## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors are pleased to present the Annual Report for MARAC Insurance Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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With the agreement of the Shareholder, the Company has agreed to apply the reporting concessions included in section 211 of the Companies Act 1993. Accordingly, there is no information to report other than the Statement of Corporate Governance, Directors' Responsibility Statement and Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 and the audit report on those financial statements.

Director

Director

Parent The Orline

## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

MARAC Insurance Limited adheres to principles designed to ensure sound corporate governance of its affairs, including Reserve Bank of New Zealand Governance Guidelines for licensed insurers under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

### **Board of Directors**

The administration, management and control of the company is vested in the Board.

All current directors have been assessed by the Board in accordance with the Company's Fit and Proper policy and have been certified as meeting the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's Fit and Proper Standard for Directors of Licensed Insurers.

All Directors of the Company reside in New Zealand.

Directors of the Company during the year were:

Name: Sir Christopher Robert Mace KNZM Type of director: Independent Chairman

Name: Andrew James Aitken

Type of director: Independent Director

Name: Christopher Patrick Francis Flood Type of director: Non-Independent Director

Name: Sarah Elizabeth Ann Smith

Type of director: Non-Independent Director

Occupation: Company Director Qualifications: CMInstD

Occupation: Company Director Qualifications: FANZIIF, CMInstD

Occupation: Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Heartland Bank

Limited

Occupation: Chief Technology and Enablement Officer

Heartland Bank Limited

## Board role and charter

The Board operates in accordance with the Board Charter. The Board Charter describes the Boards' composition, roles, responsibilities, procedures, powers to delegate to committees and relationship with management.

The Board is responsible for promoting the success of MARAC Insurance Limited in a manner designed to create and bulld sustainable value for shareholders and in accordance with the duties and obligations imposed upon them by the Company's constitution and law, while taking due regard to other stakeholders' interests.

## The Board is responsible for:

- Selling strategic direction and appropriate operational frameworks.
- Monitoring management's performance within those frameworks.
- Ensuring there are adequate resources available to meet the Company's objectives.
- Appointing and removing the General Manager and overseeing succession plans for the management team,
- Approving and monitoring financial reporting and capital management.
- Approving timely and balanced communication to shareholders.
- Monitoring the financial solvency of the Company.
- Ensuring that effective risk management procedures are in place and are being used.
- Promoting and authorising ethical and responsible decision-making by the Company.
- Ensuring the Company has appropriate corporate governance structures in place including standards of ethical behaviour.
- Ensuring that the Board is and remains appropriately skilled to meet the changing needs of the Company.

## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### Board role and charter (continued)

The Board has adopted its own Code of Conduct to provide guidance to Board members, management and employees on how it expects them to conduct themselves when undertaking business on behalf of the Company.

All Directors disclose any potential conflicts of interest. Should a conflict of interest arise during the course of Board business the affected Director is expected to excuse himself from the discussion and does not vote on the matter.

The Board meets formally on a regular scheduled basis and holds additional meetings as the occasion requires.

## Audit and Risk Committee ("the Committee")

The Board has established the Committee, which has a charter approved by the Board.

Specific responsibilities of the Committee Include:

- Provide an independent review of the Company's financial reporting and the financial information prepared by Management including oversight of accounting policies and associated requirements.
- Recommend to the Board for approval, the Financial Statements, Financial Condition Report and Solvency Returns
  of the Company.
- Review the policy of reinsurance and submit a recommendation to the Board.
- Provide assurance on the governance and control for the Company covering key business processes including risk frameworks.
- Review the processes that are used to reach the opinions provided in the regulatory certification of the Board, and Management's report on internal control over financial reporting, and the disclosures made.
- Oversee any statutory reporting requirements and provide independent review of the Company's reporting under those requirements.
- Oversee the nomination of the external auditor and recommend the appointment of the external auditor to the Board.
- Review and recommend to the Board the fee to be paid to the external auditors.
- Oversee and appraise at least annually the independence, adequacy and effectiveness of the external auditor (including the rotation of the external audit partner), and the scope and progress of its audit plan.
- Oversee and monitor the resolution of significant internal control deficiencies raised by an auditor.
- Oversee and monitor any operational risk deficiencies identified via incident reporting.
- Oversee and monitor any regulatory breaches identified via incident reporting.
- Review and discuss any reports concerning material actual and potential violations of laws and regulatory requirements.
- To oversee the Company's risk profile and review and approve the risk management framework within the context of the risk-reward strategy determined by the Board annually.
- To monitor changes anticipated in the economic and business environment and other factors considered relevant to the Company's risk profile including capital requirements and solvency adequacy.
- To review and recommend for Board approval a review of the Company's Risk Appetite Statement.
- To review and recommend for Board approval a review of the Company's Risk Matrix for Operational and Compliance Risk.
- Oversee that annual Risk and Control Self Assessments are completed by the Company's Co-Opted staff for all aspects of the Company (Including Operations, IT, Product Management, Finance, Distribution).
- To ensure that corporate responsibility and ethical standards are upheld at all times.

