



APS 330 Regulatory Disclosures

Overview

The Basel II Capital Framework (the Framework) came into effect in Australia on 1 January 2008 through APRA's prudential standards and applied to all authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs).

The Framework is based on three mutually reinforcing pillars:

- new and considerably more sophisticated minimum capital requirements, including specific capital charges for operational risk (Pillar 1);
- institutions' own assessment of their capital adequacy and enhanced supervision of capital management (Pillar 2); and
- materially increased disclosure requirements (Pillar 3).

The Pillar 3 (Market Discipline) disclosures complement the other two Pillars by encouraging market discipline through disclosure and enables market participants to assess the capital adequacy of ADIs.

IMB Ltd (IMB), being the Company and its controlled entities, adopted the Pillar 1 standardised approach to credit risk and operational risk from 1 January 2008. It also became subject to Pillars 2 and 3 from that date.

From 1 January 2012 APRA expanded the disclosure requirements in APS330 to provide certain disclosures on securitisation exposures.

From 30 June 2013 APRA introduced a package of reforms (Basel III) including expanded capital and remuneration disclosure measures in APS330 to improve the transparency of regulatory capital and to enhance market discipline.

APRA has implemented the Basel III approach to regulatory adjustments in full from 1 January 2013 and, accordingly, IMB are required to complete the 'post 1 January 2018 common disclosure template'. IMB is required to disclose that this template has been adopted due to the Basel III regulatory adjustments having been applied in full.

The disclosures in this document are on a standardised basis.

This document is unaudited, however it has been prepared consistent with the information otherwise published or supplied to APRA.

Basis and Frequency of Disclosures

This disclosure document has been prepared by IMB in accordance with the requirements of Pillar 3. IMB must make high quality and timely disclosures of information on its risk management and capital adequacy to contribute to the transparency of financial markets and to enhance market discipline.

Basic public disclosure requirements relating to capital adequacy and credit risk will be published within 40 business days after the end of each quarter. Unless otherwise stated, figures will be published as at:

- 30 September;
- 31 December;
- 31 March; and
- 30 June.

Disclosure requirements relating to capital structure will be published as soon as practicable after the lodgement date for IMB's annual financial reports and unless otherwise stated will be as at 30 June, our financial year end.

Regulatory Capital Reconciliation

	Published financial statement 30-Jun-15 \$000	Regulatory scope of consolidation 30-Jun-15 \$000	Explanatory note	Reference*
ASSETS				
Cash and equivalents	44,398	36,253	1,2,3,4	
Available for sale investments	882,351	878,899	5	
Loans and receivables to ADIs	280,759	257,191	3,4,5	
Loans and receivables to members	3,746,949	3,179,864	1,6	
<i>of which: eligible collective provision</i>		(3,574)		a
<i>of which: DTA netted from eligible collective provision</i>		1,072		b
<i>of which: equity portion-general reserve for credit losses</i>		(3,200)		c
<i>of which: deferred fee income</i>		(176)		d
Other financial assets	505	507	1	
<i>of which: equity investments in financial institutions</i>		235		e
Property, plant and equipment	8,545	8,545		
Intangible assets	1,216	1,216		f
Net deferred tax assets	3,079	-	7	
Other assets	7,361	32,773	1,2,5,7,9,13	
<i>of which: deferred tax assets</i>		4,059		g
<i>of which: capitalised loan origination fees</i>		699		h
<i>of which: capitalised expenses</i>		900		i
<i>of which: other national specific regulatory adjustments</i>		450		j
Total assets	4,975,163	4,395,248		
LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	28,297	33,264	1,2,8,10,12	
Deposits	4,038,803	4,018,147	8	
Securitised loan funding	562,680	-	1	
Interest bearing liabilities	44,971	45,000	9	k
Derivative liability	42	-	10	
Current tax liabilities	1,487	-	11	
Income tax liabilities		3,539	11	
<i>of which: deferred tax liability</i>		2,052		l
Provisions	7,501	7,117	12,13	
Loans and other borrowings	-	-		
Total liabilities	4,683,781	4,107,067		
Net assets	291,382	288,181		
EQUITY				
Share capital	37,460	37,460		m
Reserves	31,991	31,512	6,14	
<i>of which: unrealised gains/(losses) on AFS</i>		5,091		n
<i>of which: gains/(losses) on cashflow hedges</i>		(42)		o
<i>of which: general reserve</i>		25,255		p
Retained earnings	221,931	219,209	14	q
<i>of which: securitisation income not irrevocably received</i>		1,374		r
<i>of which: property revaluation reserve</i>		2,113		s
<i>of which: securitisation reserve</i>		1,000		t
Total equity attributable to the members of the Company	291,382	288,181		

* Reference letters are included to assist in identifying the source of each input in the "Capital Disclosures" table on Page 4.

