dividend to AUD\$0.0804, compared with AUD\$0.0340 per share paid for the full year to December 2015.

Kina's total operating income of PGK117 million was up 68% on the previous corresponding period, with net interest income rising 52% (PGK65 million) and non-interest income (PGK52 million) almost doubling.

A pleasing feature of the result was the decreased loan impairment expense to PGK2.8 million, from PGK3.0 million in the prior year. Impairment expenses as a proportion of Gross Loans and Advances (GLA) remained low at just 0.5%, which is the best level recorded since listing in 2015. Gross non-performing loans were PGK2.0 million, equal to 0.3% of GLA.

Kina's foreign exchange income also grew strongly to PGK20.6 million, up from PGK6.9 million. This growth was achieved despite the withdrawal of the Company's former correspondent banking partner for USD in the last quarter of 2016. Kina has identified a new potential partner for USD transactions and expects to have a solution in place by the second quarter of the calendar year.

An important achievement was the successful tender for the Funds Administration business of PNG's largest superannuation fund, Nasfund. This will lift Kina's funds under administration by another PGK4 billion this year and will also provide us with access to a large and affluent customer base in the future.

During the year, Kina also celebrated an important milestone on the stock exchange, joining the list of companies on the S&P/ASX All Ordinaries Index – Australia's premier market indicator.

Helping customers improve their circumstances

As Kina's Chairman, I have continued to reinforce the importance of embracing a customer-focused culture across the business. This approach has enabled us to deliver for our customers, our people and our shareholders and it will continue to be the cornerstone of our success in the future.

Kina's purpose is help our customers improve their circumstances through our business activities. I am proud to be part of a business that plays such an important role in assisting our personal and business customers to meet their financial needs, while supporting economic growth and job creation in PNG.

Outlook

The PNG economy is forecast to grow by 2.8% in 2017, after it saw a lower 2.0% growth in 2016 affected by falling commodity prices. The increased economic activity is expected to be supported by government spending related to the National Elections to be held mid-year, as well as construction activity associated with the 2018 Asian-Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC) conference.

Against this backdrop, Kina is continuing to find ways to engage more meaningfully with its target markets. We are constantly introducing new, innovative products and services, strengthening our technology platforms, and improving our distribution networks to broaden and deepen our customer reach.

These various new business initiatives will help to ensure Kina maintains its strong growth trajectory.

Board renewal

There were a number of changes to the Board during 2016 as we maintained our program of renewal, ensuring we have the skills and expertise to provide the highest possible standards of governance. I sincerely thank the three directors - Don Manoa, Peter Ng and Hilary Wong - who retired at the Annual General Meeting in May. They made an immense contribution to the Company in its formative years, and their advice and counsel was greatly appreciated. I also welcome to the Board Isikeli Taureka and Karen Smith-Pomeroy, who joined us later in the year and bring important technical knowledge and management experience.

I would also like to thank the staff at all levels of the Company for their hard work and dedication. They are what makes the Company successful.

And finally I thank all our shareholders for their ongoing support in 2017.

Yours faithfully



Sir Rabbie Namaliu, GL CSM KCMG
Chairman

Board of directors

Directors' information

The names and details of the Directors in office during the financial year and as at the date of this report are as follows.

Sir Rabbie Namaliu **Non-Executive Chairman**

Sir Rabbie Namaliu is a distinguished statesman with more than nine years of board experience in the financial services and mining and petroleum industries in PNG. Sir Rabbie has been the Chairman of Kina since 2009.

Sir Rabbie is former Prime Minister of PNG and former Speaker of the PNG National Parliament. Furthermore, Sir Rabbie has ministerial experience in Foreign Affairs & Trade, Treasury, Primary Industry, Petroleum and Energy and other areas of government responsibility. Before entering politics, he was Chairman and Secretary of the PNG Public Services Commission, Provincial Commissioner of East New Britain and Principal Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of PNG, Sir Michael Somare before Independence. In 1973 he was Senior Tutor and Lecturer in History at the University of Papua New Guinea.

Sir Rabbie is chairman of Kramer Ausenco Ltd (appointed 2010), Kina Asset Management Ltd (appointed 2008), Kina Investment & Superannuation Services Ltd (appointed 2012). In addition, Sir Rabbie holds directorships at Era Resources formerly Marengo Mining Limited (appointed 2008), Bougainville Copper Limited (appointed 2011), InterOil Corporation (appointed 2012 and retired on the 22nd February 2017), South Pacific Post Ltd (appointed 2013).

In 2011, Sir Rabbie was appointed the Chairman of the 2012 PNG Games Host Organising Committee by the East New Britain Provincial Government to plan and coordinate preparations for the 2012 PNG Games held in Kokopo, PNG. Sir Rabbie is a member for the PNG Institute of Directors.

Sir Rabbie also holds the following charity and honorary positions:

- Chancellor and Chairman of Council, PNG University of National Researches and Environment (2007-2011);
- Chairman, RH Foundation
- Chairman, ENB Sports Development Authority
- Patron, YWAM Medical Ships
- Director, YWAM Medical Ships (PNG) Ltd
- Patron, Badili Club Inc.
- Patron, Jesus Halfway House
- Patron, PNG Softball Federation

Sir Rabbie holds a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree from the University of PNG and a Master of Arts (MA) degree and an Honorary Doctor of Laws (Hon. LLD) from the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Syd Yates **Chief Executive Officer**

Mr Syd Yates joined Kina in 1997 and has extensive experience in the banking, finance and investment industries, with a career spanning more than 30 years. He is currently serving as the CEO of Kina Group.

Within Kina Group, Syd is also a director of Kina Ventures (appointed 2012).

Syd is also currently serving as a director of KAML (appointed 2007), POMSoX (appointed 1998), Media Niugini Limited and the Commonwealth Games Association of PNG and is the Chairman for the National Olympic Fundraising Committee of the PNG Sports Federation.

Syd is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, the Australian Institute of Management and the Financial Services Institute of Australasia. Syd is also a member of the PNG Institute of Directors.

Wayne Golding **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Wayne Golding has over 25 years of board experience and has an extensive range of experience and skills in PNG's trade, investment and finance industries. Wayne is a former chairman of Kina.

Wayne is currently a Director of Kina (appointed 1996). Wayne is also currently serving as a director of Matching Investments Limited (appointed 1995), New Town Trading Ltd (appointed 1999), Ratung Ltd (appointed 1999), Tanubada Dairy Products Ltd (appointed 1988), 2G Developments Ltd (appointed 2012), and 2G Housing Ltd (appointed 2013).

Wayne is a former director of International Air Radio Limited, a subsidiary of British Airways (from 1992 to 1996), and was a member of the negotiating team acting for PNG regarding PNG's entry into a trade and investment agreement with the European Union.

Wayne was also a member of the committee that formed the APEC Business Advisory Council and has held various co-chair positions in their committees, including as co-chair of the Economic and Finance Committee.

Wayne is also the founding chairman of the Manufacturers' Council of PNG, a representative of the PNG/Queensland Business Council Group and advisor to the PNG National Fisheries Authority.

Wayne is a member of the PNG Institute of Directors and holds accounting and commerce qualifications from University of Technology, Sydney, Australia (formerly Sydney Technical College).

Jim Yap **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Jim Yap has been a Director of Kina since 2012. Jim has significant experience in the banking industry in Australia, PNG and Taiwan.

Jim also currently serves as a director of Niule No.1 Ltd (appointed 2009) and Raintree Development Ltd (appointed 2012).

Jim's previous experience includes senior management roles at ANZ Banking Group (PNG) Ltd, including roles as head of commercial banking and head of regional sales and origination. In addition, Jim has held a number of other roles within ANZ spanning over 37 years in retail banking, import and export, credit, corporate and institutional banking.

Jim holds a Bachelor of Science degree and Graduate Diploma in Education from Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, a Graduate Diploma in Management from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Australia, and is a member of the PNG Institute of Directors.

David Foster **Non-Executive Director**

Mr David Foster is an experienced non-executive director with a diverse portfolio of directorships and advisory roles. David has 25 years of experience in financial services. David was appointed a Director of Kina in 2015.

David is currently an independent non-executive director for a variety of ASX listed companies across a range of industries. David is Chair of Motorcycles Holdings Ltd, and a Non-Executive Director of G8 Education Ltd, Genworth

Mortgage Insurance Australia Ltd, Thorn Group Ltd and the commercial arm of Local Government Association of QLD.

David's prior experience includes a number of senior executive roles within Suncorp Group Limited, most recently as CEO of Suncorp Bank, where David led it through a highly volatile period during the global financial crisis. This included the turnaround of its retail, small and medium enterprise and agricultural businesses and managing down \$18 billion in problem and non-core assets to maximise shareholder capital outcomes. David was also the Group Executive, Strategy during the acquisition of Promina Limited one of Australia's largest financial services transactions. Prior to Suncorp, David had over 14 years at Westpac Banking Corporation in a number of senior roles in Sydney and Queensland.

David has an MBA, a Bachelor of Applied Science and is a Senior Fellow with Financial Services Institute of Australasia and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Isikeli Taureka **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Isikeli Taureka was appointed as a Director of Kina in 18 May 2016. He is an Executive Director at InterOil Corporation and was previously InterOil's Executive Vice President, Papua New Guinea, accountable for the company's daily operations across the country.

Isikeli previously held a number of roles with Chevron Corporation including Head of Chevron Corporation's Geothermal and Power Operations; President of ChevronTexaco China Energy Company with responsibility for Chevron's oil and gas upstream activities in China; Managing Director of Chevron Asia South Business Unit responsible for exploration and production in Thailand, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam and; General Manager and Country Manager for Chevron New Guinea Limited with responsibility for oil operations in Papua New Guinea and Western Australia.

Before joining Chevron, Isikeli managed the PNG-owned Post and Telecommunication Corporation, worked at the Bank of South Pacific Limited in a senior management capacity and was Deputy Managing Director at Resources Investment Finance Limited.

He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Papua New Guinea and is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Karen Smith-Pomeroy **Non-Executive Director**

Ms Karen Smith-Pomeroy was appointed as a Director on 12 September 2016. She is an experienced non-executive director, with involvement across a number of industry sectors. Karen has over 30 years of experience in the financial services sector, with senior roles in Queensland and South Australia, including a period of 5 years as Chief Risk Officer for Suncorp Bank.

Karen has specific expertise in risk and governance, deep expertise in credit risk and specialist knowledge of a number of industry sectors, including energy, property and agribusiness.

Karen is currently a non-executive director of Queensland Treasury Corporation, Stanwell Corporation Limited, InFocus Wealth Management group and National Affordable Housing Consortium Limited. She is also a member of the Qld Advisory board for Australian Super, Australia's largest industry super fund.

Karen holds accounting qualifications and is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants, Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia, a Member of Association of Superannuation Funds of Australia, a Certificate member of Governance Institute of Australia and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Peter Ng Choong Joo **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Peter Ng has extensive experience in the banking, finance and investment industries, with a career spanning more than 35 years. Peter is currently a Director of Kina (appointed 2012).

Peter has previously worked in senior executive roles at Bank Negara Malaysia (from 1967 to 1977) and Bank Utama (Malaysia) Berhad (from 1977 to 2002). He was also a director of Kewangan Utama Berhad, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Utama Banking Group Berhad from 1995 to 1998. He was also a former director of Utama Merchant Bank Berhad (formerly Utama Wardley Berhad) from 1997 to 2001.

Peter is the executive chairman and a director of RH Mining Resources Ltd (appointed 2012), and holds directorships at RH Petrogas Limited (appointed 2012), Rimbunan Petrogas Limited (appointed 2012), RH Insurance Ltd (appointed 2005), Lubuk Tiara Sdn. Bhd (appointed 2011) and Qinzhou Development (Malaysia) Consortium Sdn. Bhd (appointed 2012).

Peter graduated with an MBA from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK and is also an Associate of The Chartered Institute of Bankers (ACIB), London, UK.

Peter resigned from the Board of Directors on 18 May 2016.

Don Manoa **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Don Manoa has been a Director of Kina since March 2013 and has more than 20 years of experience as a board member in PNG's banking, finance and investment industries.

Don is also a director of KFL (appointed 2013) and KFM (appointed 2003).

Don currently serves as the chairman of the NGIP/AGMARK Group of Companies (appointed 2003) and as a director of PNG Sustainable Development Program Ltd (appointed 2002).

Don has previously held management roles in both the PNG Electricity Commission (from 1986 to 1989) and Shell Company Limited PNG (from 1990 to 1997). In addition, Don has previously served as chairman of Shell Company (PNG) Limited (from 2000 to 2002) and the Gazelle Restoration Authority (from 2002 to 2004) and as a director of ANZ Banking Group PNG Ltd (from 1992 to 1996), Barclay Brothers (PNG) Ltd (from 1994 to 1997), Air Niugini Ltd (from 1997 to 1999) and Shorncliffe PNG Ltd (from 1989 to 2001). Don was also Honorary Consul for the Netherlands from 1998 to 2000.

Don has served on the boards of a number of charity and community service organisations in PNG and as a Commissioner in the Commissions of Enquiry into the National Provident Fund and the Government Department of Finance. Don is a member of the PNG Institute of Directors.

Don resigned from the Board of Directors on 18 May 2016.

Hilary Wong **Non-Executive Director**

Mr Hilary Wong has been a Director of Kina since 2001 and has over 14 years of experience in PNG's banking and finance industries. Within Kina Group, Hilary currently serves as a director of KFL (appointed 2001), KISS (appointed 2012), KNL (appointed 2001) and PNGHF (appointed 2005).

In addition, Hilary is currently serving as a director of WN Investments (appointed 1991) and Wu-Tung Development Limited (appointed 1991). Hilary is the chairman and co-founder of City Mission PNG and has received an

international award from World City Mission in recognition of this involvement in charity and community service organisations in PNG.

Hilary is also the president of PNG's Tennis Association and a past member of the Organising Committee of the South Pacific Games. Hilary is a member of the PNG Institute of Directors.

Hilary resigned from the Board of Directors on 18 May 2016.

Corporate governance statement

Introduction

The Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of Kina Securities Limited and its related entities, including adopting appropriate policies and procedures designed to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance Shareholder interests.

The Board monitors the operational and financial position and performance of Kina and oversees its business strategy, including approving the Company's strategic goals and considering and approving business plans, policy and budget.

The Board has created a framework for managing Kina, including adopting internal controls, risk management processes and governance policies and practices. The Board monitors adherence to this framework which, in turn, ensures operations comply with all relevant laws, regulations and standards. The majority of the documents which make up the Kina Governance Framework have been reviewed throughout the year to ensure they remain relevant to current operations and continue to comply with those requirements or guidelines set down by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG), the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (POMSoX), the PNG Companies Act and the Australian Corporations Act 2011 (Cth).

This Statement outlines Corporate Governance framework and practices adopted by the Board of Kina and in place for the financial year ended 31 December 2016, by reference to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition) (**Recommendations**). The Statement was approved by the Board on 22 February 2017.

The Board considers and applies the Recommendations taking into account the circumstances of Kina. Where Kina's practices depart from a Recommendation, this Statement identifies the area of divergence and reasons for it, or any alternative practices adopted by Kina.

Governance framework

The Board has established a number of corporate governance documents consistent with the Recommendations, which in addition to Kina's Constitution, form the basis of Kina's corporate governance framework – these documents are referenced in this Statement where relevant, and are as follows:

Kina Securities Ltd Constitution (2015)
Board Charter (approved December 2016);
Audit and Risk Committee Charter (approved December 2016);
Remuneration and Nominations Committee Charter (approved December 2016);
Securities Trading Policy (approved June 2016);
Shareholder Communications Policy (approved October 2016);
Continuous Disclosure Policy (approved October 2016);
Diversity Policy (approved October 2015);
Directors Code of Conduct (approved July 2015);
Code of Corporate Conduct (approved July 2015); and
Conflict of Interest Policy (approved July 2015).
Copies of the corporate governance documents are available on Kina's website (www.kina.com.pg) at:
<http://investors.kina.com.pg/investors/?page=corporate-governance>.