The committee comprises of Andrew James Aitken (Chairman), Christopher Patrick Francis Flood, Sir Christopher Robert Mace and Sarah Elizabeth Ann Smlth.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of MARAC Insurance Limited (the "Company") as at 30 June 2018 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

The directors consider that the financial statements of the Company have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates and that all the relevant financial reporting and accounting standards have been followed.

The directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Company and facilitate compliance with the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

The Board of Directors of MARAC Insurance Limited authorised the financial statements set out on pages 6 to 25 for issue on 24 September 2018.

For and on behalf of the Board	
	55
Director	Director

# MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Note	2018	2017
8			\$000	\$000
Premium Income		4	5,124	4,549
1		5	471	614
Claims expense Commission expense		6	2,503	2,201
Underwriting Profit		, produced to the second secon	2,150	1,734
Interest income			381	380
Other income			66	66
Net operating income			2,597	2,180
Operating expenses		7	787	866
Profit before income tax	7. TORN 100.0		1,810	1,314
	in a pro-line on			
Income tax expense		9	507	368
Profit for the year	- Landing Control of the Control of	10	1,303	946
t due la come			r	
Other comprehensive income			(12)	(26)
Movement in available for sale reserve,	net of income tax	ii	. (12)	(20)
Total comprehensive income for the	vear		1,291	920

Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to the owners of MARAC Insurance Limited.

The notes on pages 10 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	- 1.0F 4.5 R	Share Av	allable for	Retained	Total
,		Capital Sa	e Reserve	Earnings	Equity
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
*					
2018					
Balance at 1 July 2017		1,865	13	3,761	5,639
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year			-	1,303	1,303
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		-	(12)		(12)
Total comprehensive income for the year			(12)	1,303	1,291
Total completions are made at a series				N P	
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity		ich igeneticus			
Dividends to shareholders	16	4,846		(1,100)	(1,100)
Total transactions with owners		×11 1 × 41 1 ×	-	(1,100)	(1,100)
		1 1			
Balance at 30 June 2018		1,865	1	3,964	5,830
2017					
		ž			
Balance at 1 July 2016		1,865	39	3,665	5,569
9					
Total comprehensive income for the year		5 <b>*</b>			
Profit for the year		•	n ä	946	946
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax			(26)	#1	(26)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(26)	946	920
*					
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					850
Dividends to shareholders	16	12	-	(850)	(850)
Total transactions with owners	-			(850)	(850)
		la painta.			3250 apr. Pers
Balance at 30 June 2017		1,865	13	3,761	5,639

The notes on pages 10 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AC	AT 30	HIME	2018

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018	Conn stational			
	- Miso plinde	· ·		
		Note	2018	2017
			\$000	\$000
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents			2,203	1,303
Investments		11	10,973	11,265
Trade and other receivables			76	119
Intangible assets - Software		12	÷	18
Total assets	The second secon		13,252	12,705
Liabilities				
Outstanding claims liability		13	439	379
Policy liability		13	5,437	5,101
Current tax liability			54	177
Other liabilities		580	16	35
Deferred tax liability		14 ·	1,476	1,374
Total liabilities			7,422	7,066
			<b>5</b> 000	r 000
Net assets	rates panes		5,830	5,639
Equity				
Share capital		15	1,865	1,865
Retained earnings and reserves		ŵ	3,965	3,774
Total equity		4	5,830	5,639
	F.			
Total equity and liabilities			13,252	12,708

