



DBP Annuitants Scheme

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund, set out below is a report on the performance and activities of your Scheme for the year ended 31 March 2019. Further information on the National Provident Fund's activities, and commentary on investment markets, is set out in the Review.

YOUR SCHEME

CROWN GUARANTEE

The DBP Annuitants Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. The benefits payable by your Scheme are guaranteed by the Crown.

The Scheme's funding position is set out in a table in this report. The numbers in the table show the net assets are insufficient to meet the Scheme's current and future obligations to pay pensions.

The net assets available to pay the benefits of the Scheme were exhausted in May 2009, after a provision was made for future operating expenses. However, members should not be concerned as the benefits payable by your Scheme are guaranteed by the Crown.

A call was made under the Crown guarantee in May 2009 and the first payment from the Crown, to fund the pension benefits payable by the Scheme, was received on 27 May 2009. The Crown has been meeting the cost of paying pension benefits from the Scheme as they fall due since May 2009 and continues to do so.

The Board provides information to the Crown on an annual basis on the financial position of the Scheme and the Crown has made a provision in its financial statements for the future funding of the Scheme.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The residual assets of the Scheme are invested in cash. The return achieved (before tax and operating expenses) was 2.44% compared to the benchmark index of 1.97%.

The investment return (after tax and operating expenses) earned by the Scheme for the year ended 31 March 2019 was 0.36%.

See the comparison over the page for the key statistics of your Scheme over the last 10 years. For an overview of the financial performance of the Scheme, refer to the tables on the following pages.



NATIONAL
PROVIDENT



DBP Annuitants Scheme

FUNDING POSITION

The Actuary has advised the funding level of the Scheme, as at 31 March, was:

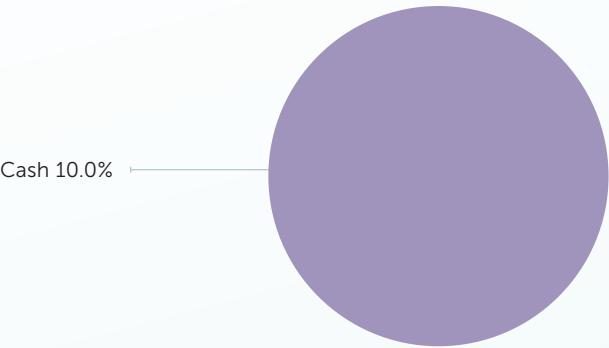
	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Net assets	37,972	35,938
Liabilities/vested benefits	(929,412)	(906,690)
Funding level	4.1%	4.0%

WHO INVESTS YOUR MONEY

AMP Capital Investors (New Zealand) Limited
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

HOW YOUR MONEY IS INVESTED

The pie chart below shows the Scheme’s asset allocation strategy for the residual assets held by the Scheme.

