

**Company Registration number: 5817931**

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# **Factory Mutual Insurance Company**

## **New Zealand Branch**

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**Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 31 December 2022**



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## DIRECTORS' REPORT

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The Directors present their report, together with financial statements of Factory Mutual Insurance Company New Zealand Branch for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### Corporate Information

Factory Mutual Insurance Company, New Zealand Branch (the "Branch") is licensed by the Reserve Bank New Zealand (RBNZ) under the Insurance (Prudential supervision) Act 2010.

The principal activity of the Branch is the underwriting of property insurance risks to large and medium sized clients.

The Branch is a part of Factory Mutual Insurance Company (the "Company"). The Company is incorporated in the United States of America. The registered office of the Company is 270 Central Avenue, Johnston, RI, 02919-4923, USA.

### Results

The results of the Branch's operations for the year are set out on page 7 and the financial position of the Branch at the end of the year is set out on page 8.

### Review of the business

Gross premiums earned was \$30,352,091 (2021: \$35,045,314) during the year. The Branch made a post-tax profit of \$15,756,221 (2021: \$14,519,630).

### Events subsequent to reporting date

No transactions or events occurred after the reporting date which significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the results of the Branch, the operations of the Branch, or the state of affairs of the Branch.

### Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. As such, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

## Directors

The names of the Company's Directors in office during the year is as follows:

Director	Title	Date changed
Thomas Alan Lawson	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 01 January 2022
Frank John Dellaquila	Non-Executive Director	Appointed 08 December 2022
Malcolm Craig Roberts	Executive Director	
John Anderson Luke Jnr	Non-Executive Director	
Gracia Catherine Martore	Non-Executive Director	
Christine Mary McCarthy	Non-Executive Director	
Francis Thomas Connor	Non-Executive Director	
Glenn Rodney Landau	Non-Executive Director	
David Thomas Walton	Non-Executive Director	
Colin Richard Day	Non-Executive Director	
Michel Serge Giannuzzi	Non-Executive Director	
Israel Ruiz	Non-Executive Director	
Daniel Lee Knotts	Non-Executive Director	Resigned 14 April 2022

No Directors had any interest in the shares of the Company during the year.

## Insurance of Directors

Insurance is maintained for the Directors in respect of their duties as Directors of the Company.

## Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware.

## Non-audit services

During the year, EY were not engaged to perform any services with respect to the Branch, other than their statutory duties.

On behalf of the board

Thomas Alan Lawson



Director

13 April 2023

Malcolm Craig Roberts



Director

13 April 2023

## Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of Factory Mutual Insurance Company

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the New Zealand Branch of Factory Mutual Insurance Company (the "Company") on pages 7 to 55, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended of the New Zealand Branch of Factory Mutual Insurance Company, and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 7 to 55 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the New Zealand Branch of the Company as at 31 December 2022 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.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholder. Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders 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.

#### Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor we have no relationship with, or interest in, the New Zealand Branch of the Company.

#### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of the audit report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

## Valuation of outstanding claims liability

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>At 31 December 2022, the Branch recorded an Outstanding Claims liability amount of \$5.3m.</p> <p>The valuation of the Outstanding Claims liability involves significant judgement in determining the timing and value of expected future payments for claims incurred and related costs to settle the claims. An external actuary was appointed by the New Zealand Branch of the Company to assist in assessing the outstanding claims liability through developing relevant models and assumptions.</p> <p>Assumptions included in the model can generally be categorised as either economic assumptions such as inflation and discount rates or non-economic assumptions relating to claims development and costs to settle the claims, including claims handling costs. Non-economic assumptions are often based on historical data relating to the volume, amount and pattern of claims settlement.</p> <p>We considered this to be a key audit matter because of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• financial significance of the outstanding claims liability</li> <li>• degree of judgement in developing assumptions and the complexity of valuation models. The key inputs and judgements involved in estimating the outstanding claim liability include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– discount rates</li> <li>– assumed rates of inflation</li> <li>– assumptions in relation to future claims handling expenses</li> <li>– assumptions as to the timing and amount of reported claim payments</li> <li>– assumptions in relation to the number and size of claims incurred but not reported</li> <li>– allowance for risk in estimating future cash flows through the inclusion of a risk margin</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Due to the level of judgement involved in its estimation, the valuation of the outstanding claims liability may change significantly due to changes in assumptions.</p> <p>Disclosures regarding the outstanding claims liability and the assumptions used in its calculation are included in Note 19 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluated and testing key controls relating to the claims processes;</li> <li>• On a sample basis, validated the costs recorded for claims closed in the year;</li> <li>• On a sample basis validated the claims data used by the appointed actuary to the underlying claims system;</li> <li>• assessed the qualifications, competence and objectivity of the Branch's appointed actuary;</li> <li>• reviewed the Financial Condition Report and obtained an understanding of the work of the Branch's actuary and evaluated the appropriateness of their work;</li> <li>• assessed the valuation methods and approach used by the Branch's actuary against the requirements of accounting standards and consistency with industry practice and the underlying claims exposure;</li> <li>• assessed the assumption setting process, including data for completeness on the Branch's obligations to policyholders/beneficiaries and claims payment information used as inputs into the valuation models;</li> <li>• assessed the reasonableness of the valuation methodology, key assumptions and models used to derive the valuation of the outstanding claims liability; and</li> <li>• assessed the adequacy of Outstanding Claims Liability disclosures included in the Notes to the financial statements against the requirements of the New Zealand equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard, Insurance Contracts (NZ IFRS 4).</li> </ul>

### **Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements**

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the entity, 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.

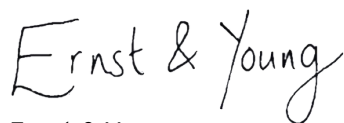
In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing on behalf of the entity the New Zealand Branch of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the New Zealand Branch of the Company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website: <https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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



Ernst & Young

Melbourne  
13 April 2023



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Gross premiums earned	6.1	30,352,091	35,045,314
Ceded premiums earned	6.2	(13,842,123)	(16,346,863)
<b>Net premiums earned</b>		<b>16,509,968</b>	<b>18,698,451</b>
Fees and reinsurance commission income	7	1,478,499	1,985,944
<b>Other revenue</b>		<b>1,478,499</b>	<b>1,985,944</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>17,988,467</b>	<b>20,684,395</b>
Gross claims incurred	8.1	1,592,574	(563,565)
Ceded claims incurred	8.2	(144,195)	(646,839)
<b>Net claims incurred</b>		<b>1,448,379</b>	<b>(1,210,404)</b>
Other operating and administrative expenses	9	(3,680,625)	(4,954,361)
<b>Other expenses</b>		<b>(3,680,625)</b>	<b>(4,954,361)</b>
<b>Total claims and other expenses</b>		<b>(2,232,246)</b>	<b>(6,164,765)</b>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>15,756,221</b>	<b>14,519,630</b>
Income tax expense / (credit)		-	-
<b>Profit after income tax</b>		<b>15,756,221</b>	<b>14,519,630</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>15,756,221</b>	<b>14,519,630</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	49,440,800	45,616,695
Insurance receivables	11	9,165,207	5,865,012
Other receivables	12	138,147	89,839
Deferred acquisition costs	13	-	-
Reinsurance assets	17.1	5,971,299	6,555,550
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>64,715,453</b>	<b>58,127,096</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Head office account		6,000,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings		27,435,107	18,678,886
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>33,435,107</b>	<b>24,678,886</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	14	2,799,736	2,508,805
Insurance payables	15	3,487,645	3,036,657
Liabilities for contracts with customers		-	11,544
Deferred reinsurance commission income	16	722,611	746,802
Insurance contract liabilities	17.1	24,270,354	27,144,402
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>31,280,346</b>	<b>33,448,210</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>64,715,453</b>	<b>58,127,096</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 December 2022

<b>2022</b>	<b>Head office account</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>NZD</b>	<b>NZD</b>	<b>NZD</b>
As at 1 January	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>18,678,886</b>	<b>24,678,886</b>
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	15,756,221	15,756,221
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>34,435,107</b>	<b>40,435,107</b>
Capital contribution(s) / (repatriation(s))	-	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)
As at 31 December	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>27,435,107</b>	<b>33,435,107</b>