For and on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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# MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		Note	2018	2017
			\$000	\$000
Cash flows from operating activities		10		
Cash was provided from:				
Premiums received	942		5,884	5,728
Fees received			66	66
Interest received		*	321	346
Total cash provided from operating activities			6,271	6,140
	<u> </u>			
Cash was applied to:				
Commissions paid			2,915	2,796
Payment of claims			411	533
Income tax paid	<b>M</b> _		523	6
Payments to suppliers and employees			757	828
Total cash applied to operating activities	(iii)10064	- 1 - 1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	4,606	4,163
		Conf.		
Net cash flows from operating activities		17	1,665	1,977
Cash flows from investing activities				89
Net decrease in investments			335	-
Total cash flows provided from investing activities		ed.	335	-
				70.207.53
Net Increase in investments			<del>.</del>	1,312
Total cash flows applied to investing activities				1,312
the state of the s			335	(1,312
Net cash flows from / (applied to) Investing activities			000	(1,012
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends pald			1,100	850
Net cash flows applied to financing activities			(1,100)	(850
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash held			900	(185
Opening cash balance	MORIE		1,303	1,488
Closing cash balance	Tiple261	pr e	2,203	1,303

The notes on pages 10 to 25 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## 1 Reporting entity

MARAC Insurance Limited (the "Company") Is a profit-oriented company incorporated in New Zealand on 13 October 2005 and is a Company registered under the Companies Act 1993. The Company provides general insurance and term life insurance covering risks such as redundancy, bankruptcy or suspension of employment. The Company also sells insurance on behalf of other parties.

The Company, previously registered under the Life Insurance Act 1908, is licensed under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

## 2 Basis of preparation

## (a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate to profit-oriented entitles. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Company is a profit-oriented entity. The Company is a FMC reporting entity under section 451 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the Act) which has financial reporting requirements under Part 7 of that Act.

## (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement of Investments and outstanding claims which are stated at fair value.

## (c) Presentation and functional currency

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars which is both the Company's functional and presentation currency. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand.

## (d) Comparative Information

Certain comparatives have been restated to comply with current year presentation.

## 3 Significant accounting policies

## (a) Changes in accounting policies

There have been no material changes in accounting policies in the current year.

#### (b) Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is defined as a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain insured event adversely affects the policyholder. The insurance activities of the Company arise from lifestyle protection and guaranteed asset protection insurance.

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## 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Revenue

#### Premium Income

Premiums are recognised in profit or loss from the date of attachment of the risk over the period of the insurance

#### Other Income

Other income is recognised as the service is provided.

#### Interest Income

Interest income revenue is recognised in profit or loss as earned.

## (d) Commission expense

Commission expense is expensed in the profit and loss from the date of attachment of risk on a straight line basis over the period of the insurance contract.

#### (e) Claims expense

Claims expense represents payments made on claims and the movement in the outstanding claims liability, as described below.

## (f) Outstanding claims liability

Outstanding claims liabilities are recognised when loss events have occurred and are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at balance date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs. A central estimate is made of the present value of claims reported but not paid, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and claims incurred but not fully reported (IBNER) using historical data and current assumptions. The liability is discounted for the time value of money, where material, using the risk free government stock rate. Changes in expected claims that have occurred, but which have not been settled, are reflected by adjusting the liability. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of such claims cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period. The liability is derecognised when the claim is discharged or withdrawn.

## (g) Policy liability and liability adequacy testing

The portion of premium received and not earned in the profit and loss at balance date is recognised in the statement of financial position as a policy liability.

A liability adequacy test is performed to compare the planned margins of revenues over expenses for a group of related products to the expected future cashflows. Where the present value of expected future expenses exceeds the present value of estimated future revenues, the excess is recognised in profit or loss after first writing down any deferred acquisition costs. Any additional amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a policy liability.

For the purposes of this test, a group of related products are products that have substantially the same contractual terms and are priced on the basis of substantially the same assumptions.



## Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs incurred in obtaining and recording Insurance contracts include commission expense and are only recognised as an asset if they can be reliably measured and are expected to give rise to future benefits. Deferred acquisition costs are amortised from the date of attachment of risk over the period of the contract. Deferred acquisition costs are included in policy liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### (i) Tax

Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

#### Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax for current and prior years is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year(s) when the assets or liabilities giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company, at the reporting date, recovers or settles the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. and recordin

Deferred tax assets, including those related to the tax effects of income tax losses and credits available to be carried forward, are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

## (j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the Statement of Financial Position are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

## (k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprises cash balances on call that are used for general cash management purposes.

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## 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (I) Investments

Investments comprise investments in term deposits and bonds and are classified as being available for sale and are stated at fair value less impairment, if any. The fair values are derived by reference to published price quotations in an active market or modelled using observable market inputs.

Investments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Company transfers the financial assets to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the assets.

### (m) Intangible assets

Software acquired is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic value of the asset. Amortisation of software is on a straight line basis, at rates which will write off the cost over an estimated economic life of three years. All other expenditure is expensed immediately as required.

The carrying value of assets are assessed annually for indications of impairment.

### (n) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are categorised as loans and receivables and are measured at their cost less impairment losses.

## (o) Trade creditors and accruals

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

## (p) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in profit or loss. The estimated recoverable amount of receivables is the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

## (q) Share Capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

#### (r) Estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates, and assumptions that effect the reported amounts. Actual results may differ from these judgements. For further information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that have the most significant effect on the financial statements refer to Note 13 - Insurance contract liabilities.

- 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)
  - (s) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The new standards identified which may have an effect on the financial statements of the Company are:

Standard and description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after:	Expected to be initially applied in year ending:
NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets and liabilities and provides a principles-based approach to hedge accounting to align hedge accounting more closely with risk management.	1 January 2018	30 June 2019
NZ IFRS 9 is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.		
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, which will replace the existing IFRS 4 and establishes the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. The standard becomes madatory for the Company's 30 June 2022 financial statements. The potential effects on adoption of the standard are currently being assessed.	1 January	30 June 2022

The Company does not plan to early adopt the above noted standards.



## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

4 Premium Income	Note	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Outstand and protection insurance		1,871	1,887
Guaranteed asset protection insurance		3,253	2,662
Lifestyle protection insurance		5,124	4,549
Total premium income			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Claims expense			
Claims incurred	ा नुसन्दर्भागार्थः अपूर्णनारम्	446	606
Prior year claims reassessed	the fall-up	25	)
Total claims expense	***	471	614
.Commission expense			
		59	39
Related parties		2,444	1,80
External parties		2,503	2,20
Total commission expense	<u> </u>	MyOOO	2,20
Operating expenses			
Fees paid to the auditor	8	22	2
Director Fees		32	3
Management fees	18	525	57
Amortisation of Software	12	18	3
Other expenses		190	20
Total operating expenses		787	86
Auditor remuneration		8	
Amounts paid to the auditor for:			7/2
Auditing financial statements		13	1
Limited assurance report on annual solvency return		9	
Total fees paid to auditor		22	2
The auditor of the Company is KPMG.	Terrouto e un		
· ·	and to one is		
Income tax expense	12.3		
	- littiggs		
Current tax expense	and the	405	18
Current year		-100	10
Deferred tax expense		400	40
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		102	18
Total Income tax expense		507	36
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		granavar	8 20
Profit before tax		1,810	1,31
Income tax at 28%		507	36
		507	36
Total income tax expense			

