

**ANZ NEW ZEALAND (INT'L) LIMITED
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Interest income	6	290	277
Interest expense	2	(283)	(270)
Net interest income		7	7
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		7	7
Credit impairment release / (charge)		(3)	3
Profit before income tax		4	10
Income tax expense	3	(3)	(2)
Profit after income tax		1	8

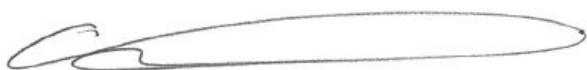
There are no items of other comprehensive income.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 September	Note	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Assets			
Due from the Parent Company	6	20,752	21,218
Total assets		20,752	21,218
Liabilities			
Commercial paper	4	2,964	4,432
Current tax liabilities		1	1
Debt issuances	5	17,772	16,771
Total liabilities		20,737	21,204
Net assets		15	14
Equity			
Retained profits		15	14
Total equity	8	15	14

These annual accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 November 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Chris O'Neale
Director
11 November 2022

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
For the year ended 30 September		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	276	288
Interest paid	(269)	(281)
Tax paid	(3)	(2)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	4	5
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Increase) / decrease in due from the Parent Company	241	(1,687)
Net cash flows (used in) / provided by investing activities	241	(1,687)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from debt issuances	2,674	2,685
Redemption of debt issuances	(3,600)	(3,654)
Net proceeds from commercial paper	681	2,651
Net cash flows (used in) / provided by financing activities	(245)	1,682
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	-	-

Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows provided by operating activities

Profit after income tax	1	8
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Credit impairment charge / (release)	3	(3)
<i>Other adjustments:</i>		
Change in accrued interest receivable	(14)	11
Change in accrued interest payable	14	(11)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	4	5

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained earnings NZ\$m	Total equity NZ\$m
As at 1 October 2020	6	6
Profit or loss	8	8
As at 30 September 2021	14	14
As at 1 October 2021	14	14
Profit or loss	1	1
As at 30 September 2022	15	15

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Tax Administration Act 1994 (New Zealand) and The Overseas Companies Regulations 2009 (United Kingdom), and comply with:

- New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, as defined in the Financial Reporting Act 2013;
- New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for publicly accountable for-profit entities; and
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

These financial statements have been audited in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), as issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of the External Reporting Board.

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the Company) is incorporated in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993. Its registered office is, Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Parent Company) and the ultimate parent company is Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, which is incorporated in Victoria, Australia.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below.

(ii) Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of management judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and the application of policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Allowance for expected credit losses

During the year ended 30 September 2022, the collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) increased by NZ\$3 million, reflecting the downside risks associated with the economic outlook.

Whilst the course of the COVID-19 pandemic is moderating and the management of its impact on the populace, businesses and economic activity is better understood, the responses of consumers, business and governments remain uncertain. Compounding the effects of the pandemic are mounting geopolitical tensions, global supply chain disruptions, the conflict in Ukraine, commodity price pressures, and increasing inflation and interest rates impacting the economy. Thus, there remains an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact ECL.

(iii) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with historical cost concepts.

(iv) Rounding

The amounts contained in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars, except where otherwise stated.

(v) Changes in accounting policies

Debt issuances are now presented including accrued interest, and accrued interest as at 30 September 2021 of NZ\$9m has been reclassified to debt issuances.

There have been no other changes in accounting policies or early adoption of accounting standards in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

(vi) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities resulting from foreign currency transactions are subsequently translated at the spot rate at reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised or included in a previous financial report, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(b) Income and expense recognition

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense, including any fees and directly related transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, over the expected life of the financial asset or liability. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income and expense on the financial asset or liability evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Income tax

(i) Income tax expense

Income tax on profits for the period comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as tax expense, except when it relates to items credited directly to equity, in which case it is recorded in equity.

(ii) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the period, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and including any adjustment for tax payable in previous periods. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

(d) Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition

Financial assets include amounts due from the Parent Company. Financial liabilities include commercial paper and debt issuances.

