

Tower

2022 Full Year Results

1 October, 2021 to 30 September, 2022

23 November, 2022



Agenda



Chairman's update

Michael Stiasny, Chairman



Business update

Blair Turnbull, Chief Executive Officer



FY22 financial performance

Paul Johnston, Chief Financial Officer



Looking forward

Blair Turnbull, Chief Executive Officer



Chairman's update

Positive growth and strong underlying business performance, delivering dividends



Business update

Blair Turnbull
Chief Executive Officer



Our performance

Solid growth and increased efficiencies underpin strong underlying business performance

GWP growth

(Gross written premium)

13% | \$457m
vs \$404m in FY21

Customer growth

319,000
vs 304,000 in FY21

BAU claims ratio

48.9%
vs 50.2% in FY21

MER

(Management expense ratio)

36.0%
vs 37.0% in FY21

Large events

(Net of reinsurance and recoveries)

\$19m
vs \$13.9m in FY21

COR

(Combined operating ratio)

90.1%
vs 91.4% in FY21

Underlying profit

\$27.3m
vs \$20.8m in FY21

Reported profit

\$18.9m
vs \$19.3m in FY21

Strong core business performance

UNDERLYING NPAT
excl. large events

\$41m

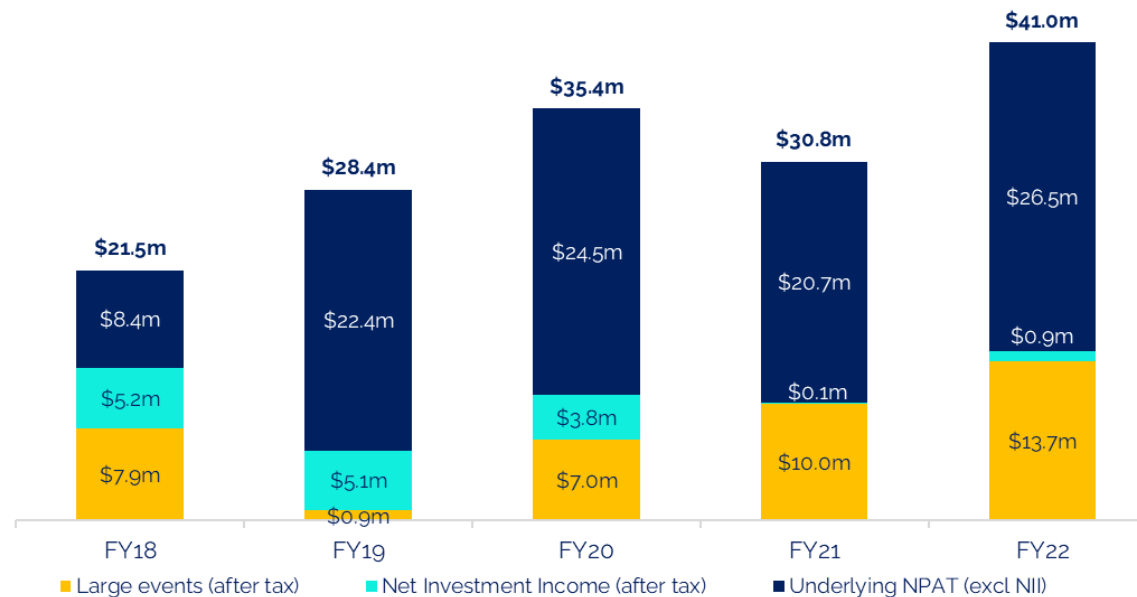
vs \$30.8m FY21

UNDERLYING NPAT
incl. large events

\$27.3m

vs \$20.8m FY21

UNDERLYING NPAT EXCL. LARGE EVENTS



- Double digit growth
- Effective management of inflation & claims costs
- Platform delivering scale & efficiencies, reducing MER
- Investment income substantially below historical average
- Reported profit of \$18.9m impacted by Canterbury earthquake (CEQ) valuation and customer remediation