O Due fit for the year					2018	
0 Profit for the year				Statutory Fund	Non Statutory Fund	Tota
			1000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	N p	3. 1.20			000	1,115
Difference between actual and assumed	experience			792	323	1,115
investment earnings in excess of policy	labilities			45	109	1,000
Other Income	1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			-	34	34
Profit for the year	- Colorada Salada			837	466	1,303
		3			2017	
				Statutory	Non	Tota
				Fund	Statutory	
					Fund	
	1			\$000	\$000	\$000
				538	221	759
Difference between actual and assumed	l experience			38	115	15
Investment earnings in excess of policy	llabilities			50	34	34
Other Income				576	370	940
Profit for the year				376	370	
11 Investments					2018	201
			Note		\$000	\$000
The same of the sa			20	•	9,942	10,22
Term deposits					1,031	1,04
Bonds					10,973	11,26
Total investments					7,689	9,27
Amounts due to mature within 12 month	18				3,284	1,99
Amounts due to mature over 12 months					10,973	11,26
Total investments					10,014	
and the Definion	1					
12 Intangible assets - Software	2.24.					
Cost	n - 1/1 (**)					
Opening balance					104	10
					104	10
Closing balance						
Accumulated depreciation					86	5
Opening balance	,*		-7		18	. 3
Amortisation charge for the year			7		104	
Closing balance		hi-libio.				
Opening net book value					18	1
Closing net book value						

## MARAC INSURANCE LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

#### 2018 2017 13 Insurance contract liabilities \$000 \$000 354 302 Notified claims and IBNR 28 27 Claims handling costs 57 50 Risk margin 439 379 Total outstanding claims liability 298 379 Outstanding claims liability at 1 July Claims reassessed (533)(411)Claims paid 446 606 Claims incurred 439 379 Outstanding claims liability at year end

The discount rate used in the calculation of the outstanding claim liability is 2.83% (2017: 3.40%).

The outstanding claims liability is based on best available information at the time the actuarial report on policyholder liabilities was signed. Subsequent information or action can affect the amount ultimately settled on a claim.

## Insurance contract assumptions

The estimates of future claims costs, risk margin and claims management expenses used to test the adequacy of the Unearned Premium Liability were determined using the Company's own experience and assumptions about future experience made using the professional judgement, training and experience of the Appointed Actuary and are neither deliberately overstated nor deliberately understated.

The following assumptions were used to test the adequacy of the insurance contract liability:

Basis	2018 Earned premium	2017 Earned premium
Claims Ratio: Guaranteed asset protection Lifestyle protection insurance	13.00% 13.00%	14.00% 14.00%
Claims Management Expenses Risk Margin	15.00% 15.00%	15.00% 15.00%

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit to these assumptions.

		2018				
Sensitivity analysis	*	Policy Hability	Estimate of future claims cost	llability	Impact on reported profit for the year \$000	
	1 4	\$000	\$000			
Base assumption		5,437	1,870	-	-	
Claim frequencles + 30%		5,437	2,441	571	•	
Claim frequencies - 30%		5,437	1,299	(571)	•	
Cost allowances + 30%		5,437	2,441	571	140	
Cost allowances - 30%	9	5,437	1,299	(571)	-	

## 13 Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

Insurance contract assumptions (continued)		2017			
manante communication provides (constants)	Policy liability	Estimate of future claims	Impact on estimate of liability	Impact on reported profit for	
Sensitivity analysis	\$000	cost \$000	\$000	the year \$000	
Base assumption	5,101	1,850	<b>#</b> ()	-	
Claim frequencies + 30%	5,101	2,343	493	-	
Claim frequencies - 30%	5,101	1,357	(493)	-	
Cost allowances + 30%	5,101	2,343	493		
Cost allowances - 30%	5,101	1,357	(493)	-	
Policy liability			2018	2017	
, 510) 11111111			\$000	\$000	
Policy liability at 1 July			5,101	4,529	
Deferral of premium on contracts written at year end			5,117	5,026	
Prior year premium earned			(4,404)	(3,837	
Deferral of acquisition costs on contracts written at year end			(2,526)	(2,467	
Prior year acquisition costs expensed			2,149	1,850	
Policy liability at year end			5,437	5,101	
Amounts due to be recognised in profit within 12 months			2,331	2,214	
Amounts due to be recognised in profit after 12 months			3,106	2,887	
Total policy liability			5,437	5,101	

The current year and prior year policy liabilities have been determined by Simon Ferry FNZSA (the "Actuary"). Policy liabilities have been calculated using the accumulation method as per Professional Standards 20 and 30 of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries, and comprise an unearned premium provision determined on a straight line basis and a deferred acquisition cost which amortises the initial commission on a straight line basis. The Actuary is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data from which the value of policy liabilities and the associated deferred acquisition costs have been determined. The actuarial report on policyholder liabilities was signed on 17 August 2018.