Board of Directors

The Role of the Board

The Board is committed to maximising performance, generating shareholder value and financial returns, and sustaining the growth and success of Kina. In conducting Kina's business in accordance with these objectives, the Board seeks to ensure that Kina is properly managed to protect and enhance shareholder interests, and that Kina, its directors, officers and personnel operate in an appropriate environment of corporate governance.

The Board has adopted a board charter (**Board Charter**). The Board Charter sets out, amongst other things, the:

- roles and responsibilities of the Board, including those matters specifically reserved to the Board;
- role and responsibility of the CEO, which is primarily the day to day management of Kina;
- procedure for management of potential and actual conflicts of interest; and
- guidance on board performance evaluation, ethical standards and taking independent professional advice.

Director Appointment

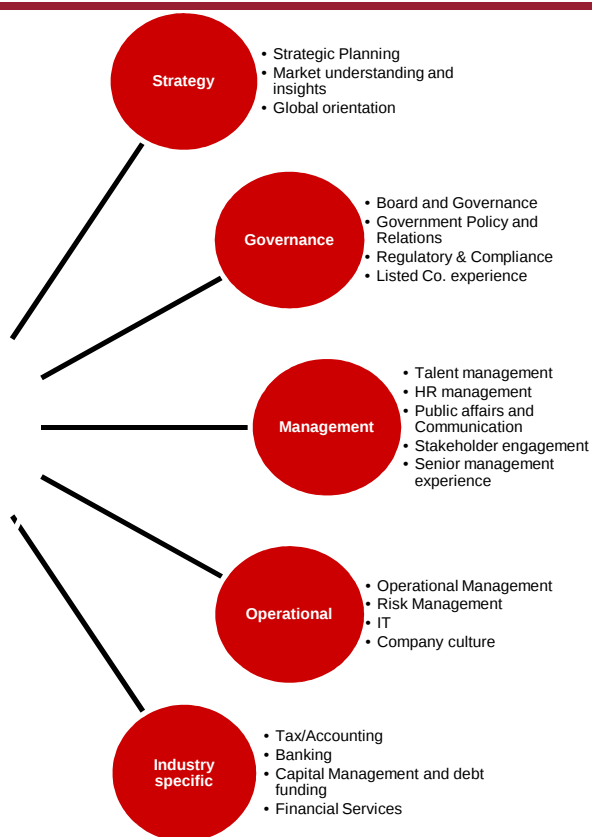
As is required by the Bank of Papua New Guinea's Prudential Standards (BPNG Prudential Standards) Kina undertakes a 'Fit and Proper' testing for candidates for 'Responsible Person' positions, which includes Board Directors and Executive Management. This testing, which, in accordance with the Standard, is carried out on an annual basis includes thorough background checks. When Directors are proposed for election, or re-election at general meetings the notice of meeting provides material and relevant information to enable shareholders to make an informed decision as to whether or not to elect or re-elect the candidate.

Kina has entered into a written agreement with each director and senior management team member that sets out, amongst other items, the terms of their appointment and their roles and responsibilities.

Board Composition

The Board seeks to ensure that it has the appropriate mix of skills, knowledge and experience to guide Kina and assist management to achieve the strategic objectives set by the Board. To assist in identifying areas of focus and maintaining an appropriate mix of skills and experience, the Board uses a self-assessment questionnaire, the results of which feed into a skills matrix. The matrix, a high level version of which is depicted below, sets out the skills, experience and expertise represented on the Board and assists the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in identifying actual or potential gaps. The Board reviews the matrix in light of Company strategy and uses it as one aspect of the criteria applying to its renewal plan and Board appointments.

Kina's Board of Directors has been structured to ensure it has a high level of public market and PNG experience, coupled with financial and corporate governance capabilities. The Board has assessed that this is appropriate for the current stage of development and size of the business and the current Board members have the appropriate skills, knowledge and experience required to effectively oversee Kina's business.



Independence

The Board considers an independent director to be a non-executive director who is not a member of Kina's management and who is free of any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the independent exercise of their judgement. The Board reviews the independence of each Director in light of interests disclosed to the Board regularly (and at least annually) and having regard to the relationships listed in Box 2.3 of the Recommendations.

The Board does not consider Syd Yates to be independent as he is the CEO of Kina. At the Annual General Meeting in April 2016, three Directors resigned, being Peter Ng, Don Manoa and Hilary Wong; and Isikeli Taureka was elected. In October 2016, Karen Smith-Pomeroy was appointed to the Board.

Having regard to the Recommendations, Peter Ng and Jim Yap are not considered independent due to their association with a substantial shareholder of Kina; and Wayne Golding, Don Manoa and Hilary Wong are not considered independent due to the length of time over which they have held directorships within the Group.

The Board considers that each of the directors brings objective and independent judgement to Board deliberations and makes a valuable contribution to Kina through the skills they bring to the Board and their understanding of Kina's business.

Following Ms Smith-Pomeroy's appointment, the Board now has a majority of independent directors.

Directors' details				
Name	Appointment date	Current length of service	Non-executive?	Independent?
Sir Rabbie Namaliu	2009	7 years	Yes	Yes
Syd Yates, OBE	1997	19 years	No	N/A
Wayne Golding, OBE	1996	19 years	Yes	No
Jim Yap	2012	4 years	Yes	No
David Foster	2015	8 months	Yes	Yes
Isikeli Taureka	2016	10 months	Yes	Yes
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	2016	5 months	Yes	Yes
Peter Ng Choong Joo	2012 – 2016	4 years	Yes	No
Don Manoa	2003 – 2016	12 years	Yes	No
Hilary Wong, OBE	2001 - 2016	15 years	Yes	No

Director induction and education

Kina delivers an induction program to assist and introduce all new directors to the business. As part of the induction, new directors are given a detailed overview on Kina's operations, copies of governance and internal policies and procedures and instruction on the roles and responsibilities of the Board, its committees and management. After their initial induction, directors are expected to keep themselves updated on changes and trends within the business, in the financial sector, market environment and any changes and trends in the economic, political, social, global, environmental and legal climate generally.

As required by the BPNG, all directors should devote a minimum of 20 hours per year to their ongoing professional development. Directors are encouraged to attend recognised courses, seminars and conferences and internal education sessions are scheduled at Board meetings throughout the year.

Performance Evaluation

In accordance with the BPNG Prudential Standards, and as set out in the Board Charter, the performance of the Board, its members and its committees is assessed each year. The Board has undertaken a performance evaluation and skills analysis during the year. The findings are used to further refine the succession and renewal plan which is focussed on the next two to five years. The plan manages the retirement and re-election of directors giving consideration to the length of time served on the Board and ensuring appropriate levels of Company experience and corporate knowledge are maintained as well as ensuring new appointments are made with a view to the Company's strategy over the medium to long term. The Board will continue to review individual, Committee and whole of Board performance and ensure that Board composition and the skills and experience of the Directors is appropriate.

Performance evaluations, overseen by the chairman, in the case of the CEO, and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee in the case of senior management are carried out on an annual basis and were completed in the year under review.

Chairman

In accordance with the Board Charter, the chairman of the Board is an independent director, Sir Rabbie Namaliu. The roles and responsibilities of the chairman are contained within the Board Charter.

Company Secretary

Mr Kong Wong was company secretary from 22 June 2015 until 21 June 2016. Kong has more than 15 years' experience in banking and finance, investment management, audit and financial control. Kong has a Bachelor of Economics, majoring in Accounting from La Trobe University and is a member of Certified Practising Accountants Australia and PNG.

Mr Chetan Chopra was appointed company secretary and CFO on 21 June 2016. Chetan holds a Bachelor of Science from Mumbai University and an MBA from Melbourne Business School, University of Melbourne. Chetan is a member of Certified Practising Accountants Australia, PNG and a practicing member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

The Company secretary is accountable directly to the board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.

Board Committees

The Board has the power to establish and delegate powers to committees that are formed to facilitate effective decision making. The Board, however, accepts full accountability for matters delegated by it to those committees. The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee and a Remuneration and Nominations Committee. Each Committee has a separate charter which sets out, in detail, the guidance on the membership and powers of the Committee, and its roles and responsibilities. The charters are reviewed at least annually.

The Board has also established a Disclosure Committee which meets on ad hoc basis to consider any issues which may require disclosure to the market. During the year the Committee met once, to discuss the documentation to be released following 2015 financial year end. The Disclosure Committee consists of Sir Rabbie Namaliu, Syd Yates and David Foster and, as agreed by the Board, any other Director whose skills and experience may be required at that time. Other committees may be established by the Board as and when required. Membership of Board committees will be based on the needs of Kina, relevant legislative and other requirements and the skills and experience of individual directors.

For the majority of 2016, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee comprised two independent directors (David Foster and Sir Rabbie Namaliu, the Chairman) and two directors that are not independent (Wayne Golding and Jim Yap). In October 2016, Isikeli Taureka was appointed to the Committee and on 7 December 2016 the Board noted Sir Rabbie's resignation from the position of Chair of the Committee and appointed Isikeli to that position.

The Remuneration and Nomination committee did not contain a majority of independent directors for the majority of the year, as recommended by Recommendation 2.1. The Board addressed this by appointing Isikeli in October 2016.

The Audit and Risk Committee comprised Don Manoa (until his resignation in May), Wayne Golding, Jim Yap and independent director, David Foster as the Chairman of the Committee. In October 2016, independent director, Karen Smith-Pomeroy was appointed to the Committee. As such, the Audit and Risk Committee did not contain a majority of independent directors as recommended by Recommendation 4.1. The Board has assessed that this is appropriate for the current stage of development and size of the business and the current Committee members have the appropriate skills, knowledge and experience required to perform their duties as a Committee.

	Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Audit and Risk Committee
Roles & Responsibilities	• recommend and review remuneration policy across group • review and consider composition of Board • make recommendations to Board in regard to succession planning for CEO and direct reports and appointments of directors • administering aspects of Fit and Proper requirements of BPNG Prudential Standards • review structure and level of director fees • review remuneration framework (incl STIs, LTIs and non-cash elements) of CEO, senior management and Responsible Persons • review terms and conditions of employment agreements • review terms of superannuation and pension scheme arrangements • assist in annual performance review of CEO • oversee annual performance review of senior management • review effectiveness of Diversity Policy and its objectives and strategies	• reviewing effectiveness of reporting of financial information, audit systems and controls • reviewing and recommending to the Board half-year and annual financial statements and reports • audit planning • reviewing the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor • reviewing internal and external audit reports and where weaknesses in controls or procedures have been identified and monitoring remedial action taken by management to ascertain whether it has been adequate and appropriate • establishing and maintaining a risk management framework and through this, working with the Group Chief Risk Officer and management to identify, manage and monitor potential and actual issues, concerns and risks • monitoring the risk profile of Kina against the agreed risk appetite and risk management framework • annual review of the effectiveness of the risk management framework in supporting business performance/ strategy
Membership throughout the year	David Foster Wayne Golding Jim Yap Isikeli Taureka ¹ (Current Chair) Sir Rabbie Namaliu (Chair until 7/12/16)	Wayne Golding Don Manoa ² Jim Yap Karen Smith-Pomeroy ³ David Foster (Chair)

¹ Appointed to Remuneration and Nomination Committee 19 October. Appointed Chair 7 December.

² Resigned from the Board 18 May 2016. Should this be retired from the board

³ Appointed to Audit and Risk Committee 18 October 2016.

Membership of the Committees during the reporting period, the number of Committee meetings and the attendance at those meetings are set out below:

Director	Board meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination		Disclosure Committee	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Sir Rabbie Namaliu	7	7	-	-	6	6	1	0
Sydney Yates	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
David Foster	7	7	8	8	6	6	1	1
Wayne Golding	7	7	8	7	6	6	-	-
Donald Manoa ⁴	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Peter Ng	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hilary Wong	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jim Yap	7	7	8	8	6	6	-	-
Isikeli Taureka	5	5	-	-	2	2	-	-
Karen Smith-Pomeroy	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-

A – Meetings held that Director was eligible to attend

B – Meetings attended

18 April 2016 – I. Taureka was appointed

18 May 2016 – D. Manoa, P. Ng and H. Wong resigned

12 September 2016 – K. Smith-Pomeroy appointed

18 October 2016 – I. Taureka appointed to Remuneration and Nomination Committee. K. Smith-Pomeroy appointed to Audit and Risk Committee

Remuneration

Kina is committed to fair and responsible remuneration throughout the Group. Senior Management are remunerated in a way that aims to attract and retain an appropriate level of talent and reflects their performance in relation to the delivery of corporate strategy and operational performance. Remuneration for non-executive directors is set using advice from independent consultants and takes into account the level of fees paid to non-executive directors of similar corporations and the responsibilities and work requirements of the non-executive directors.

The Remuneration Report and further details about the remuneration policy of Kina are set out in the Directors' Report.

Acting ethically and responsibly

The Board is committed to ensuring that Kina maintains the highest standards of integrity, honesty and fairness in its dealings with all stakeholders, and that Kina complies with all legal and other obligations.

Kina has adopted a Code of Corporate Conduct that applies to all employees of Kina and its subsidiaries (including subcontractors and consultants) and a separate Code of Conduct for Directors (**Codes of Conduct**). The Codes of Conduct set out certain minimum standards of conduct that Kina expects of its employees and directors including integrity, diligence, impartiality, equality and fairness. The Codes of Conduct set out how employees and directors are to conduct themselves in order to meet these minimum standards.

Diversity

The Diversity Policy emphasises Kina's commitment to the maintenance and promotion of workplace diversity and inclusiveness. Kina recognises the importance of embracing workplace diversity, specifically in valuing the unique qualities, attributes, skills and experiences all employees bring to our workplaces.

The Company's vision for diversity incorporates a number of different factors, including but not limited to gender, ethnicity and cultural background, disability, age and educational experience. The Diversity Policy provides a framework to help Kina achieve its diversity goals, while creating a commitment to a diverse work environment where staff are treated fairly and with respect, and have equal access to workplace opportunities.

Kina is committed to actively promoting a positive work environment based on respect and will continue to implement initiatives to promote diversity. For example, Kina strongly supports the development of females in senior positions. This was demonstrated through Kina sending a senior female Executive to attend a Governance, Strategy & Risk for Directors workshop that was run by the Australian Institute of Company Directors in late June in 2016. This workshop was initiated by the Business Coalition for Women (BCFW), whose goals are dedicated to being the innovative, relevant and inclusive driver of business growth through positive change for women in Papua New Guinea. Kina is one of the inaugural members of this group and now has a senior female Executive as part of the Board. Kina also believes in promoting and providing opportunities for Leadership locally. As a result, Kina promoted 20 male employees and 6 female employees in 2016 into Leadership roles in different parts of the business.

Kina is a strong advocate for gender smart policies in the workplace and provides both maternity and paternity leave for its workers. Also, within the first 6 months' of a child's life, new parents are provided with paid leave to enable time out of the workplace to feed new babies. The Group will continue to promote awareness and understanding of workplace diversity principles and develop policies to assist employees to balance work, family and cultural responsibilities whilst at the same time removing barriers to employment.

