

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited
Annual report
For the year ended 30 September 2021

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Contents

Directors' report	2
Statement of comprehensive income	3
Balance sheet	3
Statement of changes in equity	3
Statement of cash flows	4
Notes to the financial statements	5
Independent auditor's report	14

This Annual Report covers Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited (the '**Company**') as an individual entity.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. Its registered office is:

Westpac on Takutai Square
16 Takutai Square
Auckland

The members of the board of Directors of the Company ('**Board**') as at signing date of these financial statements are Carolyn Mary Kidd, Kerry Louise Conway and Euan Hamilton Abernethy. Mark Broughton Weenink has resigned as a Director on 1 October 2021. Ian Gunther Hankins ceased to be a Director on 2 November 2021 and Kerry Louise Conway was appointed as Director on 2 November 2021.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Directors' report

Pursuant to section 211(3) of the Companies Act 1993, the shareholder of the Company has agreed that the Annual Report of the Company need not comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a), and (e) to (j) of subsection (1) and subsection (2) of section 211.

Accordingly, there is no information to be included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 and the independent auditor's report on those financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Director
30 November 2021



Director
30 November 2021

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest income		106,193	137,641
Interest expense		(114,541)	(147,876)
Net interest expense	2	(8,348)	(10,235)
Non-interest income	3	10,057	12,065
Total non-interest income		10,057	12,065
Net operating income before operating expenses		1,709	1,830
Operating expenses	4	(1,594)	(1,710)
Profit before income tax		115	120
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Net profit for the year		115	120
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		115	120

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance sheet as at 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,518,521	1,741,186
Receivables due from related entities	8	5,991,538	5,768,555
Total assets		7,510,059	7,509,741
Liabilities			
Payables due to related entities	8	7,509,760	7,509,557
Total liabilities		7,509,760	7,509,557
Net assets		299	184
Shareholders' equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Share capital	7	1	1
Retained profits		298	183
Total shareholders' equity		299	184

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	Attributable to owners of the Company		Total
		Share Capital \$'000	Retained Profits \$'000	\$'000
As at 1 October 2019		1	163	164
Year ended 30 September 2020				
Net profit for the year		-	120	120
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2020		-	120	120
Transaction with the owners:				
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	7	-	(100)	(100)
As at 30 September 2020		1	183	184
Year ended 30 September 2021				
Net profit for the year		-	115	115
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 30 September 2021		-	115	115
Transaction with the owners:				
As at 30 September 2021		1	298	299

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 September 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest income received		105,854	142,364
Guarantee fees received		10,192	12,070
Interest expense paid		(114,326)	(153,423)
Operating expenses paid		(1,606)	(1,706)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	11	114	(695)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Principal collection from underlying housing loans		1,516,669	1,847,495
Purchase of housing loans to replenish/increase the cover pool		(1,739,448)	(1,317,522)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(222,779)	529,973
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	7	-	(100)
Net cash used in financing activities		-	(100)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(222,665)	529,178
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,741,186	1,212,008
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	1,518,521	1,741,186

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Details of the reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities to net profit are provided in Note 11.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 1. Financial statement preparation

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 30 November 2021. The Board has the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The Company is a special purpose entity which was set up to purchase and hold housing loans ('cover pool') and to provide financial guarantees of the covered bonds issued from time to time by Westpac Securities NZ Limited ('WSNZL') under Westpac New Zealand Limited's ('WNZL') Global Covered Bond programme ('CB Programme'). The principal accounting policies are set out below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of accounting

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with UK Listing Authority Listing Rules. These financial statements comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, applicable New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('NZ IFRS') and other authoritative pronouncements of the External Reporting Board ('XRB'), as appropriate for for-profit entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the measures put in place domestically and globally to control the spread of the virus continue to impact global economies and financial markets. As at 30 September 2021, there was no material impact on the Company's financial performance and financial position or its operations and cash flows.

