#### **Company Directory**

Nature of Business

Trade Credit Insurance

Registered Office

Level 6, Office B 56 Cawley Street

Ellerslie Auckland

Company Number

1547417

**IRD Number** 

88-865-499

**Directors** 

José Ignacio ALVAREZ JUSTE

Francisco José ARREGUI LABORDA

Xavier FREIXES PORTES
Carlos HALPERN SERRA
John Patrick HOURICAN
Bernd Hinrich MEYER
Hugo SERRA CALDERÓN
Dirk Marinus SLUIMERS
José María SUNYER SENDRA

Isidoro UNDA URZAIZ Désirée Maria VAN GORP

Branch of

Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, Spain

**Auditor** 

Deloitte Touch Tohmatsu, Melbourne, Australia

**Bankers** 

**ASB Bank Limited** 

**Solicitors** 

Russel McVeagh

**Business Location** 

Auckland

No disclosure has been made in respect of section 211(a), (e) to (h) and (j) of the Companies Act 1993 following a unanimous decision by the shareholders in accordance with Section 211(3) of the Act.



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# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros – New Zealand Branch

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros – New Zealand Branch (the "Branch") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Branch's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Branch in accordance with the ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (the "Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with or interests in the Branch. These services have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Branch.

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter - New Zealand Branch**

The New Zealand Branch is part of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros (the "Entity"), which is incorporated in Spain. As described in Note 1, the assets of the Branch are legally available for the satisfaction of debts of the Entity, not solely those appearing on the accompanying statement of financial position and its debts may result in claims against assets not appearing thereon. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

## Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Entity for the Financial Statements of the Branch

The Board of Directors of the Entity are responsible on behalf of the Branch for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors of the Entity determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Entity are responsible for assessing the ability of the Branch to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Branch or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

**DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU** 

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Peter Caldwell Partner

Chartered Accountants Melbourne, 20 April 2018

#### Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	2016
Gross earned premium	3	5,199,517	4,605,393
Outward reinsurance of premium		(3,824,872)	(3,386,880)
Net premium revenue	-	1,374,645	1,218,513
Reinsurance commission		1,746,552	1,553,997
Fee income		438,562	295,776
Operating revenue		3,559,759	3,068,286
Underwriting expenses			
Gross claims (expense)/revision	7	(383,126)	(2,366,254)
Reinsurance recoveries on claims	7	242,646	1,598,374
Commission costs	14	(810,779)	(656,960)
Underwriting Result		2,608,500	1,643,446
Administrative expenses	4	(1,056,753)	(851,580)
Other revenue/(expense)	6	199,602	194,196
Profit before tax	2	1,751,349	986,062
Taxation expense	8	(553,725)	(276,598)
Profit for the period		1,197,624	709,464
Other comprehensive income			•
Total Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to the members of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros		1,197,624	709,464
			-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

	Retained Deficit
Balance at 1 January 2016 Profit and total Comprehensive Income	(1,959,307) 709,464
Balance at 31 December 2016	(1,249,843)
Balance at 1 January 2017 Profit and total Comprehensive Income	(1,249,843) 1,197,624
Balance at 31 December 2017	(52,219)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

As at 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

	Note	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,490,683	1,692,608
Reinsurance receivables	18	3,533,258	3,678,481
Trade receivables	10	1,018,077	672,382
Other investments	12	8,046,666	6,717,922
Miscellaneous assets and accruals		462,830	287,337
Deferred acquisition costs	14	232,923	192,299
Net deferred tax asset	8	5,021	3,903
Property, plant and equipment	9	174,134	2,523
Total Assets	-	14,963,592	13,247,455
Equity Retained deficit Total Equity	15 _	(52,219) ( <b>52,219</b> )	(1,249,843) (1,249,843)
Liabilities			
Underwriting provisions	17	4,190,134	4,473,339
Current tax liability	8	322,028	77,860
Reinsurance payables	19	785,972	380,993
Other accounts payables	20	8,901,908	8,864,452
Miscellaneous liabilities and accruals	_	815,769	700,654
Total Liabilities		15,015,811	14,497,298
Total Equity and Liabilities	_	14,963,592	13,247,455

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the directors who authorised the issue of these financial statements.

Ignacio Álvarez

Director

Isidoro Unda Director

Date: 20 April 2018

#### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

	Note	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premium and other revenue received Reinsurance premium net of commission Payments to suppliers and staff Claims payments		5,292,384 (1,673,340) (2,037,133) (748,954)	5,218,267 (2,100,742) (1,732,619) (1,508,028)
Reinsurance recoveries Interest income Tax paid		551,059 228,906 (310,675)	1,098,094 204,000 (334,931)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	27	1,302,247	844,041
Cash flows from investing activities			
Head office cash pooling transfers Purchase of cash term deposit Cash term deposit and bond matured Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(328,744) (6,000,000) 5,000,000 (175,428)	535,507 (9,800,000) 9,149,340 0
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,504,172)	(115,153)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash	_	(201,925)	728,888
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	_	1,692,608	963,720
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11 _	1,490,683	1,692,608

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies

#### Reporting Entity

Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros New Zealand Branch (the "Branch") is a branch of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, a trade credit insurance company. In the prior year, the branch was part of Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. The merger of two major European credit insurance carriers Atradius Credit Insurance N.V. and Compañía Española de Seguros y Reaseguros de Crédito y Caución, S.A.U. into one single legal entity was completed on December 30, 2016. The remaining entity has been renamed to Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros. The merger was approved by the Spanish Dirección General de Seguros (DGS) and De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB).

There were no changes in the products or service carried out by the remaining entity. The branch continues to operate under the existing Atradius trade name. The ultimate parent entity remains to be Grupo Catalana Occidente SA, a company incorporated in Spain. The Branch was registered on 26 August 2004. The Branch has an office in Auckland.

#### Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP). They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate forprofit entities. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Branch is an FMC reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and its financial statements comply with that Act.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (NZD), the functional currency of the Branch. The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### **Going Concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, the validity of which depends upon the continued financial support of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros. During the year the branch reported a profit of \$1,197,624 (2016: profit \$709,464) and has a retained deficit of \$52,219 (2016: deficit \$1,249,843).

The Branch is part of Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, which is incorporated in Spain. The assets of the Branch are legally available for the satisfaction of debts of the entire company, not solely those appearing on the accompanying statement of financial position and its debts may result in claims against assets not appearing thereon. The Company has confirmed that its policy is to continue to provide financial support to the Branch to enable the Branch to pay its debts as they fall due.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Premium Revenue**

Premium revenue comprises amounts charged to policyholders. Premiums are brought to account from the date of attachment of risk and are earned over the period of the indemnity in accordance with the pattern of incidence of risk.

Unearned premium is determined by apportioning premiums over the effective periods of risk underwritten. They are calculated on a monthly pro-rata basis.

#### Fee Income

Fee revenue is from services provided in relation to the trade credit insurance product and is recognised in the period the services are provided.

#### **Acquisition (Commission) Costs**

Deferred acquisition costs represent the proportion of acquisition costs (primarily commissions) attributable to unearned premiums. Deferred acquisition costs are measured at the lower of cost or recoverable amount. These costs are amortised in proportion to premiums over the estimated lives of the policies.

#### **Outwards Reinsurance**

Premium ceded to reinsurers is recognised as an expense in accordance with the pattern of reinsurance service received.

#### **Reinsurance Commission**

Reinsurance commission is received on outwards reinsurance and is recognised as income as it is earned.

#### **Claims Outstanding**

Claims expense and a liability for outstanding claims are recognised in respect of all insurance business. The liability for claims outstanding includes an estimate in respect of incurred but not reported claims, a risk margin and the anticipated direct and indirect costs of settling those claims.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Liability Adequacy Test**

At each balance date, a liability adequacy test is performed to determine if the underwriting provisions are adequate. If a shortfall is identified the deferred acquisition cost is written down with a corresponding charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If an additional liability is required this shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as an unexpired risk liability.

#### **Premium Receivables**

All premium receivables are stated at their net realisable value. Known losses are written off against income in the period in which they become evident.

#### **Reinsurance Recoveries**

Reinsurance recoveries are with respect to underwriting provisions and include recoveries on claims liabilities at balance date. These recoveries are recognised as revenue.

The reinsurance recoveries also include deferred reinsurance premium. Outwards reinsurance premium is deferred and amortised in a pattern matching the risks reinsured.

#### **Reinsurance Receivables**

Reinsurance receivables are amounts due from reinsurers.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Owned assets

The Branch owns no land or buildings. Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Depreciation

All depreciation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of any residual amounts, over their useful lives. The assets' useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if it is considered that the carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount. The following rates have been used (see note 9).

Fixtures and Fittings 16.67% Computer Hardware 33.33%

The residual value of assets is reassessed annually.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Investments

All investments are recorded at fair value with fair value changes recorded through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Investments of the branch are held to back insurance liabilities and are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, in accordance with the provisions of NZ IFRS 4 Appendix D. The measurement of general insurance liabilities under NZ IFRS 4 Appendix D incorporates current information; measuring the financial assets backing these general insurance liabilities at fair value eliminates or significantly reduces a potential measurement inconsistency which would arise if the investments were classified as available for sale or measured at amortised cost.

#### **Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

#### **Impairment**

The carrying amounts of the Branch's assets except for investments are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated.

If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

#### **Expenses**

#### Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

#### Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance date are translated to NZD at the foreign exchange rate at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on their translation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### **Taxation**

#### (i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

#### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities settled, based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of the other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

#### (iii) Goods and Services Tax

Revenue and expenses are recognised net of any goods and services tax (GST). Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of any applicable GST. Where the amount of GST incurred is not recovered from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the acquisition cost on an asset or as part of an item of expense.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Statement cash flows

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash is cash in bank available for use. The following terms are used in the statement of cash flows;

- operating activities are the principal revenue producing activities of the Branch;
- investing activities comprise longer term deposits held in accordance with New Zealand regulations and investments held on behalf of the Branch by Head Office;
- financing activities are principally monies contributed by Head Office; and
- reinsurance premium, commission and recoveries are settled net and therefore are shown on one line.

#### **Segment Information**

The Branch operates in one segment being Trade Credit Insurance.

#### **Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

The Branch makes estimates and assumptions in respect of certain key assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The key areas where critical accounting estimates are applied are with regard to outstanding claim cases and with regard to statistical methods. The statistical methods are based on key variable factors being: the speed which customers submit claims, the expected average claim size and the expected fraction of cases that do not lead to a payment. The methodology is discussed in more detail in note 17.

#### Impact of Amendments to NZ IFRS

In the current year, the Branch has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board (the NZASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations have not resulted in change to the branch's accounting policies for the current and prior years.

The following relevant standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Branch's accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2017 or later periods, and the Branch has not early adopted them. Adoption has been approved and the Branch expects to adopt the following new standards on 1 January after the effective date.

- NZ IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective from 1 January 2018). The standard replaces NZ IAS 39 and introduces requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. The Branch opts for the temporary deferral exemption as activities of the entity are predominantly connected with insurance.
- NZ IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective 1 January 2018). It is considered that this standard will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
- NZ IFRS 16 'Leases (effective from 1 January 2019). It is considered that this standard will not have a material impact on the financial statements.
- NZ IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' (effective from 1 January 2021) was issued during 2017, and will replace NZ IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. NZ IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. The Branch is currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

2	Profit before tax	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Underwriting Result		2,608,500	1,643,446
	Administrative expenses	4	(1,056,753)	(851,580)
	Other revenue/(expense)	6	199,602	194,196
	Profit Before Tax	-	1,751,349	986,062
3	Premium Revenue			
	Premium invoiced		5,356,056	4,618,421
	Movement in unearned premium balance		(156,539)	(13,028)
	Gross Earned premium	-	5,199,517	4,605,393
4	Administrative expenses			
	Group Overhead Costs		(580,264)	(391,642)
	Salaries		(237,871)	(201,291)
	Superannuation		(9,678)	(6,371)
	Other personnel expenses		(20,756)	(21,879)
	Lease Payments		(34,808)	(31,200)
	Consultancy		(78,504)	(97,876)
	Communication Cost		(5,554)	(4,372)
	Travel Cost		(19,502)	(5,660)
	Marketing Cost		(6,752)	(6,420)
	Depreciation Cost	9	(3,817)	(1,644)
	Other Expenses	-	(59,247)	(83,225)
	Total Administrative Expenses		(1,056,753)	(851,580)
5	Audit fees and other professional advice			
	Deloitte Audit Fees		28,320	28,179
	Other firms' professional advice		78,504	97,876
			106,824	126,055

#### Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

6	Other revenue/(exper	se)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Interest Income		228,907	204,000
	Foreign Exchange Los	S	(29,305)	(9,804)
	Total other revenue		199,602	194,196
7	Claims and Loss Adjus	tment Expenses		
	Gross claims expense in Claims handling expense	es	(210,373) (165,271)	(2,153,323) (211,345)
	Reinsurance and other r	ecoveries	244,211	1,597,037
	Net claims incurred - un	discounted	(131,434)	(767,631)
	Discount movement			
	Gross claims provision		(30,076)	(1,586)
	Reinsurance share of		21,029	1,337
	Net discount movemen	ıt —	(9,047)	(249)
	Net claims incurred		(140,480)	(767,880)
		Current year	(876,344)	(808,199)
		Prior year	735,864	40,319
		Total	(140,480)	(767,880)
			(170,700)	(101,000)

### Movements in outstanding claims are set out as follows:

	Note	<u>2017</u> <u>Gross</u>	2017 Reinsurance	<u>2017</u> <u>Net</u>
At January 1 Adjustment to claims reserves brought	17	3,376,330	(2,360,368)	1,015,962
forward		(758,085)	554,733	(203,352)
Provision for current year cases Increase (decrease) in claims incurred but		592,326	(413,858)	178,468
not reported		518,809	(362,492)	156,317
Discount	_	30,076	(21,029)	(9,047)
Claims settled	_	(822,871)	551,059	(271,812)
At December 31	17,18	2,936,585	(2,051,955)	884,630

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

8	<u>Taxation</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Income Tax expense			
	Current taxation Deferred taxation	_	554,843 (1,118)	276,306 292
	Income tax expense for the year	_	553,725	276,598
	Reconciliation of effective tax rate: Profit before tax Income tax using company tax rate at 28% Non-deductible expenses/(income)	2 _	1,751,349 490,378	986,062 276,097 212
	Prior year adjustment/ other taxes Income tax expense	-	63,347 <b>553,725</b>	289 <b>276,598</b>
	Income tax assets and liabilities			
	Deferred tax asset with respect to temporary differences		5,021	3,903
	Net deferred tax asset	_	5,021	3,903
	Corporation tax payable		322,028	77,860
	Current tax liability	-	322,028	77,860

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 8 <u>Taxation (continued)</u>

	1 January 2016	(Charge)/credit to income	31 December 2016	(Charge)/credit to income	31 December 2017
Deferred tax asset					
Provision for bad debts	4,419	(3,722)	697	1,800	2,497
Provision for employee bonuses	14,710	(6,078)	8,632	1,321	9,953
Accruals	43,179	5,239	48,418	9,371	57,789
Total deferred tax asset	62,308	(4,561)	57,747	12,492	70,239
Deferred tax liability					
Deferred acquisition costs	(58,113)	4,269	(53,844)	(11,375)	(65,219)
Other	-		-	_	
Total deferred tax liability	(58,113)	4,269	(53,844)	(11,375)	(65,219)
Net deferred tax	4,195	(292)	3,903	1,118	5,021

#### 9 Property, Plant and Equipment

2017	Cost	Current Year Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Value
Computer Hardware	26,696	1,381	25,554	1,143
Fixtures and Fittings	175,428	2,436	2,436	172,991
Total	202,124	3,817	27,990	174,134
2016 Computer Hardware Fixtures and Fittings	26,696	1,644	24,173	2,523
Total		1 644		0.502
i Otai	26,696	1,644	24,173	2,523

During 2017, the office moved from Wellington to Auckland. New additions to fixture and fittings amounted to \$175,428. There were no disposals during the year.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

10	<u>Trade and Other Receivables</u>	2017	2016
	Trade Receivables	1,009,345	668,972
	Other Receivables	8,732	3,410
		1,018,077	672,382

Trade receivables are current assets and all under 90 days old except for \$37,438 (2016: \$13,067) which has an allowance for doubtful debts of \$8,918 against it (2016: \$4,411).

11	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2017	2016
	Bank Balances	1,490,683 1,490,683	1,692,608 <b>1,692,608</b>
12	Other investments	2017	2016
	Term deposit	6,000,000	5,000,000
	Investment held by Head office	2,046,666	1,717,922
		8,046,666	6,717,922

The investment held by Head Office is a related party balance, it is treated as available on demand.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 13 Financial Instruments

Investments are measured at fair value with movements recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This includes term deposits and investments held by head office, which are at Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy under NZ IFRS13.

#### Credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Branch to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, term deposits, the investment held by Head Office and receivables. The largest exposure to financial instruments is a \$6,000,000 (2016: \$5,000,000) term deposit with ASB Ltd. The largest of other assets is that exposure to the panel of reinsurers. The Branch does not require collateral or other security to support the reinsurance assets with credit risk and as such, no collateral exists for any assets held by the Branch. The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the individual assets.

#### Interest rate risk

The Branch has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branch will not be able to meet its cash outflows, as they fall due, because of lack of liquid assets or access to funding on acceptable terms. To mitigate financing and liquidity risk the Branch maintains sufficient liquid assets to ensure that it can meet its obligations and cash outflows on a timely basis. Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros also pledges continuing support.

The financial assets are all available to be liquidated at any time to meet any liabilities. Reinsurance payables and receivables are settled on a net basis.

The balance payable to head office being Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros is payable on demand. The Head Office confirms that for the foreseeable future Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros will not request repayment of this account until such time that the branch can pay its debts when they fall due.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Company holds bank accounts in USD and AUD, which as of 31 December 2017 had balances of USD 230,993 and AUD 32,769 (December 2016: USD 340,260 and AUD 42,085), has trade receivables in foreign currency and intercompany liabilities in EURO at December 2017: EUR 85,583 (2016: EUR 89,870). Should the exchange rate change by 10% (strengthen) the value of the bank accounts would decrease by \$32,775 and intercompany liabilities would also decrease by \$13,110 together resulting in an additional cost on the profit and loss of \$19,665. Approximately 12% of the gross claims provision (2016: 6%) is denominated in a currency other than New Zealand dollars. The portion of the claims provision in foreign currency is reinsured so any exchange rate fluctuations would have an immaterial effect on the results.

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

14	Deferred acquisition costs	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Balance at 1 January	192,299	207,548
	Acquisition costs paid during the year	851,403	641,711
	Current period amortisation /(deferral)	(810,779)	(656,960)
	Balance at 31 December	232,923	192,299
15	Retained deficit		
	Retained deficit - opening balance	(1,249,843)	(1,959,307)
	Net profit	1,197,624	709,464
	Closing balance	(52,219)	(1,249,843)
16	Operating Leases		
	Non-cancellable operating leases rentals have the following future commitments:		
	Less than one year	37,248	15,600
	Between one and five Years	148,992	-
	More than 5 years	31,018	•
	•	217,258	15,600

#### Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

17 <u>Underwriting Provisions</u>	2017	<u>2016</u>
Unearned Premium		
2016	-	1,097,009
2017	1,253,549	•
Total unearned premium	1,253,549	1,097,009
Provision for Future claims reported		
Underwriting Year 2008	2	12,627
Underwriting Year 2010	•	3,465
Underwriting Year 2013		157
Underwriting Year 2014		12,480
Underwriting Year 2015	445	814,982
Underwriting Year 2016	338,978	1,029,954
Underwriting Year 2017	579,105	-
Total provision for future claims reported	918,528	1,873,665
Provision for Future claims incurred but not yet		
reported		
Underwriting Year 2014		2,256
Underwriting Year 2015	562	56,133
Underwriting Year 2016	73,257	1,444,276
Underwriting Year 2017	1,944,238	-
Total provision for future claims incurred but not yet reported	2,018,057	1,502,665
Total Future Claims Provision	2,936,585	3,376,330
Total Underwriting Provisions	4,190,134	4,473,339

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 17 Underwriting Provisions (continued)

#### **Underwriting Provisions**

Underwriting provisions comprise both future benefits to be received from premium currently written but deferred to future periods and currently estimated claims to be paid in future periods.

#### **Provision for Future Claims**

The outstanding claims provision reflects the estimation of future payments relating to claims incurred at the reporting date. The expected future payments include those in relation to claims reported but not yet paid and claims incurred but not yet reported.

The valuation of outstanding claims liabilities has been undertaken by the appointed actuary: Adam Searle of KPMG Actuarial Pty Ltd (KPMG). He is a Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. The actuarial assessments are in accordance with the standards of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries.

The appointed actuary was satisfied as to the nature, sufficiency and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability. The valuation comprised both individually reserved claims and aggregate statistical methods.

The statistical methods considered the historical claims experience for insolvencies and non-insolvencies, as well as small and large claims.

The IBNR is calculated based on the statistical analysis of claim numbers, contractual debt, claim payments and resulting loss ratios. This assumes that development patterns will be consistent with past experience appropriate for projecting future claim payments.

These assumptions are amongst those reviewed annually, and they are adjusted as is required based on the statistical evidence available at the time, any significant changes in the operating and business environment, as well as professional judgement.

Claims handling expenses have been incorporated as an allowance for the future cost of administrating claims arising from the payment of future claims. Direct claims handling expenses are assumed to be 6.5% (2016: 6.5%) of claim payments net of reinsurance and indirect claims handling costs are provided at 4% (2016: 4%).

A risk margin has been included to allow for uncertainties in respect of the estimation of insurance liabilities. These uncertainties may arise from the inherent variability in claims experience, the differences between the valuation models and the insurance process which it approximates, and the variances between the current and future environments for example the economic, legal, political and social environment. To determine the appropriate risk margin the appointed actuary has performed analysis of the variability in historical data, considered industry benchmarks and applied judgement in selecting assumptions. A risk margin of 26.125% (2016: 26.125%) has been used in the calculation of the outstanding claims liability and is intended to provide an adequacy to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile. There is no benefit from diversification of risks.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 17 <u>Underwriting Provisions (continued)</u>

Sensitivity analysis has been performed around the gross outstanding claims provision of \$2,936,585. If the loss ratio for the 2017 accident year is increased by 5% (i.e. from 40% to 45%), the provision would increase by \$315,418 or 11%. Any increase in provision is covered by reinsurance for an amount of 72.5% therefore the effect on the profit and loss would be a decrease in result of \$86,740.

Claims liabilities are determined only by the invoiced amounts upon which the claim is based and is not subject to any claims inflation after the invoice date thus. Therefore no allowance has been included for inflation.

The claims liabilities have been discounted using the risk free rates as at 31 December 2017, derived from New Zealand Government bonds. The discount rate selected follows the yield curve and averages 1.78% per annum based on the expected duration of 1.29 years for the outstanding claims liabilities.

The present value of expected cash flows for future claims including a risk margin for the company is \$2,936,585 (2016: \$3,376,330) comprising central estimate of \$2,241,565 (2016: \$2,577,233) and a 26.125% (2016: 26.125%) risk margin of \$608,272 (2016: \$699,359).

Uncertainty about this amount and timing of claims payments is typically resolved within one year.

The investments of the branch are firstly used to settle insurance liabilities.

#### **Liability Adequacy Test**

The conduct of the liability adequacy test as at 31 December 2017 identified a surplus.

The test is based on prospective information and so is dependent on assumptions and judgments. It does not appear that any reasonable possible changes in the key assumptions on which the calculations are based would result in a deficiency being recognised at 31 December 2017.

#### **Insurance Contract Risk Management**

A key risk is the exposure to insurance risk arising from underwriting of credit insurance contracts. The insurance contracts transfer risks to the insurer by indemnifying the policyholders against adverse effects arising from the occurrence of specified uncertain events. Risk management activities can be separated into underwriting, claims management, reserving, and investment management. The objective of these risk management functions is to enhance the longer term financial performance of the overall insurance operations and to ensure capital and solvency requirements are met.

The frequency and severity of claims is affected by several factors. These include all factors that affect credit risk in general. Thus the status of the economy is a major driver for frequency and severity of claims. The Branch's business processes are designed to effectively manage the impact of many risk factors that affect frequency and severity of claims. Its affect may vary by country and sector. For trade credit risk, the behaviour of customers may affect the frequency and severity of claims as well, for instance through risks inherent to their business activities and their risk management practices. Specific events (e.g. natural disasters) may impact on frequency and severity of claims. But so do structural changes in the economy (e.g. easier access to markets to producers in low cost countries). The specific events or structural changes which are relevant in this respect will vary over time.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 17 Underwriting Provisions (continued)

These insurance risks are controlled by underwriting procedures and adequate premium rates and policy charges.

Acceptance of risk – Access to our broad worldwide database of company information allows us to thoroughly analyse risk before acceptance. Analysis of risk considers a variety of factors including industry and financial strength.

**Pricing** – Many years of experience enable the underwriters to calculate acceptable pricing and acceptable terms and conditions of cover.

Claims management – Claims are handled separately to the underwriting by the claims department. Settling authorities are delegated according to level of experience to ensure adequate review of the claims assessment. Claims are managed to ensure timely and correct payment in accordance with policy conditions. Claims experience is reviewed regularly and appropriate actuarial reserves are established.

**Reinsurance** – Risks underwritten are reinsured in order to limit exposure to losses, stabilise earnings, protect capital resources and ensure efficient control and spread the risk underwritten.

Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros maintains quota share reinsurance and excess of loss treaties with Atradius Reinsurance of Dublin, Republic of Ireland and with a panel of third party reinsurers. The treaties cover the lines of business, scope of cover, territorial scope, and maximum limit/exposure. The quota share reinsurance treaties for 2017 cede 72.5% in total. (2016: 72.5%)

Reinsurance is placed with companies based on an evaluation of financial strength of the reinsurers, terms of coverage, and price. The financial position of reinsurers is monitored on an ongoing basis and periodically reviewed to ensure the reinsurers ability to fulfil their obligations to the Branch under respective existing and future reinsurance contracts. The majority of the reinsurers have a rating of at least Moody's A3.

The Moody's rating for Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros and Atradius Re is A3. The A.M. Best rating is A (Excellent). The branch does not require a separate grading.

**Investment management –** To ensure liquidity, all investments are held in cash and short term deposits or with head office.

**Concentration of insurance risk** - Analysis and monitoring of claims and credit limit data is done regularly to effectively deal with concentration by various sectors including industry, geographic location and customer.

The process before approval of credit limits to customers takes into account the risks associated with these and other sectors.

Foreign Currency Risk - The risk that the company will incur losses through exposure to foreign exchange movements is minor. There is exposure to AUD and USD bank accounts which are however managed to maintain low balances so such exposure is minimal.

Whilst the reinsurance contracts for underwriting years prior to 2010 were in EUROs, they are now in NZD. For this year, there is no claims provision and related reinsurance for the underwriting years prior to 2010 (2016: NZD9,432).

#### Notes to the financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

18	Reinsurance Recoveries and Receivables	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Atradius Re, Ireland	1,487,218	1,527,826
	3rd Party Reinsurance Receivables	2,046,040	2,150,655
		3,533,258	3,678,481
Reinsurance recoveries comprise the main reinsured share of the underwriting provision			
	Reinsured share of unearned premium	877,536	795,431
	Reinsured share of future claims provision	2,051,955	2,360,369
	Other reinsurance related receivables	603,767	522,681
		3,533,258	3,678,481
	Movements in Reinsurance Recoveries and Receivables a	re set as follows:	
	Balance at 1 January	3,678,481	3,159,093
	Current period Provisions	585,637	1,869,802
	Settled during the year	(730,860)	(1,350,414)
	Balance at 31 December	3,533,258	3,678,481
19	Reinsurance and Insurance Payables	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Atradius Re, Ireland	339,063	246,502
	3rd Party Reinsurers	446,909	134,491
		785,972	380,993
Reinsurance Payables are settled monthly and do not accrue interest.  Movements in Reinsurance and Insurance Payables are set as follows:			
	Balance at 1 January	380,993	658,057
	Current period Provisions	1,771,638	974,268
	Settled during the year	(1,366,659)	(1,251,332)
	Balance at 31 December	785,972	380,993

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

20	Other Accounts Payables	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	Payroll Liabilities	35,547	30,826
	Other Accounts Payable Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y	291,366	296,809
	Reaseguros	8,574,995	8,536,817
		8,901,908	8,864,452

The majority of the amount owed to head office is in relation to capital funding (\$8,400,000). The remainder is in relation to charges for services provided including IT, risk services and group management.

#### 21 <u>Identity of Related Parties</u>

Notes 18, 19 and 20 identify the balances with related parties with whom the Branch has transacted with over the period. The related party is Atradius Re which is a company 100% held by the Atradius Group.

#### Material related party transactions

- The Branch maintains a quota share reinsurance treaty arranged via a broker which includes 21 treaty partners. Atradius Re of Dublin is a related party. Re-insurance transactions have occurred with this related party during the period. Refer notes 18 and 19.
- Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, headquartered in Spain, charged the Branch shared services cost during the year for \$580,264 (2016: \$391,643) represented by \$303,281 in group overhead, \$44,488 related to information technology and \$232,495 for risk services.

All related party receivable balances are considered receivable in full.

#### Key Personnel

The branch has one employee. Their remuneration is set out in note 4.

#### 22 <u>Capital Commitments</u>

There are no capital commitments (2016: None).

#### 23 Contingent Assets & Liabilities

Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros including the NZ branch is party to a bank guarantee from ASB Bank Limited for the sum of \$30,123.68 in connection to the lease of the office premises in Auckland.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2017
In New Zealand Dollars

#### 24 Solvency requirements

The Branch has a license under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010. Under this Act, the branch will be subject to solvency requirements issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The solvency requirements which apply under the new prudential supervision regime have been met both by Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros and the branch.

The Atradius Group complies with capital requirements in each regulatory regime.

#### 25 <u>Subsequent Events</u>

There have been no events subsequent to balance date which require disclosure in these accounts.

#### 26 Capital Solvency

Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros is exempted from complying with the Solvency Standard under Section 59 for Non-Life Business Solvency Standard 2014, dated 17 December 2014 and subsequent amendments (the non-Life Standard). Instead of meeting the New Zealand Solvency Standards, Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros needs to meet the Spanish Regulatory Solvency Capital Requirement as prescribed by Dirección General de Seguros y Fondos de Pensiones (DGSFP). The minimum Solvency Capital Requirement for New Zealand under Spanish law is outlined below. As at 31 December, Atradius Crédito y Caución S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros carried a positive solvency margin (amounts in Euro times 1,000).

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Actual Solvency Capital	1,115,390	982,303
Minimum Solvency Capital	132,096	155,761
Solvency Margin	983,294	826,542
Solvency Ratio	844%	631%

## Notes to the financial statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2017 In New Zealand Dollars

#### 27 Reconciliation of Profit for the period to Net cash flows from operating activities

	Note	<u>2017</u>	2016
Profit	15	1,197,624	709,464
Non-cash items			
Depreciation	9	3,817	1,644
Deferred tax	8	(1,118)	292
		2,699	1,936
Movement in working capital			
Trade receivables		(345,695)	317,098
Deferred acquisition costs		(40,624)	15,249
Reinsurance receivable		152,977	(505,874)
Other		(179,588)	(102,772)
Current Tax		244,168	(58,626)
Underwriting Provisions		(283,205)	737,656
Reinsurance payables		404,980	(267,859)
Other payables		33,797	(55,996)
Other non-current payables		115,114	53,765
Net cash flow from operating activities		1,302,247	844,041