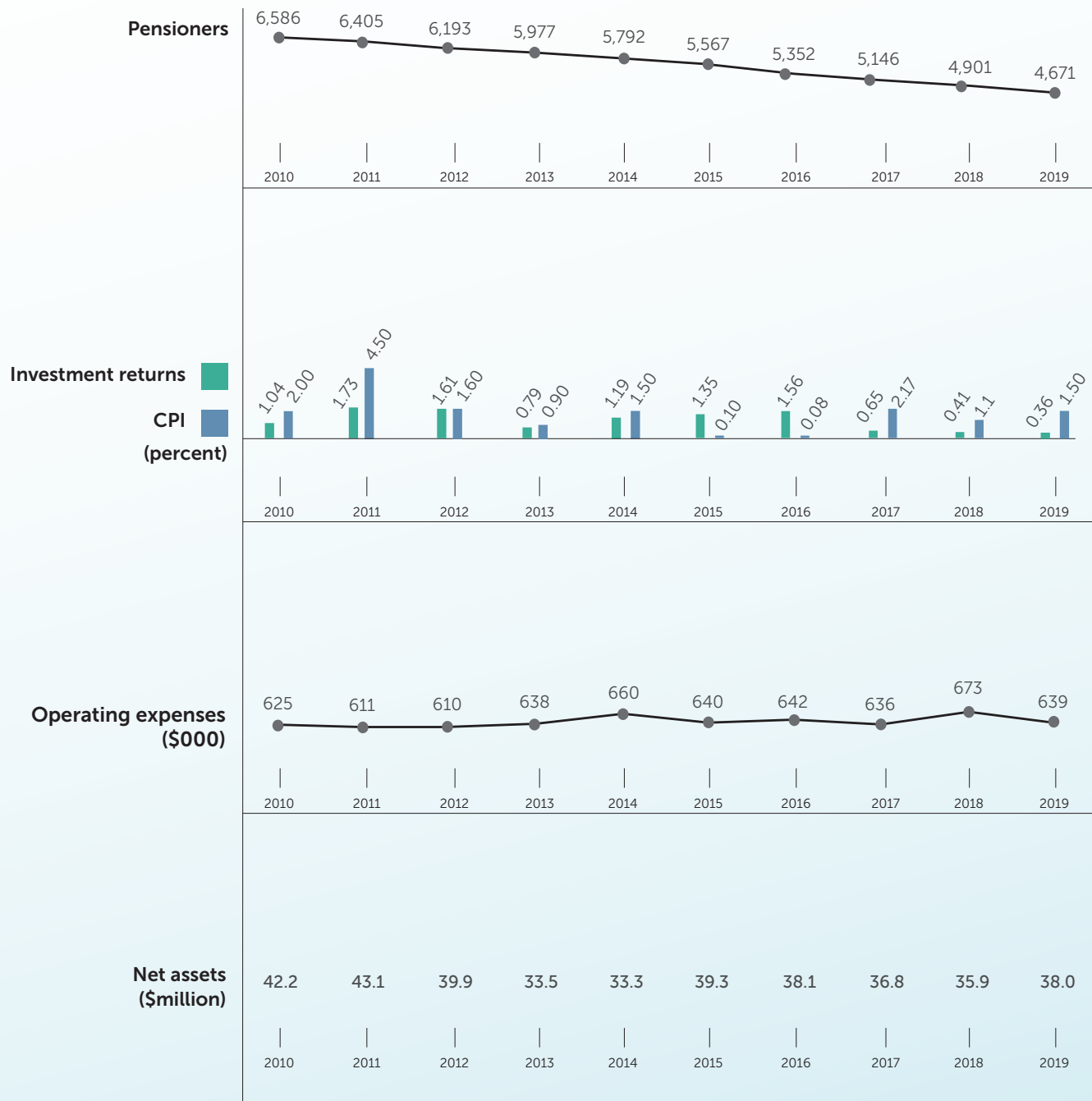


The Board’s Statement of Investment Policies, Standards and Procedures (**SIPSP**) was changed during the year to add a new unit fund, the Alternatives Unit Fund. There were no other significant changes to the SIPSP during the year. See our website, www.npf.co.nz, for more information about your Scheme, including the Board’s SIPSP and the Scheme trust deed.



DBP Annuitants Scheme

10 YEAR COMPARISON



DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 (\$'000)	2018 (\$'000)
Investment income			
Income from unit fund	4	557	595
Interest received		50	54
Net investment income		<u>607</u>	<u>649</u>
Operating expenses			
Actuarial fees		43	43
Audit fees		17	17
Bank Fees		3	4
Board member expenses	5	22	23
Management expenses	5	554	584
Stationery and printing		-	2
		<u>639</u>	<u>673</u>
Net (loss) before tax and membership activities		<u>(32)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Income tax credit	6	165	174
Net income after tax and before membership activities		<u>133</u>	<u>150</u>
Scheme receipts			
Crown contributions	1	70,000	67,000
Transfers from DBP Contributors Scheme	1	17,583	19,909
Total Scheme receipts		<u>87,583</u>	<u>86,909</u>
Scheme payments			
Pensions paid		85,682	87,886
Total Scheme payments		<u>85,682</u>	<u>87,886</u>
Net membership activities		<u>1,901</u>	<u>(977)</u>
Increase/(decrease) in net assets for the year	9	2,034	(827)
Net assets available to pay benefits at beginning of year		35,938	36,765
Net assets available to pay benefits at end of year		<u>37,972</u>	<u>35,938</u>

The notes to the financial statements on pages 4 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Statement of Net Assets
as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Investment assets at fair value through profit or loss	3		
Units held in:			
Cash Unit Fund		34,514	33,783
		34,514	33,783
Other assets at amortised cost			
Cash		3,296	1,747
Other receivables	8	85	324
Receivable from the Global Asset Trust	7	165	174
		3,546	2,245
Total assets		38,060	36,028
Current liabilities at amortised cost			
Accounts payable		88	90
Total liabilities		88	90
Net assets available to pay benefits		37,972	35,938

Authorised for issue on 25 June 2019.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund.