All amounts in these financial statements have been rounded in thousands of New Zealand dollars unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(iii) Standards adopted during the year ended 30 September 2021

Revision to the Conceptual Framework

A revised Conceptual Framework ('Framework') was adopted by the Company on 1 October 2020. The Framework includes new definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses and other relevant financial reporting concepts. These changes did not have a material impact on the Company.

Amendments to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ('IBOR reform') – Phase 2 was early adopted, as permitted by the standard, by the Company for the financial year ended 30 September 2021. IBOR reform – Phase 2 makes amendments to NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* resulting from IBOR reform.

The amendments:

- allow the Company to account for a change in contractual cash flows of a financial instrument that are a direct result of the IBOR reform to be accounted for prospectively by updating the effective interest rate rather than recognising a modification gain or loss provided that the change is made on an economically equivalent basis;
- require additional disclosures including:
 - quantitative information regarding all financial instruments linked to London Inter-bank Offered Rate which have not been yet converted to Alternative Reference Rates ('ARR');
 - changes to the entity's risk management strategy arising from IBOR reform; and
 - the management of the Company's transition to ARR.

As the Company does not have exposure to interbank offered rates, these amendments did not have an impact on the Company.

(iv) Foreign currency translation

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

There are no transactions or balances denominated in foreign currencies.

b. Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are recognised when an obligation arises.

(ii) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets as financial assets at amortised cost, which include cash and cash equivalents and receivables due from related entities.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on a) the business model within which the assets are managed, and b) whether the contractual cash flows of the instrument represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI').

The Company determines the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed. When assessing the business model the Company considers factors including how performance and risks are managed, evaluated and reported and the frequency and volume of, and reason for, sales in previous periods and expectations of sales in future periods.

When assessing whether contractual cash flows are SPPI, interest is defined as consideration primarily for the time value of money and the credit risk of the principal outstanding. The time value of money is defined as the element of interest that provides consideration only for the passage of time and not consideration for other risks or costs associated with holding the financial asset. Terms that could change the contractual cash flows so that they may not meet the SPPI criteria include contingent and leverage features, non-recourse arrangements, and features that could modify the time value of money.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus or minus directly attributable transaction costs respectively.

Further details of the accounting policy for each category of financial asset or financial liability mentioned above is set out in Note 8.

The Company's policies for determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out in Note 10.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 1. Financial statement preparation (continued)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or when the Company has either transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full under a 'pass through' arrangement and transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

There may be situations where the Company has partially transferred the risks and rewards of ownership but has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. In such situations, the asset continues to be recognised on the balance sheet to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, the exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, with the difference in the respective carrying amounts recognised in the profit or loss.

The terms are deemed to be substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms (discounted using the original effective interest rate) is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. Qualitative factors such as a change in the currency the instrument is denominated in, a change in the interest rate from fixed to floating and conversion features are also considered.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

Impairment charges are based on an expected loss model which measures the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows taking into account past experience, current conditions and multiple probability-weighted macroeconomic scenarios for reasonably supportable future economic conditions.

Impairment charges are recognised in profit or loss, with a corresponding amount recognised as a reduction of the carrying value of the financial asset through an offsetting provision account.

Statement of cash flows

Operating, investing and financing activities

Operating activities are the principal revenue-producing activities of the Company and other activities that are not investing or financing activities. Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments that are not included in cash and cash equivalents. Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the Company.

c. Critical accounting assumptions and estimates

Applying the Company's accounting policies requires the use of judgement, assumptions and estimates which impact the financial information. There are no critical accounting assumptions or estimates for the Company.

Note 2. Net interest expense

Accounting policy

Interest income and interest expense for all interest earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities, detailed within the following table below, are recognised using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument by discounting the financial instrument's estimated future cash receipts or payments to their present value and allocates the interest income or interest expense, including any fees, costs, premiums or discounts integral to the instrument, over its expected life.