Kina's measurable objectives are:

Objective	2016 Achievement
Maintain or improve Kina's level of female participation across all levels of business, with particular focus at the leadership levels.	Overall the level of female participation across all levels of the business reduced slightly. Numbers of females in team leader position increased and a female Director was added to the Board. Six female staff were promoted throughout the year into Leadership roles and provided additional training through the Leadership Programme.
Maintain or improve level of participation at leadership level for PNG citizens.	Identified potential leaders were provided with additional training through the Leadership Programme.
Demonstrate improvement in creating an inclusive workplace environment.	KSL has continued to support gender smart policies, as outlined above.

The numbers and percentage of females within Kina's workforce, including the Board and senior management team is set out below:

	2016		2015	
Board	1	16%	0	0%
Senior Management	1	11%	1	14%
Team Leader	32	49%	16	52%
Other employees	100	76%	129	59%

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee reviews and oversees the implementation of the Diversity Policy. The Committee has determined that the existing measurable objectives remain current and appropriate for 2017.

Written declarations

When the Board considers the statutory half-year and annual financial statements, the Board obtains a declaration equivalent to section 295A of the Corporations Act, from the CEO and CFO in regard to the integrity of the financial statements and assurance as to the effective operation of the risk management and internal compliance and control systems.

External Auditor

Kina's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for recommending the appointment or removal of the auditor as well as annually reviewing their effectiveness, performance and independence.

The external auditor is required to attend the Company's annual general meeting and is available to address questions relevant to the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

Timely and balanced disclosure

Kina is committed to observing its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules, the Australian Corporations Act, the POMSoX Listing Rules and the PNG Securities Act. The Board has adopted a continuous disclosure policy (**Continuous Disclosure Policy**) and a shareholder communication policy (**Shareholder Communications Policy**) that implement Kina's commitment to providing timely, complete and accurate disclosure of information.

The Continuous Disclosure Policy sets out the roles and responsibilities of officers and employees in complying with Kina's continuous disclosure obligations and nominates those individuals who are responsible for determining whether or not information is required to be disclosed.

Shareholder Communications

The Shareholder Communications Policy promotes effective communication with shareholders and seeks to ensure that shareholders have equal and timely access to material information concerning Kina. The Policy sets out the investor relations program, a key tenet of which is to encourage effective shareholder participation. Shareholders are encouraged to attend general meetings and shareholder information sessions and to submit written questions prior to those meetings. Kina's website contains information regarding the Company, the Board and management team, corporate governance, media coverage, ASX announcements, investor presentations and reports.

Kina's investor relations program includes a number of scheduled and ad hoc interactions with institutional investors, private investors, sell-side and buy-side analysts and the financial media. At a minimum, so as to ensure that shareholders and other stakeholders have a full understanding of Kina's performance and strategies, Kina will convene analyst briefings twice a year on Kina's financial performance and objectives.

In accordance with the Shareholder Communications Policy, shareholders are encouraged to attend general meetings, or, if they are unable to attend, vote by proxy or other means included in the notice of general meeting. Shareholders may receive and send information electronically to and from both Kina and Kina's share registry. Other methods of communication are also available to shareholders and other stakeholders, including telephone, mail and facsimile. Kina may consider the use of other reliable technologies as they become widely available.

Risk Management and internal controls

Throughout the year, in accordance with its Charter, the Audit and Risk Committee reviewed Kina's risk management framework. Kina has continued to invest significant time and effort in the design of a comprehensive risk management framework and supporting software that extends to each area of the business. The risk division drives and influences the development of a strong and robust risk culture across the Group that is constantly being reinforced at all levels. Under supervision of the Board, management is responsible for the design, identification, assessment and management of risk

frameworks and related policies, and for adherence to these. A dedicated compliance department is in place to ensure that Kina personnel are aware of the Group's prudential and legislative obligations and that these are maintained at all times. Operational risk within the Group is monitored and an Occupational Health and Safety regime has been expanded to maintain the safety of Kina's employees and customers. A three lines of defence model has been implemented across the organisation. The Group's risk management activities comply with all relevant regulation including that of the Bank of Papua New Guinea (Prudential Standards), relevant legislation and the Investment Promotion Authority (IPA).

Kina has also employed skilled credit managers who have an understanding of the Papua New Guinean economic environment to ensure that the growing loan portfolio is maintained within an acceptable level of risk and within Kina's agreed risk appetite.

Kina's risk management framework and internal control functions incorporate a fully resourced internal audit function which reports directly to the Audit and Risk Committee. At present the internal audit function has been co-sourced with external providers for planning and review purposes, which is acceptable under the BPNG Prudential Standards, but not a position Kina will continue in the long term. The internal audit function provides independent and objective assurance to the Board, via the Audit and Risk Committee. The internal annual audit plan is formulated using a risk based approach. Progress against the plan is reported to the Committee on a quarterly basis.

All lending proposal are considered based on credit policy and within the risk appetite of the group. Debt servicing assessment criteria is maintained to ensure Kina understands its level of credit risk whilst managing its impairment exposure.

Kina does not have any material exposure to economic, environmental and social sustainability risks.

Dealings in Company securities

The Board has adopted a Securities Trading Policy that applies to the Kina's equity-based remuneration scheme and explains the conduct that is prohibited under the PNG Securities Act and the Corporations Act.

The Securities Trading Policy:

- provides for certain Trading Windows when 'Relevant Persons' may trade provided the appropriate process has been adhered to;
- prohibits any Relevant Person from entering into a hedge transaction involving unvested equity held pursuant to an employee, executive or director equity plan operated by Kina;
- sets out the prohibitions against insider trading and prescribes certain requirements for dealing in Kina securities; and
- prohibits Relevant Persons from trading in Kina securities while in possession of material non-public information, which is information a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of Kina securities.

Directors' shareholdings and interests

Directors are not required under the Constitution to hold any shares in the company.

As at the date of this Remuneration Report, the Directors have the following interests in the shares in Kina (either directly or through beneficial interests or entities associated with the Director).

Director	Number of Shares	Shareholding as at the date of this report (%)
Sir Rabbie Namaliu	100,000 ¹	0.06
Sydney Yates	5,180,297 ²	3.16
David Foster	40,000 ³	0.02
Wayne Golding	5,116,706 ⁴	3.12
Jim Yap	126,569 ⁵	0.08
Isikeli Taureka	Nil	-
Karen Smith- Pomoroy	Nil	-
Hillary Wong	Nil	-
Don Manoa	20,000	0.01%
Peter Ng Choong Joo	Nil	-

1. 50,000 shares are held by Tobit Investments Ltd where Sir Rabbie Namaliu is a Shareholder and Chairman.

2. 164,200 shares are held directly by Sydney Yates while 4,406,097 shares are held by Columbus Investments Ltd where Syd Yates is a sole shareholder. 500,000 Shares are held by Kina Asset Management No. 1 Ltd (Columbus Inv. Ltd holds approx. 7% of ISC in KAML of which KAM No.1 Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary and Syd Yates is executive director of KAML).

Prior to Listing, Syd Yates entered into a voluntary escrow in respect of 4,406,097 Shares (Escrowed Shares). Under the terms of the voluntary escrow arrangement, Syd Yates is restricted from dealing in the Escrowed Shares until a date which is two Business Days after the date on which Kina's half-year financial results for the period ending 30 June 2016 are released to ASX and POMSoX by Kina.

3. Shares are held by Foster Coastal Investments Pty Ltd as trustee for Foster Coastal Superannuation Fund. Mr Foster is Director of Foster Coastal Investments Pty Ltd and a beneficiary of Foster Coastal Superannuation Fund).

4. 4,846,706 are held directly by Wayne Golding. 270,000 held by Matching Investment Company, of which Mr Golding owns 50%. Prior to listing, he entered into a voluntary escrow in respect of 4,846,706 Shares (Escrowed Shares). Under the terms of the voluntary escrow arrangement, Wayne Golding is restricted from dealing in the Escrowed Shares until a date which is two Business Days after the date on which Kina's half-year financial results for the period ending 30 June 2016 are released to ASX and POMSoX by Kina.

5. Subsequent to the year-end, Jim Yap disposed 33,431 ordinary shares.

Directors' report

The Directors of Kina Securities Limited and its Subsidiaries submit herewith the annual financial report of the Company and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the Company and its Subsidiaries during the year were the provision of share brokerage, fund administration, investment management services, asset financing, and provision of personal and commercial loans, money market operations and corporate advice. The Group acquired Maybank PNG Limited in 2015 whose principal activities were banking and related services.

The Directors consider there are no unusual or other matters that warrant their comments and the Group's financial position and results from operations are properly reflected in these financial statements.

Operating results

The Group's operations for the year are reviewed in the front section of the Annual Report.

The net profit attributable to equity holders for the year for the Group was K41.0million compared with K4.96 million in 2015.

The profit includes the following items:

- Net interest income of K65.1 million, compared with K42.9 million in the prior year to December 2015.
- Net fee and commission income of K28.8 million, compared with K17.4 million in the prior year.
- Operating income before impairment losses and other operating income of K117.0 million, up from K69.7 million in the prior year.
- Impairment losses on loans and advances to K2.8 million, compared with K3.0 million in the prior year.
- Other operating expenses of K55.6 million, compared with K54.8 million in the prior period, which included one-off expenses associated with the acquisition of Maybank PNG and the listing of the company on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and Port Moresby Stock Exchange (POMSoX).

Review of operations

Kina Securities completed an initial public offering and was listed on the ASX and POMSoX in July 2015, and it completed the acquisition of the Maybank PNG business in September, 2015.

The statutory result for the year ended 31 December 2016, was a profit of K41.0 million and K4.9million for the 12 months to 31 December 2015, which included 12 months contribution from the continuing Kina operations and three months contribution from the Maybank operations. The statutory profit in 2015 was after costs of approximately K12.0 million associated with the Maybank acquisition as well as the listing of Kina Securities.

As at 31 December 2016, Kina, which has been regarded as PNG's fourth largest bank, had lending assets of K605million and deposits of more than K950 million.

An explanation of the operational performance and highlights of the year is included at the front section of this annual report.

After balance sheet date events

Subsequent to balance date, the directors declared a dividend of 3.95 cents per share total of (K16.8m). There are no other events after the balance sheet date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Future developments

The Kina Board and management have developed a 5 year strategic plan that is customer centric further building on the principles of “Together it’s possible”. The Banking business will further grow the business banking segment as well as increase customer interaction in personal banking. In 2017 the bank will offer a larger product offering to include home loans, asset financing and modern banking channels. Kina fully subscribes to the expansion of the financial inclusion targets of the Bank of Papua New Guinea. This will be supported by an aggressive investment in system upgrades and new technologies and enhancements to be available anytime, anywhere. The Board has allocated capital to these initiatives. The Wealth management business will grow on the gains from the new superannuation administration contract. The new arrangements allow the company to interact with a significant segment of the employment sector and further develops its wealth advisory services. It also allows the Banking business further leverage. Kina is also developing new wealth management products for individuals to improve the savings and banking environment in PNG.

Dividends

The Company paid dividend of 4.09 cents (9.78 toea) per share (K12.7m) in October 2016 in relation to the 2015 profit. Subsequently, the directors also declared dividend of 3.95 cents (10.0 toea) per share (K16.8m) in relation to profit for the half year ended 30 June 2016.

Solicitors

- Allens at Level 6, Mogoru Moto Building, Champion Parade, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Auditors

- PricewaterhouseCoopers PNG at PwC Haus, Level 6, Harbour City, Konedobu, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

Donations

During the year the Group made donations totalling K9,197 (2015:K1,000)

Auditor’s fees

During the year fees paid to the auditor for professional services are shown in note 11 to the accounts. The external auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers is also engaged in providing other services to the Group as required and as permitted by Prudential Standards. The provision of other services included taxation and general training.

Remuneration report

Remuneration of employees

During the year, the number of employees or former employees (not being directors of the Company), receiving remuneration in excess of K10,000 per annum from the Group stated in bands of K10,000 was as follows:

In PGK	2016	2015*
1,520,000 - 1,530,000	-	1
1,510,000 - 1,520,000	1	-
1,200,000 - 1,300,000	2	-
1,100,000 - 1,200,000	2	-
1,000,000 - 1,110,000	2	-
950,000 - 960,000	1	-
860,000 - 870,000	1	-
850,000 - 860,000	-	1
830,000 - 840,000	-	1
820,000 - 830,000	1	-
750,000 - 760,000	1	-
630,000 - 640,000	1	-
620,000 - 630,000	1	-
570,000 - 580,000	1	-
560,000 - 570,000	1	-
500,000-510,000	1	-
450,000 - 460,000	1	-
350,000 - 360,000	-	1
340,000 - 350,000	1	-
310,000 - 320,000	2	-
280,000 - 290,000	-	1
240,000 - 250,000	2	-
210,000 - 220,000	1	-
190,000 - 200,000	1	-
180,000 - 190,000	-	1
160,000 - 170,000	1	-
150,000 - 160,000	1	1
140,000 - 150,000	-	1
130,000 - 140,000	4	-
120,000 - 130,000	3	-
110,000 -120,000	5	-
100,000 - 110,000	2	2
	40	10

*Does not include the 9 seconded officers from Maybank.

Directors remuneration

During the year the Directors remuneration for the Company included fees and one off payment for services provided in relation to the IPO was as follows:

	2016	2015
	K	K
Directors		
W. Golding	127,756	98,030
P. Ng	40,208	85,592
H. Wong	45,290	42,237
R. Namaliu	200,071	221,849
D. Foster	141,372	123,829
D. Manoa	48,501	47,894
J. Yap	129,464	154,876
I. Taureka	68,429	-
K. Pomeroy	34,726	-
	835,817	774,307
Salaries and other benefits		
S. Yates		
-Salaries	975,610	1,095,131
-Other benefits	540,161	427,076
	1,515,771	1,522,207
	2,351,588	2,296,514

Signed at Port Moresby on behalf of the board on 31 March 2017.



