

Motor Accident Insurance Commission

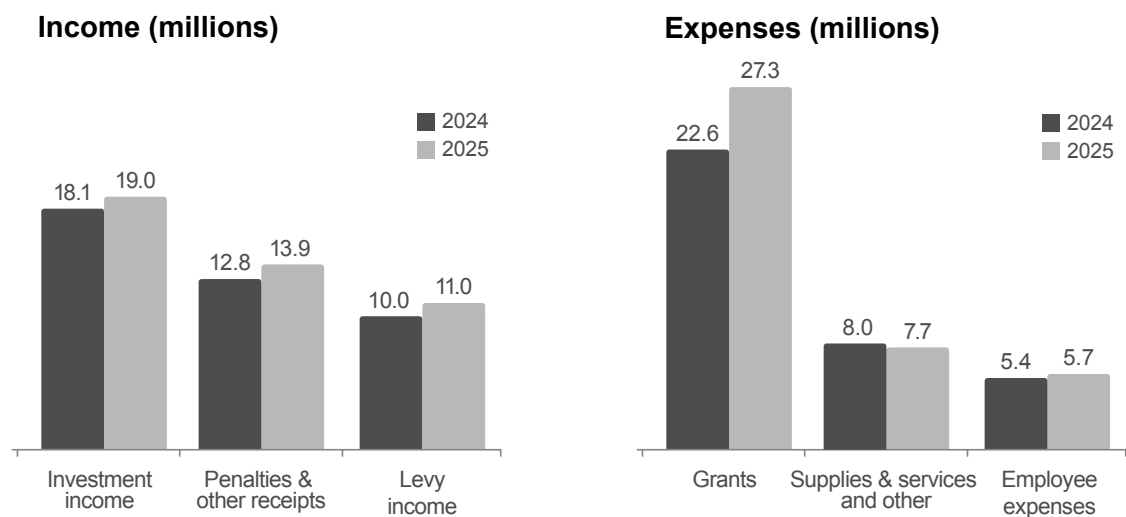
Summary of financial performance 2024–25

The operating result for MAIC for the year ended 30 June 2025 was a surplus of \$3.1 million compared to the prior year's operating surplus of \$5.0 million. The decrease was driven by an increase in investment returns on financial assets, levy and penalty income, offset with the increase in total expenses.

The statutory insurance scheme levy per vehicle remained \$2.00 per annum in 2024–25. Penalties, user charges and other revenue (penalties and other receipts) increased by \$1.1 million to \$13.9 million.

The investment returns on financial assets were gains of \$19.0 million compared to the previous year's gains of \$18.1 million. This reflects improvements in the equity market.

Total expenses increased by \$4.7 million to \$40.7 million in 2024–25. MAIC's largest expense item relates to grants spending \$27.3 million for the continued funding of research programs to reduce the incidence and injury mitigation. The increase in grants expense of \$4.7 million was due to an increase in proposed investment in targeted research and service delivery. Details of funding are provided in Appendix 4.



Motor Accident Insurance Commission financial statements 2024–25

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual \$'000	2025 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Income					
Levy	3	10,963	10,114	849	10,045
Penalties	4	11,258	10,500	758	11,106
User charges	5	1,733	1,104	629	1,226
Other revenue		902	1,068	(166)	435
Total revenue		24,856	22,786	2,070	22,812
Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	18,990	8,989	10,001	18,113
Total income		43,846	31,775	12,071	40,925
Expenses					
Grants	6	27,263	24,000	3,263	22,553
Employee expenses	7	5,687	6,428	(741)	5,393
Supplies and services	8	7,677	9,036	(1,359)	7,947
Depreciation and amortisation		30	25	5	23
Other expenses	9	50	53	(3)	51
Total expenses		40,707	39,542	1,165	35,967
Operating result		3,139	(7,767)	10,906	4,958
Total comprehensive income/(losses)		3,139	(7,767)	10,906	4,958