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Interest income			
Calculated using the effective interest rate method			
Receivables due from related entities		106,193	137,641
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method		106,193	137,641
Total interest income		106,193	137,641
Interest expense			
Calculated using the effective interest rate method			
Payables due to related entities	8	(114,541)	(147,876)
Total interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method		(114,541)	(147,876)
Total interest expense		(114,541)	(147,876)
Net interest expense		(8,348)	(10,235)

Note 3. Non-interest income

Accounting policy

Guarantee fee income which arises from fees received on financial guarantee of the covered bonds issued, whereby the Company acts as a principal, are recognised in profit or loss when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the promised service.

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Non-interest income			
Guarantee fee income - related entities	8	10,057	12,065
Total non-interest income		10,057	12,065

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 4. Operating expenses

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Management fees - related entities	8	750	752
Contingent swap fees - related entities	8	603	724
Security trustee fees - related entities	8	81	110
Directors' fees	8	31	31
Auditor's fees - audit-related services in relation to the CB Programme	5	102	87
Other expense		22	-
Purchased services		5	6
Total operating expenses		1,594	1,710

Note 5. Auditor's remuneration

The audit fees for the year ended 30 September 2021 for the audit of financial statements amounting to \$11,750 (2020: \$11,750) were borne by WNZL. The Company incurred assurance and other audit related services fees for the year ended 30 September 2021 of \$102,368 (2020: \$86,503) in relation to agreed procedures reports obtained for updates to the covered bond programme.

Note 6. Income tax expense

Accounting policy

Income tax

The Company does not have an income tax expense, current tax or deferred tax balance due to being a debt funding special purpose vehicle. WNZL is deemed to carry on the activity of the Company for tax purposes and therefore accounts for the taxable income of the Company. Accordingly, the Company does not make any income tax payments and has a nil imputation credit balance.

Goods and services tax ('GST')

Where applicable, revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of GST, except to the extent that GST is not recoverable from Inland Revenue. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the expense or the cost of the asset.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-
Reconciliation of income tax expense to profit before income tax expense		
Profit before income tax expense	115	120
Tax calculated at a rate of 28% (30 September 2020: 28%)	32	34
Tax effect of amounts which are not assessable in calculating taxable income:		
Income not assessable for tax purposes	(32)	(34)
Total income tax expense	-	-

Note 7. Shareholders' equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary shares are recognised at the amount paid up per ordinary share net of directly attributable issue costs.

Ordinary shares fully paid

	2021 Number of authorised and Issued Shares	2020 Number of authorised and Issued Shares
Balance at beginning of the year	1,000	1,000
Balance at end of the year	1,000	1,000

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder, subject to the constitution of the Company, to carry the right to one vote on a poll at meetings of shareholders, the right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board and the right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Company in the event of winding up. Under the constitution of the Company, the Board may only authorise a dividend if the dividend is payable on or after a Distribution Date (as defined in the Master Definitions and Construction Agreement entered into on 26 November 2010) and if the aggregate dividend declared does not exceed the lesser of (i) \$100,000 and (ii) the net profit after tax of the Company for the period ending on that Distribution Date after providing or paying for all obligations in respect of such period ending on the Distribution Date.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 7. Shareholders' equity

Pursuant to a Deed of Agreement ('Deed') dated 23 November 2010, the Company and Westpac NZ Covered Bond Holdings Limited ('WNZCBHL') agreed to be bound by the terms of the constitution of the Company and WNZCBHL. Further, in the event that there is a change in the shareholder of the Company, then WNZCBHL agreed to ensure that any new shareholder will accede to the Deed. The constitution of the Company provides that if a deadlock (i.e. a resolution put to the Board which was not passed due to an equal number of votes of Directors for and against passing such resolution) occurs, any Director of the Company may give written notice of the deadlock to the board of the shareholder of the Company, and the shareholders will make a decision in relation to the deadlock. The constitution of WNZCBHL provides that there shall be a deadlock panel comprising an authorised person of each shareholder of WNZCBHL.