The Company recognises a financial asset or liability on its balance sheet when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial asset or liability. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value including directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset from its balance sheet when, and only when, (i) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or (ii) the Company has transferred all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and no longer controls the financial asset. The Company derecognises a financial liability from its balance sheet, when and only when, it is extinguished.

(e) Presentation

(i) Offsetting of income and expenses

Income and expenses are not offset unless required or permitted by an accounting standard. This generally arises in the following circumstances:

- where gains and losses from a group of similar transactions are reported on a net basis such as foreign exchange gains and losses;
- where amounts are collected on behalf of third parties, where the Company is, in substance, acting as an agent only; or
- where costs are incurred on behalf of customers from whom the Company is reimbursed.

(ii) Offsetting of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only where:

- there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the asset and liability; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Cash flow statement

Certain cash flows have been netted in order to provide more meaningful disclosure, as many of the cash flows are received and immediately lent to the Parent Company.

(iv) Segment reporting

Business segments are distinguishable components of the Company that provide products or services that are subject to risks and rewards that are different to those of other business segments. Geographical segments provide products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and rewards that are different to those components operating in other economic environments.

As the principal activity of the Company is the raising of external funding, which is on-lent to the Parent Company at a margin, and the majority of its revenue is not earned from external customers, the Company does not have any reportable segments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Commercial paper	36	9
Debt issuances	247	261
Total interest expense	283	270

3. INCOME TAX

	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax payable on profit		
Profit before income tax	4	10
Prima facie income tax at 28%	1	3
Tax effect of non-deductible / (non-taxable) credit impairment charge	1	(1)
Income tax under provided in previous years	1	-
Total income tax expense	3	2
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Current tax	3	2
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	3	2

4. COMMERCIAL PAPER

Commercial paper comprises issuances under the Company's U.S. Commercial paper programme and is guaranteed by the Parent Company.

5. DEBT ISSUANCES

	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
U.S. medium term notes	9,196	7,645
Euro medium term notes	4,284	4,914
Covered bonds	4,292	4,212
Total debt issued	17,772	16,771

Debt issuances are guaranteed by the Parent Company. Debt issuances, other than covered bonds, are otherwise unsecured and rank equally with other unsecured liabilities.

Covered Bonds

Substantially all of the assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by the Parent Company which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the Trust for issuances of covered bonds by the Company, or the Parent Company, from time to time. The assets of the Trust are not available to creditors of the Company or the Parent Company, although the Company or the Parent Company (or its liquidator or statutory manager) may have a claim against the residual assets of the Trust (if any) after all prior ranking creditors of the Trust have been satisfied.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with other related parties

The Company undertakes transactions with the Parent Company and other members of the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited group of companies (ANZ Group). These transactions principally consist of funding transactions. Other members of the ANZ Group provide administrative functions, including remuneration of key management personnel, to the Company for which no payments have been made.

All interest income is from the Parent Company. Audit fees and fees for other services have been paid to the auditors by the Parent Company without reimbursement.

	2022 NZ\$000	2021 NZ\$000
Audit or review of financial statements	41	39
Audit related services:		
Offer documents assurance or reviews	129	117
Other assurance services	18	17
Total audit related services	147	134
Total fees paid to auditors by the Parent Company	188	173

Balances with related parties

Amounts due from the Parent Company are lent on similar terms as the underlying funding raised, and are net of an allowance for expected credit losses of NZ\$11 million (2021: NZ\$8 million). The change in the allowance for expected credit losses for the year ended 30 September 2022 was a charge of NZ\$3 million (2021: release of NZ\$3 million).

As at 30 September 2022, ANZ Group held NZ\$2 million (2021: NZ\$1 million) of the Company's debt issuances.

7. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is an analysis of asset and liability line items in the balance sheet that combine amounts expected to be realised or due to be settled within one year and after more than one year.