Strong growth in customers and premium

GWP GROWTH

13%

to \$457m in FY22

CUSTOMER GROWTH

319,000

up 5% on FY21

COST TO ACQUIRE¹

12%

Down from 12.6% in FY21

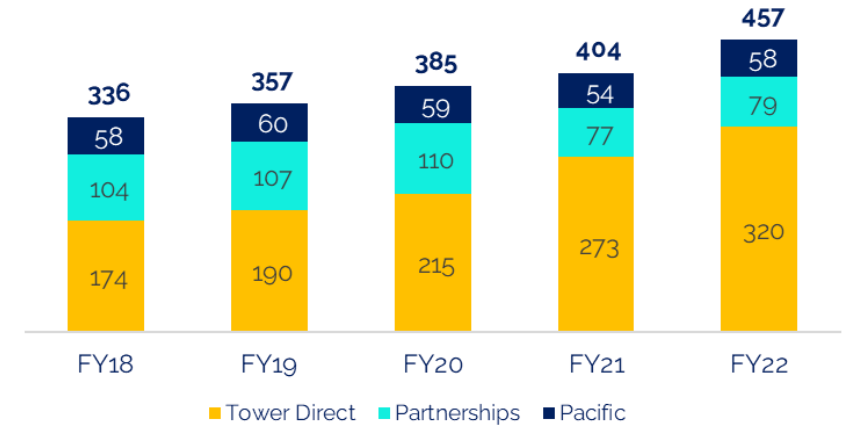
MULTIPLE PRODUCT HOLDING

50%

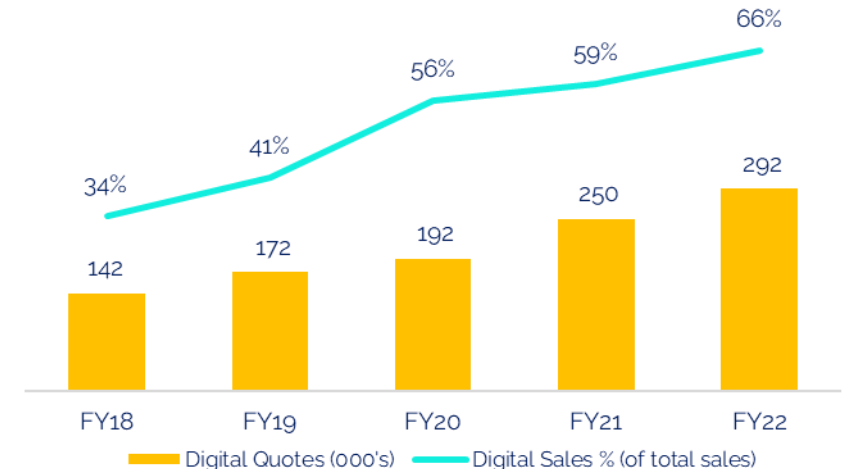
of NZ customers have two or more policies (50% in FY21)



GWP BY BUSINESS UNIT (\$m)



TOWER DIRECT DIGITAL QUOTES & SALES



Note 1: Cost to acquire is calculated as deferred acquisition cost amortisation divided by net earned premium

Growth and improvements across all three businesses

TOWER DIRECT

- 17% growth to \$320m
- 200k My Tower registrations, up 51%
- Over 500k logins in FY22, up 56%
- 85% legacy book policy retention
- Online purchase journey NPS 61%, up from 57% Sep 21

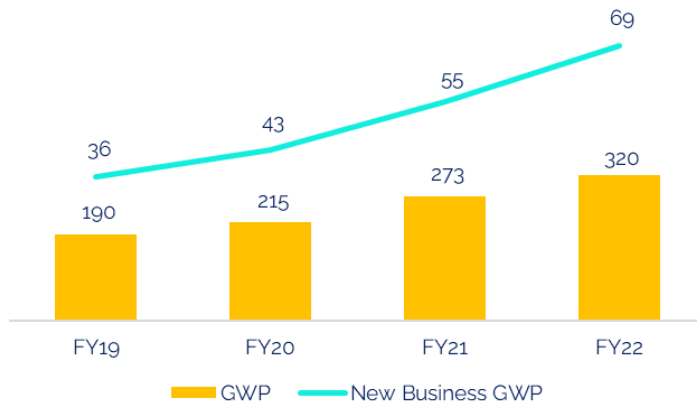
PARTNERSHIPS

- 38% Trade Me growth to \$25m GWP
- Advisor network grew 35% to 1,500
- New partners; Ray White, KAN
- Commission reduced from 2.9% to 2.2% of GEP