The effect of the above is that voting does not take place in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held.

The ordinary shares have no par value.

Dividends paid

In the year ended 30 September 2021, the Company paid no dividends in respect of the ordinary shares (2020: \$100,000).

Note 8. Related entities

Accounting policy

Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operating decisions, or one other party controls both. Examples include subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and superannuation plans as well as key management personnel and their related parties.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and at call money market deposits.

Receivables due from related entities

Due from related entities is the financial asset recognised by the Company in the form of a deemed loan to WNZL representing the underlying pool of housing loans. As a consequence of the Company being a guarantor under the CB Programme, it entered into several linked arrangements with WNZL, including interest rate swaps, a servicing fee, and an asset performance fee (net of impairment losses). These arrangements are accounted for as one transaction when the overall economic effect cannot be understood without reference to the series of transactions as a whole. Any accrued interest in respect of the deemed loan is also treated as part of the loan.

Due from related entities also includes accrued guarantee fees receivable from WSNZL and is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method where contractual cash flows represent SPPI on the principal balance outstanding and the business model is achieved through holding the receivables to collect these cash flows.

Payables due to related entities

Due to related entities include demand and guarantee loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost, accrued interest arising on amounts due to related entities, accrued security trustee fees payable to NZGT (WNZCB) Security Trustee Limited and the accrued contingent swap fee payable to a related entity. These are all measured at amortised cost.

Ultimate parent company

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WNZCBHL.

WNZL is considered to control WNZCBHL and the Company based on certain contractual arrangements existing between the Company and WNZL, and as such both WNZCBHL and the Company are consolidated within the financial statements of WNZL Banking Group (i.e. WNZL and its controlled entities). WNZL's Disclosure Statement is available, free of charge, at www.westpac.co.nz. WNZL is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of Westpac Banking Corporation ('WBC') (the ultimate parent company), which is incorporated in Australia and whose financial statements are available, free of charge, at www.westpac.com.au.

Nature of transactions

The Company is a special purpose entity which was established to purchase and hold housing loans and to provide a financial guarantee in respect of the covered bonds issued from time to time by WSNZL under the CB Programme. All proceeds from covered bonds issued by WSNZL are on-lent to WNZL. WSNZL is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of WNZL. Investors in covered bonds issued by WSNZL also have recourse: first, to WNZL as WNZL guarantees all the covered bonds issued by WSNZL and second, to the Company as the Company guarantees the covered bonds issued by WSNZL and supports the guarantee by granting security over the assets it holds.

The Company's portfolio was funded by WNZL pursuant to an intercompany loan and is non-cash related. The balance of the intercompany loan has remained at \$7.5 billion (2020: \$7.5 billion).

The Company is a party to a contingent swap agreement, with Westpac Banking Corporation New Zealand Branch ('NZ Branch') as the counterparty, such that in the event that a notice to pay the guaranteed amount under the CB Programme is served on the Company, the Company is hedged against currency and other risks in respect of amounts it receives under the current structure and the amounts that may become payable in respect of the obligations under the guarantee agreement.

The fair value of the contingent swap agreement as at balance date is nil as the likelihood of the swap being activated is considered remote (2020: nil).

Pursuant to the Mortgage Sale Agreement between WNZL and the Company, the Company pays an asset performance fee to WNZL for the quality and asset generating performance of the housing loans. This enables WNZL to obtain a majority (99.75%) of the benefits of the Company's activities, i.e. to recognise the servicing or maintenance of the housing loans in the cover pool. The performance fee is calculated net of any impairment losses on the cover pool. The remaining balance of 0.25% is available for distribution to the owners of the Company subject to the dividend policy disclosed in Note 7.