Sir Rabbie Namaliu
Director



Mr. Syd Yates
Director

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

- in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable
- in the directors' opinion, the attached consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Companies Act 1997, including compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

On behalf of the Directors



Director
Port Moresby, 31 March 2017



Director
Port Moresby, 31 March 2017

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Kina Securities Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements of the Company and the Group

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kina Securities Limited (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2016, and the income statements, statements of changes in shareholders' equity and 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 Company and the Group. The Group comprises the Company and the entities it controlled at 31 December 2016 or from time to time during the financial year.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and other generally accepted accounting practice in Papua New Guinea; and
- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2016, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company and Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Our firm carries out services for the Group in the areas of tax advice and other assurance services. These services have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company and the Group.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the management structure of the Company and the Group, their accounting processes and controls and the industries in which they operate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PwC Haus, Level 6, Harbour City, Konedobu. PO Box 484, PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA
T: (675) 321 1500 / (675) 305 3100, F: (675) 321 1428, www.pwc.com.pg



<i>Materiality</i>	<i>Audit scope</i>	<i>Key audit matters</i>
- For the purpose of our audit of the Group we used overall Group materiality of K2.9 million which represents approximately 5% of the Group's profit before taxes. - We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial statements as a whole. - We chose the Group's profit before taxes as, in our view, it is the metric against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured and is a generally accepted benchmark. - We selected 5% based on our professional judgement noting that it is also within the range of commonly acceptable related thresholds.	- We (PwC Papua New Guinea) conducted audit work over all the subsidiaries which comprise the Group consolidation - All subsidiaries of the Group are incorporated and operating in Papua New Guinea and audited by PwC Papua New Guinea - Our audit focused on where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events	- Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Board Audit Committee: - Loan loss provisioning - Goodwill impairment assessment - Information Technology General Controls - These matters are further described in the <i>Key audit matters</i> section of our report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be key matters to be communicated in our report. Further, commentary on the outcomes of the particular audit procedures is made in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key matter
<i>Loan loss provisioning amounting to K11.9 million - Refer note 18</i> Our audit focused on this area as loans and advances are significant to the financial statements. In addition, the prevailing economic environment in Papua New Guinea, the subjectivity and management judgements involved in determining whether loans within the portfolio are impaired and the amount of impairment loss that should be recognised in the current period made it important to focus on this area. In making an assessment of loans that are impaired and determining the impairment provision required, the Group takes a portfolio approach. The application of the Group's policy is inherently judgmental. All loans are collectively assessed on a portfolio basis in addition to the individual considerations. For this assessment, impairment models are used which take into account the type of loan, history of repayment including arrears and consideration of securities.	The procedures we performed to support our audit conclusions, included: - Assessing the design and testing the operating effectiveness of the controls over loan origination, approval and processing of transactions during the year and performing a combination of confirmation and loan files review procedures in relation to the outstanding loan balances on which the loan loss provision is determined. - Examining the provisioning methodology for consistency with the previous years and compliance with the accounting standards, evaluating the provisioning rates applied in the model, testing the accuracy of data and re-performance of model calculations. - Performing a comparison of the provision balances determined based on the Group's methodology against the minimum provision required for regulatory reporting purposes. - Performing procedures to check the disclosures relating to the loan loss provision in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
<i>Goodwill impairment assessment – Refer note 32</i> The Group carries K92.7m of goodwill and the Group is required to annually test the goodwill for impairment. The Group's assessment process has some complexity and involves judgement and is based on a number of assumptions, including future profitability, future cash flow, and growth relating to the cash generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated. These considerations are affected by the expected future market or economic conditions in Papua New Guinea and the discount rate applied. The process is subjective and the balance is significant. As such our audit has focused on this area.	The procedures we performed to support our audit conclusions included: - Assessing the Group's assumptions used in the goodwill impairment model including future profitability, cash flows and growth by understanding the basis and reasonability of those assumptions and comparing to market information where applicable. - Performing an analysis of the sensitivity of the outcome of the impairment model for those assumptions that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill and the related cash generating unit and performing procedures in relation to the adequacy of the Group's disclosures about such assumptions. - Comparing the discount rate used in the impairment model with our expectations. - Performing procedures to re-perform model calculations. - Together with our valuation specialist reviewing the methodology adopted in the impairment model.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key matter
Information Technology General Controls We focused on this area because the Group's banking operations are heavily dependent on IT systems for the processing of significant volumes of transactions and automated calculations for financial accounting and reporting purposes. These systems are also critical to capturing various data that are used to produce reports which management use to make decisions, monitor and control the business and for financial reporting purposes. This information is also used in our audit. The Group uses three different IT systems, including a main general ledger and two subsidiary systems that are critical and relevant to its financial reporting. The configurations including the interfaces between these systems require frequent monitoring and reconciliation to ensure the consistency of the information. Our audit approach relies on reports that are generated from these critical IT systems. Accordingly, the operating effectiveness of automated controls and IT dependent manual controls are important to enable us to place reliance on these controls. Our audit focused on access rights, because they aim to ensure that changes to applications are authorised and made appropriately. We also assess internal controls to ensure that staff have appropriate access to IT systems and the monitoring of that access. In addition, key controls in mitigating the potential for fraud and error as a result of a change to an application or underlying data are considered critical.	The procedures we performed to support our audit conclusions, included: - Assessing and testing the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the integrity of the IT systems that are relevant to financial reporting and upon which we relied for the purpose of our audit. - Examining the framework of governance over the Group's IT organisation, the controls over program changes and development, access to programs and data and IT operations, including compensating controls where required. We also carried out procedures over certain aspects of security of the Group's IT systems including access management and segregation of duties. - Performing external access security (penetration) testing to test the vulnerabilities in relation to the external facing interfaces of the applicable systems such as internet banking and SWIFT. - Performing testing of the reconciliations of the balances between the different IT systems.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report

The directors are responsible for the annual report which includes other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information included in the annual report and we do not, and will not, express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard, except that not all other information was available to us at the date of our signing.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and other generally accepted accounting practice in Papua New Guinea and the Companies Act 1997 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act 1997 requires that in carrying out our audit we consider and report on the following matters. We confirm in relation to our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required;
- In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as appears from an examination of those records.

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with the Companies Act 1997. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. We do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

A stylized, handwritten signature of 'PricewaterhouseCoopers' in blue ink.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'GE Burns'.

GE Burns
Partner

Registered under the Accountants Act 1996

Port Moresby
31 March 2017

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Income statements

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
				K	K
Interest income	5	77,267,740	52,298,062	88,336	345,056
Interest expense	5	(12,139,971)	(9,438,194)	(2,269,965)	(1,539,122)
Net interest income/(expense)		65,127,769	42,859,868	(2,181,629)	(1,194,066)
Fee and commission income	6	28,833,020	17,552,531	3,271,874	2,125,927
Fee and commission expense	6	(68,645)	(105,559)	(59,288)	(105,559)
Net fee and commission income		28,764,375	17,446,972	3,212,586	2,020,368
Profit on sale of shares in subsidiary	7	-	-	-	125,500,000
Foreign exchange income		20,578,719	6,903,329	-	-
Dividend income	8	111,225	188,928	16,691	7,474
Net gain /(losses) from financial assets through profit and loss		586,996	(499,355)	(2,823)	703
Other operating income	9	1,805,305	2,766,471	24,551,773	17,068,405
Operating income before impairment losses and other operating expenses		116,974,389	69,666,213	25,596,598	143,402,884
Impairment losses	10	(2,787,028)	(2,961,985)	(245,818)	(7,513,700)
Other operating expenses	11	(55,616,930)	(54,820,195)	(20,711,349)	(20,865,815)
Profit before tax		58,570,431	11,884,033	4,639,431	115,023,369
Income tax expense	12	(17,594,616)	(6,928,302)	(1,386,236)	(291,434)
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company		40,975,815	4,955,731	3,253,195	114,731,935
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company		40,975,815	4,955,731	3,253,195	114,731,935

		2016	2015
Earnings per share - basic & diluted (toea)	28 b	25.00	4.14

The notes on pages 36 to 74 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Consolidated	Attributable to the equity holders of the Group				
	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share based payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	K	K	K	K	K
Balance as at 31 December 2014	2,000,000	49,050	-	97,203,205	99,252,255
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,955,731	4,955,731
Contribution by and distribution to owners					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Additional shares issued through IPO offer - net of transaction costs	139,797,464	-	-	-	139,797,464
Employee share scheme			460,379	-	460,379
Balance as at 31 December 2015	141,797,464	49,050	460,379	102,158,936	244,465,829
Profit for the year	-	-	-	40,975,815	40,975,815
Contribution by and distribution to owners					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Employee share scheme	208,000	-	895,154	-	1,103,154
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(28,674,961)	(28,674,961)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	142,005,464	49,050	1,355,533	114,459,790	257,869,837

Parent	Attributable to the equity holders of the Parent				
	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Share based payment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	K	K	K	K	K
Balance as at 31 December 2014	2,000,000	49,050	-	17,294,466	19,343,516
Profit for the year	-	-	-	114,731,935	114,731,935
Contribution by and distribution to owners					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Additional shares issued through IPO offer, net of transaction costs	139,797,464	-	-	-	139,797,464
Employee share scheme	-	-	460,379	-	460,379
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015	141,797,464	49,050	460,379	132,026,401	274,333,294
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,253,195	3,253,195
Contribution by and distribution to owners					
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Employee share scheme	208,000	-	895,154	-	1,103,154
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(28,674,961)	(28,674,961)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	142,005,464	49,050	1,355,533	106,604,635	250,014,682

Note: Subsequent to the financial reporting date, the directors declared a dividend of 3.95 cents / 10 toea per share total of (K16.8m).

The notes on pages 36 to 74 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

As at 31 December 2016

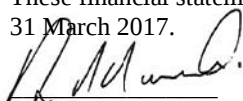
Statements of Financial Position

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2016	2015 Restated*	2016	2015
		K	K	K	K
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	14	148,019,915	131,251,147	15,540,654	35,002,107
Central bank bills	15	208,095,202	228,014,121	-	-
Regulatory deposits	16	96,013,000	45,490,500	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	4,641,657	4,054,661	142,474	145,297
Loans and advances to customers	18	605,112,099	374,059,089	-	-
Investments in government inscribed stocks	19	64,328,380	64,134,508	-	-
Due from subsidiaries	30	-	-	351,122,552	352,791,615
Current income tax assets	25	2,452,386	827,673	-	-
Deferred tax assets	13	6,290,872	5,501,433	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	20	-	-	248,331	500,008
Property, plant and equipment	21	24,019,327	20,895,228	4,737,129	5,561,169
Goodwill	32	92,785,855	92,785,855	-	-
Intangible assets	22	5,958,869	6,864,249	444,778	532,729
Other assets	23	8,029,866	12,301,552	1,109,021	3,441,344
		1,265,747,428	986,180,016	373,344,939	397,974,269
Liabilities					
Due to other banks		142,943	1,729,388	-	-
Due to customers	24	958,608,911	685,529,464	-	-
Current income tax liabilities	25	1,457,086	2,394,933	168,784	560,306
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	310,165	94,644	228,718	85,138
Due to subsidiaries	30	-	-	118,436,969	112,541,378
Employee provisions	26	3,276,594	5,408,405	1,544,848	2,200,496
Other liabilities	27	44,081,892	46,557,353	2,950,938	8,253,657
		1,007,877,591	741,714,187	123,330,257	123,640,975
Net assets		257,869,837	244,465,829	250,014,682	274,333,294
Shareholders' equity					
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	28 a	142,005,464	141,797,464	142,005,464	141,797,464
Capital reserve		49,050	49,050	49,050	49,050
Share-based payment reserve	28 c	1,355,533	460,379	1,355,533	460,379
Retained earnings		114,459,790	102,158,936	106,604,635	132,026,401
Total equity		257,869,837	244,465,829	250,014,682	274,333,294

*see notes 23 and 32 for details regarding the restatement of other assets and goodwill as a result of the finalisation of acquisition accounting. This restatement had no impact on the financial position as at 1 January 2015.

The notes on pages 36 to 74 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:
31 March 2017.


Sir Rabbie Namaliu
Director


Mr. Syd Yates
Director

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Statements of Cash Flows

		Consolidated		Parent	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		K	K	K	K
Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest received		77,316,578	50,662,367	96,988	342,321
Interest paid		(8,864,429)	(11,039,651)	(2,269,965)	(1,539,122)
Foreign exchange gain		21,071,837	9,614,748	351,632	899,912
Dividend received		111,225	188,928	16,691	7,474
Fee and commission income received		25,570,006	21,210,500	3,271,874	2,149,605
Fee and commission expense paid		(68,645)	(105,559)	(59,288)	(105,559)
Net trading and other operating income received		2,017,307	5,979,556	6,428,898	4,059,417
Recoveries on loans previously written-off		1,036,318	2,240,076	-	-
Support fees charged from subsidiaries		-	-	18,656,812	12,088,132
Cash payments to employees and suppliers		(56,792,712)	(53,786,773)	(36,388,369)	(18,574,809)
Income tax paid		(20,727,532)	(8,603,253)	(1,634,179)	(547,437)
Cash flows from operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		40,669,953	16,360,939	(11,528,906)	(1,220,066)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
- (increase)/ in regulatory deposits		(50,522,500)	(1,030,700)	-	-
- (increase)/decrease in loans and advances to customers		(229,593,540)	(34,561,480)	16,778	27,427
- net decrease/(increase) in other assets		1,215,717	3,847,495	2,763,686	-
- net decrease in due to customers		275,796,095	(67,714,017)	-	-
- decrease due to other banks		(1,586,445)	(519,208)	-	6,698,400
- net increase in other liabilities		(3,364,112)	6,821,491	18,568,195	6,517,012
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) operating activities	29c	32,615,168	(76,795,480)	9,819,753	12,022,773
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, equipment and software		(6,774,867)	(5,159,704)	(693,845)	(1,007,291)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		92,600	49,001	87,600	49,000
Receipt of funds from related parties		-	-	-	95,527,161
Loan to subsidiary		-	-	-	(213,666,768)
Net cash acquired in business combination, net of consideration paid	32	-	82,666,404	-	-
Net movement in investment securities	29b	(54,274,862)	38,637,689	-	-
Acquisition of shares		-	(114,201)	-	(106,731)
Proceeds from the sale of redemption securities		-	263,112	-	37,150
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) investing activities		(60,957,129)	116,342,301	(606,245)	(119,167,479)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from the issuance of share capital, net of transaction costs	28a	-	139,797,464	-	139,797,464
Dividend payment		(28,674,961)	-	(28,674,961)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) generated from/(used in) financing activities		(28,674,961)	139,797,464	(28,674,961)	139,797,464
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(57,016,922)	179,344,285	(19,461,453)	32,652,758
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		(214,310)	(1,860,529)		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		235,251,147	57,767,391	35,002,107	2,349,349
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	29a	178,019,915	235,251,147	15,540,654	35,002,107

The notes on pages 36 to 74 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

For the year ended 31 December 2016 Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The company and its subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea. The groups business activities include provision of personal and commercial loans, money market operations, provision of share brokerage, fund administration, investment management services, asset financing, and corporate advice.

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Kina Securities Limited and its subsidiaries.

a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Papua New Guinea Companies Act 1997.

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 31 March 2017.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

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.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

(iii) New and amended standards

Standards, amendment and interpretations effective in the year ended 31 December 2016

A number of new and amended standards, and interpretations became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2016. These standards generally did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2016. Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' form a part of the IASB's Disclosure Initiative and clarify guidance in IAS 1 on a number of issues including materiality. Accordingly, disclosures specified in IFRS are included in financial statements if they are considered material to the entity.

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not effective for the year 31 December 2016 or adopted early

In addition, there are new standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2016. The group has not early adopted these standards.

IFRS 9: "Financial Instruments"(effective 1 January 2018) is expected to impact the financial statements of the group when adopted. IFRS 9 deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, hedge accounting and recognition of impairment losses. The financial assets and liabilities of the Group are expected to be impacted by the classification and measurement and impairment requirements of this standard. The new standard simplifies the model for classifying and recognising financial instruments. IFRS 9's new impairment model is a move away from IAS 39's incurred credit loss approach to an expected credit loss model. Earlier recognition of impairment losses is likely to result and for entities with significant lending activities, an overhaul of related systems and processes will be needed. IFRS 9 is expected to have significant impact on the Group's current impairment practice and some impact on their classification and measurement.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The group is in the process of performing detailed analysis of the impact of this standard on the financial statements and preparing for its implementation.

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’ (effective 1 January 2018) is a converged standard from the IASB and FASB on revenue recognition and replaces IAS 11 and IAS 18. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. The entity will have to adopt a new 5-step process for the recognition of revenue:

- identify contracts with customers
- identify the separate performance obligations
- determine the transaction price of the contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

The group is expected to be impacted by this standard and is currently in the process of assessing the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 16, ‘Leases’ (effective 1 January 2019) replaces the guidance in IAS 17 and will have a significant impact on accounting by lessees. The previous distinction under IAS 17 between finance leases and operating leases for lessees has been removed. IFRS 16 now requires a lessee to recognise a lease liability representing future lease payments and a ‘right-of-use asset’ for virtually all lease contracts. There is an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The entity expects that certain leases of property and equipment that are currently accounted for as operating leases will, from January 2019, be required to be recognised as right-of-use assets and depreciated, with a corresponding lease liability. This will increase reported debt levels in the statement of financial position and will increase the reporting charges for depreciation and interest expense. The details of the impact on the entities financial statements are currently being assessed by management.