* An explanation of major variances is included in **Note 18**.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual \$'000	2025 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		12,353	8,000	4,353	11,382
Receivables	10	893	1,332	(439)	1,005
Prepayments		360	-	360	224
Total current assets		13,606	9,332	4,274	12,611
Non-current assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12&13	127,105	114,538	12,567	124,187
Plant and equipment		201	71	130	91
Total non-current assets		127,306	114,609	12,697	124,278
Total assets		140,912	123,941	16,971	136,889
Current liabilities					
Payables	11	1,450	505	945	595
Accrued employee benefits		176	140	36	147
Total current liabilities		1,626	645	981	742
Total liabilities		1,626	645	981	742
Net assets		139,286	123,296	15,990	136,147
Equity					
Contributed equity		57,818	57,818	-	57,818
Accumulated surplus		81,468	65,478	15,990	78,329
Total equity		139,286	123,296	15,990	136,147

* An explanation of major variances is included in **Note 18**.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Accumulated Surplus	Contributed Equity	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 July 2023	73,371	57,818	131,189
Operating result	4,958	-	4,958
Balance as at 30 June 2024	78,329	57,818	136,147
Balance as at 1 July 2024	78,329	57,818	136,147
Operating result	3,139	-	3,139
Balance as at 30 June 2025	81,468	57,818	139,286

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 Actual \$'000	2025 Original Budget \$'000	Budget Variance* \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
<i>Inflows:</i>					
Levy		10,963	10,113	850	10,045
Penalties		11,356	10,500	856	11,070
User charges		1,733	1,104	629	1,226
GST input tax credits from Australian Taxation Office (ATO)		3,148	-	3,148	2,943
GST collected from customers		189	-	189	114
Other revenue		894	1,069	(175)	670
<i>Outflows:</i>					
Grants		(26,405)	(24,000)	(2,405)	(22,553)
Employee expenses		(5,611)	(6,428)	817	(5,436)
Supplies and services		(7,002)	(9,089)	2,087	(7,216)
GST remitted to ATO		(193)	-	(193)	(121)
GST paid to suppliers		(3,168)	-	(3,168)	(2,768)
Other expenses		(50)	-	(50)	(46)
Net cash used in operating activities	CF-1	(14,146)	(16,731)	2,585	(12,072)
Cash flows from investing activities					
<i>Inflow:</i>					
Proceeds from sale of other financial assets		12,000	16,731	(4,731)	15,000
Distributions received		3,258	-	3,258	1,236
<i>Outflow:</i>					
Payments for plant and equipment		(141)	-	(141)	(79)
Net cash provided by investing activities		15,117	16,731	(1,614)	16,157
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		971	-	971	4,085
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		11,382	8,000	3,382	7,297
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		12,353	8,000	4,353	11,382

* An explanation of major variances is included in **Note 18**.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Cash represents cash at bank and cheques receipted but not banked at 30 June.

**Note to the statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

CF-1 Reconciliation of operating result to net cash used in operating activities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Operating result	3,139	4,958
<i>Non-cash items included in operating result:</i>		
Net fair value (gains) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss less management fee	(18,229)	(17,393)
Depreciation and amortisation	30	23
<i>Change in assets and liabilities:</i>		
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	54	54
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(136)	(224)
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	116	382
Increase / (decrease) in current payables	851	121
Increase / (decrease) in accrued employee benefits	29	7
Net cash used in operating activities	(14,146)	(12,072)

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a net basis with the GST components of the cash flows shown as separate line items. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

(a) General information

The Motor Accident Insurance Commission (MAIC) is an independent statutory body reporting to the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership, and the Minister for Finance, Trade, Employment and Training established under the *Motor Accident Insurance Act 1994* (the Act).

The head office and principal place of business of MAIC is 275 George Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000.

(b) Compliance with prescribed requirements

MAIC is a not-for-profit entity and these general purpose financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis, except for the statement of cash flows, in accordance with:

- section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019*
- section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*
- applicable Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations
- Queensland Treasury's Minimum Reporting Requirements for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2024.

(c) Currency and rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest \$1,000 or, where that amount is less than \$500, to zero, unless disclosure of the full amount is specifically required.

(d) Comparatives

Comparative information reflects the audited 2023-24 financial statements except where restatement was necessary to be consistent with disclosures in the current reporting period.

(e) Current / non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as either 'current' or 'non-current' in the Statement of Financial Position and associated notes.

Assets are classified as 'current' where their carrying amount is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities are classified as 'current' when they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or where MAIC does not have a right to defer settlement beyond the 12 months after the reporting date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as 'non-current'.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprising of investments managed by QIC Limited (QIC) are classified as 'current' or 'non-current' based on the relative liquidity of the investments. Investments are classified as 'current' where they are readily convertible to cash on hand at MAIC's election. Investments that are long-term and not readily convertible to cash within a short period are classified as 'non-current'.