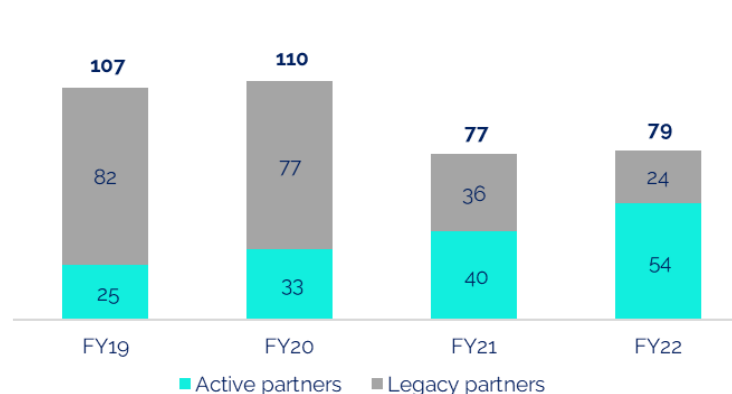
PACIFIC

- Pacific migrated to Tower platform
- Industry-first online payments
- My Tower in Fiji and Vanuatu
- GWP up 8%, return to growth
- Simplification - NPI acquisition & PNG sale

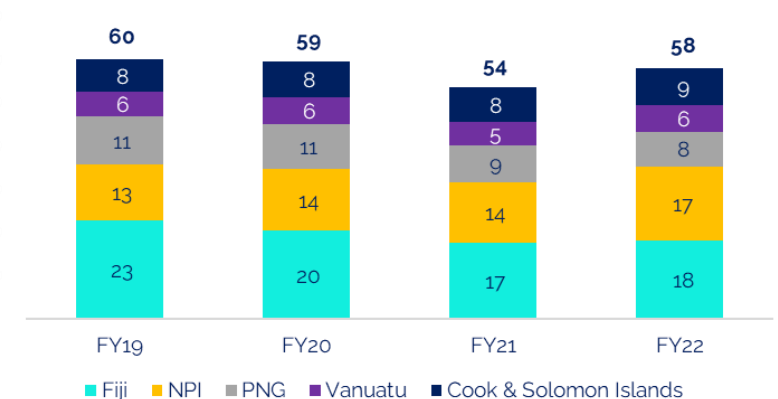
Tower Direct GWP (\$m)



Partnerships GWP (\$m) ¹



Pacific GWP (\$m)



Note: 1: Legacy partnership portfolios have been transferred from the Partnerships business unit to Tower Direct after purchase, comprising ANZ in FY21, and TSB and Westpac in FY22