Edward J Schuck
Chairman



Graeme R Mitchell
Chairman
Audit and Risk Review Committee

The notes to the financial statements on pages 4 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Cash flows from operating activities¹			
Cash was provided from:			
Crown contributions		70,000	67,000
Interest received and other income		50	54
Transfers from DBP Contributors Scheme		17,583	19,909
		87,633	86,963
Cash was applied to:			
Pensions paid		85,415	88,174
Operating expenses		495	474
		85,910	88,648
Net cash flows used in operating activities	9	1,723	(1,685)
Cash flows from investing activities²			
Cash was applied to purchase units in:			
Cash Unit Fund		174	153
		174	153
Net cash flows from investing activities		(174)	(153)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		1,549	(1,838)
Add opening cash brought forward		1,747	3,585
Closing cash carried forward³		3,296	1,747

1 Operating Activities: includes any activities that are the result of normal business activities not classified as investing activities.

2 Investing Activities: comprises acquisition and disposal of units in the GAT.

3 Cash: comprises cash balances held with banks in New Zealand and Australia.

The notes to the financial statements on pages 4 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The Scheme is a defined benefit scheme, governed by a Trust Deed. The Scheme is deemed to be registered on the register of managed investment schemes under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA).

When a contributor or other beneficiary of the DBP Contributors Scheme becomes a member of the Scheme, assets with a market value equal to the liability of the Scheme to pay the benefit attributable to that person's membership, are transferred from the DBP Contributors Scheme to the Scheme.

The net assets available to pay the benefits of the Scheme were exhausted in May 2009, after a provision was made for future operating expenses. A call was made under the Crown guarantee and the first payment from the Crown, to fund the pension benefits payable by the Scheme, was received on 27 May 2009.

The Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund (the Board) provides information to the Crown on the financial position of the Scheme, on a regular basis. From May 2009, the Crown is meeting the cost of paying pension benefits from the Scheme as they fall due, after allowing for transfers from the DBP Contributors Scheme.

2 RELATED PARTIES

Under the terms of the National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990 (the Act), the Board is Trustee of the Scheme. Members of the Board are appointed by the Minister of Finance.

The Board and the Government Superannuation Fund Authority (the Authority) have formed a joint venture company, Annuitas Management Limited (Annuitas). Each organisation has entered into a management services agreement with Annuitas. The main function of Annuitas is to provide staff who act in management and secretarial roles on behalf of the Board and the Authority. The costs of running Annuitas are shared between the Board and the Authority on an equitable basis, as agreed between the organisations.

Edward J Schuck and Graeme R Mitchell are the two Board appointed directors of Annuitas.

The Board is also the Trustee of the Global Asset Trust (the GAT), which holds the assets of all National Provident Fund Schemes. The GAT is divided into separate unit funds, representing various asset classes, which have issued units to the Board, as Trustee of the Scheme, according to the Strategic Asset Allocation (refer note 3).

There were no transactions between the Board or management, as individuals, and the Scheme.

3 STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION - INVESTMENT

The Scheme is authorised to invest in the GAT or in bank deposits. The GAT is divided into separate unit funds representing various asset classes.

Investment assets have been designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. These are managed and their performance evaluated, on a fair value basis. This is consistent with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The assets are investments in units in the GAT which, in turn, invest in quoted equities, fixed interest and debt instruments.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

3 STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION – INVESTMENT (CONTINUED)

The fair value of the units held by the Scheme in the GAT is based on the valuation of the financial instruments held by the GAT. The fair value of these financial instruments is based on exit prices at balance date without any deduction for future selling costs. If the exit price for an instrument is not available on a recognised exchange the fair value is estimated taking into account comparable markets and advice from specialised advisories.