(f) Judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements necessarily requires the determination and use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions, and management judgements that have the potential to cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Such estimates, judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The area involving a higher degree of judgement is in the fair value measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (refer to **Note 12**).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION - continued

(g) Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Insurance Commissioner and the General Manager, Business & Advisory Services at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

(h) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are shown at fair value.

(i) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Refer to **Note 13** for more details on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2. OBJECTIVES OF MAIC

MAIC is responsible for regulation and ongoing management of the Queensland Compulsory Third Party (CTP) scheme and the Nominal Defendant Fund. It provides a framework for premium setting and ensures compliance with the provisions of the Act. It also conducts research in motor accident prevention and rehabilitation.

3. LEVY

Levy income consists of Statutory Insurance Scheme (SIS) levies received to fund the estimated operating costs of administering the Act and also provides funding for research into accident prevention and injury mitigation.

Levies are recognised at the time they are legally payable by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) to MAIC in accordance with section 27 of the Act. Under current arrangements, the levies are payable on a weekly basis. The SIS levy rate is fixed each year by regulation in accordance with section 14A(1) of the Act.

4. PENALTIES

Penalties are recognised at the time they are legally payable by DTMR and Queensland Treasury (State Penalties Enforcement Registry) to MAIC for penalties issued under section 20 of the Act. This occurs at the time of receipt of monies from uninsured motorists.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

5. USER CHARGES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
NIISQ corporate services charges	1,024	549
ND corporate services charges	709	677
Total	1,733	1,226

MAIC has a corporate support services tripartite memorandum of understanding (MOU) in place with the National Injury Insurance Agency, Queensland (NIISQ Agency) and the Nominal Defendant (ND) for the receipt (Refer to **Note 8**) and provision of corporate support services among the three entities. The charges above represent the services provided to the two agencies.

6. GRANTS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Rehabilitation initiatives research	14,024	9,725
Strategic accident prevention research	9,616	8,831
Road trauma mitigation research	3,623	3,997
Total	27,263	22,553

The payments of the above grants are dependent on the grantee organisation satisfying conditions as set out in the grant agreement. The expense is recognised when the terms and conditions of the grants have been satisfied and upon receipt of invoices. Unspent grants need to be returned to MAIC unless approval is obtained to retain the funds and is disclosed as part of other revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

7. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Salaries and wages	4,370	4,175
Employer superannuation contributions	623	622
Leave levies	581	454
Employee related expenses	99	127
Other employee benefits	14	15
Total	5,687	5,393

The number of employees, including both full-time employees and part-time employees, measured on a full-time equivalent basis is 32 as at 30 June 2025 and 32 for 30 June 2024 (reflecting Minimum Obligatory Human Resource Information).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

7. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES - continued

Wages, salaries and sick leave

Salaries and wages expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when services are rendered. Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised at the current remuneration rates as these liabilities are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date and as such are undiscounted.

Sick leave is non-vesting, and an expense is recognised when the leave is taken.

Annual and long service leave

No provision is recognised for liabilities in relation to annual and long service leave as the liability is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Under the Queensland Government's Annual Leave Central Scheme and Long Service Leave Scheme, levies are made on MAIC to cover the cost of employees' annual leave and long service leave. The levies are expensed in the period in which they are payable. Amounts paid to employees for annual leave and long service leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are provided through defined contribution (accumulation) plans or the Queensland Government's defined benefit plan (the former QSuper defined benefit categories now administered by the Government Division of the Australian Retirement Trust) as determined by the employee's conditions of employment. Contributions are expensed when they are paid or become payable following completion of the employee's service each pay period. The MAIC's obligations are limited to those contributions paid.

Contributions for accumulation plans are made to eligible complying superannuation funds based on the rates specified in the relevant enterprise bargaining agreements or other conditions of employment.

The liability for defined benefits is held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. The amount of contributions for defined benefit plan obligations is based upon the rates determined on the advice of the State Actuary's Office.