<b>2021</b>	<b>Head office account</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>NZD</b>	<b>NZD</b>	<b>NZD</b>
As at 1 January	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>4,159,256</b>	<b>10,159,256</b>
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	14,519,630	14,519,630
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>18,678,886</b>	<b>24,678,886</b>
Capital contribution(s) / (repatriation(s))	-	-	-
As at 31 December	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>18,678,886</b>	<b>24,678,886</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
<b>Operating activities:</b>			
Profit before taxation		15,756,221	14,519,630
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
(Write-back of) / Impairment losses on insurance receivables	19.2.1	88,474	(60,582)
Bad debts written back		1,959	-
Decrease in reinsurance assets		584,251	3,373,486
(Decrease) in deferred reinsurance commission income		(24,191)	(382,400)
(Decrease) in insurance contract liabilities		(2,874,048)	(17,216,856)
Working capital adjustments:			
(Increase) / decrease in insurance receivables		(3,390,629)	4,097,335
(Increase) in other receivables		(48,308)	(31,692)
Increase in other payables and accruals		290,932	496,172
Increase / (decrease) in insurance payables		450,988	(2,418,321)
(Decrease) in liabilities for contracts with customers		(11,544)	(84,313)
<b>Cash flows from operations</b>		<b>10,824,105</b>	<b>2,292,459</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>10,824,105</b>	<b>2,292,459</b>
<b>Investing activities:</b>			
<b>Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financing activities:</b>			
Capital repatriation(s) to Head office		(7,000,000)	-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(7,000,000)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>3,824,105</b>	<b>2,292,459</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<b>45,616,695</b>	<b>43,324,236</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	10	<b>49,440,800</b>	<b>45,616,695</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### CORPORATE AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

#### 1 Reporting entity

Factory Mutual Insurance Company, New Zealand Branch (the “Branch”) was registered with the New Zealand Companies Office on 1 October 2015 and was licensed by the Reserve Bank New Zealand (RBNZ) on 1 January 2016 to carry out general insurance business.

The registered office of the Branch is C/-KPMG Centre, 18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.

The principal activity of the Branch is the insurance of commercial property risks held by corporate clients.

#### 2 Corporate information

The Branch is a part of Factory Mutual Insurance Company (“FMIC” or the “Company”). The Company is incorporated in the United States of America.

The registered office of the Company is 270 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 7500, Johnston, RI, 02919-4923, USA.

The Company has a financial strength rating of A+ (Superior) issued by A M Best, A+ issued by S&P Global and AA (Very Strong) issued by Fitch Ratings.

#### 3 Segment information

The whole of the Branch is an operating segment for the purposes of segment reporting.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES & ASSUMPTIONS**

### **4 Significant accounting policies**

#### **4.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements comply with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZIFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) and the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP the Branch is a for-profit entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for insurance contract liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand Dollars (NZD), unless otherwise stated. Where indicated, amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

The Branch presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity on the basis that it provides information that is more reliable and relevant for the Branch.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

#### **4.2 Product classification**

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Branch (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Branch determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

#### **4.3 Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Branch.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Branch uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

#### **4.4 Foreign currency translation**

The Branch's financial statements are presented in NZD which is also the Branch's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Insurance revenue and expense transactions are then retranslated at the end of the month in which they are initially recorded using the monthly average rate for that month.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **4.5 Revenue recognition**

##### **4.5.1 Gross premiums**

Gross premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the reporting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the reporting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Membership credits are deducted from gross premiums.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a pro rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as an unearned premium liability.

##### **4.5.2 Ceded premiums**

Outward reinsurance premiums ceded to reinsurers comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into in the period and are recognised on the date on which the reinsurance policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Unearned ceded premiums are those proportions of premiums ceded in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Ceded premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts, with the exception of the intercompany stop loss reinsurance treaty, which is recognised as a period cost for the accounting year in which cover is provided with no unearned premiums recognised at the end of the year.

Ceded premiums and claims on the face of the statement of profit or loss have been presented as negative items within net premiums earned and net claims incurred, respectively, because this is consistent with how the business is managed.



#### **4.5.3 Fees and reinsurance commission income**

##### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

In certain circumstances, insurance policyholders may be separately charged for loss prevention engineering services.

These fees are recognised as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed. If fees are for services provided in future periods, then they are deferred and recognised over those future periods.

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from engineering services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. Upon completion of the services, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Branch performs the services. Liabilities for contracts with customers are recognised as revenue when the Branch performs under the contract (i.e., performs the services to the customer).

##### **Reinsurance commission income**

In certain circumstances, commission income is received in respect of premiums ceded to reinsurers. Reinsurance commissions are deferred and recognised as revenue over the term of the related reinsurance policies, with commencement from inception date of the policy.

#### **4.6 Claims and expense recognition**

##### **4.6.1 Gross claims incurred**

Gross claims incurred includes all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims from previous years.

##### **4.6.2 Ceded claims incurred**

Incurred claims ceded to reinsurers are recognised when the related gross claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

#### **4.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and where applicable, cash on hand and cash in short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **4.8 Insurance receivables**

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Insurance receivables are derecognised when the derecognition criteria for financial assets have been met.



#### **4.9 Deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”)**

Those direct costs incurred during the financial period arising from acquiring or renewing of insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future premiums from insurance contracts. All other acquisition costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the DAC asset is amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned. DACs are also considered in the liability adequacy test for each reporting period. DACs are derecognised when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

#### **4.10 Reinsurance assets**

The Branch cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claim liability or settled claims associated with the reinsurers’ policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence because of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Branch may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Branch will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Branch from its obligations to policyholders.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognised when the contractual rights are extinguished or expired or when the contract is transferred to another party.

#### **4.11 Insurance contract liabilities**

Insurance contract liabilities include the outstanding claims liability, the unearned premium liability and the unexpired risk liability. The outstanding claims liability is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and a reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims. Therefore, the ultimate cost of these cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. No provision for equalisation or catastrophe reserves is recognised. The liabilities are derecognised when the obligation to pay a claim expires, is discharged or is cancelled. The outstanding claims liability is discounted for time value of money.

The unearned premium liability represents that portion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The liability is recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged, and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract. At each reporting date, the Branch reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed in accordance with NZ IFRS 4 to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows relating to the relevant insurance contract liabilities and any statutorily required risk margin for adverse deviation. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognised in the statement of profit or loss by setting up an unexpired risk liability.

#### **4.12 Insurance payables**

Insurance payables include amounts owing to reinsurers and policyholders, and are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

#### **4.13 Provisions**

##### **4.13.1 General**

Provisions are recognised when the Branch has a present obligation (legal or constructive), where as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Branch expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### **4.14 Taxes**

The income of the Branch is taxed in Australia as the Branch is classified as non-resident for New Zealand tax purposes and therefore no income tax expense / benefit has been recognised in the financial statements of the New Zealand Branch.

#### **4.15 Financial instruments**

##### **4.15.1 Overview**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### **4.15.2 Financial assets**

###### Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments.

Financial instruments are initially recognised on the trade date measured at their fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to this amount.

###### Measurement

The Branch classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms. The categories include the following:

- Amortised cost;
- FVOCI; and
- FVPL.

The Branch's financial assets, including receivables and cash and cash equivalents, are measured at amortised cost.

#### Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, financial assets are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. ECLs can be booked before an asset may be impaired.

#### Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Branch does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition.

#### Derecognition

##### *Derecognition other than for substantial modification*

A financial asset (or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Branch has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either: (a) the Branch has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset or (b) the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Branch considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

##### *Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions*

The Branch derecognises a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new instrument, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss. In the case of debt instruments at amortised cost, the newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Branch recognises an allowance for ECLs for financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive, discounted at the appropriate effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Branch considers a financial asset to be in default (credit impaired) when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Branch may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

#### Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branch has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

#### **4.15.3 Recognition of interest income**

The Branch did not receive interest income in 2022 and 2021.

#### **4.15.4 Financial liabilities**

##### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, or payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised costs, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Branch's financial liabilities consist of insurance payables and other payables and accruals, subsequently measured at amortised cost.

##### Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

##### *Financial liabilities at amortised cost:*

This is the category most relevant to the Branch. After initial measurement, the financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised.

##### *Financial liabilities at FVPL:*

The Branch does not hold any financial liabilities at FVPL.

##### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same party on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### **4.15.5 Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **4.16 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures**

The Branch has not changed any accounting policy during the reporting period.

The Branch has applied for the first time certain standards, interpretations and amendments that became effective during the reporting period as described below.

The Branch has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

##### **4.16.1 Amendments to NZ IAS 1 and NZ IAS 8**

NZASB issued amendments to NZ IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies and NZ IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

NZ IAS 1 stated that in the absence of a definition of the term 'significant' in NZ IFRS, the NZASB decided to replace it with 'material' in the context of disclosing accounting policy information. Material accounting policy information is defined as follows in paragraph 117 of NZ IAS 1 "Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements." NZ IAS 8 stated that the amendments are designed to clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. In the amended standard, accounting estimates are now defined as, "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments to the definition of material had no significant impact on the Branch's financial statements.