The benchmark asset allocation remained unchanged from the previous year. All assets (100%) are invested in the Cash Unit Fund of the GAT (2018: 100%).

As discussed in note 1, the net assets available to pay the benefits of the Scheme were exhausted in May 2009, after a provision was made for future operating expenses. The provision is invested in the Cash Unit Fund of the GAT. From May 2009 the income from the provision is used to meet the operating expenses of the Scheme and the Crown is meeting the cost of paying pension benefits from the Scheme as they fall due, after allowing for transfers from the DBP Contributors Scheme.

4 INCOME FROM UNIT FUND

Income from the unit fund was derived from the changes in fair value of units held by the GAT and reflects both realised and unrealised gains and losses. The income stated is net of expenses (including investment management and custodial fees) directly related to investment activities.

	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Cash Unit Fund	557	595
Income from unit fund	<u>557</u>	<u>595</u>

Income from the unit fund is received tax paid.

5 MANAGEMENT AND BOARD MEMBER EXPENSES

Management expenses comprise administration fees charged by Datacom Connect Limited, and a share of the expenses of the Board. The Board member expenses are split evenly between the Schemes.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

6 INCOME TAX

Income specific to the Scheme is subject to tax at 28 percent, after allowing for deductible expenses. The income tax reconciliation is as follows:

	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Scheme specific income	50	54
Deductible expenses	(639)	(673)
Expense election to the GAT under section DV 2	589	619
Taxable income	-	-
Net income before tax and membership activities	(32)	(24)
Tax at 28%	(9)	(7)
Adjusted for tax effect of:		
Non-assessable income	(156)	(167)
Income tax credit	(165)	(174)
Represented by:		
Income tax credit on current year income	(165)	(174)
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Income tax credit	(165)	(174)

The tax credit results from the benefit of the Scheme electing to transfer surplus deductible expenses to the GAT under section DV 2 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (refer note 7). The GAT is subject to tax at the rate of 28 percent.

Income relating to the Sinking Funds has been excluded from the tax calculation as it is exempt from income tax in accordance with section CW 31(1) of the Tax Act. Expenditure incurred in deriving the exempt income has also been excluded, as it is not deductible for tax purposes in accordance with section DA 2(3) of the Tax Act.

The income of \$557,000 (2018: \$595,000) from unit funds, shown on the Statement of Changes in Net Assets, is all received tax paid.

7 RECEIVABLE FROM THE GAT

This receivable represents the outstanding tax credits, (refer note 6), utilised by the GAT, resulting from the transfer of the Scheme's surplus deductible expenses to the GAT under section DV 2 of the Income Tax Act 2007. The Scheme will realise the receivable by investing in the Cash Unit Fund of the GAT, with the remainder being settled by cash if applicable.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

8 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables consist of:

	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Amounts due from members	35	302
Management fee refund	50	22
Total other receivables	85	324

9 RECONCILIATION OF INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR TO NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2019 (\$000)	2018 (\$000)
Change in net assets for the year	2,034	(827)
Movements in working capital:		
Change in accounts payable	(2)	14
Change in other receivables	239	(255)
	237	(241)
Less non-cash items		
Movement in receivable from the GAT	9	(22)
	9	(22)
Items classified as investing activities		
(Income) from unit funds	(557)	(595)
	(557)	(595)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	1,723	(1,685)

10 GUARANTEED BENEFITS

Under section 60 of the Act, the benefits payable by the Scheme are guaranteed by the Crown.

As discussed in note 1, the net assets available to pay benefits of the Scheme were exhausted in May 2009 after a provision was made for future operating expenses. A first call was made under the Crown guarantee in May 2009 to meet Scheme pension benefit payments. From May 2009, the Crown is meeting the cost of paying pension benefits from the Scheme as they fall due, after allowing for transfers from the DBP Contributors Scheme.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

11 ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION AND REVIEW, FUNDING LEVEL AND VESTED BENEFITS RATIO – 31 MARCH 2019

11.1 ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION AND REVIEW

Every three years, a statutory actuarial examination of the Scheme is prepared in accordance with the National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (refer note 12). The most recent actuarial examination was conducted as at 31 March 2018. In addition, an actuarial review of the Scheme is undertaken annually.