4 Deferred tax	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	_	F.
Intangible assets - Software	1,476	1,369
Deferred acquisilion costs Deferred Tax liabilities	1,476	1,374
Net deferred tax liability	1,476	1,374



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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

15 Share Capital	Not	e 2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Share capital		W Lesses	1985 100-201960
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,865	1,865
Balance at the end of the year		1,865	1,865

Share capital is made up of 1,650,101 (2017: 1,650,101) ordinary shares. All shares have equal voting rights, no par value and equal rights to dividends and distributions.

The Company issued no shares in the year to 30 June 2018 (2017: nil).

### 16 Dividends

The Company paid dividends totalling \$1,100,000 (\$0.67 per share) to its immediate parent in the year to 30 June 2018 (2017: \$850,000 (\$0.52 per share)).

1	7 Reconciliation	of not surplus to	or the year to ne	et cashriows froi	n operaung acu	vities

Reconcination of necestrones for the year to necessimone non-operating as	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Profit for the year	1,303	946
Add/ (less) non cash items:		
Amortisation of software	18	34
Taxation expense	(16)	362
Interest income accruals	(60)	(34)
Total non-cash items	(68)	362
Add / (less) movements in working capital:		
Policy liabilities	336	572
Outstanding claims liability	60	81
Trade creditors and other liabilities	(19)	29
Trade receivables and other assets	43	(13)
Total movements in working capital items	420	669
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,665	1,977

## 18 Related party information

The Company's immediate parent is Heartland Bank Limited (HBL).

The Company received administrative assistance from HBL and paid insurance commission to HBL.

Transactions with related parties were:	x <del>.</del>	2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Commission expense pald to HBL		(59)	(397)
Management fees paid to HBL	7	(525)	(573)
Interest received on deposits with HBL		108	93
Total		(476)	(877)
Outstanding balances with related parties			
Call deposits with HBL		428	9
Term deposits with HBL		2,341	3,084
Term deposits with tipe.			

#### 19 Risk management

#### Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the possibility that the Company will have to compensate a policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. These risks are unpredictable. The Company has estimated in these financial statements the likely amounts which are expected to be paid out both in respect of claims incurred and expected future claims. The Company is therefore at risk that the carrying amounts of insurance liabilities and assets recognised in the financial statements will be exceeded by the amount of the actual claims. This could occur when there are more claims than expected or where a claim is of a greater severity than expected. The Company operates solely in New Zealand and in New Zealand dollars.

The Company's objective is to minimise insurance risk to within acceptable levels. The Company has developed an underwriting strategy which diversifies the types of insurance contracts written. Within each type of insurance written the Company's policy is to ensure that there is a sufficient volume of contracts to reduce the variability in the expected outcome. The Company periodically reviews whether any reinsurance is required to further reduce this risk. Currently the Company has no reinsurance in place.

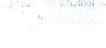
#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk by investing in bank deposits and bonds. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets, as summarised below:

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Classes of financial assets - carrying amounts:		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,203	1,303
	9,942	10,223
Term deposits	1.031	1,042
Bonds	76	119
Trade and other receivables	and the second s	
Total financial assets	13,252	12,687

There were no assets that were impaired or past due as at 30 June 2018 (2017: Nii).

Trade and other receivables represent a large number of unrated counterparties. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.





### 19 Risk management (continued)

### Credit risk (continued)

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and bonds are considered negligible because of the credit ratings of the counterparties with whom the investments are held. These credit ratings are summarised in the following table:

			2018	Fig. 1	
	9 <b>.</b> 1	Total	AAA	AA-	BBB
Arrange and the second		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents		2,203		1,775	428
Term deposits		9,942		7,601	2,341
Bonds		1,031	1,031		7
		13,176	1,031	9,376	2,769
			2017		
		Total	AA+	AA-	BBB
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents		1,303	<u> </u>	1,294	9
Term deposits		10,223	-	7,139	3,084
Bonds		1,042	1,042		=
Dongo		12,568	1,042	8,433	3,093

### Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through the Company's on call bank accounts and term deposits that are due to mature within the next 12 months.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates of +/-1% (2017:+/-1%).