## 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates & assumptions

### 5.1 General

The preparation of the Branch's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future reporting periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Branch's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Capital management;
- Financial risk management and policies;
- Sensitivity analysis disclosures.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Branch based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Branch. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

### 5.2 Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

For insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") and incurred but not enough reported ("IBNER").

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Branch's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development, with an estimate of the large loss IBNR as at the reporting date. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, pandemic outbreak, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Similar judgements, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of the unearned premium liability.

## DETAILED INFORMATION ON STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OCI ITEMS

### 6 Net premiums earned

#### 6.1 Gross premiums earned

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Gross premiums written	17.3	30,695,546	30,884,537
Change in unearned premium liability		(343,455)	4,160,777
<b>Gross premiums earned</b>	17.3	<b>30,352,091</b>	<b>35,045,314</b>

#### 6.2 Ceded premiums earned

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Ceded premiums written	17.3	(13,951,165)	(14,503,975)
Change in ceded unearned premium liability		109,042	(1,842,888)
<b>Ceded premiums earned</b>	17.3	<b>(13,842,123)</b>	<b>(16,346,863)</b>

### 7 Fees and reinsurance commission income

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Engineering fee income		73,657	187,172
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		<b>73,657</b>	<b>187,172</b>
Reinsurance commission income written	16	1,380,651	1,416,372
Change in deferred reinsurance commission income		24,191	382,400
<b>Reinsurance commission income</b>		<b>1,404,842</b>	<b>1,798,772</b>
<b>Fees and reinsurance commission income</b>		<b>1,478,499</b>	<b>1,985,944</b>



## 8 Net claims incurred

### 8.1 Gross claims incurred

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Gross claims paid		(685,835)	(12,087,265)
Gross external loss adjustment expenses		(139,067)	(516,657)
Gross internal loss adjustment expenses		-	(124,125)
<b>Gross claims paid</b>	17.2	<b>(824,902)</b>	<b>(12,728,047)</b>
Change in outstanding claims liability		2,417,476	12,164,482
<b>Gross claims incurred</b>		<b>1,592,574</b>	<b>(563,565)</b>

### 8.2 Ceded claims incurred

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Ceded claims paid		414,500	676,424
Ceded external loss adjustment expenses		134,597	207,337
<b>Ceded claims paid</b>	17.2	<b>549,097</b>	<b>883,761</b>
Change in ceded outstanding claims liability		(693,292)	(1,530,600)
<b>Ceded claims incurred</b>		<b>(144,195)</b>	<b>(646,839)</b>

## 9 Other operating and administrative expenses

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Premium taxes		(771,618)	(917,581)
Commission expenses		(120,401)	(107,375)
Change in DAC	13	-	-
Change in unexpired risk liability	17.4	800,026	891,597
<b>Acquisition costs</b>		<b>(91,993)</b>	<b>(133,359)</b>
Write-back of / (Impairment losses on) insurance receivables		(88,474)	60,582
Bad debts written back / (off)		(1,959)	(3)
Auditor's remuneration fees		(44,533)	(20,371)
Other administrative expenses		(70,091)	(111,570)
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		<b>(205,057)</b>	<b>(71,362)</b>
Loss adjustment expense reclassification		-	124,125
Net foreign exchange gains / (losses)		414,353	(248,319)
Related party service agreement charges	21.1	(3,797,928)	(4,625,446)
<b>Other expenses</b>		<b>(3,383,575)</b>	<b>(4,749,640)</b>
<b>Total other operating and administrative expenses</b>		<b>(3,680,625)</b>	<b>(4,954,361)</b>

## DETAILED INFORMATION ON STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ITEMS

### 10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Cash at banks	49,440,800	45,616,695
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>49,440,800</b>	<b>45,616,695</b>

Cash at banks represent current accounts that are non-interest bearing.

Short-term deposits may be made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Branch, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.

### 11 Insurance receivables

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Due from policyholders and brokers		9,046,934	5,776,775
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		(117,562)	(29,088)
Sub-total		<b>8,929,372</b>	<b>5,747,687</b>
Due from reinsurers – third parties		235,835	117,325
Sub-total		<b>235,835</b>	<b>117,325</b>
<b>Total insurance receivables</b>		<b>9,165,207</b>	<b>5,865,012</b>

Insurance receivables from policyholders and brokers are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 or 90 days from issue of invoice or inception of the policy, whichever is later.

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.

## 12 Other receivables

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Amounts due from related parties	21.2	132,402	73,374
GST Receivable		5,745	16,465
<b>Total other receivables</b>		<b>138,147</b>	<b>89,839</b>

Other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled within one year.

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.

## 13 Deferred acquisition costs

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
At 1 January		-	-
Acquisition costs during the year		6,950	9,460
Acquisition costs written off		(6,950)	(9,460)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 14 Other payables and accruals

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Amounts due to related parties	21.2	2,401,445	1,914,823
Accrued expenses		91,669	76,551
Other payables		306,622	517,431
<b>Total other payables and accruals</b>		<b>2,799,736</b>	<b>2,508,805</b>

Other payables and accruals are unsecured and non-interest bearing. These balances have not been discounted because the effect of the time value of money is not material. Related party payables are settled at least annually. Other payables are normally settled on 30-day terms.

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.

## 15 Insurance payables

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Due to reinsurers - third parties		2,120,905	1,401,425
Due to reinsurers - related parties	21.2	1,366,740	1,635,232
<b>Total insurance payables</b>		<b>3,487,645</b>	<b>3,036,657</b>

Insurance payables are unsecured and non-interest bearing. These balances have not been discounted because the effect of the time value of money is not material. Insurance payables to related parties are normally settled on 90-day terms. Insurance payables to third parties typically do not have credit terms and are normally settled within 90 days of being invoiced.

The carrying amounts disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.

## 16 Deferred reinsurance commission income

	Notes	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
At 1 January		746,802	1,129,202
Reinsurance commission income received during the year	7	1,380,651	1,416,372
Reinsurance commission income earned		(1,416,022)	(1,794,946)
Foreign exchange movement		11,180	(3,826)
<b>At 31 December</b>		<b>722,611</b>	<b>746,802</b>

## 17 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance assets

### 17.1 Overview

2022

	Notes	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
Reported by policyholders		3,685,109	(1,817,656)	1,867,453
IBNR / IBNER		1,528,453	(289,904)	1,238,549
External loss adjustment expenses		163,520	(10,628)	152,892
Internal loss adjustment expenses		79,410	-	79,410
<b>Outstanding claims liability – undiscounted</b>		<b>5,456,492</b>	<b>(2,118,188)</b>	<b>3,338,304</b>
Discount to present value		(171,985)	11,892	(160,093)
<b>Outstanding claims liability – discounted</b>		<b>5,284,507</b>	<b>(2,106,296)</b>	<b>3,178,211</b>
Risk margin		1,478,854	(100,528)	1,378,326
Outstanding claims liability	17.2	6,763,361	(2,206,824)	4,556,537
Unearned premium liability	17.3	15,583,358	(3,764,475)	11,818,883
Unexpired risk liability	17.4	1,923,635	-	1,923,635
<b>Total insurance contract liabilities</b>		<b>24,270,354</b>	<b>(5,971,299)</b>	<b>18,299,055</b>

2021

	Notes	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
Reported by policyholders		4,503,770	(1,825,310)	2,678,460
IBNR / IBNER		2,012,403	(313,637)	1,698,766
External loss adjustment expenses		261,732	(22,084)	239,648
Internal loss adjustment expenses		79,963	-	79,963
<b>Outstanding claims liability – undiscounted</b>		<b>6,857,868</b>	<b>(2,161,031)</b>	<b>4,696,837</b>
Discount to present value		(22,868)	1,937	(20,931)
<b>Outstanding claims liability – discounted</b>		<b>6,835,000</b>	<b>(2,159,094)</b>	<b>4,675,906</b>
Risk margin		2,345,837	(741,022)	1,604,815
Outstanding claims liability	17.2	9,180,837	(2,900,116)	6,280,721
Unearned premium liability	17.3	15,239,903	(3,655,434)	11,584,469
Unexpired risk liability	17.4	2,723,662	-	2,723,662
<b>Total insurance contract liabilities</b>		<b>27,144,402</b>	<b>(6,555,550)</b>	<b>20,588,852</b>

## 17.2 Outstanding claims liability

2022

	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
At 1 January	9,180,837	(2,900,116)	6,280,721
Claims incurred in current accident year	1,778,879	(93,820)	1,685,059
Adjustments to claims incurred in prior accident years	(3,404,810)	238,015	(3,166,795)
Claims paid during the year	(824,902)	549,097	(275,805)
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	33,357	-	33,357
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>6,763,361</b>	<b>(2,206,824)</b>	<b>4,556,537</b>