Provisional figures from the actuarial review of the Scheme, as at 31 March 2019, and figures from the actuarial review of the Scheme are set out below for the funding level and vested benefits ratio. The assumptions and methodology used to value the liabilities as at 31 March 2019 are those currently intended to be used for the actuarial review of the Scheme as at 31 March 2019.

11.2 FUNDING LEVEL AND VESTED BENEFITS RATIO – 31 MARCH 2019

The funding level of the Scheme is the ratio of the net assets available to pay benefits to the value of the total liabilities. For this Scheme, the value of the vested benefits is equal to the value of the liabilities. The funding level and vested benefits calculated by the Actuary, as at 31 March, are shown below:

Valuation date	2019	2018
	(\$000)	(\$000)
Present value of -		
Liabilities/vested benefits	(929,412)	(906,690)
Net assets	37,972	35,938
(Deficit)	(891,440)	(870,752)
Funding level/vested benefits ratio	4.1%	4.0%

The table should be read in conjunction with note 10.

The most financially significant assumptions are:

- The difference between the discount rates and the rate of future pension increases. The discount rates used are the year-on-year risk-free forward rates. Pensions are assumed to increase at the Consumer Prices Index inflation rate. Both were determined according to the methodology prescribed by The Treasury for Crown financial reporting.
- The pensioner mortality assumptions, which were based on the results of the pensioners' mortality investigation in 2017 and include an allowance for improving mortality.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

12 STATUTORY ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION – 31 MARCH 2018

Under the National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990 (the Act) and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, a statutory actuarial examination of the Scheme is required every three years.

The most recent statutory actuarial examination was prepared, as at 31 March 2018, by Christine Ormrod FNZSA, the Actuary to the Scheme, and is dated 11 June 2018. It covers the three years 31 March 2015 to 31 March 2018.

The following table shows the summary results of the valuation.

Valuation date	2018	2015
	(\$000)	(\$000)
Present value of -		
Future pension payments	(873,690)	(971,481)
Future administration expenses)	(33,000)	(4,857)
Total liabilities	(906,690)	(976,338)
Net assets	35,938	39,251
(Deficit)	(870,752)	(937,087)
Funding level	4.0%	4.0%

The table should be read in conjunction with note 10.

The ratio of the net assets to the value of total liabilities is known as the funding level. A funding level of 100% indicates a balance between the net assets and liabilities of the Scheme at the date of valuation. The funding level of the Scheme at 31 March 2018 was 4.0%. This shows that the Scheme had significantly less net assets than liabilities at that date. Under section 60 of the Act, the benefits payable by the Scheme are guaranteed by the Crown.

For this Scheme, the value of vested benefits is equal to the value of the total liabilities and hence the ratio of the net assets to the value of vested benefits is the same as the funding level, i.e. 4.0% as at 31 March 2018.

At the valuation date, the Scheme only held assets to provide for the future costs of administering the Scheme, with the cost of pension payments being met predominantly by the Crown as they fall due. Therefore, no significant change in the funding level or ratio of assets to the value of vested benefits was expected prior to the next actuarial examination.

The most significant actuarial assumptions used by the Actuary were:

- The difference between the discount rates and the rate of future pension increases. The discount rates used are year-on-year risk-free forward rates. Pensions are assumed to increase at the Consumer Price Index inflation rate. Both were determined according to the methodology prescribed by the Treasury for Crown financial reporting.
- The pensioner mortality assumptions, which were based on the results of the pensioners' mortality investigation in 2017 and include an allowance for improving mortality.

The Actuary did not express an opinion on the financial condition of the Scheme.

12 STATUTORY ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION – 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Actuary recommended:

- The next statutory actuarial examination of the Scheme be carried out as at 31 March 2021.
- The Board does not grant any benefit increases, other than the normal pension increase entitlements of pensioners.

The Board accepted the recommendations of the Actuary.