To manage the interest rate mismatch between the underlying cover pool and the intercompany loan, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with WNZL to exchange the combination of fixed and floating rate interest received on the underlying pool of housing loans for Bank Bill Reference Rate ('BKBMR') plus margin. The interest rate swap agreement is treated as part of the overall deemed loan in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in the accounting policy section above.

Loan finance, current account banking facilities and other financial products are provided by WNZL to the Company on normal commercial terms.

The Company received interest income on cash deposits with WNZL.

The Company received interest income on the underlying cover pool. The outstanding balance from the underlying cover pool at year end is included in Loan - principal and the outstanding balance of accrued interest receivable at year end is included in Loan - accrued interest receivable.

The Company received a guarantee fee from WSNZL for providing the financial guarantee in respect of WSNZL's obligations under the CB Programme. The outstanding balance at year end is included in Accrued guarantee fee income.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 8. Related entities (continued)

The Company paid interest expense on the loan made by WNZL to the Company to enable the Company to fund the purchase of the cover pool. The outstanding balance of the loan from WNZL at year end is included in Loan payable and the outstanding balance of accrued interest payable at year end is included in Loan - accrued interest payable.

The Company paid fees under the contingent swap agreement with NZ Branch. The outstanding balance at year-end is included in Accrued contingent swap fee payable.

Management fees are charged by Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited ('WSM'), as the servicer and cash manager. WSM, an Australian company, is an indirectly wholly-owned subsidiary of WBC. The outstanding balance at year end is included in Payables due to related entities - Other.

Security trustee fees are paid to NZGT (WNZCB) Security Trustee Limited which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited ('NZGT'). The outstanding balance at year end is nil (2020: nil). NZGT, as a trustee for a charitable trust, owns 81% of WNZCBHL's ordinary shares.

The audit fees for the current year and prior year have been borne by WNZL, refer to Note 5.

Transactions with related entities are arranged on an arm's length basis.

The Company paid no dividends in the current year and \$100,000 in prior year to its parent entity, refer to Note 7.

Transactions with related entities

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Dividend paid to WNZCBHL	7	-	100
Income			
Interest income from cash deposits with WNZL ¹		2,871	5,786
Interest income from cover pool ¹		103,322	131,855
Guarantee fee from WSNZL ²	3	10,057	12,065
Total income		116,250	149,706
Expenses			
Interest expense on loan from WNZL ³	2	114,541	147,876
Management fees charged by WSM ⁴	4	750	752
Security trustee fees charged ⁴	4	81	110
Contingent swap fee expense with NZ Branch ⁴	4	603	724
Total expenses		115,975	149,462

¹ Included in interest income in the statement of comprehensive income

² Included in non-interest income in the statement of comprehensive income

³ Included in interest expense in the statement of comprehensive income

⁴ Included in operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 8. Related entities (continued)

Due from and to related entities

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits held with WNZL	1,518,521	1,741,186
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,518,521	1,741,186
Receivables due from related entities		
Loan - principal with WNZL	5,982,164	5,759,385
Loan - accrued interest receivable with WNZL	8,525	8,186
Accrued guarantee fee income with WSNZL	849	984
Total receivables due from related entities	5,991,538	5,768,555
Total receivables due from related entities including cash and cash equivalents	7,510,059	7,509,741
Settlement profile:		
Amounts expected to be settled within 12 months	1,893,239	2,165,884
Amounts expected to be settled after 12 months	5,526,820	5,343,857
Total receivables due from related entities including cash and cash equivalents	7,510,059	7,509,741
Payables due to related entities		
Loan payable to WNZL	7,500,000	7,500,000
Loan - accrued interest payable to WNZL	9,647	9,432
Accrued contingent swap fee payable to NZ Branch	51	59
Other - payable to WSM	62	66
Total payables due to related entities	7,509,760	7,509,557
Settlement profile:		
Amounts expected to be settled within 12 months	9,760	9,557
Amounts expected to be settled after 12 months	7,500,000	7,500,000
Total payables due to related entities	7,509,760	7,509,557

The underlying pool of housing loans did not qualify for derecognition in the financial statements of WNZL in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1, thus the same pool was not recognised in the Company's financial statements.