Key management personnel and remuneration disclosures are detailed in **Note 19**.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

8. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Consultants and contractors	1,981	2,233
NIISQ corporate services fee*	1,279	769
IT related expenses	1,191	1,013
Queensland Treasury corporate services fee	837	756
QIC management fee	760	720
Legal fee	554	874
Queensland Treasury actuarial fees	518	499
Rent	453	461
Supplies and consumables	104	165
DTMR - RACQ withdrawal related expenses	-	457
Total	7,677	7,947

* Corporate support services provided by National Injury Insurance Agency, Queensland (NIISQ) to the Motor Accident Insurance Commission (MAIC) under the tripartite memorandum of understanding (Refer to **Note 20**).

An expense is recognised when it is incurred, usually as goods or services are received or consumed.

Under AASB 16 *Leases*, lease arrangements with substantive substitution rights or are of low value are recognised as an expense when incurred and exempt from recognition on the Statement of Financial Position. MAIC's office accommodation falls under government-wide framework arrangements which are exempt under AASB 16 as the arrangements are categorised as procurement of services rather than as leases because the Department of Energy and Public Works has substantive substitution rights over the assets. As such, accommodation costs incurred by MAIC are recognised under "Rent" expense.

9. OTHER EXPENSES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Queensland Audit Office - external audit fees	30	28
Insurance premiums - Queensland Government Insurance Fund	20	23
Total	50	51

Total audit fees quoted by the Queensland Audit Office relating to the 2024-25 financial statements are \$30,250 (2024: \$27,500).

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

10. RECEIVABLES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Accrued penalties	536	634
GST receivable	220	196
Leave reimbursements	119	175
Other receivables	18	-
Total	893	1,005

Receivables are recognised at the amounts due at the time-of-service delivery or when they are legally payable to MAIC. Penalties are recognised at the time of receipt of monies from uninsured motorists (refer to **Note 4**). Settlement of these amounts is generally required within 30 days. The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically, and a loss allowance is recognised for expected credit losses based on reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

MAIC's receivables are from Queensland and Australian Government entities. No loss allowance is recognised for these receivables on the basis of materiality. Refer to **Note 13** for MAIC's credit risk disclosures. Where MAIC has no reasonable expectation of recovering an amount owed by a debtor, the debt will be written off.

11. PAYABLES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Accrued expenses	1,153	308
Trade creditors	294	284
Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) payable	3	3
Total	1,450	595

Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the invoices for goods or services ordered, while accrued expenses are recognised upon receipt of the goods or services ordered where invoices have yet to be received. Grants payable, included in the trade creditors, are recognised when the terms and conditions of the grants have been satisfied and upon receipt of invoices. They are measured at the nominal amount i.e. agreed purchase/contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

Financial assets carried at fair value are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1	unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the entity can access;
Level 2	inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3	unobservable inputs.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements that are not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued.

	Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	102,273	103,043	24,832	21,144	127,105	124,187
Total	102,273	103,043	24,832	21,144	127,105	124,187

MAIC recognises financial assets invested with QIC at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Classification of instruments into fair value hierarchy levels is reviewed annually.

The fair value of receivables and payables is assumed to approximate the value of the original transaction.

The carrying amount for cash assets represents the fair value.

Fair value hierarchy – Level 1

None of MAIC's valuation of financial assets or liabilities are eligible for categorisation into level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy – Level 2

MAIC measures investments in the QIC Long Term Diversified Fund at market value based on closing unit prices of QIC unlisted unit trusts.

While the units in this unit trust have redemption prices and are able to be traded, the market would not be considered active for level 1, therefore, they are considered to be level 2. A market comparison valuation approach is used, with the units carried at redemption value as reasonably determined by the fund manager.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT - continued

Fair value hierarchy – Level 3

MAIC holds investments in the QIC Registry Trust. These financial assets are not traded in an active market and include infrastructure assets which are held through investments in unlisted debt and equity instruments issued by portfolio companies.

The fair value reported by MAIC is based on QIC's determination of the investments' fair value. The valuations of the underlying investments are based on unobservable inputs, and their fair value is determined by QIC via independent valuations in accordance with QIC's Investment Valuations Policy. The sensitivity of the fair value measurement to market changes is outlined in **Note 13(c)**.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - QIC Registry Trust		
Carrying amount at 1 July	21,144	15,541
Distributions	(3,258)	(1,236)
Gains recognised in operating result	6,946	6,839
Carrying amount at 30 June	24,832	21,144

13. FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES

(a) Categorisation of financial instruments

MAIC has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Category	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		12,353	11,382
Receivables (amortised cost)	10	889	1,005
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	127,105	124,187
Total		140,347	136,574
Financial liabilities			
Current payables (amortised cost)	11	1,446	595
Total		1,446	595

MAIC's receivables are measured at amortised cost as they are held for collection of contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

MAIC's financial assets consists of investments with QIC. As disclosed in **Note 12**, these are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*. The investments are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis according to QIC's investment strategy.