The value of the liabilities will continue to be calculated as at each 31 March for the Scheme's financial statements, and as at 30 June for the Crown financial reporting purposes.

13 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Scheme invests in units of the GAT based on the Strategic Asset Allocation determined for the Scheme (see note 3). The unit fund holds fixed interest and debt instruments. These instruments are all measured at fair value.

Under *NZ IFRS 13: Fair Value measurement* (NZ IFRS 13), disclosures for fair value instruments are required using a three-level fair value hierarchy. These tiers reflect the availability of observable market inputs. The scheme's investment in units of the GAT is classified as a level 2 investment as the unit prices are based on a net asset valuation derived from either quoted prices for similar assets or unquoted but observable inputs.

The Scheme's major risk in relation to its investment in the GAT is the price risk that the value of its units may fluctuate. Other risks, such as market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk, are managed in the GAT.

For more information on the disclosures under NZ IFRS 13 and the risks mentioned above reference should be made to the financial statements of the GAT. A copy of the financial statements of the GAT can be viewed on the National Provident Fund's website (www.npf.co.nz).

The Board manages the other risks by determining a diversified Strategic Asset Allocation appropriate for the provision to meet the operating expenses of the Scheme. In addition, the Board selects the investment managers, sets their mandates and monitors performance against those mandates.

The long run investment return for the Scheme is estimated to be 0.2% per annum. This is based on the Scheme's Strategic Asset Allocation Strategy and the long term rate of return for cash (after investment management, custody fees and tax).

If the long term rate of return for Cash increased by 10% this would increase the investment return from 0.2% to 0.3% per annum. Similarly, if the long term rate of return for Cash decreased by 10%, the investment return would decrease to 0.0% per annum. This would increase or decrease the profit by approximately \$34,000.

14 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no material events subsequent to balance date requiring amendments to these financial statements.

15 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements with the exception of *NZ IFRS 9: Financial Instruments* (NZ IFRS 9) (See Note 16).

15.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the requirements of clause 34 of the Scheme Trust Deed and in accordance with the FMCA. For a description of the Scheme and its funding arrangements see note 1.

15.2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements comply with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS), the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate for profit-oriented entities.

15.3 MEASUREMENT BASE

The measurement base adopted is that of historical cost, except for investment assets which are stated at their fair value as set out below.

15.4 PRESENTATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, the Scheme's functional currency, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

15.5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In compliance with NZ IFRS, preparation of the financial statements requires judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgement has been applied in the classification and measurement of financial assets. This policy has a significant impact on the amounts disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no material assumptions or major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of scheme assets at year end. Investment asset values are subject to variation due to market fluctuations. Receivables have been valued in accordance with NZ IFRS 9. Under this standard the scheme has adopted the simplified expected credit loss model.

The estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period; or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

15.6 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT EFFECTIVE

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued that are not mandatory for 31 March 2019 reporting periods and have not been adopted early by the Board. Initial assessment of these standards shows that none of these will materially affect the Scheme.

15 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

15.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include both financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets include balances due from members, receivables from related parties and other receivables (if applicable).

Financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost, include accounts payable and bank overdrafts (if applicable).

15.8 RECOGNITION

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Scheme becomes a contractual party to the financial instruments.

15.9 MEASUREMENT

Financial assets that are classified at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value where all resulting gains or losses are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets.

Financial assets, classified as other receivables, and other financial liabilities are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

15.10 IMPAIRMENT

Financial assets which are recorded at amortised cost are reviewed at each financial statement date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

15.11 DERECOGNITION

The Scheme derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Scheme transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

15.12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash comprises current deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, where there is an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

15.13 INVESTMENT INCOME RECOGNITION

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate of the instrument. Changes in the fair value on the GAT unit fund are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Interest income on financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss is accrued at balance date.

15.14 TRANSFERS FROM DBP CONTRIBUTORS SCHEME

Transfers are accounted for on a due and receivable basis.

DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2019

15 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

15.15 EXPENSES

All expenses are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets on an accrual basis.

15.16 TAXATION

Income arising from the movement in the fair value of the Cash Unit Fund of the GAT is received by the Scheme tax paid. The Scheme's deductible operating expenses are offset against the Scheme's interest received to result in nil assessable income.