Items not directly found in the balance sheet.

	Regulatory scope of consolidation 30-Jun-15 \$000	Explanatory note	Reference
Defined benefit superannuation fund net assets This information is sourced from the actuarial report	54		u
Transitional phase out of interest bearing liability 30% of base amount as per APS111	13,500		v

Explanatory notes

1	APRA securitisation deconsolidation of assets and liabilities held by SPV's
2	APRA reporting nets amounts due to/from clearing houses and reports them as Cash and Cash Equivalents
3	APRA reporting includes funds held in 11am with other institutions as Cash and Cash Equivalents
4	APRA reporting classifies amounts due from financial institutions as Cash and Cash Equivalents
5	APRA reports accrued interest income under Other Assets
6	APRA reporting nets the general reserve for credit losses from loans balances
7	Published financial statements report net deferred tax position. APRA separates tax asset and tax liability
8	APRA reporting includes accrued interest expense as Trade and Other Payables
9	APRA reports any costs associated with establishment of interest bearing liabilities under Other Assets
10	APRA reporting includes derivative liabilities under Trade and Other Payables
11	APRA reporting combines current and deferred tax liability as Income Tax Liability
12	APRA reporting includes make good provision under Trade and Other Payables
13	APRA reporting includes surplus in pension provision under Other Assets
14	APRA reporting includes property revaluation reserve as a Reserve

Legal entities Items not directly found in the balance sheet.

The following entities are included within the accounting scope of consolidation but excluded from the regulatory scope of consolidation under the securitisation deconsolidation principals that remove assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of special purpose vehicles (SPV's) that meet the requirements of Prudential Standard APS 120 Securitisation.

Entity	Principal Activity	Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000
Illawarra Warehouse Trust No.2	Securitisation Trust	149,893	149,893
Illawarra Series 2006-1 RMBS Trust	Securitisation Trust	71,591	71,591
Illawarra Series 2007-1 CMBS Trust	Securitisation Trust	26,446	26,446
Illawarra Series 2010-1 RMBS Trust	Securitisation Trust	91,717	91,717
Illawarra Series 2011-1 CMBS Trust	Securitisation Trust	73,582	73,582
Illawarra Series 2013-1 RMBS Trust	Securitisation Trust	167,700	167,700
Illawarra IS Trust	Securitisation Trust	514,355	514,355

Capital Disclosures

The information set out in the following table is only required to be disclosed when the relevant reporting period coincides with the ADIs normal statutory reporting period (ie annual for ADIs that are not listed). At 30 June 2015 and throughout the year, the Group complied with the capital requirements that were in force as set out by APRA.

The following table shows the breakdown of the total available capital for the IMB as at 30 June 2015.

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves		A\$000	Reference*
	Items included to the extent applicable to IMB Ltd		
1	Directly issued qualifying ordinary share (and equivalents for mutually-owned entities) capital	37,460	m
2	Retained earnings	216,835	q-r-t
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	32,416	n+o+p+s
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	286,711	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
15	Defined benefit superannuation fund net assets	54	u
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	6,402	
26d	of which: equity investments in financial institutions	235	e
26e	of which: deferred tax assets	3,079	b+g-l
26f	of which: capitalised expenses	2,638	d+f+h+i
26j	of which: other national specific regulatory adjustments	450	j
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	6,456	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	280,255	
45	Tier 1 Capital (T1)	280,255	
Tier 2 Capital: instruments and provisions			
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	31,500	k-v
50	Provisions	6,774	a+c
51	Tier 2 Capital before regulatory adjustments	38,274	
58	Tier 2 Capital (T2)	38,274	
59	Total Capital (TC=T1+T2)	318,529	
60	Total risk-weighted assets based on APRA standards	2,063,147	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.58%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	13.58%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	15.44%	
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement	7.00%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	7.58%	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	6,774	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	25,789	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements			
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	70%	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap	13,500	

* Refer to "Regulatory Capital Reconciliation" on page 2

Capital Instruments

The following table shows the main features for each capital instrument included in regulatory capital.