In addition to this there are other standards and amendments that have been issued and are not expected to have any impact on the financial statements of the Group.

b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (note 32).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are presented on a basis that is consistent with information provided internally to the Group’s key decision makers. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. The Group has three reportable segments, which are the Company’s two business divisions – Kina Bank and Kina Wealth Management – and the Corporate segment (or unallocated costs).

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Foreign currency translation

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kina, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

e) Revenue recognition

(i) *Interest income*

Interest income for all interest earning financial assets including those at fair value is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, cash flows are estimated based upon all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but do not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and other amounts paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest relating to impaired loans is recognized using the loan's original effective interest rate based on the net carrying value of the impaired loan after giving effect to impairment charges. This rate is also used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment charges. For loans that have been impaired this method results in cash receipts being apportioned between interest and principal.

(ii) *Fee and commission income*

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized notably over the period the service is provided.

(iii) *Foreign exchange income*

Realized gains or losses, and unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the trading assets and liabilities are recognized as trading income in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

(iv) *Dividend income*

Dividends on quoted shares are recognized on the ex-dividend date. Dividends on unquoted shares are recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

f) Expense recognition

(i) *Interest expense*

Interest expense, including premiums or discounts and associated expenses incurred on the issue of financial liabilities, is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Impairment on loans and receivables carried at cost

The charge against profits for bad and doubtful debts reflects new specific provisions, reversals of specific provisions no longer required and movements in the general provision.

(iii) Leasing

Operating lease payments are recognized in the income statement as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit received. Incentives received on entering into operating leases are recorded as liabilities and amortized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight – line basis over the lease term.

g) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authority.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rate (and law) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

g) Income tax (continued)

The deferred tax liability in relation to investment property that is measured at fair value is determined assuming the property will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

h) Business combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the Group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Business combination (continued)

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the following is considered as goodwill

- consideration transferred,
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss.

i) Impairment of assets

Goodwill having an indefinite useful life is not subject to amortization and is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets cash-generating units (CGU). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

k) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- loans and receivables,
- held-to-maturity investments, and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) *Reclassification*

The Group may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the Group may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the group has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortized cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

(iii) *Recognition and derecognition*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

(iv) *Measurement*

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognized as follows:

- for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – in profit or loss within other income or other expenses
- for available-for-sale financial assets that are monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency – translation differences related to changes in the amortized cost of the security are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in the carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income
- for other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale – in other comprehensive income.

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gains/(losses). Interest on available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations. Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 36.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

(v) *Impairment*

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a 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 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. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

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 recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. Impairment testing of loans and advances to customers is described in note 3c.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the basis of straight line to write-off the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	11.25% to 15%
Building improvements	10%
Motor vehicles	30%
Office equipment	15% to 30%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at each balance date. Gains and losses on disposal (being the difference between the carrying value at the time of sale or disposal and the proceeds received) are taken into account in determining operating profit for the year. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to income statement, when the expenditure is incurred.

l) Intangible assets

(i) *Goodwill*

Goodwill is measured as described in note 1(h). Goodwill is not amortized but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, being the operating segments.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Customer deposits relationship

A customer deposit relationship asset was recognized with the acquisition of Maybank (PNG) Limited in 2015 (note 32), representing the value, or avoided cost, of having a deposit base from consumer and business transaction accounts, savings accounts, term deposits and other money market accounts that provide a cheaper source of funding than alternative sources of funding. Customer deposit relationship is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of five years and is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Customer deposit relationship is also assessed for any indication of impairment at each reporting date and whenever there is an indicator that these may be impaired.

(iii) Software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognized as assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of five years.

m) Provisions

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

n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and other short term obligations when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Liabilities recognized in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The contributions in relation to employees of the Group who contribute to defined contribution pension plans are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

(ii) Share-based payments

Senior executive employees are entitled to participate in a share ownership scheme. The fair value of share rights provided to senior executive employees as share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and is recognized over the period the services are received being the expected vesting period during which the senior executive employees would become entitled to exercise their share rights.

(iii) Cash bonus

The Group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Share capital and other equity accounts

(i) Share capital

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

(ii) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized in equity in the period in which they are declared by the Company's directors.

(iii) Reserves

Capital reserve comprises accumulated gains on asset revaluation. Share-based payment reserve comprises the fair value of performance rights during the vesting period.

(iv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (note 28b).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

q) Fiduciary activities

The Group provides custody, trustee, corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to third parties, which involve the Group making allocation and purchase and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of financial instruments. Those assets that are held in a fiduciary capacity are not included in these consolidated financial statements. Details of such investments held under trust may be found in note 31.

r) Changes in accounting policies and comparatives

Comparative information has been rearranged to conform to changes in presentation in the current year wherever necessary. The comparative information were restated in relation to the final settlement adjustment to the purchase price and the goodwill recorded in the 2015 financial statements. Refer note 32. There were no changes in the accounting policies in 2016.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the notes to the financial statements together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- Recognition of deferred tax asset for carried forward tax losses – note 13 (a)
- Estimated allowance for loans and advances to customers – note 18
- Estimated goodwill impairment – note 1(i) and note 32
- Estimated useful life of intangible asset – note 22
- Estimation of fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination – note 32

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management

By its nature the Group's activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments. The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates and for various periods and seeks to earn above-average interest margins by investing these funds in high quality assets. The Group seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due. The Group raises its interest margins by obtaining above-average margins, net of provisions, through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standing.

The Group also enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. This activity generally requires the Group to take foreign currency positions in order to exploit short-term movements in foreign currency market. The Board places trading limits on the level of exposure that can be taken in relation to both overnight and intra-day market positions.

Risk in the Group is managed by a system of delegated limits. These limits set the maximum level of risks that can be assumed by each operational unit and the Group as a whole. The limits are delegated from the Board of Directors to executive management and then to the respective operational managers.

a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies from time to time and resulting from these activities, exposures in foreign currencies arise. Though there are no specific hedging activities to mitigate any currency risk, this exposure is monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

Exposure

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in PGK, was as follows:

	USD	AUD	SGD	GBP	EUR	NZD	HKD	PHP	MYR
	in K'000								
31 December 2016									
Cash balance	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	28,646	12,350	609	-	-	1,233	-	-	-
	28,649	12,350	616	-	-	1,233	-	-	-
31 December 2015									
Cash balance	1,241	255	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	13,787	2,470	608	5	38	367	31	65	3
	15,028	2,725	671	5	38	367	31	65	3

There was no material liability denominated in foreign currency.

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the Group is primarily exposed to changes in US/PGK exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US dollar denominated financial instruments.

	Impact on income statement in K '000	
	2016	2015
USD/PGK – exchange rate – increase 10% (2015:10%)	(1,508)	(1,501)
USD/PGK – exchange rate – decrease 10% (2015: 10%)	1,508	1,501

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the statements of financial position arises from the potential for a change in interest rate to have an adverse effect on the revenue earnings in the current reporting period and future years. As interest rates and yield curves change over time the Group may be exposed to a loss in earnings due to the effects of interest rates on the structure of the statements of financial position. Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in re-pricing dates, cash flows and other characteristics of the assets and their corresponding liability funding. These mismatches are actively managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), which meets regularly to review the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates of the financial position and cash flows of the Group. The objective of interest rate risk control is to minimize these fluctuations in value and net interest income over time, providing secure and stable sustainable net interest earnings in the long term. Interest rate on intercompany transactions was 3.16% and 4.39% for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Sensitivity

Given the profile of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2016 and prevailing interest rates, a 100 basis points increase/decrease in market rates in relation to lending will result in a K1,065,000 (2015: K2,683,000) increase/decrease in net interest income at a Group level.

The table below summarizes the consolidated effective annual interest rates for monetary financial instruments:

	2016	2015
	% p.a.	% p.a.
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	1.0	1.0
Central bank bills	2.80	2.87
Loans and advances to customers	21.63	20.71
Investments in government inscribed stocks	9.87	9.50
Liability		
Due to customers	3.16	4.39

(iii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held and classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risks arising from financials assets at fair value through profit or loss, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are publicly traded on the Port Moresby Stock Exchange (POMSoX) and the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, net profit for the year ended 31 December 2016 and net assets as of balance date would have been affected by K 232,000 (2015: K203,000). The Group's sensitivity to equity prices has not changed significantly from the prior year.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk

(i) Risk management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counter party will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the balance date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposures to credit risks.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual review or more frequent review.

Comprehensive credit standards and approval limits have been formulated, approved by the Credit Committee and implemented. The Credit Committee (which reports to the Board) is responsible for the development and implementation of credit policy and loan portfolio review methodology.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through daily review of the ability of the borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. This is the responsibility of the Manager Credit. Exposure to credit risk is also managed in part by obtaining collateral and corporate and personal guarantees, but a significant portion is personal lending where no such facilities can be obtained.

The tables below segregate the financial assets of the Group between financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired, past due but not impaired and impaired. An asset is considered to be past due when any payment under the contractual terms has been missed. The amount included as past due is the entire contractual balance, rather than the overdue portion.

	Consolidated					
	Neither past due nor impaired Km	Past due but not impaired Km	Impaired Km	Total Km	Impairment Km	Total carrying value Km
31 December 2016						
Cash and due from banks	148.0	-	-	148.0	-	148.0
Central bank bills	208.1	-	-	208.1	-	208.1
Regulatory deposits	96.0	-	-	96.0	-	96.0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	64.3	-	-	64.3	-	64.3
Loans and advances to customers	612.0	4.8	0.3	617.1	(12.0)	605.1
Investments in government inscribed stocks	4.6	-	-	4.6	-	4.6
Total	1,133.0	4.8	0.3	1,138.1	(12.0)	1,126.1
31 December 2015						
Cash and due from banks	131.2	-	-	131.2	-	131.2
Central bank bills	228.0	-	-	228.0	-	228.0
Regulatory deposits	45.5	-	-	45.5	-	45.5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.0	-	-	4.0	-	4.0
Loans and advances to customers	368.8	11.2	2.7	382.7	(8.7)	374.0
Investments in government inscribed stocks	64.1	-	-	64.1	-	64.1
Total	841.6	11.2	2.7	855.5	(8.7)	846.8

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

	Parent					
	Neither past due nor impaired Km	Past due but not impaired Km	Impaired Km	Total Km	Impairment Km	Total carrying value Km
31 December 2016						
Cash and due from banks	15.5	-	-	15.5	-	15.5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Due from subsidiaries	20.3	338.3	-	358.6	(7.5)	351.1
Total	35.9	338.3	-	374.7	(7.5)	366.7
31 December 2015						
Cash and due from banks	35.0	-	-	35.0	-	35.0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Due from subsidiaries	-	360.3	-	360.3	(7.5)	352.8
Total	35.1	360.3	-	395.4	(7.5)	387.9

(ii) Impaired loans

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables are assessed collectively to determine whether there is objective evidence that impairment has been incurred but not yet identified. For these receivables the estimated impairment losses are recognized in a separate provision for impairment. The Group considers that there is evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators are present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and
- default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue).

Receivables for which an impairment provision was recognized are written off against the provision when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against impairment loss on loans and advances to customers. See note 1k (v) for information about how impairment losses are calculated.

Individually assessed impaired loans amounted to K 4.2 million (2015: K5.3million).

(iii) Past due but not impaired

As at 31 December 2016, loans and advances to customers of K4.8 million (2015: K11.2 million) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

(iv) Neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. These relate to customers for whom payment is made on a timely basis. Cash and due from banks are maintained at Central Bank of Papua New Guinea and other banks with good credit standing.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Credit risk concentration

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio by nature of the customers' business activities are as follows:

	2016		Consolidated		2015	
	Kmillion	%	Kmillion	%		%
Real Estate, renting & business services	139.5	22.6%	91.3	23.9%		
Fisheries	4.4	0.7%	5.0	1.3%		
Forestry	11.5	1.9%	9.0	2.4%		
Engineering & metal processing	0.4	0.1%	0.7	0.2%		
Textile, leather & wood products	0.4	0.1%	3.0	0.8%		
Transport, storage & communication	26.7	4.3%	11.3	3.0%		
Buyers, processors & exporters	0.2	0.0%	4.6	1.2%		
Other manufacturing	14.5	2.3%	3.0	0.8%		
Retail trade	202.6	32.8%	55.2	14.4%		
Building & construction	30.7	5.0%	26.1	6.8%		
Hotels & restaurants activity	4.3	0.7%	4.6	1.2%		
Other business	36	5.8%	39.8	10.4%		
Housing loans	77.7	12.6%	81.7	21.3%		
Wholesale	19.9	3.2%	14.9	3.9%		
Other personal	48.3	7.8%	32.5	8.5%		
Total	617.1	100.0%	382.7	100.00%		

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's liquidity and funding risks are governed by a policy framework which is approved by the Board of Directors. Liquidity and funding positions and associated risks are overseen by the ALCO. The following outlines the Group's approach to liquidity and funding risk management focusing on conditions brought on by the current global economic environment:

- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements,
- daily liquidity reporting and scenario analysis to quantify the Group's positions,
- targeting commercial and corporate customers' liability compositions,
- intense monitoring of detail daily reports to alert management and directors of abnormalities, and
- arranging back up facilities to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations.

The Group is monitoring its liquidity contingency plans, lending requirements and guidelines which include:

- the monitoring of issue severity/stress levels with high level diligence,
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching issue and a mechanism to monitor and report these against signals,
- action plans and courses of action to account for early warning signals as noted above,
- management reporting at a higher level,
- maintenance of contractual obligations in regards to deposits, and
- assigned responsibilities for internal and external written communications.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturities of financial assets and liabilities

The table below analyzes the Group's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Consolidated						
	Up to 1 month Km	1 to 3 months Km	4 to 12 months Km	1 to 5 years Km	Over 5 years	Total contract value Km	Total value Km
31 December 2016							
Cash and due from banks	148.5	-	-	-	-	148.5	148.5
Central bank bills	10.0	20.0	186.0	-	-	216.0	216.0
Regulatory deposits	96.0	-	-	-	-	96.0	96.0
Loans and advances to customers	59.1	63.8	20.5	102.4	359.3	605.1	605.1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	-	-	4.6	-	4.6	4.6
Total financial assets	313.6	83.8	206.5	107.0	359.3	1,070.2	1,070.2
Due to other banks	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Due to customers	439.9	153.2	360.2	5.3	-	958.6	977.3
Other liabilities	25.6	3.6	7.3	7.6	-	44.1	44.1
Total financial liabilities	465.5	156.8	367.6	12.9	-	1,002.8	1,021.5

	Consolidated						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contract value	Total value
31 December 2015							
Cash and due from banks	100.4	-	-	-	-	100.4	100.4
Central bank bills	63.8	121.4	46.4	-	-	231.6	231.6
Regulatory deposits	45.5	-	-	-	-	45.5	45.5
Loans and advances to customers	68.3	1.4	19.9	42.7	241.8	374.1	374.1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	-	4.0	-	-	4.1	4.1
Total financial assets	278.1	122.8	70.3	42.7	241.8	755.7	755.7
Due to other banks	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7	1.7
Due to customers	441.0	163.3	86.8	1.9	-	693.0	700.5
Other liabilities	37.2	8.1	4.4	-	-	49.7	49.7
Total financial liabilities	478.2	171.4	92.9	1.9	-	744.4	751.9

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

3. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Parent's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2016 and 2015 are all classified from 1 to 12 months; hence, contractual value is equal to its carrying value.