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

13. FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES – continued

(b) Financial risk management

MAIC's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Risk exposure is measured using a variety of methods:

Risk Exposure	Measurement Method
Credit risk	Earnings at risk
Liquidity risk	Maturity analysis
Market risk	Sensitivity analysis

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where MAIC may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation. Credit risk arises from financial assets (cash and cash equivalents, investments held with QIC and outstanding receivables).

The carrying amount of financial assets disclosed in **Note 13(a)** represents MAIC's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date.

MAIC seeks to reduce the exposure to credit risk in the following manner:

- invest in secure assets through QIC with regular reviews of the investment strategy through frequent communication and meetings with QIC regarding MAIC's future cash requirements and to agree the investment mandate;
- all funds owed are monitored on a timely basis; and
- assess credit risk exposure, including any concentrations of risk, on an ongoing basis.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with banking and financial institutions through the whole-of-government banking arrangement managed by Queensland Treasury.

MAIC does not expect any material credit losses in relation to its receivables disclosed in **Note 10**. The debtor group comprises of Queensland and Australian Government entities. They are expected to have an insignificant level of credit risk exposure having regard to the nature and credit ratings of these entities.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation where MAIC may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

MAIC is exposed to liquidity risk in respect of its current payables. The current classification represents the expected maturity of the payables. MAIC manages its exposure to liquidity risk by ensuring that MAIC has sufficient funds available to meet its liabilities. This is achieved by monitoring the QIC investment funds and maintaining minimum cash balances within its bank account to meet both short-term and long-term cash flow requirements.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices – namely, unit prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Market risk comprises of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

13. FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURES – continued

The significant market risks to MAIC relate to its investments managed by QIC. The investment portfolio includes investments in cash, fixed interest funds, property, infrastructure, private equity, international and Australian equities, and alternative funds. The market risk of the investment portfolio comprises the risk that the market prices of the funds will change during the next reporting period.

Interest rate risk also exists in relation to MAIC's cash held in interest bearing bank accounts.

Market risk is managed through regular reviews of the investment strategies with QIC and assessment of three-year return forecasts.

(c) Market risk sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed assessing the impact to the profit or loss if the market prices of MAIC's investment funds change. The analysis is based on a range of reasonably possible changes to key risk variables applicable to the QIC investment funds as identified by QIC, including the Reserve Bank of Australia official cash rate, US Federal Reserve official cash rate, ASX 200, MSCI World ex Australia Equities Index, real estate capitalisation rate and exchange rate.

MAIC's sensitivity to these possible changes are shown in the table below. The foreign exchange risk represents the risk that the exposure value (in AUD) of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. For example, if the underlying foreign currencies strengthen, the AUD exposure value will weaken, and vice-versa.

2025	Price Risk		Interest Rate Risk		Foreign Exchange Risk	
Investments	-15%	+15%	-0.95%	+0.95%	-9%	+9%
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
QIC Long Term Diversified Fund	(15,341)	15,341	(972)	972	9,205	(9,205)
QIC Registry Trust	(3,725)	3,725	(236)	236	2,235	(2,235)
Impact on Profit / Equity	(19,066)	19,066	(1,208)	1,208	11,440	(11,440)

2024	Price Risk		Interest Rate Risk		Foreign Exchange Risk	
Investments	-10%	+10%	-0.25%	+0.25%	-10%	+10%
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
QIC Long Term Diversified Fund	(10,305)	10,305	(257)	257	10,305	(10,305)
QIC Registry Trust	(2,114)	2,114	(53)	53	2,114	(2,114)
Impact on Profit / Equity	(12,419)	12,419	(310)	310	12,419	(12,419)

The interest rate risk associated with MAIC's cash and cash equivalents is immaterial.