Enhanced underwriting accuracy, and expanded product range

RISK BASED PRICING

145k

NZ house customers transitioned to flood risk pricing

AUTOMATED HOUSE SUM INSURED

97%

of NZ customers updated via CPI or Cordell vs 77% in FY21

AGILE RATING CAPABILITY, MITIGATING INFLATION IMPACTS

140+

Pricing adjustments in FY22

STRAIGHT THROUGH UNDERWRITING

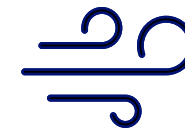
95%

NZ risks sold without assisted underwriting vs 92% in FY21

NEW PRODUCTS LAUNCHED



Pet



Cyclone

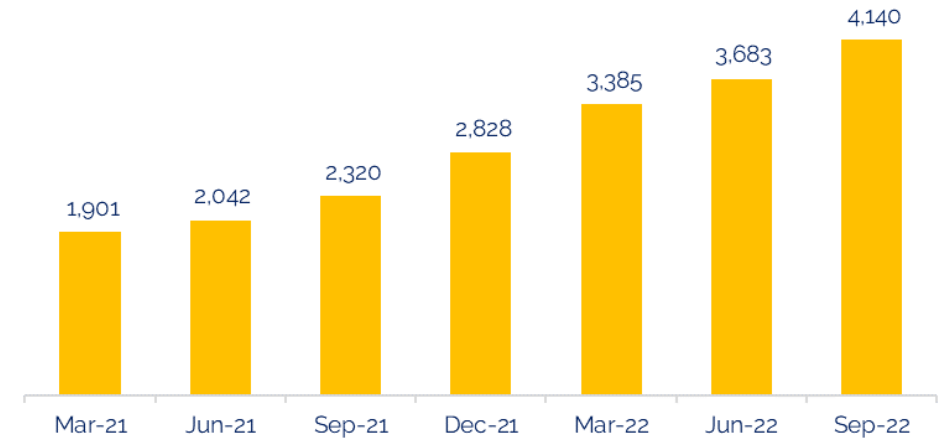


Renovation



Travel

EVs UNDERWRITTEN



Improving claims ratio while managing inflation and weather events

BAU CLAIMS RATIO

48.9%

vs 50.2% in FY21

NZ WEATHER EVENTS
(incl large and other events)

\$18m

vs five-year average of \$11m

SUPPLY CHAIN
OPTIMISATION

77%

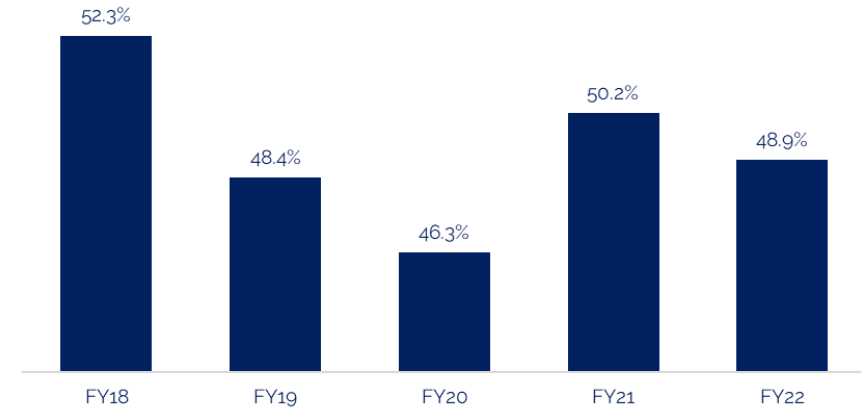
of NZ motor repairs by preferred suppliers vs 75% in FY21

