CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Triennium ending 31st Dece	mber, 1911.	Previous Triennium.	Triennium ending 31st Dece	Previous Triennium,	
Funds at beginning of triennium Renewal premiums New premiums Consideration for annuities Interest Fees Tontine Savings Fund No. 2 transferred at maturity	£ 4,264,685 936,581 75,810 47,755 623,409 10 18,562	£ 3,822,577 905,698 70,786 38,705 552,999 36	Death claims Matured claims Annuities paid Surrenders Bonuses surrendered for cash Commission Taxes Expenses Investment reserves Funds at end of triennium	332,899 47,944 *197,055 24,712 58,151 39,152 120,565 30,000	£ 392,458 273,988 43,440 176,659 16,668 52,307 33,677 116,919 20,000 4,264,685
Total	£5,966,812	£5,390,801	Total	£5,966,812	£5,390,801

^{*} Including tontine policies at maturity.

It will be seen that the regularity of the increase of income and outgo has also been well marked.

Income.—The chief item of importance, besides a substantial increase in the premium income and purchase-money for life annuities, is the revenue from interest, which exceeded by £70,410 the interest-earnings of the previous three years. The average rate of interest realized each year for the past six years has been as follows:—

			£ s. d.]		£ s. d.
1906	 	 	4 9 10	1909	 	 4 12 11
1907	 	 	4 10 3	1910	 	 4 12 3
1908	 	 	4 12 2	1011		4 18 0

These figures were obtained by finding the rate yielded each year on the mean of the funds at the beginning and end of the year, and they show that the rate of interest earned on the Department's investments has been more than maintained.

Outgo.—The claims have increased in a normal manner, taking into account the growth of the business and the increase in ages of policyholders and duration of policies. Indeed, the rate of mortality experienced has been extremely favourable, and the surplus has received a large accretion from this source.

The surrenders were abnormally increased in consequence of a large number of policyholders relinquishing their policies immediately after the expiry of the tontine period, on the 31st December, 1910. The amount of bonuses surrendered was also increased through the same cause. This cannot recur, as the Department does not now transact tontine business, and has none left on its books.

The amount paid in commission during the triennium has somewhat increased, in consequence of the larger amount of both new and renewal business; while, as regards the expenditure on commission and management combined, the business is now conducted at a lower cost than formerly, as the following table will show:—

RATIO OF COMMISSION AND EXPENSES (excluding Taxation).

	Yea	ır.		To Total Income.	To Premium Income
1890				14.4 per cent.	20.2 per cent.
1893	• •			13.4 "	19.0 "
1896	• •			12.0 "	17.5 "
1899				11.9 "	17.5 "
1902			·	11.3 "	16.8 "
1905		• •		11.0 "	16.7 "
1908				10.6 "	16.6
1911				10.4 "	16.7

Here again the regularity and consistency of the improvement shown is very noticeable, and it will be seen that the expense-ratios have constantly diminished since the introduction of triennial valuations, and that they are now materially lower than they were twenty-one years ago.

The taxation, not included in the above, has now increased to nearly 4 per cent. of the premium income of the Department, which is a considerably higher rate than that borne by other Australasian offices.

THE VALUATION.

The business to be valued consisted of 49,376 policies, assuring £12,683,276 inclusive of bonus additions, and £21,405 immediate and deferred annuities per annum, the ordinary annual premiums thereon amounting to £345,825. The Department also receives £2,329 per annum, representing additions to the tabular premiums imposed when assurances are effected on lives which are estimated to fall below the requisite standard for any reason. These extra premiums are held to cover the current year's extra risk, and are not brought into the valuation as an asset.