Any surplus deductible operating expenses are transferred to the GAT under section DV 2 of the Income Tax Act 2007 (refer notes 6 and 7).

16 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Scheme applied NZ IFRS 9 for the first time this year. NZ IFRS 9 replaces *NZ IAS 39: Financial Instrument- Recognition and Measurement* for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The new standard brings together all three aspects of the accounting for Financial Instruments – classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting.

The classification and measurement requirements of NZ IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on the Scheme. The scheme continued measuring at fair value, all financial assets previously held at fair value under NZ IAS 39.

**DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Trustee's Report
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

17 OTHER INFORMATION

The Board, as Trustee of the Scheme, provides members with the following information:

17.1 SCHEME MEMBERSHIP

Changes in the Scheme membership numbers during the year were as follows:

	Pensioners
Opening membership as at 1 April 2018	4,901
Transfers from DBP Contributors Scheme	24
Pensioner change of beneficiary	78
Deaths	(332)
Closing membership as at 31 March 2019	4,671

17.2 CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND BENEFITS PAID

Under the terms of the Scheme Trust Deed, contributions are not required to be made to the Scheme.

The Board certifies that, to the best of its knowledge, all benefits required to be paid from the Scheme were paid in accordance with the terms of the Scheme Trust Deed.

17.3 VESTED BENEFITS

The Board, based on the advice of the Actuary, certifies that the net market value of the Scheme's assets was less than the total value of the vested benefits of the Scheme, as at 31 March 2019 (refer note 11 to the financial statements).

17.4 TRUST DEED

The Scheme Trust Deed has not been amended since 21 June 2018, being the date of the Scheme's last annual report.

17.5 DIRECTORY

Trustee	Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund Members of the Board are: Edward J Schuck <i>(Chairman from 1 September 2017)</i> Catherine M McDowell Graeme R Mitchell Daniel J Mussett Wayne L Stechman Stephen P Ward
Administration manager	Datacom Connect Limited
Investment managers	Cash Managers AMP Capital Investors (New Zealand) Limited ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
Actuary	Christine D Ormrod, PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting (New Zealand) LP

**DBP Annuitants Scheme (the Scheme)
Trustee's Report
for the year ended 31 March 2019**

17 OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

17.5 DIRECTORY (CONTINUED)

Auditor	Michael R Wilkes, Deloitte Limited (on behalf of the Auditor-General)
Solicitor	DLA Piper New Zealand
Bank	Bank of New Zealand
Custodian	JP Morgan Chase Bank

17.6 CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence relating to the Scheme should be addressed to:

The Manager
National Provident Fund Administration
Datacom Connect Limited
PO Box 1036
WELLINGTON 6140

OR

The Secretary
Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund
PO Box 3390
WELLINGTON 6011

For and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund.



Edward J Schuck
Chairman

25 June 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DBP ANNUITANTS SCHEME

The Auditor-General is the auditor of DBP Annuitant Scheme (the Scheme). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Michael Wilkes, using the staff and resources of Deloitte Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the Scheme on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Scheme on pages 1 to 13, that comprise the Statement of Net Assets as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the financial statements of the Scheme on pages 1 to 13:

- present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its net assets as at 31 March 2019; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Our audit was completed on 25 June 2019. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significant in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in informing our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Actuarial deficit and Triennial Valuation of promised retirement liabilities (Note 11 and 12)

In accordance with the Section 68(1) of the National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990 (the Act), the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund is required to obtain an actuarial valuation of the estimated promised retirement liabilities as at dates that are no more than three years apart (the "Triennial Valuation").

On 11 June 2018, the scheme obtained a new Triennial Valuation as at 31 March 2018 which estimated liabilities of \$906.7 million, net assets of \$35.9 million and determined a deficit of \$870.8 million.

On 31 May 2019 the Scheme obtained an interim update letter as at 31 March 2019 from its actuary which showed vested benefits of \$929.4 million. This compared to the net assets of \$38.0 million resulting in a Scheme deficit of \$891.4 million.

The interim update letter uses the triennial valuation as a base and certain assumptions were updated with available latest information.