2021

	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
At 1 January	21,345,319	(4,430,714)	16,914,605
Claims incurred in current accident year	6,792,058	(1,323,487)	5,468,571
Adjustments to claims incurred in prior accident years	(6,228,352)	1,829,216	(4,399,136)
Claims paid during the year	(12,728,047)	883,761	(11,844,286)
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	(141)	141,108	140,967
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>9,180,837</b>	<b>(2,900,116)</b>	<b>6,280,721</b>



### 17.3 Unearned premium liability

2022

	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
At 1 January	15,239,903	(3,655,434)	11,584,469
Premiums written during the year	30,695,546	(13,951,165)	16,744,381
Premiums earned during the year	(30,352,091)	13,842,123	(16,509,968)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>15,583,358</b>	<b>(3,764,476)</b>	<b>11,818,882</b>

2021

	Insurance contract liabilities NZD	Reinsurance assets NZD	Net NZD
At 1 January	19,400,680	(5,498,322)	13,902,358
Premiums written during the year	30,884,537	(14,503,975)	16,380,562
Premiums earned during the year	(35,045,314)	16,346,863	(18,698,451)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>15,239,903</b>	<b>(3,655,434)</b>	<b>11,584,469</b>

#### 17.4 Unexpired risk liability

	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
Gross unearned premium liability	15,583,358	15,239,903
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium liability	(3,764,476)	(3,655,434)
<b>Net unearned premium liability</b>	<b>11,818,882</b>	<b>11,584,469</b>
DAC	-	-
<b>Net unearned premium liability less DAC</b>	<b>11,818,882</b>	<b>11,584,469</b>
Gross central estimate of expected future cash flows for future claims	11,550,426	12,152,275
Reinsurers' share of expected future cash flows for future claims	(1,576,256)	(1,580,807)
<b>Net central estimate of expected future cash flows for future claims</b>	<b>9,974,170</b>	<b>10,571,468</b>
Risk margin	3,768,347	3,736,663
<b>Net premium liability, including risk margin</b>	<b>13,742,517</b>	<b>14,308,131</b>
<b>Net unexpired risk liability</b>	<b>1,923,635</b>	<b>2,723,662</b>

#### 17.5 Unexpired risk liability movement

	2022 NZD	2021 NZD
At 1 January	2,723,662	3,615,259
Incurred during the year	1,923,636	2,723,662
Utilised during the year	(2,723,662)	(3,615,259)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>1,923,636</b>	<b>2,723,662</b>

## RISK MANAGEMENT AND OTHER DISCLOSURES

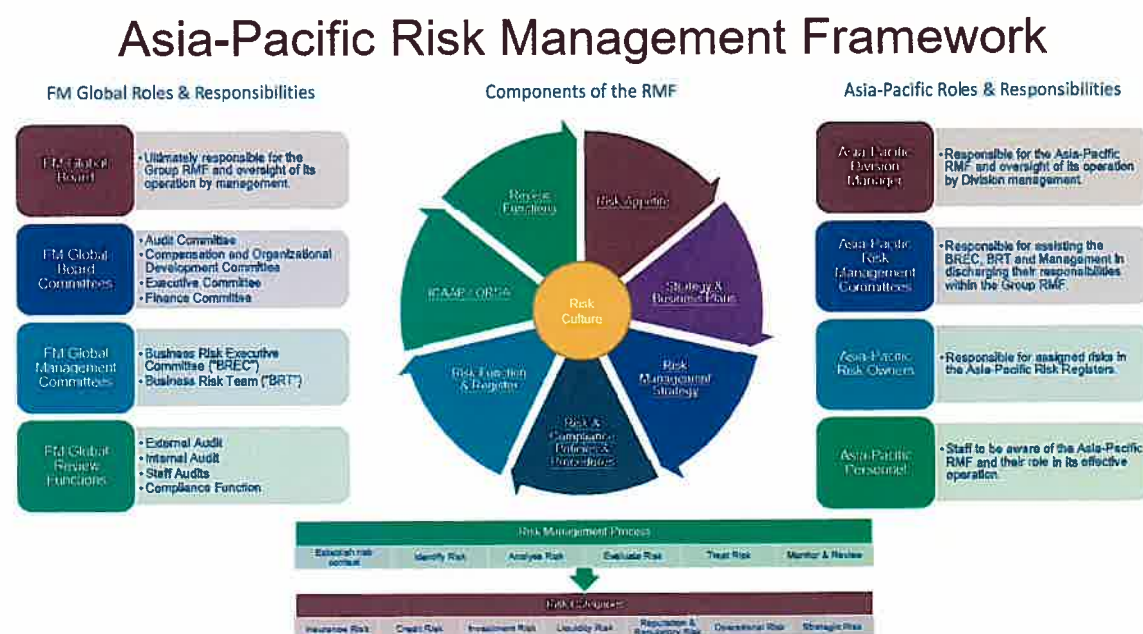
### 18 Risk management framework ("RMF")

#### 18.1 Governance framework

The RMF enables FMIC in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Branch, to appropriately develop and implement strategies, policies, procedures and controls to manage different types of material risks. The RMF encompasses the systems, structures, policies, processes and people within the operations that identify, measure, monitor, report and control or mitigate all internal and external sources of material risk. Material risks are those that could have a material impact, both financial and non-financial, on operations or the interests of policyholders. The RMF provides reasonable assurance that each material risk to operations is being prudently and soundly managed, having regard to the size, business mix and complexity of operations.

The Asia-Pacific RMF covers all entities within the region and is summarised in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1



## 18.2 Capital management

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand ("RBNZ") is the prudential regulator of the Branch in New Zealand. The RBNZ has exempted the Branch from the need to comply with local solvency requirements described in section 55 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010, in accordance with section 59 of the Act. These exemptions mean that reliance is placed on the prudential supervision, capital management practices and solvency outcomes of the Company in its home jurisdiction in the United States, rather than of the Branch.

The regulatory solvency position of the Company is as follows:

	2022 NZD '000	2021 NZD '000
Actual capital resources	27,719,713	26,139,191
Capital resources requirement	(3,574,561)	(3,388,371)
Solvency margin	<u>24,145,153</u>	<u>22,750,820</u>
 <b>Solvency ratio</b>	 <u><b>775%</b></u>	 <u><b>771%</b></u>

The solvency position reported above is converted from the Company's functional currency of USD to NZD using the spot rate published by the RBNZ as at the reporting date.

## 18.3 Regulatory framework

A key consideration for the prudential regulator of the Branch is in protecting the rights of policyholders and monitoring the activities of the Branch to ensure that the Branch is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit and meeting regulatory obligations. The prudential regulator is also interested in ensuring an appropriate solvency position is maintained to meet losses arising from economic shocks or natural disasters or any other material risks.

## 18.4 Asset liability management

Financial risks may arise from interest rate and currency exposures. The Branch manages these risks within an asset liability management framework by ensuring that net insurance contract liabilities are approximately matched by backing cash and investments.

# 19 Insurance and financial risks

## 19.1 Insurance risk

### 19.1.1 Overview

The Branch issues property damage and business interruption insurance contracts. Risks usually cover a twelve-month duration and are predominately concentrated in New Zealand. Risks associated with such contracts may vary in relation to the location of the risk, type of risk insured and by industry. Such risks may arise from exposures to fire or natural disasters such as windstorm, flood or earthquake.

The principal risk the Branch faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims and actual benefits paid. Therefore, an objective of the Branch is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by careful selection and implementation of underwriting guidelines, as well as reinsurance arrangements. A key purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to large losses or catastrophe event losses based on the Branch's risk appetite and tolerances. The Branch has a tolerance limit to restrict the impact of large losses or catastrophe event losses such that the combined ratio of the Branch does not exceed 125% in any given year.

Reinsurance includes participation in the Company's worldwide Excess of Loss programme, various automatic facilities, facultative reinsurance, client captive reinsurance and the Branch's intercompany stop loss reinsurance treaty with related party entity Affiliated FM Insurance Company. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims liability and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Branch has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. With the exception of the intercompany stop loss reinsurance treaty, the placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is not dependent on a single reinsurer.

Risk exposure is also mitigated by claim assessment policies for all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures, active management of claims and prompt settlement of liabilities. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities, and valuations are updated to ensure that sums insured are adequate to support property rebuild / repair obligations.

#### **19.1.2 Process to determine outstanding claims liabilities**

##### Future cash flows

An independent actuarial valuer, Kevin Gomes, fellow of the Institute of Actuaries Australia and NZ Society of Actuaries, has calculated the Branch's liability, and the valuation is effective as at 31 December 2022. The valuer has attested that he is satisfied as to the nature, sufficiency, and accuracy of the data used to determine the outstanding claims liability. There are no qualifications contained in the valuer's report.