14. CONTINGENCIES

MAIC did not have any contingent assets or liabilities at 30 June 2025.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

15. COMMITMENTS

Grant expenditure commitments

Commitments for grant expenditure contracted at reporting date (inclusive of non-recoverable GST input tax credits) but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Not later than one year	34,409	23,589
Later than one year and not later than five years	46,696	32,943
Total	81,105	56,532

Approval has been given to grantees in accordance with formal agreements, provided certain criteria are met.

16. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

MAIC has not had any material events occurring after 30 June 2025.

17. FUTURE IMPACT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

AASB 18 applies to not-for-profit public sector entities for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028, which will be the 2028-29 financial year for MAIC.

This standard sets out new requirements for the presentation of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, requires new disclosures about management-defined performance measures and removes existing options in the classification of dividends and interest received and interest paid in the Statement of Cash Flows.

The AASB is aware that there are issues that need to be clarified in applying AASB 18's new requirements to not-for-profit entities. The AASB expects to conduct outreach with not-for-profit and public sector entities to address these issues and expects that modifications to AASB 18 for application by these entities could take the form of guidance, exemptions and alternative requirements.

MAIC will make an assessment of the expected impacts of AASB 18 after the AASB has decided on the modifications applicable to not-for-profit public sector entities. AASB 18's changes will only affect presentation and disclosure; it will not affect the recognition or measurement of any reported amounts.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are either not applicable to MAIC's activities or have no material impact.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

18. BUDGETARY REPORTING DISCLOSURES

In accordance with AASB 1055 *Budgetary Reporting*, the budget information presented to parliament has been restated for disclosure purposes to align with the presentation and classification bases adopted for the corresponding actual information in the financial statements, to facilitate a comparison of actual outcomes against the budget.

A budget versus actual comparison and explanation of major variances has not been included for the Statement of Changes in Equity as major variances relating to that statement have been addressed in explanations of major variances for other statements.

Explanations of major variances

Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>Levy</i>	Higher Statutory Insurance Scheme (SIS) levies collected and remitted to MAIC due to higher actual than budget of the car registration transaction numbers.
<i>Penalties</i>	Higher penalties revenue from uninsured motorists collected by the DTMR and Queensland Treasury (SPER) and remitted to MAIC.
<i>User Charges</i>	Higher fee received for the provision of corporate support services to the NIIISQ Agency and the ND due to variation to the allocation of the support services.
<i>Other revenue</i>	The variance in other revenue relates to return of unspent grant funds.
<i>Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>	The increase in net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is primarily due to higher-than-expected earnings on investments as a result of improvements in the equity market.
<i>Grants</i>	The variance in grant payments is primarily due to higher than anticipated investment in targeted research and service delivery initiatives to reduce incidence and effects of road trauma to help injured people and premium affordability.
<i>Employee expenses</i>	The variance in employee expenses is primarily due to delays in filling vacancies during 2024-25.
<i>Supplies and Services</i>	The variance in supplies and services primarily relates to lower than budgeted expenditure on IT related and legal costs as some budgeted expenditures were not materialised in the current financial year.

Statement of Financial Position

<i>Cash and cash equivalents</i>	The cash balance is higher than projected as detailed in the Statement of Cash Flows.
<i>Receivables</i>	The variance in receivables primarily relates to timing of penalties received.
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>	The variance in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss reflects a higher audited opening balance than projected in the budget and a reclassification from current to non-current other financial assets.

18. BUDGETARY REPORTING DISCLOSURES – continued

Statement of Financial Position – continued

<i>Plant and equipment</i>	The variance in plant and equipment primarily relates to office fitout improvements.
<i>Payables</i>	The variance in payables primarily relates to timing of grant invoice payments at period end.
<i>Accumulated surplus</i>	The increase in accumulated surplus reflects a higher audited opening balance than projected in the budget.

Statement of Cash Flows

<i>Penalties</i>	Higher penalties revenue from uninsured motorists collected by the DTMR and Queensland Treasury (SPER) and remitted to MAIC.
<i>Other revenue</i>	The variance in other revenue relates to return of unspent grant funds.
<i>Grants</i>	The variance in grant payments is primarily due to higher than anticipated investment in targeted research and service delivery initiatives to reduce incidence and effects of road trauma to help injured people and premium affordability.
<i>Employee expenses</i>	The variance in employee expenses is primarily due to delays in filling vacancies during 2024-25.
<i>Supplies and Services</i>	The variance in supplies and services primarily relates to lower than budgeted expenditure on IT related and legal costs as some budgeted expenditures were not materialised in the current financial year.
<i>Investing activities</i>	The variances in cash flows from investing activities reflect QIC cash investments and drawdowns performed during the year to meet cash flow requirements.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

19. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES

Details of KMP

The Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership, and the Minister for Finance, Trade, Employment and Training are identified as part of MAIC's KMP, consistent with additional guidance included in the revised version of *AASB124 Related Party Disclosures*.