		Paid-up ordinary shares	Transitional tier 2	Transitional tier 2
1	Issuer	IMB Ltd	IMB Ltd	IMB Ltd
2	Unique identifier	Unlisted	ISIN:-AU3FN0014163	ISIN:-AU3FN0015806
3	Governing law(s) of instrument	Corporations Act (C'th) 2001	Corporations Act (C'th) 2001 Banking Act (C'th) 1959	Corporations Act (C'th) 2001 Banking Act (C'th) 1959
	Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2 (ineligible)	Tier 2 (ineligible)
6	Eligible at solo/ group/ group & solo	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group
7	Instrument type	Ordinary shares	Subordinated notes	Subordinated notes
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	\$37,459,594	\$9,000,000	\$18,000,000
9	Par value of instrument	\$37,459,594	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Liability – amortised cost	Liability – amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	6 September 1989	16 September 2011	29 June 2012
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	16 September 2021	29 June 2022
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisor approval	No	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	N/A	16 September 2016 or subject to prior APRA approval for tax reasons, loss of tax deductibility or loss of regulatory treatment. \$15,000,000	29 June 2017 or subject to prior APRA approval for tax reasons, loss of tax deductibility or loss of regulatory treatment. \$30,000,000
16	Subsequent call dates (if applicable)	N/A	Each interest payment date there after	Each interest payment date there after
	Coupons/dividends			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	BBSW3M + 400 bps	BBSW3M + 425 bps
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Full discretion	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of a step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible
30	Write-down feature	No	No	No
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	Subordinated debt	Depositors and other liabilities	Depositors and other liabilities
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No non-viability clause	No non-viability clause

This document contains all disclosures required for the period ended 30 September 2015, however, it is noted that in accordance with APS 330, the Capital Instruments table above has been updated to reflect the reduction in amount recognised for transitional tier 2 instruments from 1 January 2016

Risk exposures and assessment

IMB has adopted the standardised approach to both credit and operational risk since 1 January 2008 in order to calculate the Basel II Pillar 1 minimum capital requirement.

The following table shows IMB's overall minimum capital requirement for credit risk under the standardised approach at 30 September 2015.

The information set out in the following table is required to be disclosed on a quarterly basis and is presented in terms of risk-weighted assets (RWA).

		RWA \$ 30 September 2015	RWA \$ 30 June 2015
(a)	Capital requirements – credit risk		
	Credit risk - by portfolio		
	Secured by residential mortgage	1,159,641,927	1,126,551,842
	Other retail	198,978,729	184,303,494
	Corporate	-	-
	Bank	313,492,937	325,587,411
	Government	-	-
	All other	118,175,181	117,456,101
	Securitisation	24,554,655	25,349,974
		1,814,843,429	1,779,248,822
(b)	Capital requirements – market risk	-	-
(c)	Capital requirements – operational risk	283,898,592	283,898,592
(e)	Common Equity Tier 1 (consolidated)	13.30%	13.58%
(f)	Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated)	13.30%	13.58%
(g)	Total capital ratio (consolidated)	15.12%	15.44%

Credit Risk Exposure

The gross credit risk exposure (based on the definitions for regulatory capital purposes, before credit risk mitigation) is summarised as follows. The information set out in the following table is required to be disclosed on a quarterly basis.

Credit Risk Exposures	Gross Total as at 30 September 2015 \$	Gross Total as at 30 June 2015 \$
By type of credit exposure		
Loans and receivables to members	3,297,486,416	3,182,166,829
Loans and receivables to ADIs	301,874,293	292,639,407
Available for sale investments	896,697,500	882,350,766
Other assets	201,244,751	191,108,176
By portfolio		
Secured by residential mortgage	3,098,645,592	2,997,893,526
Other retail	198,840,824	184,273,303
Corporate	-	-
Bank	1,178,394,625	1,160,490,038
Government	-	-
All other	221,421,919	212,608,311

Impairment Provisions

The following table shows the past due loans and provisions for impaired exposures and charges to the income statement for the reported period.