The estimation of the outstanding claims liability is based on actuarial techniques that analyse experience, trends and other relevant factors. The actuarial claims estimate process commences with the projection of the future payments relating to claims incurred at the reporting date. The expected future payments include those in relation to claims IBNR and IBNER, and the anticipated direct and indirect claims handling costs.

The Branch's claims are characterised by low frequency and high variability in claim size. Hence, it is more appropriate to place more reliance on the aggregate incurred claims patterns to project future claims costs, as compared to the aggregate payment patterns.

The different components of the outstanding claims liability are subject to different levels of uncertainty. The estimation of the cost of claims reported but not yet paid or not yet paid in full is made on a case by case basis by claims personnel having regard to the facts and circumstances of the claims as reported, any information available from loss adjusters / consultants and information on the cost of settling based on past claims experience to guide the accuracy of setting initial claims estimates. With IBNR, the estimate is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty as IBNR claims may often not be apparent until some time after the events giving rise to the claim having occurred.

Reserves are not established for catastrophes in advance of such events and so these events may cause volatility in the results for a period and in the level of the outstanding claims liability, subject to the effects of reinsurance recoveries.



The valuation of the outstanding claims liability is performed by the appointed actuary who does not have any role in the pricing function, so as to ensure that an objective and independent assessment of the outstanding claims liability is maintained.

#### Discounting

A projection of future claims payments both gross and net of reinsurance and other recoveries is undertaken. Projected future claims payments and associated claims handling costs are discounted to present value as required, using appropriate risk-free discount rates.

#### Risk margin

The central estimate of the outstanding claims liability is an estimate which is intended to contain no deliberate or conscious over or under estimation and is commonly described as providing the mean of the distribution. It is considered appropriate for the measurement of the claims liability to represent a higher degree of certainty regarding the sufficiency of the liability over time, and so a risk margin is added to the central estimate. The risk margin refers to the amount by which the liability recognised in the financial statements is greater than the actuarial central estimate of the liability. The risk margin added to the central estimate increases the probability that the net outstanding claims liability will ultimately prove to be adequate to 75%.

A risk margin is held to allow for uncertainty surrounding the outstanding claims liability estimation process. Potential uncertainties include those relating to the actuarial model and assumptions, the quality of the underlying data used in the model, general statistical uncertainty, and the general insurance environment.

#### **19.1.3 Key assumptions**

The table below summarises the key assumptions made by the appointed actuary in determining the outstanding claims liability.

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Internal loss adjustment expense rate (to gross claims reported by policyholders and IBNR)	1.58%	1.23%
External loss adjustment expense rate (to net claims incurred)	3.24%	4.03%
Inflation rate	3.00%	2.76%
Discount rate	3.70%	0.39%
Risk margin	28.0%	25.6%

#### Internal loss adjustment expense rate

In respect of claims incurred up to the reporting date, it is known that external and internal loss adjustment expenses will be incurred in the management of claims to finalisation. The external loss adjustment expenses, e.g. external loss adjusters for specific claims, are already included in the claims data and are therefore also implicitly included in the Initial Expected Loss Ratio ("IELR") selection. The IELR is the loss ratio applied to the unearned premiums to estimate the unexpired risk costs. The internal loss adjustment expenses which do not relate to any single claim, e.g. salaries from personnel in claims handling, are first calculated for the premium liabilities assuming that the amount which will be incurred for the run-off of the remaining on-risk policies will be similar to 2022 year-to-date internal LAE pro-rated for the remaining gross exposure (i.e. 2022 year-to-date internal LAE multiplied by the ratio of gross UPR to the gross earned premiums in 2022 year-to-date). The resulting internal loss adjustment expense rate (as a proportion of the gross attritional claims reserves in the premium liabilities) of 1.58% is then applied to the gross unpaid claims reserves in the claim liabilities calculation.

#### Inflation rate

Insurance costs are subject to inflationary pressures. Economic inflation assumptions are set to current economic indicators. When making assumptions about the future claim inflation, assumptions have been made around the causative link between the type of claim and the expected growth. Fire claims may be expected, on average, to be driven by construction costs, which in turn may be expected to be driven by some factors that increase with average weekly earnings ("AWE") inflation and some that increase with the consumer price index (CPI). Business interruption claims may be expected, on average, to be driven by Company profits for which the most appropriate measure is gross operating surplus ("GOS") forecasts. A weighted average of all these measures has been adopted in determining the inflation rate.

#### Discount rate

Because the outstanding claims liability represents payments that will be made in the future, they are discounted to reflect the time value of money, effectively recognising that the assets held to back insurance liabilities will earn a return during that period. Discount rates represent a risk-free rate derived from market yields on Australian government securities.

#### Risk margin rate

Due to the short term nature of the liabilities, and the level of reinsurance cover, the approach adopted for determining the risk inherent in the liability, involved review of statistical variation in the incremental cost movement of gross incurred costs net of facultative reinsurance recoveries, allowing for additional variation in the Excess of Loss ("XoL") reinsurance recoveries, loss adjustment expenses and claims handling costs.

#### **19.1.4 Sensitivities**

The claim and premium liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions in the tables below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process. The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims and premium liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, each assumption has been changed on a stand-alone basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Unless specified otherwise, the movements are stated in absolute terms where the base assumption is a percentage, for example, if the base inflation rate assumption was 3.5%, a 1% increase would mean assuming a 4.5% inflation rate. All movements would be recognised directly through the Statement of Profit or Loss.



### Claim liabilities for 2022

Assumption	Change in assumptions	Increase / (decrease) in gross liabilities NZD	Increase / (decrease) in net liabilities NZD
	%		
Claims development pattern <sup>1</sup>	Change to \$2.5 million	3,754,144	2,530,290
Foreign exchange rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(169,084)	(113,913)
Inflation rate	+5%	292,881	268,720
Risk margin	+5%	264,225	246,264
Claims development pattern <sup>1</sup>	Change to \$0.015 million	(830,364)	(559,971)
Foreign exchange rate	-10% (multiplicative)	169,084	113,913
Inflation rate	-5%	(279,111)	(256,037)
Risk margin	-5%	(264,225)	(246,264)

### Claim liabilities for 2021

Assumption	Change in assumptions	Increase / (decrease) in gross liabilities NZD	Increase / (decrease) in net liabilities NZD
	%		
Claims development pattern <sup>1</sup>	Change to \$2.5 million	3,440,220	2,265,948
Foreign exchange rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(214,661)	(157,018)
Inflation rate	+5%	416,249	387,208
Risk margin	+5%	341,750	313,141
Claims development pattern <sup>1</sup>	Change to \$0.015 million	(1,218,412)	(803,185)
Foreign exchange rate	-10% (multiplicative)	214,661	157,017
Inflation rate	-5%	(399,128)	(371,323)
Risk margin	-5%	(341,750)	(313,141)

<sup>1</sup> Determined from Incremental incurred cost movement for development quarter 2 for branch.

### Premium liabilities for 2022

Assumption	Change in assumptions	Increase / (decrease) in gross liabilities NZD	Increase / (decrease) in net liabilities NZD
	%		
Foreign exchange rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(477,429)	(412,276)
Inflation rate	+5%	582,864	495,094
IELR	+15%	3,001,507	2,269,326
Risk margin	+5%	577,521	498,709
Foreign exchange rate	-10% (multiplicative)	477,429	412,276
Inflation rate	-5%	(533,361)	(453,078)
IELR	-15%	(2,942,927)	(2,198,406)
Risk margin	-5%	(577,521)	(498,709)

### Premium liabilities for 2021

Assumption	Change in assumptions	Increase / (decrease) in gross liabilities NZD	Increase / (decrease) in net liabilities NZD
	%		
Foreign exchange rate	+10% (multiplicative)	(493,431)	(429,244)
Inflation rate	+5%	680,287	584,256
IELR	+15%	3,331,246	2,573,361
Risk margin	+5%	607,614	528,573
Foreign exchange rate	-10% (multiplicative)	493,431	429,244
Inflation rate	-5%	(599,128)	(513,552)
IELR	-15%	(2,998,729)	(2,266,923)
Risk margin	-5%	(607,614)	(528,573)

### 19.1.5 Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. The majority of claims are settled within twelve months following the reported incident.

