



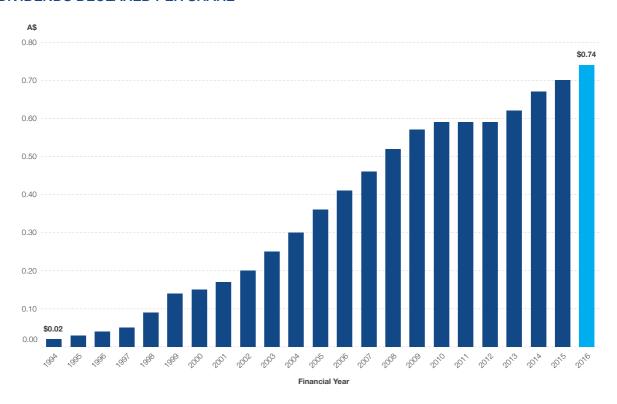
# CONCISE ANNUAL REPORT 2016

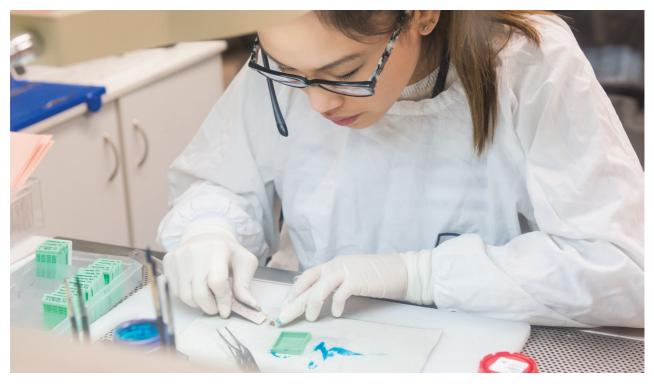
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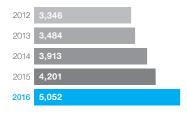
#### **DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE**





## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### **REVENUE \$M**



#### **NET PROFIT \$M**

| 2012 | 316 |
|------|-----|
| 2013 | 335 |
| 2014 | 385 |
| 2015 | 348 |
| 2016 | 451 |

#### **EBITDA \$M**

| 2012 | 624 |
|------|-----|
| 2013 | 647 |
| 2014 | 733 |
| 2015 | 695 |
| 2016 | 880 |

### DIVIDENDS PAID PER ORIDINARY SHARE ¢

| 2012 | 59 |
|------|----|
| 2013 | 60 |
| 2014 | 64 |
| 2015 | 69 |
| 2016 | 71 |

### NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS \$M

| 2012 | 487 |
|------|-----|
| 2013 | 459 |
| 2014 | 556 |
| 2015 | 512 |
| 2016 | 708 |



#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

#### Risks

The major risks to consider in assessing Sonic's future prospects are:

- Sonic's reported revenue and earnings will fluctuate with changes in the currency exchange rates between the Australian
  dollar (Sonic's reporting currency) and the currencies of Sonic's offshore operations. As previously noted, Sonic uses
  foreign currency borrowings as a partial (natural) hedge.
- In most of Sonic's markets the majority of revenue is priced based on fee schedules set by government or quasi government bodies and, especially in the USA, insurance companies. As a result of the strong underlying volume growth drivers, healthcare funders will sometimes use fee cuts or other adjustments to curb growth in their outlays. Sonic mitigates this risk through its geographic and line of business diversification, by seeking diversified sources of revenue for its services within markets, and by being one of the largest, more efficient operators and therefore less impacted by adverse market changes than smaller, less efficient players. In general, fee pressures drive further market consolidation, feeding into Sonic's core strategy of growth both organically and by acquisition, with attendant synergy capture and economies of scale.
- Healthcare businesses are subject to significant levels of regulation. Changes in regulation can have the impact of
  increasing costs or reducing revenue (through volume reductions). Sonic attempts to mitigate this risk by using its market
  leadership positions to help shape the healthcare systems in which it operates. Sonic takes active roles in industry
  associations, and encourages its people to take leadership positions in colleges and other professional and craft
  organisations. In addition, Sonic's size and efficiency allows it to benefit from market consolidation driven by the impacts of
  regulatory changes on smaller players.
- Loss of a licence or accreditation required to operate one or more of Sonic's businesses could impact revenue both directly
  and through damage to Sonic's reputation. The likelihood of this risk having a material impact is considered low given the
  focus on quality within Sonic.
- Sonic's strategies include the acquisition of businesses and entering into long term contracts to provide diagnostic
  testing. There is a risk that an acquisition or contract may not achieve its expected financial performance, or give rise to
  an unexpected liability. Sonic seeks to mitigate these risks through thorough due diligence, and through warranties and
  indemnities in acquisition and contract documentation.
- There is always the risk of heightened competition in Sonic's markets, whether from more aggressive behaviour of an existing competitor, or from a new competitor. This could include a competitor introducing a new development in testing or introducing new tests that result in less demand for Sonic's services. A change in competition could impact revenue and/ or costs. Sonic's leadership is alert to potential changes in the market place and reacts swiftly when threats are perceived. Technological changes in diagnostic testing tend to happen more slowly than in industries such as consumer goods, as for a testing technology to reach the point of widespread use, it must first be proven to be "good medicine", including obtaining regulatory approvals and through peer review, and secondly, healthcare funders must be willing to pay for it (for example, by inclusion on government or quasi-government fee schedules). These inherent delays allow competitors and other market participants to revise their own strategies to address the competitive threat.
- Relationships with referring practitioners (including general practitioners, surgeons and other specialists), hospital groups
  and other parties with whom Sonic contracts to provide services are important to Sonic's businesses. If, for any reason,
  Sonic failed to maintain strong relationships with these parties, there would be a risk that it could lose business to
  competitors.
- Sonic's businesses rely on information technology systems. A disruption to a core IT platform, including as a result of a
  cyber security breach, could have significant operational, financial and/or reputational impacts, particularly if confidential
  patient data were to be obtained by unauthorised persons. Sonic has implemented strategies which management believes
  significantly reduce this risk.