	Parent						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contract value	Total carrying value
31 December 2016							
Cash and due from banks	15.5	-	-	-	-	15.5	15.5
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	351.1	-	-	351.1	351.1
Total financial assets	15.6	-	351.1	-	-	366.7	366.7
Other liabilities	2.9	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.9
Due to subsidiaries	-	-	118.4	-	-	118.4	118.4
Total financial liabilities	2.9	-	118.4	-	-	121.3	121.3
31 December 2015							
Cash and due from banks	35.0	-	-	-	-	35.0	35.0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Due from other subsidiaries	-	-	352.7	-	-	352.7	352.7
Total financial assets	35.1	-	352.7	-	-	387.8	387.8
Other liabilities	0.1	-	5.3	2.8	-	8.2	8.2
Due to subsidiaries	-	-	-	113.1	-	113.1	112.5
Total financial liabilities	0.1	-	5.3	115.9	-	121.3	120.7

4. Capital adequacy

Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") as the parent of Kina Bank Limited ("KBL") is required to comply with prudential standard PS1/2003 'Capital Adequacy' issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea ("BPNG"). BPNG is the Government authority responsible for the prudential supervision of Banks and financial institution in Papua New Guinea. The prudential guidelines issued by BPNG follow the prudential guidelines set by the Bank of International Settlements under the terms of the Basel Accord.

KSL calculates and reports its capital adequacy in respect of the bank (KBL).

Prudential Standard PS1/2003 'Capital Adequacy' is intended to ensure KBL maintains a level of capital which:

- 1) Is adequate to protect the interest of depositors and creditors,
- 2) Is commensurate with risk profile and activities of KBL, and
- 3) Provide public confidence in KBL as a financial institution and the overall banking system

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

4. Capital adequacy (continued)

PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` prescribes ranges of capital ratios to measure whether KBL is under, adequately, or well capitalised and also prescribes a leverage ratio. The minimum capital adequacy ratios prescribed under PS1/2003 `Capital Adequacy` are:

- 1) Tier 1 risk based ratio of 8%,
- 2) Total risk-based capital of 12%,and
- 3) Leverage capital of 6%.

As at 31 December 2016, KBL's capital ratios was in compliance with the BPNG Minimum capital adequacy requirements as follows:

	2016 K	2015 K
Risk weighted assets	678,993,573	506,645,865
Capital : tier 1	166,995,676	170,074,007
Capital : tier 2	39,958,138	19,964,034
Capital : tier 1 and tier 2	206,913,814	190,038,073
Capital adequacy ratios		
Tier 1 capital	24.45%	35.57%
Total capital ratio	30.34%	37.51%
Leverage capital ratio	8.50%	17.78%

The measure of capital used for the purpose of prudential supervision is referred to as base capital. Total base capital varies from the capital shown on statements of financial position and is made up of tier 1 (core) and tier 2 (supplementary) capital, after deducting the value of investments in other banks and financial institutions. Tier 1 capital is obtained by deducting from equity capital and audited retained earnings (or accumulated losses), intangible assets including deferred tax assets. Tier 2 capital cannot exceed the amount of tier 1 capital, and can include subordinated loan capital, specified assets revaluation reserves, un-audited profits (or losses) and general loan provisions.

The Leverage Capital is calculated as Tier 1 Capital (less inter-group loans) divided by Total Assets. Risk-weighted assets are derived from on-statements of financial positions assets. On-statements of financial position assets are weighted for credit risk by applying weightings (0, 20, 50 and 100 percent) according to risk classification criteria set by the BPNG, for example cash and money market instruments have a zero risk weighting which means that no capital is required to support the holding of these assets.

5. Net interest income/ (expense)

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016 K	2015 K	2016 K	2015 K
Interest income				
Cash and short-term funds	11,103,285	4,864,127	88,336	345,056
Investment in government inscribed stocks	5,951,766	2,323,169	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	60,212,689	45,110,766	-	-
	77,267,740	52,298,062	88,336	345,056
Interest expense				
Banks and customers	(12,139,971)	(9,438,194)	-	-
Due to subsidiaries (note 30)	-	-	(2,269,965)	(1,539,122)
	(12,139,971)	(9,438,194)	(2,269,965)	(1,539,122)
Net interest income/(expense)	65,127,769	42,859,868	(2,181,629)	(1,194,066)

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

6. Net fee and commission income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Fee and commission income				
Investment and portfolio management	8,560,125	7,781,026	-	-
Fund administration	8,680,552	7,412,729	-	-
Shares brokerage	471,967	925,927	471,967	925,927
Loans fees and bank commissions	10,311,184	-		
Other fees	809,192	1,432,849	2,799,907	1,200,000
	28,833,020	17,552,531	3,271,874	2,125,927
Fee and commission expense	(68,645)	(105,559)	(59,288)	(105,559)
Net fee and commission income	28,764,375	17,446,972	3,212,586	2,020,368

7. Profit on sale of shares in subsidiary

On 30 September 2015, the Group, through Kina Ventures Limited (KVL) (a subsidiary) acquired Maybank (PNG) Limited (subsequently renamed Kina Bank Limited) and Maybank Property (PNG) Limited (subsequently renamed Kina Property Limited). The Parent sold its investment in Kina Finance Limited (KFL) (a subsidiary) to Kina Bank to facilitate the settlement of the purchase consideration. Carrying value of this investment at the time of sale was K9.5 million and the sale value of the shares was K135 million resulting in a profit of K125.5 million in the Parent entity's financial statements.

8. Dividend income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	111,225	188,928	16,691	7,474
	111,225	188,928	16,691	7,474

9. Other operating income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Profits from disposal of property and equipment	92,600	45,482	87,600	45,482
Support fees from subsidiaries (note 30)	-	-	18,397,081	12,088,132
Rental from subsidiaries (note 30)	-	-	801,974	1,040,677
Management fees	-	-	3,679,692	2,417,626
Realised gains/losses	278,808	850,890	351,632	899,912
Other	1,433,897	1,870,099	1,233,794	576,576
	1,805,305	2,766,471	24,551,773	17,068,405

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

10. Impairment losses

KSL cover provision on loan impairment expense using either a collective approach or individual approach.

Individually assessed

Individually assessed loans attract 25 to 100 percent provisioning rate per customer loan. Key judgments include the business prospects for the customer, the realisable value of collateral, the KSL Group's position relative to other claimants, the reliability of customer information and the likely cost and duration of recovering the loan. Judgments can change with time as new information becomes available or as loan recovery strategies evolve, which may result in revisions to the impairment provision.

Collective assessed

Collectively assessed loans attract 1 to 24.99 percent provisioning rate. Key judgments are based on estimated loss rates applied on days in arrears. Actual credit losses may differ materially from reported loan impairment provisions due to uncertainties including interest rates and their effect on consumer spending, unemployment levels, payment behavior and bankruptcy rates.

The Group assesses impairment as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Individually assessed (note 18, 23 and 30)	(1,011,613)	2,331,368	-	7,513,700
Collective allowance (note 18)	3,798,641	630,617	(245,818)	-
Reversal of prior year provision	-	-	-	-
	2,787,028	2,961,985	(245,818)	7,513,700

11. Other operating expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Staff costs	28,412,180	23,479,538	11,480,570	8,763,316
Administrative expenses	10,758,240	6,393,294	4,108,209	2,253,877
Operating lease	3,417,909	3,921,891	416,344	1,286,382
Depreciation and amortization	4,556,147	2,480,595	1,605,835	1,901,736
Software maintenance and support charges	2,689,430	1,852,517	805,340	163,662
Auditor's remuneration	440,386	415,805	194,000	38,978
Initial public offer (IPO) related costs	-	4,122,085	-	4,122,085
Impairment losses on other assets	-	22,679	-	22,679
Acquisition costs relating to business combination (note 32)	389,946	7,489,850	-	112,979
Other	4,952,692	4,641,941	2,101,051	2,200,121
	55,616,930	54,820,195	20,711,349	20,865,815

As at 31 December 2016 the Group had 264 (2015: 238) employees and 3 (2015: 2) consultants. The Company had 82 (2015:73) employees and 1 (2015: 2) consultants.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

12. Income taxes

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

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Profit before tax	58,570,431	11,884,033	4,639,431	115,023,369
Prima facie tax at 30% (2015: 30%)	17,571,129	3,565,210	1,391,829	34,507,011
Tax effect of				
- Net gains less losses from financial assets through profit and loss	244,939	90,291	(4,160)	-
- Non-deductible expenses/non-assessable income	(221,452)	3,272,397	(1,433)	(34,119,765)
Prior year under/(over) provision	-	404	-	(95,812)
Income tax expense	17,594,616	6,928,302	1,386,236	291,434
Represented by:				
Current tax	18,164,972	6,825,185	1,242,657	437,151
Deferred taxes	(570,356)	103,117	143,579	(145,717)
Income tax expense	17,594,616	6,928,302	1,386,236	291,434

13. Deferred taxes

a) Net deferred tax assets where there is a right to offset:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Allowance for losses				
-Loans and advances to customers	3,582,653	3,697,262	14,365	21,156
-Other assets	1,185,237	4,003	30,236	30,236
Employee provisions	-	-	-	547,589
Accrual of employees entitlement	519,524	2,020,765	463,454	-
Accruals and others	1,293,516	102,758	28,751	11,693
Tax losses carried forward	104,247	30,336	-	-
	6,685,177	5,855,124	536,806	610,674
Depreciation and amortization	(305,199)	(183,644)	-	-
Prepayments and others	(89,106)	(170,047)	-	-
	(394,305)	(353,691)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	6,290,872	5,501,433	536,806	610,674

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

13. Deferred taxes (continued)

b) Net deferred tax liabilities where there is a right to offset:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Allowance for losses				
-Loans and advances to customers	(14,365)	(89,514)	-	-
-Other assets	45,268	(30,870)	-	-
Provision on investments	-	(1,622,521)	-	-
Prepayments and others	65,225	(73,190)	65,225	30,575
Accrual of employees entitlement	(463,454)	1,942,142	-	-
Accruals	(28,751)	102,758	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	6,351	-	-
	(396,077)	235,156	65,225	30,575
Depreciation and amortization	706,242	(140,512)	700,299	665,237
	706,242	(140,512)	700,299	665,237
Net deferred tax liabilities	310,165	94,644	765,524	695,812

c) The movement on deferred tax account is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balance at beginning of year	5,406,790	2,420,456	(85,138)	(230,855)
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	3,089,451	-	-
Income statement credit/(charge)	570,356	(103,117)	(143,579)	145,717
Prior year adjustment	3,562	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	5,980,708	5,406,790	(228,718)	(85,138)
Represented by:				
Deferred tax assets (note 13(a))	6,290,872	5,501,433	536,806	610,674
Deferred tax liabilities (note 13(b))	(310,165)	(94,644)	(765,524)	(695,812)
	5,980,707	5,406,789	(228,718)	(85,138)

14. Cash and due from banks

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Cash in hand	2,228,441	1,184,526	319,923	2,800
Exchange settlement accounts	69,851,663	55,655,796	-	-
Due from other banks	75,939,811	74,410,825	15,220,731	34,999,307
	148,019,915	131,251,147	15,540,654	35,002,107

15. Central bank bills

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Central bank bills				
Less than 90 days	30,000,000	104,000,000	-	-
Over 90 days	166,000,000	68,665,280	-	-
Other eligible bills	20,000,000	59,000,000	-	-
Unearned discount	(7,904,798)	(3,651,159)	-	-
	208,095,202	228,014,121	-	-

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

15. Central bank bills (continued)

Central bank bills are debt securities issued by the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG). Central bank bills amounting to K30,000,000 (2015: K104,000,000) with a maturity term of one to three months from the date of purchase are classified as cash and cash equivalents (note 29). Central bank bills are measured at amortized cost.

16. Regulatory deposits

Regulatory deposit of the Group as at 31 December 2016 amounted to K96,013,000 (2015: K45,490,500). This represents mandatory balance required to be maintained in a non-interest bearing account with the Central Bank - Bank of Papua New Guinea.

17. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Equity securities				
-Listed	4,580,070	3,993,074	142,747	145,297
-Unlisted	61,587	61,587	-	-
	4,641,657	4,054,661	142,747	145,297

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is reconciled as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balance at beginning of year	4,054,661	4,695,223	145,297	75,013
Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	586,996	(499,355)	(2,823)	703
Additions	-	114,199	-	106,731
Disposals	-	(263,116)	-	(37,150)
Gains on disposal	-	7,710	-	-
Balance at end of year	4,641,657	4,054,661	142,474	145,297

The fair value of the listed equities is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used is the current market prices. These financial instruments are categorized as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Unlisted equities are categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

18. Loans and advances to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Loans to individuals	134,388,116	119,039,921	-	-
Loans to corporate entities	482,714,042	263,752,890	47,882	68,408
Gross loans and advances to customers	617,102,158	382,792,811	47,882	68,408
Allowances for losses	(11,990,059)	(8,733,722)	(47,882)	(68,408)
	605,112,099	374,059,089	-	-

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

18. Loans and advances to customers (continued)

Details of gross loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Overdrafts	60,899,437	63,697,588	-	-
Property mortgage	471,417,274	218,439,947	-	-
Asset financing	13,118,532	15,023,932	-	-
Insurance premium funding	613,986	244,626	-	-
Business and other loans	71,052,929	85,386,718	47,882	68,408
	617,102,158	382,792,811	47,882	68,408

Movements in allowances for losses are as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Collectively assessed				
Balance at beginning of year	5,296,477	4,621,381	-	-
Impairment losses (reversals) during the year (note 10)	(1,011,613)	2,308,689	-	-
Loans written off, net of other adjustments	(552,344)	(3,917,722)	-	-
Transfers (from/to) collective	3,185,252	154,592	-	-
Recoveries	1,038,431	2,129,537	-	-
Balance at end of year	7,956,203	5,296,477	-	-
Individually assessed				
Balance at beginning of year	3,437,245	2,940,913	68,408	64,660
Impairment losses during the year (note 10)	3,798,641	630,617	245,818	3,748
Loans written off	(16,778)	(90,232)	(16,778)	-
Recoveries	-	110,539	(249,566)	-
Transfers (from/to) individual	(3,185,252)	(154,592)	-	-
Balance at end of year	4,033,856	3,437,245	47,882	68,408
Total	11,990,059	8,733,722	47,882	68,408

The collective assessment relates to loans and advances fall in the 0-30 days category. Individual assessment relates to all loans and advances with arrears over 30 days.

19. Investments in government inscribed stocks

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Government inscribed stocks principal balance	63,000,000	63,000,000	-	-
Unamortized premium	249,355	66,278	-	-
Accrued interest	1,079,025	1,068,230	-	-
	64,328,380	64,134,508	-	-

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

19. Investments in government inscribed stocks (continued)

The movement in investments in government inscribed stocks is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balance at beginning of year	64,134,508	19,672,699	-	-
Additions	-	44,085,766	-	-
Accrued interest	183,166	512,545	-	-
Amortized premium	10,706	(136,502)	-	-
	64,328,380	64,134,508	-	-

Investments in government inscribed stocks are measured at amortized cost.

20. Investments in subsidiaries

	Shareholdings**			
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	%	%	Amount	
Kina Funds Management Limited (KFM)	100	100	2	2
Kina Investment and Superannuation Services Limited (KISS)	100	100	2	2
Kina Ventures Limited (KVL)*	100	100	2	2
Kina Wealth Management Limited (KWML)	100	100	2	2
Kina Nominees Limited (KNL)***	100	100	500,000	500,000

*Kina Ventures Limited (KVL) shareholding structure

Kina Bank Limited (KBL) – note 32	100	100	5,000,000	5,000,000
Kina Properties Limited (KPL)	100	100	2,125,000	2,125,000

**All the subsidiaries are incorporated in Papua New Guinea. The results of the operations of above subsidiaries have been considered in the Group's financial statements.