For the period ended:	30 September 2015 \$	30 June 2015 \$
Impaired facilities by portfolio		
Secured by residential mortgage	1,452,104	1,488,238
Other retail	2,951,241	5,662,737
Corporate	-	-
Bank	-	-
Government	-	-
All other	-	-
Past Due facilities by portfolio		
Secured by residential mortgage	948,571	1,307,859
Other retail	277,831	-
Corporate	-	-
Bank	-	-
Government	-	-
All other	-	-
Specific Provisions by portfolio		
Secured by residential mortgage	342,713	342,713
Other retail	570,357	2,347,535
Corporate	-	-
Bank	-	-
Government	-	-
All other	-	-
Charges for specific provisions during the period		
Secured by residential mortgage	-	-
Other retail	(1,838,327)	(97,697)
Corporate	-	-
Bank	-	-
Government	-	-
All other	-	-
General Reserve for Credit Losses	6,515,298	6,773,619

Securitisation Exposures

The following table includes a summary of the total amount of exposures securitised, securitisation activity for the current period and amounts of securitisation exposures retained or purchased.

For the period ended:	30 September 2015 \$	30 June 2015 \$
Securitized assets (value of assets in pool)		
Housing loans	923,633,203	869,409,031
Commercial loans	91,876,790	117,495,239
Holdings of securitisation securities		
Securities held in banking book	-	-
Facilities categorised as securitisation exposures (notional amount)		
Liquidity facilities	21,073,249	21,249,683
Credit enhancements	450,000	450,000
Derivatives	144,812,365	157,241,615
Other	10,409,521	10,600,510
Loans sold into securitisation SPVs during the period	-	90,132,874
New facilities provided to securitisation SPVs during the period		
Liquidity facilities	-	-
Credit enhancements	-	-
Derivatives	-	-
Other	-	-
Credit risk capital requirement related to securitisation (risk weighted assets)		
Securitisation exposures	12,533,941	13,180,370
Other unrated exposures	933,821	990,856
Unrated eligible facilities	6,537,693	6,629,548
Cash collateral	4,549,200	4,549,200
Total	24,554,655	25,349,974
Deductions from capital	1,200,478	1,320,910

Remuneration Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.

IMB's Board Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee is responsible for overseeing the remuneration arrangements for the Board and senior managers of IMB. This includes conducting regular reviews of, and making recommendations to the Board, on the company's Remuneration Policy, and making recommendations to the Board on the fixed and variable remuneration arrangements of the CEO and senior managers. The Committee is responsible for assessing the performance of the CEO and receiving reports of the performance of senior managers within IMB.

The Committee operates in accordance with its written charter which outlines the Committee's roles, responsibilities and terms of operation. The Committee generally acts in an advisory capacity only, unless powers are otherwise delegated to it by the Board from time to time.

The members of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee during the year were:
 Mr MJ Cole (Chairman) - Independent Non-Executive director
 Mr KR Biddle - Independent Non-Executive director
 Mr NH Cornish - Independent Non-Executive director
 Mr LP Nicholas – Independent Non-Executive director (retired as director on 20 October 2014)

The Committee seeks the input and review of the Chairman of the Risk Committee and IMB's Chief Risk Officer in carrying out its duties.

The Committee generally meets twice annually or as is required to carry out its functions. The number of meetings during the year and the Committee members' attendance record is disclosed in the meeting of Directors table in the IMB 2015 annual report.

From time to time the Committee will obtain independent advice on the appropriateness of the remuneration arrangements for those covered by IMB's Remuneration Policy. Annette Gunnis Pty Ltd was engaged to provide assistance to the Committee during the year.

The Remuneration Policy was last reviewed by the Committee in June 2015. The Remuneration Policy covers all directors of IMB and its subsidiaries, the Chief Executive, the Company Secretary, the senior executives that report directly to the Chief Executive and senior managers within IMB that are responsible for key risk and control functions. All persons covered by the Remuneration Policy are located within Australia.