			2018 \$000	2017 \$000
Profit / (Loss) +1% interest rate movement on financial assets -1% interest rate movement on financial assets	(6)	A story	48 (48)	42 (42)
Equity +1% interest rate movement on financial assets -1% interest rate movement on financial assets		e =	48 (48)	42 (42)

## 19 Risk management (continued)

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in raising funds at short notice to meet its commitments and arises from any mismatch of the maturity of monetary assets and liabilities.

The Company manages its liquidity needs by maintaining solvency greater than \$5 million at all times and investing the majority of funds in short-term investments.

The table below reflects the contractual undiscounted cashflows for Company's financial assets and liabilities.

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	TO MERCHANICA	9	2018		
	2 201	Carrying	Within 1	1 to 5	Later than
		value	year	years	5 years
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents -		2,203	2,203	S.	
Term deposits		9,942	7,689	2,253	-
Bonds		1,031	-	1,031	-
Frade and other receivables		76	76	+	-
Total financial assets		13,252	9,968	3,284	-
Outstanding claims liability		439	385	54	-
Current tax liability		54	54	-	-
Other liabilities		16	16	-	-
Total financial liabilities		509	455	54	
Net financial assets		12,743	9,513	3,230	
			2017	7	
	E.	Carrying	Within 1	1 to 5	Later than
	S <sub>e</sub> x	value	year	years	5 years
	1	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents		1,303	1,303		-
Term deposits		10,223	8,232	1,991	2 <del>2</del>
Bonds		1,042	1,042	-	
Trade and other receivables		119	119	-	
Total financial assets		12,687	10,696	1,991	
Outstanding claims liability		379	328	51	
Current tax liability		177	177	33 <del>4</del> -	
Other liabilities		35	35	1.00	
- 0.00		591	540	51	
Total financial liabilities					

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### 20 Fair value

The methods and assumptions below were used to estimate fair values disclosed for each class of financial asset and liability:

#### Investment assets

The fair value of term deposit investments are valued under Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy using observable market inputs being the principal deposit plus accrued interest.

The fair value of bonds is valued under level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and is based on quoted market prices.

### Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of all other financial assets and liabilities is considered equivalent to their carrying value due to their short term nature.

Fair value hierarchy and fair values	2018	2018		7
el .	Garrying value \$000	Fair value \$000	Garrying value \$000	Fair value \$000
Financial assets			-	
Cash and cash equivalents	2,203	2,203	1,303	1,303
Investments:				
- Term deposits	9,942	9,942	10,223	10,223
- Bonds	1,031	1,031	1,042	1,042
Total assets	, 13,176	13,176	12,568	12,568

### 21 Statutory Fund

The Company maintains a statutory fund comprising of the assets and liabilities held in relation to the lifestyle protection insurance contracts as required by the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

	2018	2017
	\$000	\$000
Investment assets	6,362	5,156
Other assets	101	65
Total fund assets	6,463	5,221
Life insurance contract liabilities	4,046	3,475
Retained profits and other reserves	2,417	1,746
Total fund equity and liabilities	6,463	5,221
Premium Income	3,253	2,662
Claims expense	(357)	(386)
Commission expense	(1,592)	(1,290)
Investment income	173	161
Other operating expenses	(315)	(347)
Profit before income tax	1,162	800
Income tax expense	(325)	(224)
Profit after tax	837	576

There were no distributions from the statutory fund in the year to 30 June 2018 (2017; Nil).

## 22 Capital management

Capital management policies and objectives

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to protect policyholders' and creditors' interests and meet regulatory requirements whilst still creating shareholder value. The Company considers share capital and retained earnings to be capital for management purposes.

During the year ended 30 June 2018 the Company complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company has embedded in its capital management framework the necessary tests to ensure continuous and full compliance with the solvency standard.

The Committee oversees the capital computations and maintains the optimal capital structure by advising the Board on dividend payments, share issues and debt issuances and redemptions. In addition, the Company manages its required level of capital through analysis and optimisation of the Company's product and asset mix, reinsurance programme, catastrophe exposure and investment strategy.