During the year, Kina Finance Limited and PNG Home Finance Company Limited were amalgamated into Kina Bank Limited.

*** Impairment loss on investment in subsidiary amounted to K251,677 for the year ended 31 December 2016.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

21. Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated	Furniture & Fittings	Building improve- ments	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Total
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
Cost							
Balance 31 December 2014	511,078	870,120	2,537,224	8,860,262	2,129,010	-	14,907,694
Acquisition of subsidiary	520,363	5,670,485	833,548	2,603,501	9,617,000	-	19,244,897
Additions	29,870	909,882	204,518	585,368	-	-	1,729,638
Disposals	-	-	(438,174)	(2,582)	-	-	(440,756)
Balance 31 December 2015	1,061,311	7,450,487	3,137,116	12,046,549	11,746,010	-	35,441,473
Additions	14,640	239,415	645,819	858,342	-	4,384,816	6,143,032
Disposals	-	-	(605,267)	-	-	-	(605,267)
Balance 31 December 2016	1,075,951	7,689,902	3,177,668	12,904,891	11,746,010	4,384,816	40,979,238
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance 31 December 2014	(275,730)	(447,918)	(1,709,019)	(5,483,166)	-	-	(7,915,833)
Acquisition of subsidiary	(265,628)	(2,286,914)	(643,301)	(1,747,285)	-	-	(4,943,128)
Charge during the year	(79,165)	(227,316)	(454,719)	(1,363,322)	-	-	(2,124,522)
Disposals	-	-	436,949	289	-	-	437,238
Balance 31 December 2015	(620,523)	(2,962,148)	(2,370,090)	(8,593,484)	-	-	(14,546,245)
Charge during the year	(126,031)	(682,324)	(645,452)	(1,456,480)	(108,646)	-	(3,018,933)
Disposals	-	-	605,267	-	-	-	605,267
Balance 31 December 2016	(746,554)	(3,644,472)	(2,410,275)	(10,049,964)	(108,646)	-	(16,959,911)
Book value 31 December 2016	329,397	4,045,430	767,393	2,854,927	11,637,364	4,384,816	24,019,327
Book value 31 December 2015	440,787	4,488,339	767,027	3,453,065	11,746,010	-	20,895,228

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

21. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Parent	Furniture &Fittings	Building improve- ments	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Land & Building	Work in Progress	Total
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
Cost							
Balance 31 December 2014	511,078	870,120	2,537,224	8,860,262	2,129,010	-	14,907,694
Additions	23,982	7,382	204,518	170,981	-	-	406,863
Disposals	-	-	(438,174)	(2,582)	-	-	(440,756)
Balance 31 December 2015	535,060	877,502	2,303,568	9,028,661	2,129,010	-	14,873,801
Additions	-	-	100,000	130,741	-	427,544	658,285
Disposals	-	-	(436,953)	-	-	-	(436,953)
Adjustment	(1,391)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,391)
Balance 31 December 2016	533,669	877,502	1,966,615	9,159,402	2,129,010	427,544	15,093,742
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance 31 December 2014	(275,730)	(447,918)	(1,709,019)	(5,483,166)	-	-	(7,915,833)
Charges during the year	(62,760)	(89,443)	(412,512)	(1,269,322)	-	-	(1,834,037)
Disposals	-	-	436,949	289	-	-	437,238
Balance 31 December 2015	(338,490)	(537,361)	1,684,582)	6,752,199)	-	-	(9,312,632)
Charges during the year	(59,183)	(85,526)	(391,585)	(944,640)	-	-	(1,480,934)
Disposals	-	-	436,953	-	-	-	436,953
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2016	(397,673)	(622,887)	(1,639,214)	(7,696,839)	-	-	(10,356,613)
Book value 31 December 2016	135,996	254,615	327,401	1,462,563	2,129,010	427,544	4,737,129
Book value 31 December 2015	196,570	340,141	618,986	2,276,462	2,129,010	-	5,561,169

22. Intangible assets

Consolidated	Software	Customer deposits relationship	Total
	K	K	K
Cost			
Balance 31 December 2014	-	-	-
Additions	3,432,366	3,780,000	7,212,366
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2015	3,432,366	3,780,000	7,212,366
Additions	631,834	-	631,834
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2016	4,064,200	3,780,000	7,844,200
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance 31 December 2014	-	-	-
Charges during the year	(159,117)	(189,000)	(348,117)
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2015	(159,117)	(189,000)	(348,117)
Charges during the year	(781,214)	(756,000)	(1,537,214)
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2016	(940,331)	(945,000)	(1,885,331)
Book value 31 December 2016	3,123,869	2,835,000	5,958,869
Book value 31 December 2015	3,273,249	3,591,000	6,864,249

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

22. Intangible assets (continued)

Parent	Software	Customer deposits relationship	Total
	K	K	K
Cost			
Balance 31 December 2014	-	-	-
Additions	600,428	-	600,428
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2015	600,428	-	600,428
Additions	36,950	-	36,950
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2016	637,378	-	637,378
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance 31 December 2015	-	-	-
Charge during the year	(67,699)	-	(67,699)
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2015	(67,699)	-	(67,699)
Charge during the year	(124,901)	-	(124,901)
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance 31 December 2016	(192,600)	-	(192,600)
Book value 31 December 2016	444,778	-	444,778
Book value 31 December 2015	532,729	-	532,729

Customer deposits relationship was recognized when Maybank (PNG) Limited was acquired on 30 September 2015. The value of the customer deposit relationship was derived on the present value of the expected benefit from existing funds coming from depositors. A pre-tax discount rate of 11.2% was used in the valuation consistent with the impairment testing performed for goodwill. The intangible assets were estimated to have a useful life of five years based on the license term of software and expected length of the customer deposit relationship.

23. Other assets

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	Restated	K	K
Prepayments	2,115,410	1,217,648	700,989	342,049
Security deposits and bonds	814,335	566,828	363,428	287,899
Other debtors	9,151,700	10,633,321	145,390	2,914,296
	12,081,445	12,417,797	1,209,807	3,544,244
Less: allowance for losses on other assets	(4,051,579)	(116,245)	(100,786)	(102,900)
	8,029,866	12,301,552	1,109,021	3,441,344

Other debtors as at 31 December 2015 included certain estimated receivable of K4,121,232 from the seller of Maybank (PNG) Limited in relation to certain completion adjustments that were being discussed between the buyer and the seller at the time of finalising the 2015 financial statements and accounted for on a provisional basis. This receivable was restated to K1,688,782 following finalisation of the settlement in September 2016 (refer note 32 (i))

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

23. Other assets (continued)

Movement of allowance for losses on other assets is as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balances at beginning of year	116,245	93,566	102,900	80,221
Impairment losses during the year	-	22,679	-	22,679
Reclassification	3,935,334	-	(2,114)	-
Balance at end of year	4,051,579	116,245	100,786	102,900

24. Due to customers

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Corporate customers	934,957,697	682,227,143	-	-
Retail customers	23,651,214	3,302,321	-	-
	958,608,911	685,529,464	-	-

25. Current income tax (assets) liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balance at beginning of year	1,567,260	521,298	560,306	670,592
Income tax acquired on subsidiary acquisition	-	2,823,626	-	-
Paid during the year	(20,727,532)	(8,603,253)	(1,634,179)	(547,437)
Current provision	18,164,972	6,825,185	1,242,657	437,151
Prior year under provision	-	404	-	-
Balance at end of year	(995,300)	1,567,260	168,784	560,306

Net current income tax (assets) liabilities is represented by:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Current income tax asset	(2,452,386)	(827,673)	-	-
Current income tax liability	1,457,086	2,394,933	168,784	554,363
	(995,300)	1,567,260	168,784	554,363

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

26. Employee provisions

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Balance at beginning of year	5,408,405	2,172,882	2,200,496	1,084,436
Charged to profit and loss	(2,131,811)	3,880,183	(655,648)	1,256,262
Utilized during the year	-	(644,660)	-	140,202
Balance at end of year	3,276,594	5,408,405	1,544,848	2,200,496
Represented by:				
Short term provisions	2,459,217	3,300,794	1,230,591	1,407,298
Long term provisions	817,377	2,107,611	314,257	793,198
	3,276,594	5,408,405	1,544,848	2,200,496

27. Other liabilities

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Accruals	13,072,547	14,746,359	2,221,968	3,761,575
Deposits against guarantee	10,332,804	3,127,005	-	-
Unclaimed money and stale cheques	7,596,119	9,039,913	-	-
Bank cheques	5,304,422	12,520,717	-	-
Accounts payable	2,690,590	2,851,620	648,762	1,692,082
Unearned commission income	1,044,624	3,916,057	-	2,800,000
Other liabilities	4,040,786	355,683	80,208	-
Balance at end of year	44,081,892	46,557,354	2,950,938	8,253,657

28. Issued and paid ordinary shares

a. Movement

The Company does not have authorized capital and all ordinary shares have no par value. The table below provides movement in share capital.

	Number of shares	K	Share capital
Original shares	2,000,000		2,000,000
Share split	86,121,935		-
Shares after split and before IPO	88,121,935		2,000,000
Proceeds from IPO at K2.08/share)	75,580,415		157,207,263
Free shares issued to the employees	90,902		-
Total IPO costs		21,531,884	
Less: secondary costs (note 11)		(4,122,085)	
Total primary costs			(17,409,799)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	163,793,252		141,797,464
Share issued during the year – retention incentive	100,000		208,000
Balance as at 31 December 2016	163,893,252		142,005,464

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

28. Issued and paid ordinary shares (continued)

In February 2017, the directors declared a dividend of 3.95 cents / 10 toea per share (total of K16.8m). There are no other events after the financial reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

b. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the year. The group has no significant dilutive potential ordinary shares. Consequently, basic earnings per ordinary share equals diluted earnings per share.

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
Net profit attributable to shareholders	40,975,815	4,955,731
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
basic earnings	163,893,253	119,651,650
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
diluted earnings	163,893,253	119,872,986
Basic and diluted earnings /per share in toea)	25.00	4.14

c. Share-based payment reserve

Kina operates both a Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long Term Incentive (LTI) plan. The purpose of these Plans is to assist in the reward, retention and motivation of key management personnel and align the interests of management and shareholders. The plans are commensurate with those adopted by major banks in Australia and the Pacific and is managed by an independent Plan manager. The operation of both the STI and LTI plans are explained below:

Short term incentive plan (STI Plan)

The STI plan provides participants with an opportunity to earn an incentive calculated as a percentage of their salary each year, conditional upon them achieving specified performance targets. Under the plan 65% of any award granted is paid as a cash bonus, with the remaining 35% awarded as a grant of performance rights to shares. The granted performance rights are restricted from exercise and subject to the Company's clawback policy and subject to the rules of the Plan. The grants for 2016 are restricted until the second anniversary after the grant date.

The following STI were approved by the Board.

		2016	2015
		K	K
Cash bonus	65%	1,179,745	1,298,471
Total performance rights entitled	35%	635,247	699,177
Performance rights recognised in the year		317,624	145,662

Long term incentive plan (LTI plan)

The LTI plan provides participants with an opportunity to receive an equity interest in Kina through the granting of performance rights. LTI plan participants may be offered performance rights that may be subject to vesting conditions as set out by the Board. The selection of participants is at the discretion of the Board.

A performance right is a contractual right to receive one ordinary share in Kina, subject to performance and vesting conditions being met. Each vested performance right represents a right to one ordinary share. If the participant leaves Kina any unvested Performance Rights will be forfeited (unless the Board determines otherwise).

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

28. Issued and paid ordinary shares (continued)

c. Share-based payment reserve (continued)

The following table shows the kina value of LTI approved by the Board.

Performance rights granted	2016	2015
	K	K
CEO	457,560	415,200
Other senior executives	1,333,551	916,565
Performance rights recognised in the year	597,037	184,967

CEO retention incentive

Under the Retention Grant, the CEO received a one off grant amounting to K457,560 (2015: K415,200). 50% of the performance rights were vested on the first anniversary of the grant date. The 50% of the CEO's performance rights vested in August 2016, where the CEO received K208,000 worth of shares (100,000 at K2.08 per share). The remaining 50% of the Performance Rights will vest on the second anniversary of the grant date subject to him remaining employed by the Kina Group. Performance rights recognised in 2016 amounted to K57,195 (2015: K129,750).

Share Based Premium Reserve

Under the Plan, share options were granted to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other senior executive employees. The movement in the Share Based Premium Reserve is as below:

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
Brought forward from previous year	460,379	-
Adjustment to prior period entitlements	(76,702)	-
Short-term incentive (STI) plan	317,624	145,662
Long-term incentive (LTI) plan	597,037	184,967
One-off payment	57,195	129,750
Total	1,355,533	460,379

29. Statements of cash flows

a) For the purposes of the statements of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Cash and due from banks (note 14)	148,019,915	131,251,147	15,540,654	35,002,007
Central bank bills (note 15)	30,000,000	104,000,000	-	-
	178,019,915	235,251,147	15,540,654	35,002,007

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 included central bank bills amounting to K208,095,202 (2015: K228,014,121) as shown in note 15. As the Group policy is to classify only investments with less than three maturities as part of the cash and cash equivalent, central bank bills amounting to K30,000,000 (K2015:104,000,000) have been classified as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

29. Statements of cash flows (continued)

b) Movement in investment securities is as follows:

	Consolidated		
	2016	2015	Movement
	K	K	K
Central bank bills (note 15)	208,095,202	228,014,121	(19,918,919)
Central bank bills & other eligible bills (less than 3 months)	(30,000,000)	(104,000,000)	74,000,000
Investments in government inscribed stocks (note 19)	64,328,380	64,134,599	(193,781)
	242,423,582	188,148,720	54,274,862

c) Reconciliation of net profit after tax for the year to net cash flows from operating activities is presented below.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Net profit after tax	40,975,815	4,955,731	3,253,195	114,731,935
Profit from disposal of property and equipment	(92,600)	(45,482)	(87,600)	(45,482)
Profit on sale of shares in subsidiary (note 7)	-	-	-	(125,500,000)
Depreciation and amortization (note 21 and 22)	4,556,147	2,472,639	1,605,835	1,901,736
Impairment losses:				
Loan and advances to customers (note 18)	(5,861)	2,939,306	(5,861)	
Intercompany receivable (note 30)	-	-	-	7,487,273
Other assets (note 23)	-	22,679	-	22,679
Premium/discount amortization (note 19)	(10,706)	136,502	-	-
Share-based amortization	430,375	-	430,375	-
LTI Accrual	672,779	-	672,799	-
Net losses/(gains) from changes in fair values	(586,996)	499,355	2,823	(703)
Gain on sale of financial assets (note 17)	-	(7,710)	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable	(2,562,560)	1,778,069	(391,522)	(110,283)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income tax	(573,918)	103,118	143,579	(145,718)
Changes in net assets and liabilities:				
Decrease/(increase) in assets:	(264,831,764)	(573,199,454)	4,041,684	7,164,324
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:	254,644,457	483,549,767	154,446	6,517,012
Net cash inflow/outflow) from operating	32,615,168	(76,795,480)	9,819,753	12,022,773

30. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Group is controlled by Kina Securities Limited ("KSL") incorporated in Papua New Guinea, which owns 100% of the ordinary shares of its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on normal commercial terms and at normal market rates. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 31 December 2016, and related expenses and income for the year ended are as follows:

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

30. Related party transactions (continued)

a) Directors and management transactions

As at 31 December 2016, Directors and management transactions were as follows:

Niule No 1 Ltd. Trading as Raintree Consultancy provided consultancy services to Kina Securities Limited (KSL) during the year until May 2016. The fee paid for these services during the year is K100,000 (2015: K345,000). Jim Yap who is the director of KSL is also a director and shareholder of Niule No 1.