Loan advances are interest-bearing and interest is charged on normal commercial terms. Non-loan related amounts owing to related entities are normally settled within 90 days. Other amounts due are in relation to services provided and are settled in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel is defined as being Directors of the Company. Short term compensation of \$30,951 was paid by the Company to its independent Director during the year (2020: \$31,151) The Company did not make any payments to Directors who are employees of WNZL.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 9. Financial risk

Holders of the covered bonds issued by WSNZL have dual recourse: first, to WNZL as WNZL guarantees all the debt securities issued by WSNZL and second, (as a result of the Company's financial guarantee of the covered bonds issued by WSNZL) to the cover pool owned by the Company. The Company's business activities expose it to a range of financial risks.

Categories of financial risk

The key financial risks that the Company is exposed to are discussed below:

- Credit risk: the risk of financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations;
- Market risk: the risk of an adverse impact on earnings resulting from changes in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates;
- Liquidity risk: the risk that the Company will not be able to fund assets and meet obligations as they come due.

The Company is exposed to market risk in the form of interest rate risk and currency risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk when changes in market interest rates adversely impact the Company's floating rate payment obligations and also the fair value interest rate risk associated with the fixed rate loans included in the cover pool. Currency risk is only a factor in the event WNZL is unable to honour its obligations under the financial guarantee. If this were to occur, then under the terms of the covered bond guarantee, the Company is required to make the necessary payments to the investors in the currency the covered bonds were originally issued. To mitigate this risk the Company entered into a contingent swap agreement with NZ Branch.

The Company will be exposed to liquidity risk if any of the loans in the cover pool become impaired as any reduction in the expected cash flows collected from WNZL may result in the Company not having sufficient cash to meet its payment obligations under the intercompany loan it has with WNZL.

Additional details surrounding the risk management activities relating to the management of the financial risks are discussed below.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations. This arises primarily from the housing loans held by the Company and the ability of the customers to meet their loan payment obligations.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk:

The Company's credit risk policy involves a number of key processes and controls designed to ensure that the covered bonds maintain their credit rating and remain free of any impairment. These key processes and controls include:

- The Servicer and Cash Manager (WSM) participate in monthly meetings to review key reports such as Covered Bond Asset Coverage Tests and to monitor key triggers and forecasts and discuss any critical issues such as possible changes to ratings and rating methodologies.
- Collecting and enforcing housing loan repayments in accordance with WNZL's general lending policies and identifying the loans that will be offered to sell back to WNZL. The Securitisation Trust Management team (a business unit of WBC), periodically arranges for WNZL to repurchase any loans that are more than 90 days in arrears from the cover pool and replaces them with a good/satisfactory credit rated equivalent loan. Under the terms of the contractual arrangements between the Company and WNZL, WNZL is not obliged to repurchase any loan sold to and held by the Company except where (i) it is discovered that there has been a material breach of a sale warranty (or any such sale warranty is materially untrue); (ii) the loan becomes materially impaired or is enforced prior to the second monthly covered bond payment date falling after the assignment of the loan; or (iii) at the cut-off date relating to the loan, there were arrears of interest and that loan subsequently becomes a delinquent loan prior to the second monthly covered bond payment date falling after the assignment of the loan. Before a replacement loan can be added to the cover pool it must first meet the eligibility criteria outlined in the Mortgage Sale Agreement between the Company and WNZL.
- Covered Bond Assets Coverage Reports are sent monthly to rating agencies and other parties to the covered bond transaction. The external rating agencies will also undertake an annual due diligence review of the covered bond transaction.