#### Gross outstanding claims liability 2022

Accident year	Notes	Before 2018 NZD'000	2018 NZD'000	2019 NZD'000	2020 NZD'000	2021 NZD'000	2022 NZD'000	Total NZD'000
At end of accident year		68,084	9,436	5,616	16,940	7,481	2,788	-
One year later		66,008	8,194	4,369	12,058	4,200	-	-
Two years later		67,561	8,231	3,504	11,996	-	-	-
Three years later		67,906	8,246	3,483	-	-	-	-
Four years later		67,411	8,204	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later		67,411	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Current estimate of cumulative ultimate claims incurred</b>		<b>67,411</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>11,996</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>98,083</b>
At end of accident year		372	1,994	97	1,988	1,480	322	-
One year later		35,995	5,859	2,100	11,154	1,626	-	-
Two years later		35,966	8,102	2,227	11,823	-	-	-
Three years later		67,906	8,204	3,483	-	-	-	-
Four years later		67,411	8,204	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later		67,411	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cumulative payments to date</b>		<b>67,411</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>92,869</b>
<b>Gross outstanding claims liability at 31 December</b>	17.1	-	-	-	173	2,574	2,466	5,214

### Net outstanding claims liability 2022

Accident year	Notes	Before 2018 NZD'000	2018 NZD'000	2019 NZD'000	2020 NZD'000	2021 NZD'000	2022 NZD'000	Total NZD'000
At end of accident year		20,121	7,998	4,568	13,011	6,951	2,187	-
One year later		16,581	3,863	3,612	9,348	4,144	-	-
Two years later		18,004	3,950	3,091	9,239	-	-	-
Three years later		18,187	3,966	2,881	-	-	-	-
Four years later		17,955	3,926	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later		17,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative ultimate claims incurred		<b>17,955</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>9,239</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>40,331</b>
At end of accident year		322	1,335	30	1,816	1,462	21	-
One year later		9,608	2,653	1,700	10,364	1,570	-	-
Two years later		11,612	3,820	1,808	10,872	-	-	-
Three years later		18,187	3,925	2,881	-	-	-	-
Four years later		17,955	3,926	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later		17,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative payments to date		<b>17,955</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37,225</b>
Net outstanding claims liability at 31 December	17.1	-	-	-	<b>(1,634)</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>3,106</b>

### 19.2 Financial risk

The Branch's investment objective is to ensure that it maintains sufficient financial resources available in cash to meet its obligations, in particular those relating to policyholders, as they fall due.

#### 19.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Branch is primarily exposed to credit risk via insurance receivables, other receivables and deposit accounts with financial institutions.

Various policies and procedures are in place to prevent, minimise or mitigate exposure to credit risk, including:

- Premium receivables ageing analysis is performed regularly with overdue premiums actively pursued;
- Reinsurance is placed with external reinsurers that have good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following guidelines in respect of counterparty limits that are set and reviewed annually by the reinsurance committee;
- Reinsurance placed with client captive reinsurers, which are unrated, is subject to policy clause conditions that prevent settlement of a claim by the Branch until the client captive reinsurer has settled its share of the loss to the Branch.
- Reinsurance is placed with related party reinsurers Affiliated FM Insurance Company and Risk Engineering Insurance Company Ltd., which enjoy the same rating of the parent; and
- Deposit accounts are all held with highly rated financial institutions with no recent history of default.

The tables below provide information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Branch by classifying financial assets by counterparty rating as published by rating agency AM Best. All amounts are shown before any allowance for impairment.

## 2022

	AA+, AA, AA- NZD'000	A+, A, A- NZD'000	BBB+, BBB, BBB- NZD'000	B+, B, B- NZD'000	Not rated NZD'000	Total NZD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	49,441	-	-	-	-	49,441
Insurance receivables	-	3,691	1,703	89	3,682	9,165
Other receivables	138	-	-	-	-	138
Reinsurance assets	144	4,633	-	-	1,194	5,971
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,723</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>64,715</b>

## 2021

	AA+, AA, AA- NZD'000	A+, A, A- NZD'000	BBB+, BBB, BBB- NZD'000	B+, B, B- NZD'000	Not rated NZD'000	Total NZD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	45,617	-	-	-	-	45,617
Insurance receivables	-	3,053	2,209	-	603	5,865
Other receivables	90	-	-	-	-	90
Reinsurance assets	10	4,417	-	-	2,128	6,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>7,470</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>58,127</b>

## Impairment assessment

The Branch's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.

### Significant increase in credit risk

The Branch continuously monitors assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Branch assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Branch considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when any contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. In addition, the Branch also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay by assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Such events include:

- Rating of the counterparty indicating default or near-default;
- The counterparty having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees;
- The counterparty (or any legal entity within the debtor's group) filing for bankruptcy application; or
- Counterparty's listed debt or equity suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts about financial difficulties.

The Branch considers a financial instrument defaulted and, therefore, credit-impaired for ECL calculations in all cases when the counterparty becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Branch may also consider an instrument to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Branch is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. In such cases, the Branch recognises a lifetime ECL.

In rare cases when an instrument identified as defaulted, it is the Branch's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and, therefore, re-classified out of credit-impaired when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months.

There has been no significant increase in credit risk or default for financial assets during the year.

The tables below provide information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Branch by classifying receivables by age.

### 2022

	< 90 days	90 – 180 days	180 days to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000
Insurance receivables	9,202	390	(370)	62	9,284
Allowance of impairment	(61)	-	(49)	(8)	(118)
Other receivables	138	-	-	-	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,279</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>(419)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9,304</b>



## 2021

	< 90 days	90 – 180 days	180 days to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000
Insurance receivables	5,443	316	73	62	5894
Allowance of impairment	-	-	-	(29)	(29)
Other receivables	90	-	-	-	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,955</b>

Set out below is the change in the allowance for impairment losses. No collateral is held as security for any insurance or reinsurance receivable balances.

	2022 NZD'000	2021 NZD'000
At 1 January	(29)	(90)
(Impairment on) / write-back of insurance receivables (from policyholders / brokers)	(89)	61
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(118)</b>	<b>(29)</b>

### 19.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. In respect of catastrophe claim events there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash outflows and expected reinsurance recoveries.

The major liquidity risk confronting the Branch is the daily calls on its available cash resources in respect of claim payments arising from insurance contracts.

Various policies and procedures are in place to prevent, minimise or mitigate exposure to liquidity risk, including:

- An Asia-Pacific region liquidity risk policy. The policy includes guidelines for asset allocations and maturity profiles of assets. The policy is reviewed annually for relevance and changes in the risk environment. The policy is approved by the Risk Management Committee ("RMC") and forms part of the RMF of the region;
- The intercompany stop loss reinsurance treaty with Affiliated FM Insurance Company provides for quarterly (or more frequent) settlement in the event the combined ratio of the Branch exceeds the attachment point of 125%; and
- Contingency funding plans are in place, including access to the capital of the Company.

The effectiveness of these policies and procedures have enabled the Branch to avoid entering into any bank overdrafts, bank loans, convertible bonds and other interest-bearing loans during the year.

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the financial assets, financial liabilities and insurance contract liabilities of the Branch based on remaining discounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and receivable.

For outstanding claims liabilities and reinsurance assets, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities. Unearned premium liabilities have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations.

## 2022

	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	49,441	-	49,441
Insurance receivables	9,104	62	9,166
Other receivables	138	-	138
Reinsurance assets (Outstanding claims)	1,544	662	2,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,227</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>60,951</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	2,800	-	2,800
Insurance payables	3,488	-	3,488
Insurance contract liabilities (Outstanding claims)	4,304	2,459	6,763
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>13,051</b>

## 2021

	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
	NZD'000	NZD'000	NZD'000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	45,617	-	45,617
Insurance receivables	5,803	62	5,865
Other receivables	90	-	90
Reinsurance assets (Outstanding claims)	1,706	1,194	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,216</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>54,472</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Other payables and accruals	2,509	-	2,509
Insurance payables	3,037	-	3,037
Insurance contract liabilities (Outstanding claims)	6,578	2,603	9,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>14,727</b>

### **19.2.3 Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Various policies and procedures are in place to prevent, minimise or mitigate exposure to market risk, including an Asia-Pacific region market and investment risk policy. The policy is reviewed annually for relevance and changes in the risk environment. The policy is approved by the RMC and forms part of the RMF of the region.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Branch's principal transactions are carried out in NZD in New Zealand and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the US dollar.

Currency risk is managed through risk limits and policies approved by the Branch. In order to ensure that assets and liabilities are highly correlated with changes in currency movements, deposits with financial institutions that match insurance contract liabilities shall generally be held in the typical currency profile of the Branch's insurance contract liabilities, except where required to match specific short-term liabilities in another currency. Deposits held in excess of those required to match insurance contract liabilities may be converted into US dollars in order to limit the currency risk of the Company. In doing so, it is acknowledged that the Branch may therefore be exposed to residual currency risk at a local level. This risk is tolerated subject to the ongoing requirement to ensure adequate regulatory solvency levels are maintained. The Branch does not use derivatives, hedging or other financial transactions to reduce this residual currency risk exposure at a local level.