The following details for non-Ministerial KMP include those positions that had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of MAIC during 2024-25 and 2023-24. Key Management Personnel also provided services to the Nominal Defendant and the NISQ Agency as part of their overall role.

Position	Responsibilities
Insurance Commissioner	Leads the efficient, effective and economic administration of MAIC.
General Manager MAIC	Leads and manages the strategies, policies and performance with respect to the regulation of the CTP scheme.
General Manager Innovation and Delivery ⁽¹⁾	Responsible for delivering business-led solutions for MAIC covering program management office and delivery; business process improvement and architecture; information, communication and technology; innovation; and data analytics.
General Manager Business Advisory and Services ⁽¹⁾	Responsible for the leadership and supervision, compliance and performance of MAIC's corporate service functions, including finance, risk and assurance, people, culture, and communication.

(1) This is a NISQ position, and the remuneration is disclosed in the NISQ financial statements.

Remuneration policies

Ministerial remuneration entitlements are outlined in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Members' Remuneration Handbook. MAIC does not bear any cost of remuneration of Ministers. The majority of ministerial entitlements are paid by the Legislative Assembly, with the remaining entitlements being provided by Ministerial Services Branch within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. As all Ministers are reported as KMP of the Queensland Government, aggregate remuneration expenses for all Ministers are disclosed in the Queensland General Government and whole-of-government Consolidated Financial Statements, which are published as part of Queensland Treasury's Report on State Finances.

Remuneration policy for MAIC's other KMP is set by the Queensland Public Service Commission as provided for under the *Public Sector Act 2022*. The remuneration and other terms of employment (including motor vehicle entitlements) for the KMP are specified in employment contracts.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

19. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES – continued

Remuneration expenses for KMP comprise the following components:

- Short term employee expenses which include:
 - Salaries, allowances and leave entitlements earned and expensed for the entire year, or for that part of the year during which the employee occupied the specified position.
 - Non-monetary benefits - consisting of provision of vehicle together with fringe benefits tax applicable to the benefit.
- Long term employee expenses include amounts expensed in respect of long service leave entitlements earned.
- Post-employment expenses include amounts expensed in respect of employer superannuation obligations.
- Termination benefits are not provided for within individual contracts of employment. Contracts of employment provide only for notice periods or payment in lieu of notice on termination, regardless of the reason for termination.

Remuneration expense

The following disclosures focus on the expenses incurred solely by MAIC that is attributable to key management positions during the respective reporting periods. Therefore, the amounts disclosed reflect expenses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Position	Short term employee expenses		Long term employee expenses \$'000	Post employment expenses \$'000	Termination benefits \$'000	Total expenses \$'000
	Monetary Expenses \$'000	Non-Monetary \$'000				
Insurance Commissioner	334	5	9	42	-	390
General Manager MAIC	224	5	6	28	-	263
General Manager Innovation and Delivery ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Manager Business Advisory and Services ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) This is a NIISQ position, and the remuneration is disclosed in the NIISQ financial statements.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

19. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (KMP) DISCLOSURES – continued

1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Position	Short term employee expenses		Long term employee expenses \$'000	Post employment expenses \$'000	Termination benefits \$'000	Total expenses \$'000
	Monetary Expenses \$'000	Non-Monetary \$'000				
Insurance Commissioner	309	6	8	45	-	368
General Manager MAIC	203	5	5	31	-	244
General Manager Innovation and Delivery ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Manager Business Advisory and Services ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) This is a NIISQ position, and the remuneration is disclosed in the NIISQ financial statements.

Performance Payments

No KMP remuneration packages were provided for performance or bonus payments.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with people/entities related to KMP

During the financial year there were no transactions with people or entities related to KMPs of MAIC.

Transactions with other Queensland Government-controlled entities

MAIC received levy income from DTMR in accordance with the Act (**Note 3**).

MAIC received penalty income from DTMR and Queensland Treasury (State Penalties Enforcement Registry) in accordance with the Act (**Note 4**).