	2022			2021		
	within one year NZ\$m	after more than one year NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	within one year NZ\$m	after more than one year NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Assets						
Due from Parent Company	6,056	14,696	20,752	8,018	13,200	21,218
Liabilities						
Debt issuances	3,076	14,696	17,772	3,571	13,200	16,771

8. EQUITY

Capital management policies

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide funding for the Parent Company and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company's capital comprises issued share capital and retained earnings. The Company manages its capital by distributing its retained profits to the Parent Company.

Ordinary share capital

The Company's share capital consists of 500,000 (2021: 500,000) fully paid ordinary shares that have the rights and powers prescribed by Section 36 of the Companies Act 1993. The shares have a carrying value of NZ\$499,900.

There were no dividends paid on ordinary shares during the year (2021: nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments are entered into by the Company in its operations as a financial intermediary. The Company's operations are match funded to minimise interest rate, currency and liquidity risks.

There are no material off balance sheet instruments. All aspects of risk are managed within a framework of policies, limits, control procedures, systems and reporting. Risk exposures are independently monitored and controlled within predefined limits, with an internal reporting framework in place.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to perform according to the terms and conditions of the contract, thus causing loss.

The Company's principal exposure is to the Parent Company and the carrying amount represents the Company's maximum and net exposure to credit risk.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on future net interest income of the Company.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by matching interest rates and tenors on its financial liabilities with the interest rates and tenors on its financial assets with the Parent Company. As a result a 1% rate shock would not have any material impact on profit or loss.

Currency risk

Currency risk arises from changes in foreign exchange rates impacting on residual currency positions that may result from the Company's business as a financial intermediary.

Currency risk is monitored in terms of open positions to each currency, based on nominal value and the duration of each exposure. The total amount of foreign currency exposures, whether recognised or unrecognised, within each currency is not material.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations on commercial paper and debt issuances when they fall due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by matching interest rates and tenors on its financial liabilities with the interest rates and tenors on its financial assets with the Parent Company.

The table below provides residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities at 30 September within relevant maturity groupings. All outstanding debt issuance is profiled on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay. The amounts represent principal and interest cash flows – so they may differ from equivalent amounts reported on the balance sheet.

	Total	Less than 3	3-12	1-5	Beyond 5	No
	NZ\$m	months	months	years	years	specified
		NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	maturity
						NZ\$m
2022						
Liabilities						
Commercial paper	2,983	2,261	722	-	-	-
Debt issuances	18,831	36	3,315	12,237	3,243	-
Total financial liabilities	21,814	2,297	4,037	12,237	3,243	-
2021						
Commercial paper	4,435	2,181	2,254	-	-	-
Debt issuances	17,706	12	3,766	9,021	4,907	-
Total financial liabilities	22,141	2,193	6,020	9,021	4,907	-

10. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

No assets or liabilities are carried at fair value. The methodologies and assumptions used when determining fair value depend on the terms and risk characteristics of the various instruments and include the following:

- for accrued interest payable, the carrying amount is equivalent to the fair value.
- for all other financial assets and financial liabilities, estimated fair values are based on market rates.

Below is a comparison of the carrying amounts as reported on the balance sheet and fair value of financial asset and liability categories other than those categories where the carrying amount is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value:

	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount NZ\$m	Fair value NZ\$m	Carrying amount NZ\$m	Fair value NZ\$m
Financial assets				
Due from the Parent Company	20,752	19,406	21,218	21,629
Financial liabilities				
Commercial paper	2,964	2,962	4,432	4,433
Debt issuances	17,772	16,428	16,771	17,181



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2022;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the "Company") on pages 1 to 8:

- i. present fairly in all material respects the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. comply with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards.



Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Our firm has also provided audit-related services to the Company in relation to prospectus reviews and assurance services. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company. The firm has no other relationship with, or interests in, the Company.



Use of this independent auditor's report

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



Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

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

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

KPMG
Auckland

11 November 2022