The tables below provide information regarding the currency risk exposure of the Branch by classifying the Branch's assets and liabilities by major currencies. All amounts are unhedged. All amounts have been converted to NZD at the rate of exchange prevailing for the year ended.

## 2022

	NZD '000	USD '000	AUD '000	Other '000	Total '000
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	33,964	1,567	13,910	-	49,441
Insurance receivables	4,847	2,759	1,555	4	9,165
Other receivables	183	16	(177)	116	138
Reinsurance assets (Outstanding claims)	460	1,747	-	-	2,207
<b>Assets</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>15,288</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>60,951</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Other payables and accruals	(55)	2,207	625	23	2,800
Insurance payables	2,733	574	181	-	3,488
Liabilities for contracts with customers	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities (Outstanding Claims)	5,781	-	982	-	6,763
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>8,459</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13,051</b>

## 2021

	NZD '000	USD '000	AUD '000	Other '000	Total '000
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	27,921	8,622	9,074	-	45,617
Insurance receivables	2,392	2,739	738	(4)	5,865
Other receivables	183	4	(166)	69	90
Reinsurance assets (Outstanding claims)	2,381	519	-	-	2,900
<b>Assets</b>	<b>32,877</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>9,646</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54,472</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Other payables and accruals	249	1,263	966	31	2,509
Insurance payables	1,997	656	384	-	3,037
Liabilities for contracts with customers	10	-	2	-	12
Insurance contract liabilities (Outstanding Claims)	9,073	-	107	1	9,181
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>11,329</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14,739</b>

The table below demonstrates the Branch's sensitivity to reasonably possible movements in the exchange rate for USD and AUD to the functional currency of the Branch, showing the impact on profit before tax, with all other variables held constant.

Currency	Change in variable %	2022 NZD'000	2021 NZD'000
USD	+10%	336	996
USD	-10%	(336)	(996)
AUD	+10%	1,350	818
AUD	-10%	(1,350)	(818)

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to ensure that assets and liabilities are highly correlated with changes in interest rate movements, deposits with financial institutions that match insurance contract liabilities shall generally be held in at call or short duration term deposits (of no more than twelve months duration), broadly consistent with the short tail settlement profile of the Branch's insurance contract liabilities. As at the end of the reporting period, the Branch does not hold any variable loans and borrowing, nor fixed rate financial assets classified as available-for-sale or fair value through profit or loss, and thus the interest rate risk for the Branch is considered by management as minimal.

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in equity prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Branch does not hold equities, thus avoiding equity price risk. The Branch does not hold any financial assets and liabilities whose value fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

### **19.3 Operational risks**

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Branch cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by maintaining a rigorous risk management and control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Branch is able to effectively manage those risks. Controls include segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff training and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Branch's risk register.

## **20 Contingencies and commitments**

### **20.1 Legal proceedings and regulations**

The Branch operates in the insurance industry and may be subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. There are no current contingencies associated with legal proceedings.

There are no current contingencies associated with the Branch's compliance or lack of compliance with such regulations.

### **20.2 Commitments**

The Branch has no capital commitments at the reporting date.

The Branch has no lease commitments relating to lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at year-end.

### **20.3 Guarantees**

The Branch has no guarantees at the reporting date.

### **20.4 Contingent liabilities**

The Branch has no contingent liabilities at the reporting date.

## **21 Related party disclosures**

Note 2 provides information about the Company's structure. The following tables provide the total amount of transactions and balances with related parties for the relevant year.



## 21.1 Transactions with related parties

The Branch enters into transactions with related party entities in the normal course of business. Transactions with related parties are made on terms agreed between the parties.

Details of transactions carried out during the year with related parties are, as follows:

			2022 NZD	2021 NZD
<b>Income from related parties:</b>				
Reinsurance commission income	Risk Engineering Insurance Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	1,878,632	290,566
<i>Sub-total reinsurance commission income</i>			<u>1,878,632</u>	<u>290,566</u>
<b>Expenses from related parties:</b>				
Ceded premiums written	Affiliated FM Ins. Co.	Subsidiary	4,712,061	5,272,855
	Risk Engineering Insurance Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	1,399,407	1,338,957
	New Providence Mutual Ltd.	Subsidiary	7,734	10,450
	WatchHill Ins. Co.	Subsidiary	2,316	5,261
<i>Sub-total ceded premiums written</i>			<u>6,121,518</u>	<u>6,627,523</u>
Service agreement charges	Factory Mutual Insurance Company	Company	3,797,928	4,625,446
<i>Sub-total service agreement charges and other expenses</i>			<u>3,797,928</u>	<u>4,625,446</u>
<b>Total net income / (expenses)</b>			<u>11,798,078</u>	<u>11,543,535</u>

## 21.2 Balances with related parties

Outstanding balances with related parties at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand, with settlement typically occurring on a quarterly basis. The carrying value of balances with related companies as at year-end approximates fair value. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any balances with related companies. No allowance for impairment has been recorded as at year-end in respect of receivables from related parties, nor has any expense been recognised for bad or doubtful debts during the period.

Details of receivables from and payables to related parties are, as follows:

			2022 NZD	2021 NZD
<b>Asset balances with related parties:</b>	<b>Relationship</b>			
	Risk Engineering Insurance Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	517,745	620,928
	New Providence Mutual Ltd.	Subsidiary	1,571	1,497
	WatchHill Ins. Co.	Subsidiary	-	2,316
Sub-total reinsurance assets			<u>519,316</u>	<u>624,741</u>
	Other related parties	Subsidiary	132,402	73,374
Sub-total Other receivables			<u>132,402</u>	<u>73,374</u>
<b>Total asset balances with related parties</b>			<u>651,718</u>	<u>698,115</u>
<b>Liability balances with related parties:</b>				
Insurance payables (to reinsurers)	Affiliated FM Ins. Co.	Subsidiary	(1,214,699)	(1,236,164)
	Risk Engineering Insurance Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	(152,041)	(399,068)
Sub-total Insurance payables			<u>(1,366,740)</u>	<u>(1,635,232)</u>
Other payables and accruals	Factory Mutual Insurance Company	Company	(2,380,072)	(1,885,696)
	Other related parties	Subsidiary	(21,373)	(29,127)
Sub-total Other payables and accruals			<u>(2,401,445)</u>	<u>(1,914,823)</u>
<b>Total liability balances with related parties</b>			<u>(3,768,185)</u>	<u>(3,550,055)</u>

### 21.3 Compensation of key management personnel

The Branch did not bear the remuneration of key management personnel in respect of their services rendered during the year. Key management personnel are employed by other reporting entities in the Company.

## **22 Standards issued but not yet effective**

### **22.1 NZ IFRS 17 Insurance contracts**

#### **22.1.1 Background**

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (NZ IFRS 17 as adopted by the NZASB). NZ IFRS 17 replaces NZ IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (NZ IFRS 4) for annual periods on or after 1 January 2023. NZ IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the aggregation, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard.

The objective of NZ IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The Branch is part of a Company-led project established to evaluate and implement NZ IFRS17.

Key requirements of NZ IFRS 17 are described below, along with preliminary assessments of the impact of these requirements on the Branch. These assessments are preliminary and the actual impact of adopting NZ IFRS 17 may change because:

- The Branch is continuing to refine systems, processes and internal controls required for applying NZ IFRS 17; and
- The new accounting policies, assumptions, judgements and estimation techniques employed are subject to change until the Branch finalises its first financial statements.

#### **22.1.2 Scope**

NZ IFRS 17 requires an entity to apply NZ IFRS 17 to:

- Insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, it issues; and
- Reinsurance contracts it holds.

The Branch does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these changes. It is expected that insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, by the Branch will meet the definition of an insurance contract, and be accounted for, in accordance with the requirements of NZ IFRS 17.

#### **22.1.3 Aggregation**

NZ IFRS 17 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements. An entity must firstly identify portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio comprises contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. An entity must then divide a portfolio of insurance contracts issued into a minimum of (a) a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any; (b) a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and (c) a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any. An entity shall not include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group.

The Branch does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these changes. It is expected that all insurance contracts issued by the Branch will meet the definition of a single portfolio.

#### **22.1.4 Recognition**

NZ IFRS 17 requires an entity to recognise a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of (a) the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts; (b) the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and (c) for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

The Branch does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these changes. It is expected that a group of insurance contracts issued shall be recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts, from 1 January of each financial reporting year. Individual contracts shall be added to each group based on the beginning of the coverage period of the contracts, through to 31 December of each financial reporting year.

#### **22.1.5 Measurement**

##### **Contract boundary**

NZ IFRS 17 requires that an entity shall include in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group.