(i) Gross credit exposures at amortised cost

The following table provides an analysis of the credit quality of the Company's gross credit exposures from the due from related entities balance measured at amortised cost. The Company adopts the same internal credit rating system as applied by WNZL for the retail (program-managed) portfolios where the underlying housing loans are segmented into pools of similar risk. Each segment is assigned a quantified measure of its probability of default ('PD') and loss given default ('LGD') relative to their pool. The credit quality of these pools is based on a combination of behavioural factors, delinquency trends, PD estimates and loan to valuation ratio.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Strong	5,629,043	5,302,306
Good/Satisfactory	360,174	462,903
Weak	2,321	3,346
Total gross loans	5,991,538	5,768,555

The following table shows the internal credit rating system for program-managed portfolios being mapped to the Company's credit quality disclosure categories.

Financial Statement Disclosure	Advanced PM Model
Strong	Stage 1 facilities with PM Risk Grade between 13 and 10
Good/satisfactory	Stage 1 facilities with PM Risk Grade between 9 and 6 Stage 2 facilities with PM Risk Grade between 13 and 6
Weak	All facilities with PM Risk Grade between 5 and 1
Weak/default/non-performing	All facilities with PM Risk Grade equal to 0

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 9. Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Loans by collateral

The following analysis shows management's assessment of the coverage provided by collateral held in support of the loan balance. The estimated realisable value of collateral held is based on a combination of:

- formal valuations currently held in respect of such collateral; and
- management's assessment of the estimated realisable value of all collateral held given its experience with similar types of assets in similar situations and the circumstances peculiar to the subject collateral.

This analysis also takes into consideration any other relevant knowledge available to management at the time. It is current practice to obtain updated valuations when either management considers that it cannot satisfactorily estimate a realisable value or when it is determined to be necessary to move to a forced sale of the collateral.

In the table below, a loan is deemed to be 'fully secured' where the ratio of the loan amount to our current estimated net present value of the realisable collateral is less than or equal to 100%. Such assets are deemed to be 'partially secured' when this ratio exceeds 100% but not more than 150%, and 'unsecured' when either no security is held or where the secured loan to estimated recoverable value exceeds 150%.

	2021 ¹	2020
	%	%
Fully secured	99	99
Partially secured	1	1
Unsecured	-	-
Total net loans	100	100

¹At 30 September 2021, the Company's loan portfolio comprises all performing loans (stage 1 and stage 2 loans). Loans are classified as stage 1 where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination. Loans are classified as stage 2 when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination but where the asset is still performing.

(iii) Concentration of credit risk

The concentration of credit risk for the Company arises from Due from related entities, which represents the underlying pool of housing loans. Each housing loan is secured over a mortgaged property located in New Zealand. The Company is entitled to the cash flows from this collateral in the event the underlying borrowers default and the mortgaged property is subsequently sold.

b. Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss arising from adverse movements in the level and volatility of market factors such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential loss arising from the changes in the value of financial instruments due to changes in market interest rates or their implied volatility. Financial instruments with floating rate interest expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk, whereas financial instruments with fixed rate interest expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with the fixed and floating rate housing loans that make up the underlying cover pool. Additionally, the intercompany loan exposes the Company to a floating interest rate risk (BKBM plus margin). To manage the interest rate mismatch between the underlying cover pool and the intercompany loan, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with WNZL to exchange the combination of fixed and floating rate interest received on the underlying pool of housing loans for BKBM plus margin. The interest rate swap is designed to ensure that all amounts received by the Company under the interest rate swap will enable the Company to meet its obligations. Therefore there is no material unmatched interest rate risk in the Company and any changes in market interest rates will not materially affect the statement of comprehensive income and equity of the Company.

ii) Currency risk

The Company is currently not exposed to any currency risk as the loans in the cover pool and the intercompany loan payable to WNZL are denominated in New Zealand dollars. However, in the event WSNZL or WNZL is unable to meet its commitments such that the guarantee is called by the covered bond noteholders against the Company, the Company would be required to pay the investors in the currency the covered bonds were issued. The possibility of this 'trigger' event occurring is deemed to be remote given WNZL is rated a 'high credit quality' financial institution by rating agencies. However, if the trigger event were to occur any currency risk is managed through the contingent swap agreement the Company has in place with NZ Branch. The contingent swap will enable the Company to exchange its New Zealand dollar cash flows received from the underlying pool of housing loans for foreign currency required to satisfy the obligations to the covered bond noteholders.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to fund assets and meet obligations as they become due, without incurring unacceptable losses.