Having reviewed IMB's corporate risks and remuneration structures, as at 30 June 2015 the Board considered the following employees to be 'senior managers' and/or 'material risk takers' as defined under paragraph 48 of CPS510 Governance:

Types of Employees	Number
Senior managers	
Chief executive officer	1
Executive officers	5
Other senior managers	1
Material risk takers	
N/A*	

* Employees that would meet APRA's definition of 'material risk takers' are already captured under the definition of senior manager above.

(b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes.

IMB's Remuneration Policy is considered an important factor in attracting and retaining employees who have the necessary skills for the effective and prudent operation of IMB. The Remuneration Policy is designed to ensure:

- remuneration practices are aligned to the IMB's Group strategy and risk appetite;
- the attraction and retention of highly capable, motivated employees;
- the alignment of IMB's corporate interests with those of its employees, members and stakeholders;
- that there are appropriate incentives for outstanding performance;
- that there is transparency and fairness in remuneration policies and procedures;
- the encouragement of behaviours that support IMB's long-term financial soundness;
- that IMB's remuneration practices are compliant with regulatory requirements; and
- the support of an effective risk management framework.

The Remuneration Policy currently provides for remuneration arrangements made up of:

- Fixed Remuneration; and

- Variable remuneration (i.e. performance based payments), dependant on the achievement of the objectives of the company, and individual performance, which is reviewed and rated annually.

The Remuneration Policy ensures that the remuneration of employees in compliance and risk management functions are designed in a way that avoids conflict of interests related to the business unit they are overseeing. Remuneration is reviewed and benchmarked against the market and internally to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level. The key performance indicators (KPIs) for risk and compliance employees are typically based on the achievement of sound regulatory reviews, and audit, compliance, risk management results (both financial and non-financial metrics) that are within pre-defined targets.

(c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration process.

Fixed Remuneration:

Annual Salary increases are typically based on national indicators such as CPI or other relevant benchmarks for the finance industry. As part of IMB's strategy to attract and retain high quality, motivated employees, the Board generally aims to set fixed remuneration components at a level consistent with the remuneration amounts represented for each employment position using comparative data from other ADIs of a similar size and character to IMB.

Variable Performance Based remuneration payments:

IMB's Remuneration Policy allows for senior managers to have some portion of their remuneration at risk as a performance based payment or "short term incentive" (STI).

Variable performance based incentive payments are based on achievement of both the financial and non-financial objectives, to reflect the extent to which annual objectives have been met at a company and individual level. Measures include performance in areas such as: net profit after tax, efficiency, deposit growth, loan growth, delivery of strategic projects, regulatory ratios such as capital adequacy and liquidity, credit and fraud losses, risk management, audit and compliance results, and workplace health and safety standards. Together these KPIs measure the key Credit, Market, Liquidity, Capital and Operational Risks to which IMB is exposed. The KPIs are designed to be balanced and the metrics of certain senior managers may 'compete' or challenge the metrics of others.

(d) Description of the ways in which IMB seeks to link performance with levels of remuneration.

Each year the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee sets the key performance indicators for senior managers based on the target level of performance for IMB as a whole and

relevant to the senior manager's area of operation. In setting these performance indicators consideration is given to the desired strategic outcomes of the business, the Board's risk appetite, and the time necessary for the outcomes of those business activities to be reliably measured.

The KPIs set for each employee will typically change from year to year to reflect changes in the Board's strategic or risk management focus. In order to determine the amount of performance-based remuneration, that is payable IMB adopts the following measures and procedures:

- Setting KPIs for each senior manager based on key strategic goals and risk management requirements at the commencement of each financial year relating to financial and non-financial outcomes;
- Undertaking a formal performance appraisal at the end of each financial year to calculate performance against KPIs;
- Requiring an independent review (for example, by the Internal or External Auditor) of the calculation of performance against KPIs; and
- Using reliable data to substantiate performance against KPIs.

These measures typically affect remuneration arrangements by determining the amount of the variable remuneration component (or STI) to which an employee covered by the Remuneration Policy is entitled, expressed as a % of their total fixed remuneration, while maintaining an appropriate balance between fixed and variable components.