The Branch does not expect significant changes arising from the application of this requirement. The Branch considers cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the branch can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or in which the Branch has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. The Branch shall not recognise as a liability or as an asset any amounts relating to expected premiums or expected claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

##### **Liability for remaining coverage**

###### *Premium allocation approach*

NZ IFRS 17 permits an entity to simplify the measurement of each group of insurance contracts using the Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA") if, at the inception of the group, certain conditions are met.

The Branch expects that it will be eligible to, and will make a policy choice to, adopt the PAA, either on the basis that the coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, or on the basis that it is reasonably expected that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the general measurement model. The PAA is similar to the Branch's current accounting treatment. The Branch does not expect to discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk, on the basis that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date will be no more than one year.

###### *Onerous contracts*

NZ IFRS 17 requires that an entity calculate the difference between the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage and the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage of the group, if at initial recognition and at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous. To the extent that the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount, a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage must be recognised.

The Branch does not expect that, at the date of transition and implementation, the expected fulfillment cash flows will exceed the carrying amount. This would differ from the Branch's current accounting treatment, under which a premium liability deficiency has been recognised.

#### *Insurance acquisition cashflows*

NZ IFRS 17 permits an entity applying the PAA to choose to recognise any insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when it incurs those costs, provided that the coverage period of each contract in the group at initial recognition is no more than one year.

The Branch expects that it will be eligible to, and will make a policy choice to, recognise any insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when those costs are incurred. This would differ from the Branch's current accounting treatment, under which broker commission expenses are recognised as deferred acquisition costs.

#### **Liability for incurred claims**

##### *Expected fulfillment cash flows*

NZ IFRS 17 requires an entity to include the liability for incurred claims, comprising the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at that date, in the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period.

The Branch expects that estimates of such cash flows will be explicit, current, reflecting the perspective of the Branch and shall incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort.

##### *Discount adjustment*

NZ IFRS 17 requires that an entity adjust the estimates of future cash flows to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of cash flows. In applying the PAA, an entity is not required to adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk if those cash flows are expected to be paid or received in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

The Branch expects that a policy choice shall be made to adjust the estimates of future cash flows to reflect the time value of money, even if those cash flows are expected to be paid or received in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred. This would be similar to the Branch's current accounting treatment, under which a discount adjustment has been recognised.

##### *Risk adjustment*

NZ IFRS 17 requires that an entity adjust the estimate of the present value of the future cash flows to reflect the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The Branch will include an adjustment for non-financial risk, reflecting the compensation that the Branch would require for bearing non-financial risk and its degree of risk aversion. This would differ from the Branch's current accounting treatment.



**Reinsurance contracts**

The requirements in NZ IFRS 17 are modified for reinsurance contracts held. An entity may also use the PAA to simplify the measurement of a group of reinsurance contracts held, if certain criteria are met.

The Branch expects that it will be eligible to, and will make a policy choice to, adopt the PAA, on the basis that it is reasonably expected that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced applying the general measurement model. The PAA is similar to the Branch's current accounting treatment.

**22.1.6 Presentation and disclosure**

NZ IFRS 17 will significantly change how insurance contracts are presented and disclosed in the financial statements.

Under NZ IFRS 17, portfolios of contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, will be presented separately in the statement of financial position. All rights and obligations arising from a portfolio of contracts will be presented on a net basis; therefore, balances such as insurance receivables and payables will no longer be presented separately.

Under NZ IFRS 17, amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and OCI will be disaggregated into (a) insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses.

The separate presentation of underwriting and financial results will provide added transparency about sources of profits and quality of earnings.

For contracts measured using the PAA, insurance revenue will be recognised based on an allocation of expected premium receipts to each period of coverage, which is based on the expected passage of time.

Expenses that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be recognised in profit or loss as insurance service expenses, generally when they are incurred. Expenses that do not relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be presented outside the insurance service result.

The Branch will choose not to disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognised in profit or loss will be included in the insurance service result.

Changes in the carrying amounts of groups of contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein will be presented as (re)insurance finance income or expenses.

NZ IFRS 17 requires extensive new disclosures about amounts recognised in the financial statements, including detailed reconciliation of contracts as well as disclosures about significant judgements made when applying IFRS 17. There will be expanded disclosures about the nature and extent of risks from insurance contracts. Disclosures will generally be made at a more granular level, providing more transparent information for assessing the effects of contracts on the financial statements.

Pro-forma financial statements are currently being developed by the Branch to prepare for these changes.



### **22.1.7 Effective date and transition**

NZ IFRS 17 will be applied by the Branch for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The date of initial application will be 1 January 2023. The transition date will be 1 January 2022.

NZ IFRS 17 will be applied by the Branch using a full retrospective approach, to the extent practicable. Under the full retrospective approach, at 1 January 2022 the Branch will:

- Identify, recognise and measure each group of insurance contracts as if NZ IFRS 17 had always applied;
- Identify, recognise and measure any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if NZ IFRS 17 had always applied (except that a Branch is not required to apply the recoverability assessment in paragraph 28E before the transition date);
- Derecognise any existing balances that would not exist had NZ IFRS 17 always applied; and
- Recognise any resulting net difference in equity.

It is expected that full retrospective application of NZ IFRS 17 is practical and will be adopted at transition.

Adjusted comparative information shall be presented and disclosed for the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application of NZ IFRS 17, as well as a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period.

### **22.2 Amendments to NZ IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

In January 2020, the NZASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of NZ IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right;
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch.

### **22.3 Amendment to NZ IFRS 17 initial application of NZ IFRS 17 and NZ IFRS 9- Comparative Information**

In December 2021, the NZASB issued amendments to NZ IFRS 17, in which it provides a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of NZ IFRS 17, which helps to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities and improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. An entity that chooses to apply the transition option set out in this amendment shall apply it on initial application of NZ IFRS 17.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch.

**22.4 Amendments to NZ IFRS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates and Errors**

In June 2021, the NZASB issued amendments to NZ IFRS 8 in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch.

**22.5 Amendments to NZ IAS 12: Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction**

In September 2021, the NZASB issued Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of NZ IFRS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognised in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Branch.

13 April 2023

## Appointed actuary's report to the Directors of Factory Mutual Insurance Company – New Zealand Branch

### Report in respect of a review of actuarial information in, or used in the preparation of, financial statements

This report is provided under section 78 of the *Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010* ("the Insurance Act"), and relates to a review of the actuarial information in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements of Factory Mutual Insurance Company (New Zealand) ("FMIC (NZ)") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of Factory Mutual Insurance Company ("FMIC (US)") on 13 April 2023 and the accompanying independent auditors' report was issued on 13 April 2023.

### Name of appointed actuary conducting the review

I, Kevin Gomes, of Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries ("Taylor Fry") am a Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries. This review has been conducted by me in my role as appointed actuary to FMIC (NZ).

Other than that of actuary, I confirm that I have no relationship with, or any other interests in, FMIC (NZ).

### Exemption from solvency standard

FMIC (US) has been granted a Section 59 exemption under the Insurance Act, which applies to overseas insurers of approved jurisdictions. This provides an exemption from compliance with the New Zealand Solvency Standard for Non-life Insurance Business and was dated 5 October 2015. I understand that under this exemption, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand considers the solvency of FMIC (NZ) based on the solvency requirements of FMIC (US) under the regulatory requirements of the State of Rhode Island. I have been provided with a Letter of Representation from the Chairman of FMIC (US) to the independent auditors of FMIC (US), which attests that FMIC (US) has complied with the rules and requirements of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Business Regulation relating to statutory-basis financial information for the period covered by the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. I have not reviewed the calculations underlying the solvency data supplied to the State of Rhode Island but have relied on the attestation of FMIC (US) and the report of the auditors as to their accuracy.

### Work done in relation to actuarial information used in the financial statements

The actuarial information used in the financial statements comprises the outstanding claims liability as at 31 December 2022 shown in the statement of financial position. This amount was determined in accordance with the New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard 4 ("NZ IFRS 4"), and represents the net central estimate plus

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a risk margin to provide a 75% probability of sufficiency. I confirm that this amount was calculated by me and advised to FMIC (NZ) in a Financial Condition Report dated 24 March 2023.

I have carried out a Liability Adequacy Test, and confirm that the unearned premium less deferred acquisition costs plus unexpired risk liability is not less than my actuarial estimate of the net premium liability.

In carrying out this review, I confirm that I have been provided with all required information and explanations from FMIC (NZ).

### Opinion

In my opinion:

- The actuarial information contained in the financial statements for FMIC (NZ) has been appropriately included in those statements, and
- The actuarial information used in the preparation of the financial statements for FMIC (NZ) has been used appropriately.

### Scope and limitations of review

This report is prepared for the Directors of FMIC (NZ), solely for the purposes set out in section 78 of the Insurance Act and for no other purpose.



**Kevin Gomes**

Fellow of the New Zealand Society of Actuaries