H. Wong (ceased 18 May 2016) maintained interest-bearing deposits at normal market rates of interest with Kina Bank Limited ("KBL"). The balance due as at 31 December 2016 and related income and expenses for the year ended are as follows:

	2016 K	2015 K
Deposit:		
Balance at the beginning of year	7,965	7,626
Received during the year	271	339
Balance at end of year	8,236	7,965
Interest expense on deposit	-	-
Average interest rate per annum	3.50%	4.00%

W. Golding is a Director and Shareholder of KSL and also a Director and Shareholder of The Manufacturers Council of PNG (MCP). MCP maintained interest-bearing deposits at normal market rates of interest. The balances due as at 31 December 2016 and related income and expenses for the year ended are as follows:

	2016 K	2015 K
Deposit:		
Balance at beginning of year	59,008	58,090
Received during the year	505	918
Balance at end of year	59,513	59,008
Interest expense on deposits	505	918
Average interest rate per annum	1.25%	1.5%

Kina Nominees Limited ("KNL") acted as a trustee for 2G Development Limited, a company of which W. Golding is a Director. The 2G Development Limited housing estate clients' equity funds are held in trust by KNL, processing receipts and deposits from 2G Development clients and payment made to 2G Development building and civil works contractors. As at 31 December 2016, KNL have billed and received from 2G Development Limited a total of K34,594 representing Trustee service fee.

S. Yates, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of KSL is also a Director of Port Moresby Stock Exchange POMSoX) and shareholder of Columbus Investment Limited. During the year, POMSoX, Columbus Investment Limited and S. Yates maintained interest-bearing deposits at normal market rates of interest. The balances due as at 31 December 2016 and related expense for the year are as follows:

	POMSoX K	Columbus Investments	S. Yates K	Total 2016 K	Total 2015 K
Deposit:					
Balance at beginning of year	-	1,778,261	69,130	1,847,391	589,591
Received during the year	-	23,616	5,164	28,780	2,000,281
Repaid during the year	-	(315,587)	-	(315,587)	(742,481)
Balance at end of year	-	1,486,290	74,294	1560584	1,847,391
Interest expense on deposits	-	1.25%	0.35%	0.80%	0.30%
Average interest rate per annum	-	23,616	164	23,780	45,344

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

30. Related party transactions (continued)

From time to time during the year, Directors and Senior Management of the Parent and subsidiaries had deposits in the Group on normal terms and conditions. Brokerage rates for buying and selling shares for the Senior Management and staff are discounted.

A listing of the members of the Board of Directors is shown in the Annual Report. In 2016, the total remuneration of the Directors was K2,336,390 (2015: K2,296,514).

Key management personnel (KMP) during the year were as follows

2016	Syd Yates, Michael Van Dorssen, Chetan Chopra, Danny Robinson, Anthony De La Fosse, Deepak Gupta, Saima Kalis, Aaron Bird, Adam Fenech, Victor Shubin*, Kong Wong*
2015	Syd Yates, Michael Van Dorssen, Kong Wong, Adam Fenech, Victor Shubin, Aaron Bird, Saima Kalis

*Key management personnel who resigned during the year

The table below shows the Group specified executive remuneration in aggregate.

	No of KMP	Salary	Bonus	Super	Equity Options	Other benefits	Total
2016	11	5,140,965	1,311,768	118,949	895,154	2,651,269	10,118,105
2015	9	4,392,632	1,298,471	101,303	460,379	1,853,489	8,106,274

b) Subsidiary transactions and balances

The Company maintains an intercompany account with subsidiary undertakings, which are interest bearing at the rate of KBL cost of funds plus 12.50 (2015:12.50) basis points, unsecured and with no fixed term of repayment. Details as follows:

	Transactions				Balance outstanding			
	Income 2016	Expenses 2016	Income 2015	Expenses 2015	Due from 2016	2015	Due to 2016	2015
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
KFM	880,245	359,570	2,639,713	169,301	-	-	(16,323,596)	(7,981,047)
KISS	1,631,992	-	2,133,976	46,581	-	-	(7,302,011)	(3,410,540)
KWM	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,151)	(292)
KBL	19,952,197	1,910,395	8,355,120	1,323,240	-	-	(94,805,211)	(101,149,499)
KVL	-	-	-	-	351,106,165*	352,791,165*	-	-
KNL	-	-	-	-	16,387	450	-	-
	22,464,434	2,269,965	13,128,809	1,539,122	351,122,552	352,791,615	(118,436,969)	(112,541,378)

* net of allowance for impairment losses of K7,487,273 which is interest free and payable on demand.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

31. Investments under trust

The Group acts as trustee holding or placing of assets on behalf of superannuation funds and individuals. As the relationship is legally supported, these assets are not assets of the Group and, therefore, are not included in its statements of financial position. The Group is also engaged in investing client monies. A corresponding liability in respect of these monies is also excluded from the statements of financial position. Investments under trust at year end are:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	K	K	K	K
Clients funds held for shares trading	925,265	3,288,828	925,265	3,288,828
	925,265	3,288,828	925,265	3,288,828

32. Business combination

A. Acquisition of Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG) Limited

Kina Group, through Kina Ventures Limited a (100% owned subsidiary of Kina Securities) acquired all of the shares in Maybank (PNG) Limited and Maybank Property (PNG) Limited on 30 September 2015.

(i) Purchase consideration

The purchase consideration was provisionally accounted for the purpose of 2015 financial statements and amounted to K348,666,768. Certain adjustments to the purchase consideration were being discussed between the buyer and seller at the time of finalising the 2015 financial statements. These adjustments were finalised in September 2016 in accordance with the Completion Audit Side Agreement dated 6 June 2016 and the reconciled balances were settled. This resulted in an increase in the purchase consideration by K2,432,450. This adjustment to the purchase consideration has been retrospectively accounted in these financial statements and the goodwill has been restated. This restatement had no impact on the periods before 1 January 2015 or on the profit for the year-ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016.

(ii) Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed

	2015
	K
Total assets acquired	951,789,786
Total liabilities assumed	(693,476,423)
Total net assets acquired	258,313,363

There was no non-controlling interest.

(iii) Goodwill - Restated

Purchase consideration – provisionally accounted in 2015	348,666,768
Adjustment to the purchase consideration finalised in 2016	2,432,450
Final purchase consideration	351,099,218
Fair value of net assets acquired	258,313,363
Goodwill as at 31 December 2016 and 2015	92,785,855

The goodwill is attributable to Maybank (PNG) Limited's strong position and synergies expected to arise after the Group's acquisition of the new subsidiary. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Goodwill was tested for impairment as at 31 December 2016 and no impairment has been recognized in the income statement. The recoverable amount has been determined as the value in use at each reporting date. Value in use refers to expected future cash flows over the next four years on a discounted cash flow basis.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

32. Business combination (continued)

Key assumptions used in the model are as follows:

- a pre-tax discount rate of approximately 12.6%,
- 2016 actual cash flow projected based on terminal growth rate of 3%
- historical growth rate in loans and deposits.

Estimates for CGU reflect past experience and are consistent with external sources of information. Other acquisition related information included in the comparative financial statements are as follows:

(iv) Acquisition related costs

Acquisition-related costs of K7,489,850 were included in the income statement in the reporting period ended 31 December 2015.

(v) Acquired receivables

The fair value of acquired loans and advances to customers is K142,697,234. This included an allowance for impairment of K3,658,895.

(vi) Revenue and profit contribution

The acquired business contributed revenues for 2015 of K15,105,517 and net profit of K6,745,321 to the Group for the period from 1 October to 31 December 2015. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2015, consolidated revenue and net profit of the group for the year ended 31 December 2015 would have been K119,900,998 and K22,676,489, respectively.

33. Segment reporting

The segment information provided to the Chief Executive Officer for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2016 is as follows:

	Banking &	Wealth		
	Finance	Management	Corporate	Total
	K '000	K '000	K '000	K '000
Interest income	84,922	540	(8,194)	77,268
Foreign exchange income	20,579	-	-	20,579
Fee and commission income	7,511	21,322	-	28,833
Other revenue	110	707	25,895	26,712
Inter-segment revenue			(24,208)	(24,208)
Total revenue	113,122	22,569	(6,507)	129,184
Interest expense	(18,108)	(44)	6,012	(12,140)
Other operating expenses	(45,261)	(9,824)	(21,009)	(76,094)
Provision for impairment	(2,684)	(109)	6	(2,787)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,086)	-	(1,714)	(3,800)
Inter-segment costs			24,208	24,208
Total expenses	(68,139)	(9,977)	7,503	(70,613)
Profit before tax	44,983	12,592	996	58,571
Income tax expense	(13,512)	(2,594)	(1,488)	(17,595)
Profit after tax	31,471	9,998	(492)	40,976
Total assets	1,145,979	16,162	103,606	1,265,747
Total assets include:				
Additions to non-current assets	5,155	-	1,619	6,774
Total liabilities	1,003,753	4,097	27	1,007,877

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

33. Segment reporting (continued)

The segment information provided to the Chief Executive Officer for the reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2015 is as follows:

	Banking & Finance	Wealth Management	Corporate	Total
	K '000	K '000	K '000	K '000
Interest income	45,738	734	5,826	52,298
Foreign exchange income	7,754	-	-	7,754
Fee and commission income	-	16,238	1,314	17,552
Other revenue	-	903	17,978	18,881
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	(17,277)	(17,277)
Total revenue	53,492	17,875	7,841	79,208
Interest expense	(9,438)	-	-	(9,438)
Other operating expenses	(27,634)	(15,464)	(26,631)	(69,729)
Provision for impairment	(2,950)	(12)	-	(2,962)
Depreciation and amortisation	(570)	-	(1,902)	(2,472)
Inter-segment costs	-	-	17,277	17,277
Total expenses	(40,592)	(15,476)	(11,256)	(67,324)
Profit before tax	12,900	2,399	(3,415)	11,884
Income tax expense	(5,905)	(1,024)	-	(6,929)
Profit after tax	6,995	1,375	(3,415)	4,955
Total assets	817,082	27,303	141,795	986,180
Total assets include:				
Additions to non-current assets	4,152	-	1,009	5,161
Total liabilities	732,473	2,776	9,334	744,583

There is only one segment for the Parent entity and the information is the same as the primary statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

34. Contingent liabilities

Litigations and claims

Contingent liabilities exist in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings that have not been determined. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case by case basis for the purposes of the financial statements and specific provisions are made where appropriate. As at 31 December 2016, the Group is a party to some litigation before the courts, however, management does not believe these will result in any material loss to the Group. There was no litigation matter of a material nature that is not already provided for in the financial statements.

Other liabilities

The Bank guarantees the performance of customers by issuing stand-by letters of credit and guarantees to third parties. The risk involved is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers, therefore these transactions are subject to the same credit origination, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements applied to customers applying for loans. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amount does not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. The credit risk of these facilities may be less than the notional amount but as it cannot be accurately determined, the credit risk has been taken as the contract notional amount.

	2016	2015
Group	K	K
Documentary letters of credit	1,864,990	146,213
Performance guarantee	34,937,710	26,011,878
Other contingent liabilities	3,075,101	7,907,204
	<u>39,877,801</u>	<u>34,065,295</u>

The company had no contingent liabilities.

35. Commitments

Capital commitments

There was no commitment under contracts for capital expenditure at balance date.

Operating lease commitments

Total of future minimum lease payments under operating lease commitments are as follows:

	2016	2015
	K	K
Within one year	4,878,929	2,412,838
Between one and five years	18,818,786	16,193,520
	<u>23,697,715</u>	<u>18,606,358</u>

36. Fair value estimation

There is no material difference between the fair value and carrying value of the Group and the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

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

- Quoted prices unadjusted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly that is, as prices or indirectly that is, derived from prices (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data that is, unobservable inputs (Level 3).

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

36. Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2016.

Assets	Level 1 K	Level 2 K	Level 3 K	Total K
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in shares – Listed	4,580,070	-	-	4,580,070
Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	61,587	61,587
Total assets	4,580,070	-	61,587	4,641,657

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2015.

Assets	Level 1 K	Level 2 K	Level 3 K	Total K
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in shares – Listed	3,993,074	-	-	3,993,074
Investment in shares – Unlisted	-	-	61,587	61,587
Total assets	3,993,074	-	61,587	4,054,661

37. Auditors' remuneration

	2016 K	2015 K
Audit	553,000	509,000
Tax compliance	110,323	170,132
Other assurance services	-	190,020

In addition, PricewaterhouseCoopers Securities Limited – Australia provided services to the Company in 2015 in relation to the acquisition of Maybank (PNG) Limited and Mayban Property (PNG) Limited and for the initial public offering. Fees for these services charged in 2015 were K4,995,723.

38. Events after the statements of financial reporting date

Subsequent to the financial reporting date, the directors declared a dividend of 3.95 cents / 10 toea per share total of (K16.8m). There are no other events after the financial reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Kina Securities Limited
ARBN: 606 168 594

The distribution of ordinary shares ranked according to size as at 10 March 2017 was:

Size of holding	Nbr of holders	Nbr of shares	% of issued capital
1-1,000	49	25,716	0.03
1,001-5,000	232	837,937	0.90
5,001-10,000	300	2,659,232	2.86
10,001-100,000	577	16,468,046	18.79
100,001-over	52	144,179,655	77.42

The 20 largest shareholders representing 80.05% of the ordinary shares as at 10 March 2017 were as follows:

Shareholder	Nbr of Shares	% of issued capital
FU SHAN INVESTMENT LIMITED	57,295,900	34.96
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	26,338,204	16.07
UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	8,050,000	4.91
NATIONAL SUPERANNUATION FUND LIMITED	8,000,000	4.88
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LTD	6,038,275	3.68
WAYNE KENNETH GOLDING	4,846,706	2.96
COLUMBUS INVESTMENTS LIMITED	4,068,574	2.48
COMRADE TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED	3,500,885	2.14
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	2,215,964	1.35
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	1,687,828	1.03
COMRADE TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED	1,600,000	0.98
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,295,137	0.79
HITSUMA SDN BHD	1,000,000	0.61
PERPETUAL SHIPPING LIMITED	1,000,000	0.61
NEW IRELAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	800,000	0.49
RBC INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	670,710	0.41
TRUEBELL CAPITAL PTY LTD	653,000	0.40
DR DAVID JOHN RITCHIE & DR GILLIAN JOAN RITCHIE	600,000	0.37
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	519,800	0.32

KINA SECURITIES LIMITED

KINA ASSET MANAGEMENT NO 1 LIMITED	515,000	0.31
CAPITAL GENERAL INSURANCE LIMITED	500,000	0.31
Total	131,195,983	80.06%
Grand total	163,893,253	100%

Issued capital as at 10 March 2017 was:

163,893,253 ordinary fully paid shares

32,758,650 shares are held in escrow until 29 July 2017

The following interests were registered on the Company's register of Substantial Shareholders as at 10 March 2017:

Shareholder	Nbr of Shares	% of Issued Capital
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	26,338,204	16.07%
FU SHAN INVESTMENT LIMITED	57,295,900	34.96%

The Company's ordinary fully paid shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and the Port Moresby Stock Exchange.

At 10 March 2017, there were no holders of unmarketable parcels of ordinary shares in the Company

VOTING RIGHTS ATTACHED TO ORDINARY SHARES

Each ordinary shareholder present at a general meeting (whether in person, by proxy or by representative) is entitled to one vote on a show of hands, or on a poll, for each fully paid ordinary share held.