In the past year, there have been no changes to the maximum amounts that may be received by employees covered by the Remuneration Policy as a variable remuneration component.

(e) Description of the ways in which IMB seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.

The Board considers that the current structure of remuneration arrangements and in particular, the holistic and balanced nature of performance based payments does not warrant the deferral of payments, on the basis that the arrangements are comprised of short term incentive payments, and the quantum of such payments is adequately contained. If long-term incentives were to be introduced or the maximum remuneration that is payable to those covered by the Remuneration Policy significantly increases the amount of performance based payments able to be earned, the Board will reconsider its position on deferral of payment.

Further, the Board has discretion to adjust the performance-based components of the remuneration of a person covered by this Policy downwards, to zero if appropriate, if such adjustment is considered necessary.

(f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that IMB utilises and the rationale for using these different forms.

As detailed in the Remuneration Policy, the structure of the remuneration arrangements comprise the following components:

- Fixed component
- Variable performance based components

Fixed components of remuneration for senior managers

Fixed compensation consists of base compensation in the form of cash salary (which is calculated on a total cost basis and includes any FBT charges related to employee benefits including motor vehicles), leave entitlements, as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Variable components of remuneration for senior managers

The variable performance based payment is designed to encourage outstanding performance and to differentiate rewards by levels of performance. Performance based incentive

compensation provides a system for aligning personal performance with the performance of the entity as a whole and rewards senior managers for meeting or exceeding their financial and non-financial personal objectives (key performance indicators). The financial and non financial performance objectives vary with position and responsibility. Performance is reviewed on a regular basis against the KPIs on a regular basis and through a formal annual performance appraisal.

As the employee with the prime responsibility for implementing IMB's Board approved strategy and for ensuring IMB's risk and control frameworks are observed on a day to day basis, the Chief Executive is provided with the opportunity to earn a maximum STI which represents 60% of total fixed remuneration. Those senior managers who report directly to Chief Executive are permitted to earn a maximum STI which represents 50% of total fixed remuneration. All STIs may be adjusted downwards at the discretion of the Board.

Quantitative Disclosures

(g) Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and the remuneration paid to its members.

During the year, the Board Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee met twice. The members of the Committee are remunerated by IMB for their directorship. They do not receive any other remuneration for being a member of the Committee.

Remuneration of the Corporate Governance and Remuneration Committee	2015 \$ Nil
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(h) The number of persons having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.

	2015	
	No. of employees	Total (\$)
Variable remuneration award - discretionary bonus	7	583,718
Guaranteed bonuses	-	-
Sign-on award	-	-
Severance payment	-	-
Total	7	583,718

(i) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out and outstanding during the financial year.

Deferred Remuneration	Outstanding at 30 June 2015 (\$)				
	Cash	Shares	Share-linked	Other	Total
Deferred remuneration pre-adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments-implicit Mark-to-market value of shares	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments-explicit Clawbacks	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred remuneration post-adjustment	-	-	-	-	-

Deferred Remuneration	Paid during the year (\$)				
	Cash	Shares	Share-linked	Other	Total
Deferred remuneration pre-adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments-implicit Mark-to-market value of shares	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments-explicit Clawbacks	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred remuneration post-adjustment	-	-	-	-	-

There was no deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.

(j) Breakdown of the amount of remuneration awards for the financial year.

Total Value of remuneration awards for senior managers	Unrestricted	Deferred
Fixed remuneration		
- Cash-based	2,246,928	-
- Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
- Other	180,063	-
	2,426,991	-
Variable remuneration		
- Cash-based	583,718	-
- Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
- Other	-	18,327
	583,718	18,327
	3,010,709	18,327¹

¹ Represents movements in accrued long service leave entitlements

Total Value of remuneration awards for material risk takers	Unrestricted	Deferred
Fixed remuneration		
- Cash-based	-	-
- Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
- Other	-	-
Variable remuneration		
- Cash-based	-	-
- Shares and share-linked instruments	-	-
- Other	-	-
	-	-

(k) Quantitative information on exposure to implicit and explicit adjustments of deferred and retained remuneration.

Refer to table at (i), there was no implicit or explicit adjustments to remuneration during the financial year.