Capital composition

The Company manages its capital by considering both regulatory and economic capital. The primary source of capital used by the Company is total equity attributable to owners which equates to "capital" as defined in the solvency standard.

Regulatory capital

The Company is required to retain fixed capital of at least \$5 million under the Solvency Standard for Life Insurance Business 2014 ("the solvency standard") issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ). The regulatory capital requirement is that the Actual Solvency Capital must at all times exceed the higher of the Fixed Capital Amount or the Minimum Solvency Capital.

The actual solvency capital of the Company as at 30 June 2018, calculated in accordance with the solvency standard, was \$5.83 million (2017: \$5.62 million), compared to the actuarially calculated solvency requirement of \$1.06 million (2017: \$1.25 million). Due to the requirement to retain at least \$5 million of fixed capital, the Company is deemed to have a surplus of \$0.83 million (2017: surplus of \$0.62 million).

	*	2018			2017		
	Life (Statutory fund) \$000	Non-life \$000	· Total	Life (Statutory fund) \$000	Non-life \$000	Total	
Actual Solvency Capital Minimum Solvency Capital Solvency Margin Solvency Ratio	2,417 2,073 344 117%	3,413 2,927 486 117%	5,830 5,000 830 117%	1,746 1,553 193 112%	3,875 3,447 428 112%	5,621 5,000 621 112%	

The solvency margin has been determined by The Actuary in accordance with the solvency standards under the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010

### 23 Credit rating

As at the date of signing these financial statements, the Company's Insurer Financial Strength Rating issued by Fltch Australia Pty Ltd (Fltch Ratings) was BBB+ (Outlook Stable). This rating was affirmed on 7 December 2017.

## 24 Contingent assets and liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities at balance date (2017: Nil).

## 25 Events reported after balance date

There have been no other material events subsequent to reporting date that would affect the interpretation of the financial statements or the performance of the Company.



# Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of MARAC Insurance Limited

Report on the financial statements

## Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of MARAC Insurance Limited (the "Company") on pages 6 to 25:

- i. present fairly in all material respects the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.



## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ("ISAs (NZ)"). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised) Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

Our firm has also provided other services to the Company in relation to regulatory assurance services. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Company on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Company. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Company.



## Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the Company, are responsible for the other information included in the entity's Annual Report. Other information includes the Directors' Report and Statement of Corporate Governance. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.





## Use of this independent auditor's report

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



## Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors, on behalf of the Company, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards) and International Financial Reporting Standards;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is:

- 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 independent 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. They 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-6/

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jamie Munro.

For and on behalf of

KPMG

**KPMG** Auckland

25 September 2018

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## Appointed Actuary Report for MARAC Insurance Limited As at 30 June 2018

To the Shareholders of MARAC Insurance Limited.

I am the Appointed Actuary to MARAC Insurance Limited ('MIL'). Sections 77 and 78 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010 ('the Act') requires that a licensed insurer must ensure that the actuarial information contained in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements of the insurer is reviewed by the Appointed Actuary.

In relation to the financial statements for MIL for the year ended 30 June 2018, I advise that:

#### Work undertaken

The review of the actuarial information contained in the financial statements for MIL.

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## Scope and limitations

The actuarial information reviewed was:

- information relating to the insurer's calculations of premiums, claims and technical provisions;
- (b) information relating to assessments of the probability of uncertain future events occurring and the financial implications for the insurer if those events do occur; and
- (c) information specified in the Solvency Standard for Life and Non-Life Insurance Business as being actuarial information for the purposes of this section.

## Relationship with the Company

I have no relationships (other than as Appointed Actuary) with or any interests in MIL.

## Information

I obtained all information and explanations I required.

#### **Actuarial Opinion**

In my opinion and from an actuarial perspective:

- (a) the actuarial information contained in the financial statements as at 30 June 2018 has been appropriately included in those statements; and
- (b) the actuarial information used in the preparation of the financial statements as at 30 June 2018 has been used appropriately.

## Solvency Margin

In my opinion and from an actuarial perspective, MIL is maintaining the solvency margins required under the Solvency Standard for Life and Non-Life Insurance Business.

willie vyor! . . ho i ne

Simon Ferry

Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries

11 September 2018

HCV's

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