The Triennial Valuation is inherently subjective and is affected by use of assumptions such as:

- Discount rates;
- Future pension increases; and
- Pensioner mortality.

As noted in Notes 1 and 10 of the financial statements, in 2009, the Crown was called on its guarantee to the members of the Scheme under section 60 of the Act and has been paying the deficit of the current benefits payable to the pensioners as they fall due.

We have included the actuarial deficit and Triennial Valuation of the Scheme's liabilities as a key audit matter due to the significance of the disclosures to the financial statements and the subjectivity of the assumptions inherent in estimating the amount.

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Testing the underlying data provided to the actuary and confirming that these agree to underlying records;
- Evaluating the competence and objectivity and relevant experience of the Scheme's actuary;
- Engaging our internal actuarial specialist to independently understand, challenge and evaluate:
 - The work and findings of the Scheme's actuary;
 - The actuarial methods and assumptions employed, specifically the discount rate, future pension increases and pensioner mortality.
- Evaluating the related disclosures about the Scheme's vested benefits, and the risks attached to them which is included in Note 11 to the Scheme's financial statements.
- Assessing the related disclosures concerning the Scheme's actuarial deficit and any plan by the Crown to fund benefit payments as they fall due.

Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees for the financial statements

The Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the Scheme for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Trustees is responsible on behalf of the Scheme for assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Trustees intends to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



The Board of Trustees' responsibilities arise from the financial markets Conduct Act 2013 and clause 34 of the Scheme's Trust Deed.

Responsibilities of the auditor 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 carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of members taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Scheme's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Trustees.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board of Trustees and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Trustees, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse



consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 14 to 15, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): *Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Scheme.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael Wilkes", written over a light blue circular stamp.

Michael Wilkes, Partner
For Deloitte Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand



DBP Annuitants Scheme

Directory as at 25 June 2019

BOARD MEMBERS

Edward Schuck PhD, MBA (appointed 2015 and Chair from 1 September 2017).

Catherine McDowell (appointed 2013 and Chair from 1 July 2016 to 31 August 2017)

Graeme Mitchell BA, CA, FCA (appointed 2010, Deputy Chair from 1 July 2016)

Daniel Mussett (appointed 2016)

Wayne Stechman (appointed 2012)

Stephen Ward (appointed 2016)

There were no changes to the Board members during the year. Further information on the Board members is provided on our website – www.npf.co.nz.

MANAGEMENT

Simon Tyler

Chief Executive

Fiona Morgan

Chief Financial Officer

Philippa Drury

General Manager – Schemes

Janet Shirley

Manager – Schemes

Paul Bevin

General Manager – Investments

Nicky Rumsey

Manager – Investments

Peter McCaffrey

Manager – Equities and Alternatives

There were no changes to Management during the year.

DATAKOM

ADMINISTRATION

Datacom Connect Limited is the administrator of the NPF Schemes.

CONTACT DETAILS

You are welcome to contact Datacom if you have any specific questions about the information in this package, if you would like to receive a free copy of the full financial statements in the mail, to purchase a copy of the trust deed (\$10) or the actuarial valuation (\$10), or to enquire about your Scheme membership in general.

Please quote your identity number when contacting Datacom.

Free phone: 0800 628 776 between 8.30 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday.

Phone: (04) 381 0600

Post to:

The Manager

National Provident Fund Administration

Datacom Connect Limited

P O Box 1036 WELLINGTON 6140

Email: npfenquiries@datacom.co.nz

If you would like to know more about NPF in general, or if you would like to view or download a copy of the Scheme's full financial statements rather than receive a copy in the mail, please visit our website – www.npf.co.nz.

You may contact the Board by writing to:

The Chief Executive

Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund

Level 12, The Todd Building

95 Customhouse Quay

WELLINGTON 6011

Auditor: Michael Wilkes, Deloitte Limited, on behalf of the Auditor-General

Actuary: Christine D Ormrod, PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting (New Zealand) LP

Bank: Bank of New Zealand Limited

Custodian: JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

Solicitor: DLA Piper New Zealand

There were no changes to the Auditor, Actuary, Bank, Custodian or Solicitor during the year.