The liquidity risk within the Company is its inability to meet its payment obligations under the terms of the intercompany loan on a timely basis. This risk is managed through the use of an interest rate swap discussed in the interest rate risk section above.

The portion of the intercompany loan repayable on demand by WNZL as at 30 September 2021 is \$2,782,692,082 (2020: \$3,007,253,195). This represents the balance in excess of the minimum amount required to be held contractually to maintain asset coverage for the purposes of the covered bond guarantee. The remaining portion of the loan has no fixed contractual maturity. There is a bilateral netting agreement in place to mitigate any material liquidity risk arising between the Company and WNZL.

WNZL has indemnified the Company for any payments required to be made under the guarantee (the 'indemnity amount'). The indemnity amount is paid first by reducing the intercompany loan payable and then the payment of any shortfall under the guarantee.

Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Note 10. Fair value of financial instruments

Accounting policy

The fair value of a financial instrument 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.

On initial recognition, the transaction price generally represents the fair value of the financial instrument unless there is observable information from an active market to the contrary. Where unobservable information is used, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (day one profit or loss) is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or over the life of the instrument.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair value of financial instruments has been determined as follows:

Receivables due from related entities

As discussed in Note 8, included as part of the deemed loan balance is the interest rate swap entered into by the Company and WNZL. This interest rate swap is not accounted for separately. The interest rate swap, which is repriced on a monthly basis, converts the fixed and floating interest received from the underlying pool of housing loans to BKBM plus margin. As the loan balance and the interest rate swap are not accounted for separately, this implies that the carrying value approximates the fair value.

Also included in Receivables due from related entities is the guarantee fee receivable due from WSNZL. The carrying amount of this receivable is a reasonable approximation of fair value as it is short-term in nature.

Payables due to related entities

The interest rate on the intercompany loan is a floating rate determined by WNZL as intercompany loan provider. The intercompany loan is repriced on a monthly basis therefore its carrying value approximates its fair value. The carrying value of accrued security trustee fees and the accrued covered bond swap payable are a reasonable approximation of fair value as they are short-term in nature.

For cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and accrued guarantee fee income included in due from related parties, accrued interest payable and accrued contingent swap fee included in due to related entities, which are carried at amortised cost, the carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. These items are either short-term in nature or reprice frequently, and are of a high credit rating.

Note 11. Reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities to net profit for the year

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Net profit for the year	115	120
Adjustments:		
Movement of accrued income in receivable due from related entities	(204)	4,728
Movement of accrued expenses in payable due to related entities	203	(5,543)
Net cash used in operating activities	114	(695)

Note 12. Capital

There are no externally imposed capital requirements on the Company. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WNZCBHL which itself is a part of the banking group made up of WNZL and its controlled entities (referred to in WNZL's Disclosure Statement as the 'Banking Group'). Capital for the Company is managed as part of the Banking Group.

Note 13. Contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent assets, contingent liabilities or unrecognised contractual commitments as at 30 September 2021 (2020: nil).



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of Westpac NZ Covered Bond Limited (the Company) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2021, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2021;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include principal accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

Our firm carries out other audit-related services for the Company, including the issue of comfort letters and agreed procedures reports in relation to debt issuance programmes. The provision of these other services has not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS, 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 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 Company or to 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 ISAs (NZ) and ISAs 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 our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-8/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we report to

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

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

For and on behalf of:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

Chartered Accountants
30 November 2021

Auckland