MAIC provided grant funding to Queensland Police Service (QPS) to support targeted research and service delivery initiatives as a means of reducing the number of crashes on Queensland roads and the associated number of claims to the Queensland CTP scheme (**Note 6**).

MAIC provided grant funding to DTMR to support research for Road Safety Data Bureau, Transport Academic Partnership and a Young Drivers and Heavy Vehicles Interactions pilot (**Note 6**).

MAIC provided grant funding to Metro North Hospital and Health Services for supporting the Jamieson Trauma Institute (**Note 6**).

MAIC has a corporate support services tripartite memorandum of understanding (MOU) in place with the ND and the NIIAQ Agency for the receipt and provision of corporate support services among the three entities (**Note 5** and **Note 8**).

Queensland Treasury also provides corporate support and actuarial services to MAIC (**Note 8**).

MAIC incurred management fees from QIC for the management of the QIC unlisted unit trusts (**Note 8**).

21. AGENCY TRANSACTIONS

MAIC receives Hospital and Emergency Services Levy amounts from DTMR on gross insurance premiums on behalf of Queensland Health (QH), Queensland Fire Department (QFD) and QPS. Details of amounts collected and administered during the year, and the amount held on behalf of these agencies at 30 June are as follows:

Levies collected on behalf of QH, QFD and QPS during the current year have not been included as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as these amounts are not controlled. Similarly, remittances made to these agencies have not been included as expenses.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025**

21. AGENCY TRANSACTIONS – continued

Type of Levy	Levies collected from DTMR		Contributions paid to QH, QFD and QPS		Outstanding levies for remittance to QH, QFD and QPS	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Levies collected but not remitted in the previous year	5,711	5,239	-	-	-	-
Hospital levy	40,624	54,439	(40,640)	(54,106)	4,655	4,671
Emergency Services levy - QFES	2,392	3,294	(2,408)	(3,231)	272	288
Emergency Services levy - QPS	4,811	8,922	(5,044)	(8,846)	520	752
Total	53,538	71,894	(48,092)	(66,183)	5,447	5,711

22. TAXATION

MAIC is a statutory body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of FBT and Goods and Services Tax (GST). FBT and GST are the only taxes accounted for by MAIC. GST credits receivable from, and GST payable to the ATO, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position (refer to **Note 10** and **Note 11**).

23. FIRST YEAR APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OR CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

Changes in accounting policies

MAIC did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2024-25.

Accounting standards early adopted

No Australian Accounting Standards have been early adopted for 2024-25.

Accounting standards applied for the first time

No new accounting standards or interpretations that apply to MAIC for the first time in 2024-25 have any material impact on the financial statements.

24. CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE

No adjustments to the carrying value of assets were recognised during the financial year as a result of climate-related risks impacting current accounting estimates and judgements. No other transactions have been recognised during the financial year specifically due to climate-related risks impacting MAIC. MAIC continues to monitor the emergence of material climate-related risks that may impact the financial statements, including Queensland Government climate-related policies or directives.

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE

for the year ended 30 June 2025

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 62(1) of the *Financial Accountability Act 2009* (the Act), section 39 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* and other prescribed requirements. In accordance with section 62(1)(b) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- a) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- b) the financial statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of Motor Accident Insurance Commission (MAIC) for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and of the financial position of MAIC at the end of that year; and

We acknowledge responsibility under section 7 and section 11 of the *Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019* for the establishment and maintenance, in all material respects, of an appropriate and effective system of internal controls and risk management processes with respect to financial reporting throughout the reporting period.



R MCLEAN

B.Com, LLB (Hons), CA

General Manager, Business & Advisory Services

27 August 2025

N SINGLETON

B.Bus (Insurance), MBA

Insurance Commissioner

27 August 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Insurance Commissioner of Motor Accident Insurance Commission

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Motor Accident Insurance Commission.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including material accounting policy information, and the management certificate.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- b) complies with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including independence standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information.

The other information comprises the information included in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Insurance Commissioner for the financial report

The Insurance Commissioner is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Insurance Commissioner determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Insurance Commissioner is also responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the entity or to otherwise cease operations.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Statement

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2025:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Financial Accountability Act 2009*, any other Act and the Financial and Performance Management Standard 2019. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the entity's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.

mluwinga

29 August 2025

Martin Luwina
as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane