

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**For the year ended 30 September 2016**

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Revenues</b>			
Direct insurance premium revenue and policy fees	2	92,205	87,151
Less insurance premiums ceded to reinsurers	3	(17,215)	(16,071)
Net insurance premium revenue		74,990	71,080
Net investment revenue	4	4,487	2,722
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>79,477</b>	<b>73,802</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Gross claims expense	5	32,814	32,746
Reinsurance recoveries revenue	3	(10,939)	(12,896)
Net claims expense		21,875	19,850
Change in net policy liabilities	15	(3,944)	(1,554)
Other expenses	6	27,569	27,006
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>45,500</b>	<b>45,302</b>
<b>Profit /(loss) before income tax</b>		<b>33,977</b>	<b>28,500</b>
Income tax expense/(benefit)	7	8,067	2,039
<b>Net profit after tax</b>		<b>25,910</b>	<b>26,461</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>25,910</b>	<b>26,461</b>

*The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.*

**BNZ Life Insurance Limited**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**As at 30 September 2016**

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,746	3,481
Receivables	9	7,519	7,338
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>9,265</b>	<b>10,819</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	11	90,447	82,075
Intangible assets	14	989	1,144
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>91,436</b>	<b>83,219</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>100,701</b>	<b>94,038</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Current tax liability / (asset)	10	7,698	2,411
Payables	12	16,866	15,047
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>24,564</b>	<b>17,458</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liability	13	892	1,069
Policyholders' liabilities	15	(6,967)	(3,522)
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>(6,075)</b>	<b>(2,453)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>18,489</b>	<b>15,005</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>82,212</b>	<b>79,033</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed equity	16	11,000	11,000
Retained profits		71,212	68,033
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>82,212</b>	<b>79,033</b>

*The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.*

*These financial statements were authorised by the Board for issue on 12 December 2016.*

Director  
BNZ Life Insurance Limited  
Date 12.12.16

Director  
BNZ Life Insurance Limited  
Date 12.12.16.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**For the year ended 30 September 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Contributed Equity \$'000</b>	<b>Retained Earnings \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>As at 1 October 2014</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>59,483</b>	<b>70,483</b>
Movements in Equity for the year		-	-	-
Net profit after tax		-	26,461	26,461
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	26,461	26,461
Dividends Paid	<b>25</b>	-	(17,911)	(17,911)
<b>As at 30 September 2015</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>68,033</b>	<b>79,033</b>
<b>As at 1 October 2015</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>68,033</b>	<b>79,033</b>
Movements in Equity for the year		-	-	-
Net profit after tax		-	25,910	25,910
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	25,910	25,910
Dividends Paid	<b>25</b>	-	(22,731)	(22,731)
<b>As at 30 September 2016</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>71,212</b>	<b>82,212</b>

*The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.*

## STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

For the year ended 30 September 2016

	Note	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Premiums and deposits received from policyholders		92,198	87,131
Interest received		117	182
Reinsurance claims recoveries		10,883	10,996
Income Tax (paid) / refund		(2,958)	726
Payments in the course of operations		(24,668)	(24,048)
Reinsurance premiums paid		(17,073)	(15,607)
Claims paid		(32,315)	(35,796)
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>23,584</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		34,397	22,491
Payments for financial assets		(38,399)	(30,253)
Proceeds from / (payments for) intangible assets		(1,186)	-
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>(5,188)</b>	<b>(7,762)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		(22,731)	(17,911)
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(22,731)</b>	<b>(17,911)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>(1,735)</b>	<b>(2,089)</b>
Cash at the beginning of the period		3,481	5,570
<b>Cash at the end of the period</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>3,481</b>

*The Statement of Cashflows should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.*

## **BNZ LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 30 September 2016

#### **1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

##### **Corporate Information**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited is incorporated in New Zealand and registered under the Companies Act 1993. The principal place of business is 60 Waterloo Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.

BNZ Life Insurance Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of National Wealth Management New Zealand Holdings Limited. National Australia Bank Limited in turn ultimately owns National Wealth Management New Zealand Holdings Limited.

BNZ Life Insurance Limited offers life insurance products to customers. All operations are performed in New Zealand within the insurance industry.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand issued BNZ Life Insurance Limited with a full licence under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010 on 18 April 2013. The full licensing process required BNZ Life Insurance Limited to separate non life business from life business and operate the life business from a statutory fund. Effective 1 October 2011, BNZ Life Insurance Limited transferred its non life business to a new service company, BNZ Insurance Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of National Wealth Management New Zealand Holdings Limited. As a consequence of being a licensed insurer, BNZ Life Insurance Limited is deemed to be a financial markets conduct reporting entity under Part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

The significant accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

##### **Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("NZ GAAP") and the requirements of the Companies Act 1993, Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Financial Reporting Act 2013. NZ GAAP comprises New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS") and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The financial statements have also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value and the actuarial quantification of the policyholder liability.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency is New Zealand dollars.

##### **Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

##### **Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions**

In applying the accounting policies of the company, management continually evaluates judgements, estimates and assumptions based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have an impact on the company.

In determining the policyholder liability at year end, significant assumptions have been made as documented in Note 20.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards and unused tax credits only to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The uncertainty of the recoverability of the tax losses and tax credits is taken into consideration.

##### **Applicable Standards or Interpretations that have not been adopted**

The following new standards, amendments to standards or interpretation have been issued but not yet effective for the period ended 30 September 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. This standard is part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* in three phases.

The standard requires all financial assets to be classified on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Financial assets are initially

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through the profit and loss, particular transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value.

The standard retains the existing requirements of NZ IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities and the ability to use fair value. However the change in fair value is accounted for in two parts; change relating to credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income, any remaining change is presented in profit and loss.

The mandatory effective date of the final version of NZ IFRS 9 (2014) was extended to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The adoption of this standard is expected to have an impact on disclosures only.

**Changes in Accounting Policy**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous period.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 12 December 2016.

**Revenue Recognition**

**Premium Revenue Recognition**

Premiums receivable on all insurance policies are recognised as revenue on an accruals basis.

**Investment Revenue Recognition**

Investment revenue includes both realised and unrealised profits and losses which represent changes in the measurement of financial assets.

All other investment income is recognised on an accruals basis.

**Other Revenue Recognition**

All other operating revenue is recognised as revenue on an accruals basis with the exception of reinsurance rebates which are recognised on a cash basis due to the subjectivity of the calculation.

**Reinsurance**

Reinsurance agreements provide for indemnification of the company by the reinsurer against loss or liability. Reinsurance income and expense are recognised separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they become due and payable in accordance with the reinsurance agreement.

**Claims Recognition**

Claims incurred that relate to insurance contracts, providing services and bearing risks including protection business, are treated as expenses. Claims are recognised when the liability to the policyowner under the policy contract has been established, or upon notification of the insured event depending on the type of claim.

**Financial Assets**

Financial assets, excluding cash and receivables, are classified at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with NZ IAS 39. Financial assets are therefore initially recognised at cost in the Statement of Financial Position and subsequent remeasurement is at fair value. Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date. Unrealised profits and losses on subsequent remeasurement to fair value will be recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Details of fair value for the different types of financial assets are listed below.

- *Cash assets* are carried at face value of the amounts deposited. The carrying amounts of cash assets approximate to their fair value. For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments.
- *Trade receivables* are accounted for as loans and receivables and are generally settled within 60 days and are carried at amounts due. The collectability of debts is assessed at reporting date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. The carrying amount of receivables approximates to their fair value.
- *Shares, fixed interest securities, options and units listed on stock exchanges trusts* are initially recognised at cost and the subsequent fair value is taken as the quoted price of the instrument at the Statement of Financial Position date.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the year ended 30 September 2016

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- *Unlisted fixed interest securities* are recorded at amounts based on valuations using rates of interest equivalent to the yields obtainable on comparable investments at balance date.
- *Unlisted unit trusts* are recorded at fund managers' valuation.

**Depreciation**

All tangible non-current assets are depreciated by taking the depreciable amount and spreading this cost over the useful economic life of the asset on a straight-line basis. The depreciable amount represents the initial recognised cost at the date of acquisition, or that at the date when it becomes ready for use in the case of internally constructed assets, less any residual value.

Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. Changes to depreciation rates and methods are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only. Depreciation is expensed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The depreciation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

Office equipment	5 years
Data processing equipment	3 or 5 years

**Intangible Assets**

The costs of developing and enhancing internal use software are expensed as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives of 3 or 5 years.

**Sale of Non-Current Assets**

The gain or loss on disposal of non-current tangible assets is recognised at the date that the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset passes to the buyer, usually when an unconditional contract of sale is signed. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the net proceeds on disposal.

**Impairment**

If there is an indication that the carrying value of any asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment review is performed to determine the deficit. Any resultant write-down is recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which it occurs unless the asset had previously been revalued, in which case the previous revaluation is written back with any excess being expensed.

Where a group of assets working together supports the generation of cash inflows, the recoverable amount is assessed in relation to that group of assets.

In assessing the value-in-use of non-current assets the relevant cash flows have been discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or group of assets.

**Provisions**

A provision is recognised when, as a result of a past event, there is a legal, equitable or constructive obligation, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount of provision recognised is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (adjusted for expected future risks) required to settle the obligation. The pre-tax discount rate used is one that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is treated as a finance cost.

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid.

**Employee Benefit Expenses**

No personnel are employed directly by BNZ Life Insurance Limited, but seconded via BNZ Insurance Services Limited, from related party Bank of New Zealand Limited. All personnel related costs are presented as employee benefit expenses and liabilities in BNZ Insurance Services Limited's financial statements. BNZ Life Insurance Limited pays BNZ Insurance Services Limited a management fee for the services they receive in relation to personnel employed.

**Liabilities**

Policy liabilities are measured at net present values of estimated future cash flows or, where the result would not be materially different, as the accumulated benefits available to policyholders. Other liabilities are measured at net present values and changes in their net present values arising from changes in the measurement of net present values are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as revenues or expenses in the financial year in which the changes occur.

**Policyholders' Liabilities**

***Provision for Policy Liabilities***

New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 4 – Insurance Contracts (NZ IFRS4) sets out the methodology for measuring policyholder liabilities.

The provision for policy liabilities has been calculated using the New Zealand Margin on Services (MoS) method as set out in New Zealand Society of Actuaries Professional Standard No. 20 "Determination of Life Insurance Policy Liabilities".

The MoS policy liabilities represent the amount, which together with future premiums and investment earnings, will:

- (a) meet the expected payments of future benefits and expenses, and
- (b) provide for the systematic release of profit as policy services are provided and income is received or recognised.

The amount of equity retained as solvency reserves (see Note 22) has been determined in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Solvency Standard for Life Insurance Business.

***Provision for Incurred Claims***

Provision has been made for estimated liabilities that arise from claims notified but not settled at balance date. Inclusion of a particular claim in this provision does not signify an admission of liability.

**Income Tax**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited is subject to the life insurance tax regime. From 1 July 2010 there have been significant changes to the taxation of life insurance businesses. Prior to this change the tax regime required a life office base and a policyholder base to be maintained. The life office base is subject to tax on investment revenue less expenses plus underwriting income. The policyholder base seeks to tax benefits as they accrue to policyholders and the company is taxed as a proxy for the policyholder. The life insurer pays tax on the higher of the two bases at the company rate of 28%. From 1 July 2010 a shareholder base and a policyholder base are required to be maintained. The shareholder base taxes term insurance business on actual profits as other businesses are taxed, removing what was generally considered to be favourable tax provisions. Transitional rules for term insurance business sold before 1 July 2010 ended 30 June 2015.

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to amounts recognised as assets or liabilities, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for accounting purposes and the tax bases of those assets and liabilities, and for unused tax losses. The tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates



**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

**1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction, are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and assessable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

The tax-related amounts arising from deferred tax balances are determined using the balance sheet method which calculates temporary differences based on the carrying amounts of an entity's assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and their associated tax bases. In addition, current and deferred taxes attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

**GST**

Where a transaction is subject to GST the amount recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is net of the recoverable portion.

**Dividends**

A provision for dividends payable is recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared, for the entire undistributed amount, regardless of the extent to which they will be paid in cash.

**Contributed Equity**

The company has only one type of authorised share capital, ordinary shares.

Holders of ordinary shares receive dividends as declared at the discretion of the company and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholder meetings. In the event of winding up of the company ordinary shareholders rank after creditors and are fully entitled to any surplus proceeds of liquidation.



	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>2 Premium Revenue</b>		
Life insurance contract premiums	92,205	87,151
<b>Total premiums received or receivable</b>	<b>92,205</b>	<b>87,151</b>

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>3 Reinsurance</b>		

In the current and previous year BNZ Life Insurance Ltd has entered into reinsurance agreements with Munich Re, Hannover Life Re, Swiss Re, CIGNA and RGA.

**Reinsurance Revenue**

Reinsurance portfolio revenue	2,091	1,281
Reinsurance recoveries on claims	8,848	11,615
	<b>10,939</b>	<b>12,896</b>

**Reinsurance Expense**

Reinsurance premiums	17,215	16,071
	<b>17,215</b>	<b>16,071</b>

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>4 Investment Revenue</b>		

Revenue from :

- Equity securities	2,405	179
- Debt securities	1,965	2,361

Represented by:

- Interest income	1,965	2,361
- Realised gains/(losses) on financial assets held as fair value through profit or loss	(211)	(199)
- Unrealised gains/(losses) on financial assets held as fair value through profit or loss	2,616	378

Call interest income - commonly controlled entities	117	182
<b>Total investment revenue</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>2,722</b>

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>5 Claims expense</b>		

Death & disability	32,814	32,746
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<b>Total claims paid or payable</b>	<b>32,814</b>	<b>32,746</b>
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	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>6 Other Expenses</b>		
Management fees	10,303	10,681
Marketing expense	351	326
Commission	15,254	13,979
Amortisation - Intangible assets	1,341	1,715
Outside services (Rating Agency)	47	39
Medical fees	271	264
Bank fees	2	2
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>27,569</b>	<b>27,006</b>
<b>Policy acquisition costs</b>		
Commission	4,949	3,889
Other acquisition costs	3,976	5,816
<b>Total policy acquisition costs</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>9,705</b>
<b>Policy maintenance costs</b>		
Commission	10,305	10,090
Other maintenance costs	8,128	7,012
<b>Total policy maintenance costs</b>	<b>18,433</b>	<b>17,102</b>
Investment management expenses	211	199
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>27,569</b>	<b>27,006</b>

Investment Management expenses are as charged. Expenses are apportioned between policy acquisition and policy maintenance on the basis of time / cost analysis. BNZ Insurance Services Limited paid audit fees of \$80,000 (2015: \$72,000) for audit services, and \$18,000 (2015: \$17,000) for limited assurance services in relation to the solvency return, on behalf of National Wealth Management New Zealand Holdings Limited (the Group) which includes BNZ Life Insurance Limited.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>7 Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)</b>		
<b>Total income tax charged to Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>		
Current tax	8,244	1,938
Deferred tax	(177)	101
<b>Total income tax expense/(benefit) at effective tax rate of 23.7% (2015: 7.2%)</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>2,039</b>

The tax on the company profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic company tax rate of 28% as follows:

Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income with prima facie tax payable on the pre-tax accounting profit

Profit/(loss) before income tax	33,977	28,500
Prima facie income tax at 28%	9,514	7,980
<b>Add/deduct: Tax effect of amounts which are non-deductible or non-assessable:</b>		
Non assessable and tax paid income	(858)	(6,232)
Non deductible expenses	(1,105)	894
Under/(over) provision in prior years	517	(603)
Other		
<b>Total income tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>2,039</b>

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>8 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank - Commonly controlled entities	1,746	3,481
	<b>1,746</b>	<b>3,481</b>

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>9 Receivables</b>		
Reinsurance claims recoverable	7,235	7,178
Life insurance premiums receivable	104	97
Other	180	63
<b>Receivable within 12 months</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>7,338</b>

At 30 September 2016 there were \$nil (2015: \$nil) past due or impaired receivables.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>10 Current Tax Assets and Liabilities</b>		
Opening balance	(2,411)	253
Under / (over) provision in prior years	(546)	473
Tax payments/(refunds)	2,957	(726)
Current year tax (expense)/benefit	(7,698)	(2,411)
Closing balance - current tax asset/(liability)	(7,698)	(2,411)

Any tax losses and unused tax credits are reflected as a current tax asset as the tax losses and unused tax credits are offset against taxable income of the BNZ group. The BNZ group compensates the Company for any benefit received from using tax losses and excess credits. A current tax liability of the Company is also met by the BNZ group, and the Company will compensate the BNZ group for meeting its tax liability.

The tax calculations reflect the changes introduced in the Taxation (International Taxation, Life Insurance, and Remedial Matters) Act 2009. The tax rules relating to the life insurance business have been updated to ensure that term insurance business is taxed on actual profits, as other businesses are taxed. These changes generally took effect from 1 July 2010, with term insurance products sold before that date subject to transitional rules which ended 30 June 2015.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>11 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss</b>		
Non-current financial assets - Expected to be realised in more than 12 months	90,447	82,075
	90,447	82,075

Our financial assets have been classified as non current to meet the requirements of NZ IAS 1 (*Presentation of Financial Statements*) which refers to the expectation or intention of realisation. While these financial assets are of a long term nature and not expected to be realised within 12 months, 80% of these financial assets have a contractual maturity of less than 12 months and therefore could be realised within two business days to meet any short term commitments.

The determination of fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy defined in NZ IAS 39 and IFRS 7 is as follows:

30 September 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Equity securities				
- Unit Trusts	-	18,130	-	18,130
Subtotal Equity securities	-	18,130	-	18,130
Debt securities				
- Unit Trusts	-	72,317	-	72,317
Subtotal debt securities	-	72,317	-	72,317
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	90,447	-	90,447
30 September 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
Equity securities				
- Unit Trusts	-	17,085	-	17,085
Subtotal Equity securities	-	17,085	-	17,085
Debt securities				
- Unit Trusts	-	64,990	-	64,990
Subtotal debt securities	-	64,990	-	64,990
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	-	82,075	-	82,075

Reconciliation of movements in Level 3 financial assets measured at fair value:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
Debt securities - Mortgage Income Fund		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	(0)	180
Total gains/(losses) in Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	5
Purchases	-	-
Sales	-	(185)
Carrying amount at end of year	(0)	-

Included in the Level 1 category are the financial instruments that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market.

Included in the Level 2 category are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

The final capital repayment for the Mortgage Income Fund (MIF) was received in January 2015, with losses relating to the recovery value of the loans recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 September 2014.

No transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy were made during the period.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>12 Payables</b>		
Reinsurance premiums payable	4,071	3,928
Accrued operating expenses	690	592
Other payables - related parties		
- commonly controlled entities	12,105	10,527
Payable within one year	16,866	15,047

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>13 Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)</b>		
<b>Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(1,069)	(968)
Tax Income / (expense) recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	147	(231)
Tax Income / (expense) recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income - over / (under) provision in prior years	30	130
Balance at end of period - deferred tax asset / (liability)	(892)	(1,069)
<b>Deferred tax asset is attributable to the following items:</b>		
Life Reserves	(847)	(881)
Intangible Assets	(45)	(188)
Total deferred tax assets / (liability)	(892)	(1,069)

The deferred tax charge in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises the following temporary differences:

Accelerated tax amortisation	143	348
Life Reserves	33	(449)
Total temporary differences included in deferred tax charge Statement of Comprehensive Income	176	(101)

**Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards and unused tax credits only to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefits is probable. The uncertainty of the recoverability of the tax losses and tax credits is taken into consideration. Tax losses to carry forward and unused tax credits are recognised as part of current tax because losses and tax credits are utilised in the year generated by the BNZ Tax group and compensation received.

All deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been taken into account in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>14 Intangible Assets</b>		
<b>Internally Generated Software</b>		
At cost	9,190	8,004
Accumulated amortisation	(8,201)	(6,860)
Total Intangible Assets	989	1,144

**Reconciliations**

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts for each class of office equipment, data processing equipment and software are set out below:

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>Internally Generated Software</b>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,144	2,859
Additions	1,186	-
Amortisation	(1,341)	(1,715)
Carrying amount at end of year	989	1,144

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>15 Policyholders' Liabilities</b>		
Gross insurance contract liabilities / (assets) at 1 October	(3,895)	(3,733)
Increase / (decrease) in insurance contract policy liabilities reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (i)	(2,792)	(162)
Gross insurance contract liabilities / (assets) at 30 September	(6,687)	(3,895)
<b>Liabilities ceded under reinsurance</b>		
Opening balance at 1 October	(7,113)	(5,721)
Decrease / (increase) in reinsurance assets reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (ii)	(1,152)	(1,392)
Closing balance 30 September	(8,265)	(7,113)
Provision for incurred claims	7,985	7,486
Net policy liabilities / (assets) at 30 September	(6,967)	(3,522)
Expected to be realised within 12 months	7,985	7,486
(i) + (ii) = increase/(decrease) in net policy liabilities as disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3,944)	(1,554)
<b>Components of life insurance contract liabilities / (assets)</b>		
Future policy benefits	437,012	402,290
Future expenses	414,962	383,197
Planned margins over future expenses	414,138	372,308
Balance of future revenues	(1,281,063)	(1,168,803)
Total life insurance contract policy liabilities / (assets)	(14,951)	(11,008)

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
<b>16 Contributed equity</b>		
<i>Issued share capital</i>		
20,000,000 \$1.00 ordinary shares paid up to \$0.55 each.	11,000	11,000

All shares have equal voting rights and share equally in dividends and surplus on winding up of the company.  
There were no movements in ordinary share capital during the current and prior financial years.

When managing capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as obtaining optimal returns to the shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders.

**17 Related parties****Directors**

The names of each person holding the position of director of the company during the financial year were:

Richard L Morath  
Peeyush Gupta  
Stephen J Moir  
Abigail K Foote  
Donna Nicolof  
Richard G Bowman

Director fees paid during the year ended 30 September 2016 was \$127,000 (2015 : \$127,000)

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with the company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at reporting date.

**Other related parties****Immediate and Ultimate parent entity**

The immediate parent entity of the company is National Wealth Management New Zealand Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in New Zealand. The ultimate parent entity is National Australia Bank Limited ('the National').

**Commonly controlled entities**

Bank of New Zealand Limited  
BNZ Insurance Services Limited

**Transactions**

All transactions, including banking transactions with Bank of New Zealand Group entities, have been entered into at arm's length on normal commercial terms and conditions except that amounts due from group entities are interest free. Outstanding balances are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

**Transaction 1**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited is a related company to BNZ Insurance Services Limited. BNZ Insurance Services Limited incurs various expenses and overheads on behalf of BNZ Life Insurance Limited which are on-charged to BNZ Life Insurance Limited.

**Transaction 2**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited pays commissions to Bank of New Zealand and its subsidiary companies in respect of the company's products.

**Transaction 3**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited acquires and disposes of investments with the Bank of New Zealand being the counterparty. At 30 September 2016 cash and call deposits were held at the Bank of New Zealand.

**Transaction 4**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited holds a payable to BNZ Insurance Services Limited and Bank of New Zealand at balance date. This is in respect of; management fees incurred, commission accruals and payments made on BNZ Life Insurance Limited's behalf. Payments made on BNZ Life Insurance Limited's behalf are repaid six months following Bank of New Zealand invoice date.

The aggregate amounts included in the Statement of Financial Position and the profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense that resulted from transactions with other related parties are:

	For the year ended 30 September 2016 \$'000	For the year ended 30 September 2015 \$'000	As at 30 September 2016 \$'000	As at 30 September 2015 \$'000
<b>Transaction 1</b>				
Commonly controlled entities - management fee incurred	10,303	10,681		
<b>Transaction 2</b>				
Commonly controlled entities - Commissions	15,254	13,979		
<b>Transaction 3</b>				
Commonly controlled entities - Cash and call deposits			1,746	3,481
Commonly controlled entities - Interest income	117	182		
<b>Transaction 4</b>				
Commonly controlled entities - Payables at balance date			12,105	10,527



## 18 Financial Instruments and Risk Management Disclosures

The financial condition and operating results of the Company are affected by a number of key financial and non-financial risks. Financial risks include market risk (including interest rate risk, currency risk, equity price risk and investment risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The non-financial risks are insurance risk, compliance risk and operational risk. The Company's objectives and policies in respect of managing these risks are set out in the remainder of this section.

## (a) Classification of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments have been classified into the following categories defined in NZ IAS 39:

	Loans and Receivables	Designated at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Amortised Cost	Fair Value
<b>30 September 2016</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,746			1,746
Receivables	7,519			7,519
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		90,447		90,447
Payables			(16,866)	(16,866)
<b>Total Financial Assets / (Liabilities)</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>90,447</b>	<b>(16,866)</b>	<b>82,846</b>
<b>30 September 2015</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,481			3,481
Receivables	7,338			7,338
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		82,075		82,075
Payables			(15,047)	(15,047)
<b>Total Financial Assets / (Liabilities)</b>	<b>10,819</b>	<b>82,075</b>	<b>(15,047)</b>	<b>77,847</b>

## (b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in market variables including observable variables such as interest rates, exchange rates and equity markets, and indirectly observable variables such as volatilities and correlations. Market risk in the Company primarily arises from the management of insurance contracts and from non-trading market risk positions arising from balance sheet and capital management activities.

## (i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the exposure to the effects of movements in prevailing interest rates.

Investment assets of the Company comprise cash, equity securities and debt securities. All debt securities are subject to market risk in the event of changes in interest rates. The maturity profile of financial instruments is set out below together with the effective yields.

2016	Due within 1 year \$000	Due within 1 to 5 years \$000	Non-Interest Bearing \$000	Floating Interest \$000	Total \$000	Yield %
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,746	1,746	2.00%
Receivables	-	-	7,519	-	7,519	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
- Equity securities						
Unit trusts	-	-	18,130	-	18,130	
- Debt securities						
Unit Trusts	-	-	72,317	-	72,317	
	-	-	97,966	1,746	99,712	
<b>2015</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,481	3,481	2.75%
Receivables	-	-	7,338	-	7,338	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
- Equity securities						
Unit Trusts	-	-	17,085	-	17,085	
- Debt securities						
Unit Trusts	-	-	64,990	-	64,990	
	-	-	89,413	3,481	92,894	

Debt securities are actively managed and therefore part or all of the Company's portfolio of such securities may not be held to maturity.

**Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis**

The following table demonstrates the impact of a reasonably possible change in New Zealand and International interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Company's profit before tax. It is assumed that the relevant change occurs as at the Statement of Financial Position date (30 September 2016 and 2015).

The interest rate risk disclosure has been prepared on the basis of the Company's investment in Unit Trusts that have direct holdings in cash and cash equivalents, and debt securities.

**Sensitivity analysis on changes in fair value of investments**

The sensitivity analysis for changes in the fair value of debt securities has been based on ten year volatility rates. Volatility rates are calculated using historical returns for industry recognized indices for each asset class. The sensitivity range is based on a one standard deviation event for each Unit Trust. The effect on profit or loss due to reasonably possible changes in market factors, as represented by historical price volatilities, with all other variables held constant is detailed below.

Sector volatility	10 Year Volatility Rates		Impact on profit before tax		Impact on profit before tax	
	30-Sep-16	30-Sep-15	2016		2015	
			Sensitivity + (ve) \$'000's	Sensitivity - (ve) \$'000's	Sensitivity + (ve) \$'000's	Sensitivity - (ve) \$'000's
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
NZ Cash	0.66%	0.70%	429	(429)	406	(406)
NZ Fixed Interest	3.25%	3.20%	114	(114)	109	(109)
Global Fixed Interest	2.70%	2.72%	95	(95)	89	(89)
			638	(638)	604	(604)

**Sensitivity analysis on interest income and interest expense**

The sensitivity analysis for interest income and interest expense has been based on a one percent movement in the interest rate. The effect on profit or loss due to reasonably possible changes in market factors, with all other variables held constant is detailed below.

	Impact on profit before tax			Impact on profit before tax		
	2016	2016	2016	2015	2015	2015
	Carrying amount at floating rate	+ (ve) Movement in interest rate	- (ve) % Movement in interest rate	Carrying amount at floating rate	+ (ve) Movement in interest rate	- (ve) % Movement in interest rate
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,746	17	(17)	3,481	35	(35)
<b>Total assets subject to interest rate risk</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>(35)</b>

The risks faced and methods used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

**(ii) Currency risk**

Currency, or foreign exchange, risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in exchange rates. Losses in value may result from translating the Company's overseas investments into New Zealand dollars (translation risk) or from adverse foreign currency exchange rate movements on specific cash flow transactions (transaction risk).

A proportion of the Company's investments comprise units in a unit trust that invests principally in offshore equities. The market value of the unit trust is affected by movements in the New Zealand dollar relative to other currencies, although the units in the unit trust are themselves New Zealand dollar denominated.

**Currency risk sensitivity analysis**

The foreign exchange risk disclosure has been prepared on the basis of the Unit Trust's direct currency exposures. The Unit Trusts did not hold any direct investments denominated in a foreign currency at balance date.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

(iii) *Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of changes in levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The Company holds all of its equities at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity investments are actively managed and monitored on a daily basis.

**Equity price risk sensitivity analysis**

The following table demonstrates the impact of a reasonably possible movement in the fair value of equities, with all other variables held constant, on the Company's profit before tax. It is assumed that the relevant change occurs as at the Statement of Financial Position date (30 September 2016 and 2015).

The sensitivity analysis for equity investments has been based on ten year volatility rates. Volatility rates are calculated using historical returns for industry recognized indices for each asset class and the sensitivity range is based on a one standard deviation event for each Unit Trust. The effect on profit or loss due to reasonably possible changes in market factors, as represented by historical price volatilities, with all other variables held constant is detailed below.

Sector	10 Year Volatility Rates		Impact on profit before tax	
	30-Sep-16	30-Sep-15	2016	2015
			Sensitivity + (ve) \$'000's	Sensitivity - (ve) \$'000's
Sector volatility				
New Zealand Equities	11.64%	11.50%	663	619
International Equities	15.80%	16.20%	1,927	1,856
			2,590	2,475

The risks faced and methods used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

(iii) *Investment risk*

Investment risk is the risk of volatility in the Company's net investment earnings and value that result in a reduced ability to implement corporate strategy. Investment earnings arise from the Company's investment of shareholder capital. Investment classes include equities and interest bearing instruments, so the management of investment risk encompasses equity price risk and interest rate risk.

For the purposes of the risk management policies and procedures, investment risk management involves decisions made regarding the allocation of investment assets across asset classes and/or markets and includes the management of risks within these asset classes. Investment risk management relates to the investment allocation decisions made by the Company in relation to the investment of shareholder capital.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its debt obligations, or other cash outflows, as they fall due, because of a lack of liquid assets or difficulty in either realising assets or otherwise raising adequate funding on acceptable terms. The risk management guidelines adopted by the Company are designed to minimise liquidity risk through:

- ensuring that there is no significant exposure to illiquid or thinly traded financial instruments, and
- applying limits to ensure there is no concentration of liquidity risk to a particular counterparty or market.

**(i) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk**

The Company's objective is to satisfactorily manage these risks in line with the Company's Risk Management Programme which is approved by the Board. Various procedures are put in place to control and mitigate the risks faced by the Company depending on the nature of the risk. The Company's exposure to all risks is monitored by the Head of Business Services and this exposure is regularly reported to the Board.

Insurance risks are controlled through the use of underwriting procedures, adequate premium rates and policy charges and sufficient reinsurance arrangements. Tight controls are also maintained over claims management practices to ensure the correct and timely payment of insurance claims.

Compliance risk and operational risk are both monitored by the Leadership Team which reports regularly to the Board.

**(ii) Strategy for managing insurance risk***Portfolio of risks*

The Company issues predominately term life insurance contracts and some small total and permanent disability, temporary disability and income protection business. The performance of the Company and its continuing ability to write business depends on its ability to pre-empt and control risks. The Company has a risk strategy which has been approved by the Board. It summarises the Company's approach to risk and risk management.

*Risk strategy*

In compliance with contractual and regulatory requirements, a strategy is in place to ensure that the risks underwritten will not adversely affect the Company's ability to pay benefits and claims when due. The strategy involves the identification of risks by type, impact and likelihood, the implementation of processes and controls to mitigate the risks, and continuous monitoring and improvement of the procedures in place to minimise the chance of an adverse compliance or operational risk occurring. Included in this strategy is the process for underwriting and product pricing to ensure products are appropriately priced. Capital management is also a key aspect of the Company's risk management strategy. Capital requirements are measured using a risk based capital model and all of the various regulatory reporting requirements to which the Company is subject.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand issued the Company with a full licence under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010 on 18 April 2013. It is a condition for all licensed insurers to maintain minimum capital requirements to meet the solvency standard tests as determined by the Bank. The board has put in place a target surplus capital policy which determines the capital to be held in addition to the minimum capital requirements of the Bank. As at 30 September 2016 and 2015 the entity had capital in excess of that required by legislation and the Board.

**(iii) Methods to monitor and assess insurance risk exposures***Exposure to risk*

In an effort to protect and enhance shareholder value, the Company actively manages its exposure to risks so that it can react in a timely manner to changes in financial markets, insurance cycles and economic and political environments. Risk exposures are managed using various analysis and valuation techniques and prudent and diversified underwriting.

*Management reporting*

The Company reports monthly financial and operational results, claims experience, claims frequency and severity to the Leadership Team and Board. This information is combined with the detail of the Company's reinsurance programme to provide a central view of the Company's performance and its gross and net exposure. The information, the process by which it is gathered and the controls over the process are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Leadership Team which reports regularly to the Board.

**(iv) Methods to limit or transfer insurance risk exposures****Reinsurance**

All reinsurance treaties are analysed to assess the impact on the Company's exposure to risk and to ensure the achievement of the optimal choice of type of reinsurance and retention levels.

**Claims management**

Strict claims management procedures ensure the timely and correct payment of claims in accordance with policy conditions.

**Asset and liability management techniques**

Assets are allocated in a way to ensure an appropriate matching to the longer term liabilities in the business.

**(v) Concentration of insurance risk****Insurance risks associated with human life events**

The age profile and mix of sexes within the population of policyholders is deemed sufficiently spread so that the risk concentration in relation to any particular age group is minimal.

**(vi) Terms and conditions of insurance contracts**

The nature of the terms of the insurance contracts written is such that certain external variables can be identified on which related cash flows for claim payments depend. The table below provides an overview of the key variables upon which the amount of related cash flows are dependent.

Type of contract	Detail of contract workings	Nature of compensation for claims	Key variables that affect the timing and uncertainty of future cash flows
Non-participating life insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms (Term Life and Disability).	Guaranteed benefits paid on death or ill health (total and permanent disability) that are fixed and guaranteed and not at the discretion of the issuer.	Benefits, defined by the insurance contract, are determined by the contract and are not directly affected by the performance of the contracts as a whole.	Mortality, Morbidity, Market earning rates, Interest rates, Discontinuance rates, Expenses.

**(d) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss that arises from a counterparty failing to meet their contractual commitments in full and on time, or from losses arising from the change in value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in credit risk on that instrument.

Credit risk in relation to the Company's insurance operations is the risk that policyholders, reinsurers, or third parties which have a contractual liability to the Company, default on their financial obligations. A number of key policies are in place to mitigate this credit risk through:

- all life insurance proposals being subject to normal underwriting procedures before acceptance of risk, and
- the Company entering into reinsurance contracts whereby some or all of the risk associated with life insurance underwriting is ceded to third party reinsurers, and
- the use of standard credit control techniques which ensure that premium payments are made within a reasonable timeframe or cover and hence exposure to claim, cancelled, and
- the monitoring of a reinsurer credit risk rating to control exposure to reinsurance counterparty default.

Credit risk in relation to the investment portfolio consists principally of cash and short term domestic securities and deposits, and indirectly, investments in unlisted products which invest in domestic and international fixed interest securities and international and Australasian equities. No collateral exists for any of the investments held by the Company. The maximum credit risk exposure is the carrying amount of the individual investments. However, as investments are made in credit-worthy financial institutions, credit deficits are considered, at this time, unlikely to occur. The investment portfolio in part backs the insurance operations and in part supports share capital and retained earnings. Investment mandates have been structured accordingly and are formalised by way of a Board approved Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO). The Board has set exposure limits (or benchmarks) for each asset class to ensure there are no specific concentrations of credit risk across asset classes, countries, currencies, industries, durations and securities. Compliance with the SIPO is monitored through the Company and reported to Board.

**Credit exposure by credit rating**

The actual spread of New Zealand cash and fixed interest and Global fixed interest investments at Statement of Financial Position date is shown in the table below:

Rating range	2016 %	2015 %
AAA	2%	2%
AA	67%	74%
A	25%	22%
BBB	6%	2%
BB	0%	0%
Below BB	0%	0%
No credit rating	0%	0%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Credit exposure by investment sector**

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company at Statement of Financial Position date by investment sector:

Investment Sector	2016 %	2015 %
NZ Cash	72%	71%
NZ Fixed Interest	4%	4%
Global Fixed Interest	4%	4%
NZ Property	1%	2%
Global Property	1%	1%
NZ Equities	5%	5%
International Equities	8%	8%
Emerging Markets	3%	2%
Global Infrastructure	1%	1%
Commodities	1%	2%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)  
for the year ended 30 September 2016

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000

19 Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at bank and short-term deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash at bank - Commonly controlled entities	1,746	3,481
	1,746	3,481

(b) Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	25,910	26,461
<i>Adjustments for items classified as investing/financing activities</i>		
Realised (gains)/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	211	199
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(1,965)	(2,361)
<i>Adjustments for non-cash movements</i>		
Unrealised (gains)/losses from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	(2,616)	(378)
Depreciation and amortisation	1,341	1,715
<i>Change in assets and liabilities during the financial year:</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(181)	(1,975)
Increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	5,287	2,664
Increase/(decrease) in policyholders' liabilities	(3,445)	(4,604)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(177)	101
Increase/(decrease) in payables	1,819	1,762
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	26,184	23,584

20 Actuarial information

The effective date of the actuarial report on the policy liabilities and solvency reserves for BNZ Life Insurance Limited is as at 30 September 2016 and covers the 12 month period ending on that date.

The policy liabilities and solvency reserves report is prepared by the Appointed Actuary, Hamish Farrar, BSc, FIAA, Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries.

Policy liabilities have been determined in accordance with the New Zealand Society of Actuaries' Professional Standard No. 20 and solvency reserves have been determined in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Solvency Standard for Life Insurance Business. The Appointed Actuary is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data from which the amounts are determined.

Summary of the best estimate assumptions used in determining policy liabilities:

**Risk Free Discount Rates**

The risk free discount rate is based on 10 Year government bond yields with an allowance for investment expenses. For 2016 the rate used was 2.17% (2015: 3.15%). These rates are gross of tax and were derived by reference to NZ Government Stock yields.

**Inflation Rate**

The inflation rate is based on the assumption that the long term inflation rate is measured by the increase in the Consumer Price Index will be 2% (2015: 2%) per annum. The inflation rate is used to determine expected future policy increases in respect of those policies where there is an option for the policy holder to increase the level of sum insured each year according to the growth in Consumer Price Index.

**Profit Carriers and Valuation Methods**

The methods and profit carriers for particular policy types are as follows:

Product	Method	Profit Carrier
SecurityLife	Projection	Premiums
AutoLife	Projection	Premiums
LifeCare	Projection	Premiums
EasyCover	Projection	Premiums
Business LifeCare	Projection	Premiums
LoanCare	Accumulation	n/a
Personal Loan Insurance	Accumulation	n/a
Direct Marketing Products	Projection	Premiums or claims
Group Insurances	Unexpired Risk	n/a

**Future Maintenance and Investment Management Expenses**

The future expenses range from \$6.82 to \$78.28 (2015: \$8.24 to \$74.62) per policy per annum, depending on the product. Allowance is also made for claims expenses and discontinuance expenses.

Expenses are assumed to inflate at a rate of 2% (2015: 2%) per annum.

In addition, proper allowances have been made for future commission payments according to rates of commission appropriate for each product.

**Rate of Taxation**

A tax rate of 28 cents in the dollar has been assumed. With the enactment of legislation revising the taxation basis for life insurance, allowances have been made within projections of future payments due under the new basis along with changes to the pricing basis of products.

**Mortality and Morbidity**

The main mortality table used is one derived from the NZ07 Mortality Table (term insurances) modified for smoker / non smoker mortality and adjusted for the Company's experience. Morbidity rates used for various disability and trauma benefits are based on various published tables reflecting experience in Australia and New Zealand.

**Rate of Discontinuance**

Rates of discontinuance have been determined by reference to actual experience and range from 1% to 38% (2015: 1% to 31%) depending on the product and, for some products, on duration.

**Sensitivity to Key Assumptions**

The table below illustrates the change in present value of future profit margins if claim rates, lapses and expenses are changed.

Assumption	Change in present value of future profit margins	
	(\$million)	(%)
claims increased by 10%	-31	-8%
claims decreased by 10%	31	8%
lapse increased by 10%	-35	-8%
lapse decreased by 10%	39	9%
maintenance expenses (including commission) increased by 10%	-18	-4%
maintenance expenses (including commission) decreased by 10%	18	4%

**Analysis of Change in Assumptions**

The table below illustrates the significant changes in present value of future profit margins at 30 September 2016 due to the change in assumptions from 2015 to 2016. The change in assumptions has no effect on the policy liabilities.

Valuation Movement	Change in present value of future profit margins (\$million)
2015 Valuation	372
Change in discount rate and policy movements	56
Change in expense assumptions	6
Change in morbidity and mortality assumptions	6
Change in lapse assumptions	(23)
Other assumption changes	(3)
2016 Valuation	414

**Basis of Calculating Surrender Values**

No BNZ Life Insurance Limited products attract surrender values.

**Rates of Growth of Unit Prices in Respect of Unit Policies**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited has not issued any unit linked contracts.

**Rates of Future Supportable Participating Benefits**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited does not have any participating products.

**Crediting Policy Adopted in Determining Future Supportable Participating Benefits**

BNZ Life Insurance Limited does not have any participating products.

	2016 \$'000	2015 \$'000
21 Operating profit		
Profit related to movements in policyholders' liabilities:		
Planned margins of revenues over expenses	21,840	21,649
Difference between actual and assumed experience	247	2,586
The effects of changes to underlying assumptions	339	106
Investment earnings on assets in excess of policyholders' liabilities	3,484	2,120
per Statement of Comprehensive Income	25,910	26,461

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000

**22 Regulatory Capital**

The Company is required to comply with solvency standards for life insurance business issued under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

BNZ Life Insurance Limited established the BNZ Life Limited Statutory Fund No. 1 (the Statutory Fund) on 28 February 2013. All of the business in BNZ Life Insurance Limited is held in the one statutory fund. The solvency requirements and capital composition below represent the Statutory Fund in its entirety.

**Solvency requirements and capital composition:**

Paid share capital	11,000	11,000
Retained earnings	71,212	68,033
<b>Capital</b>	<b>82,212</b>	<b>79,033</b>
<i>Less deductions:</i>		
Intangible assets	(989)	(1,144)
<b>Actual solvency capital</b>	<b>81,223</b>	<b>77,889</b>
Insurance risk capital charge	30,245	22,426
Catastrophe risk capital charge	15,512	15,119
Asset risk capital charge	8,822	8,322
Policy liabilities plus Other liabilities	(11,254)	(7,826)
<b>Minimum solvency capital</b>	<b>43,325</b>	<b>38,041</b>
<b>Solvency margin</b>	<b>37,898</b>	<b>39,848</b>
<b>Solvency margin ratio</b>	<b>187%</b>	<b>205%</b>

The policy liability figure for solvency purposes in 2015 and 2016 has been adjusted to allow for reinsurance recoveries outstanding, therefore is different from the policy liability figure contained in the Statement of Financial Position.

**23 Commitments and contingencies**

The Directors are not aware of any capital commitments or contingent liabilities at balance date. (30 September 2015: nil)

**24 Subsequent events**

No items, transactions or events of a material and unusual nature have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, which is likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000

<b>25 Dividends</b>		
Declared and paid during the year (2016: 114 cents ; 2015: 90 cents)	(22,731)	(17,911)
<b>Total dividends recognised in the financial statements</b>	<b>(22,731)</b>	<b>(17,911)</b>

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000

<b>26 Imputation Credit Account - BNZ Life Insurance Limited Consolidated Group</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	5,670	4,981
Imputation credits attaching to dividends received during the period	90	70
Imputation credits attaching to dividends paid during the period	(6,203)	(4,509)
Income tax payments during the period net of refunds	11,285	5,128
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>10,842</b>	<b>5,670</b>

No Dividend Withholding Payment account is maintained by the Company.

Policyholder credit account	nil	nil
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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### **To the Shareholder of BNZ Life Insurance Limited**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the financial statements of BNZ Life Insurance Limited on pages 1 to 22, which comprise the statement of financial position of BNZ Life Insurance Limited as at 30 September 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholder. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholder, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

#### **Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). These auditing standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we have considered the internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

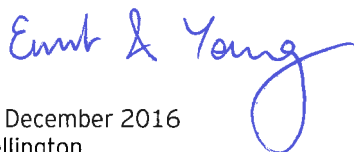
We believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, BNZ Life Insurance Limited.

Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the company on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the company.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 1 to 22 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BNZ Life Insurance Limited as at 30 September 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards



12 December 2016  
Wellington



## **BNZ Life Insurance Limited – Appointed Actuary's Report for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016**

This report has been prepared in accordance with s78 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

I have reviewed the actuarial information contained in the financial statements of BNZ Life Insurance Limited (BNZ Life) for the year ended 30 September 2016.

This review has encompassed:

- Checking the underlying policy data for reasonableness.
- Checking the accounting data for reasonableness.
- The assumptions underlying the projected policy liabilities.
- The calculation of non-projected reserves.
- The notes containing actuarial information in the financial statements.
- The calculation of the solvency reserves

This review has not included a detailed review of the accounting data as I have relied on the external audit to highlight any material issues in this data.

Aside from my relationship as Appointed Actuary of BNZ Life I have no other interests in BNZ Life or its subsidiaries. I do hold directly a number of shares in NAB, the ultimate parent of BNZ Life.

I have obtained from BNZ Life all the information and explanations that I required to complete this review.

The actuarial information contained in the financial statements has been appropriately included in those financial statements. The actuarial information used in the preparation of the financial statements has been used appropriately.

In my opinion BNZ Life is maintaining the required solvency margin that applies under its license.

In my opinion the sole statutory fund operated by BNZ Life is maintaining the required solvency margin.



Hamish Farrar, FNZSA

Appointed Actuary, BNZ Life Insurance Limited

2nd December 2016