DIGITAL IMPROVING
CLAIMS EFFICIENCY

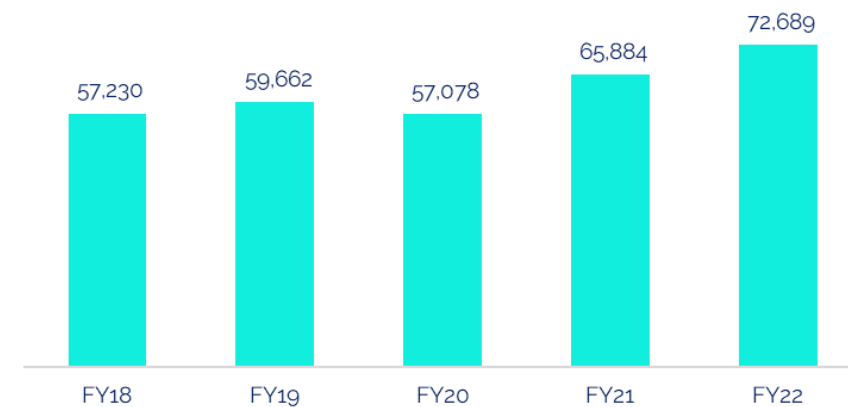
48%

Claims lodged online vs 31% in FY21

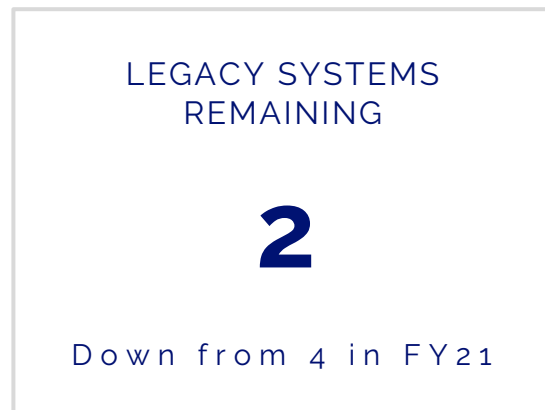
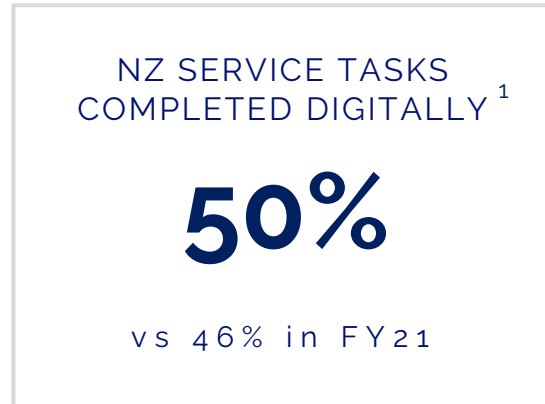
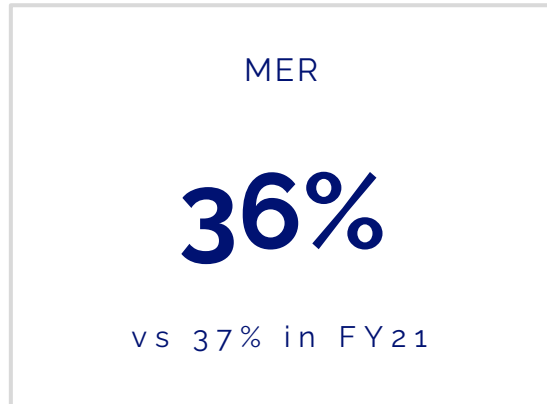
BAU CLAIMS RATIO



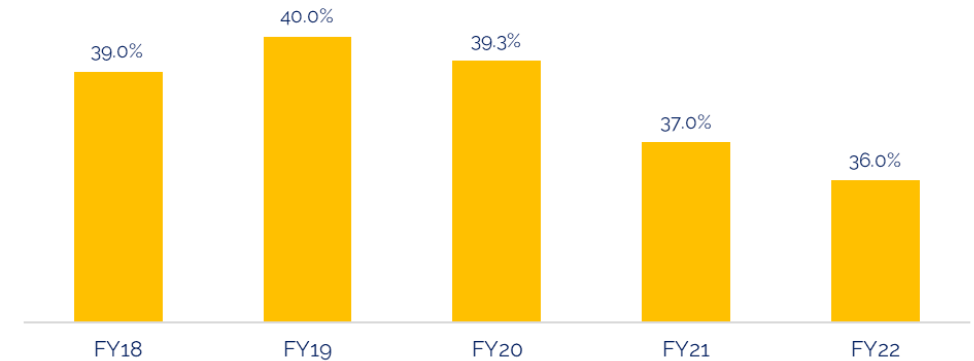
NZ CLAIM VOLUMES



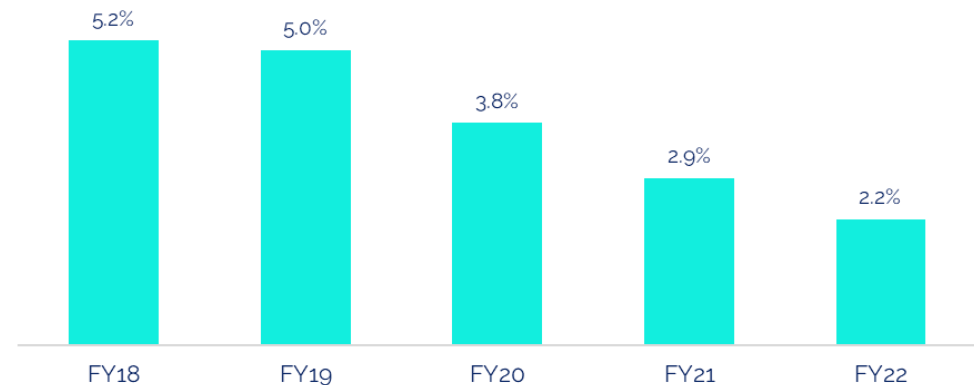
Improving MER through simplification & platform efficiency



MANAGEMENT EXPENSE RATIO (% NEP)



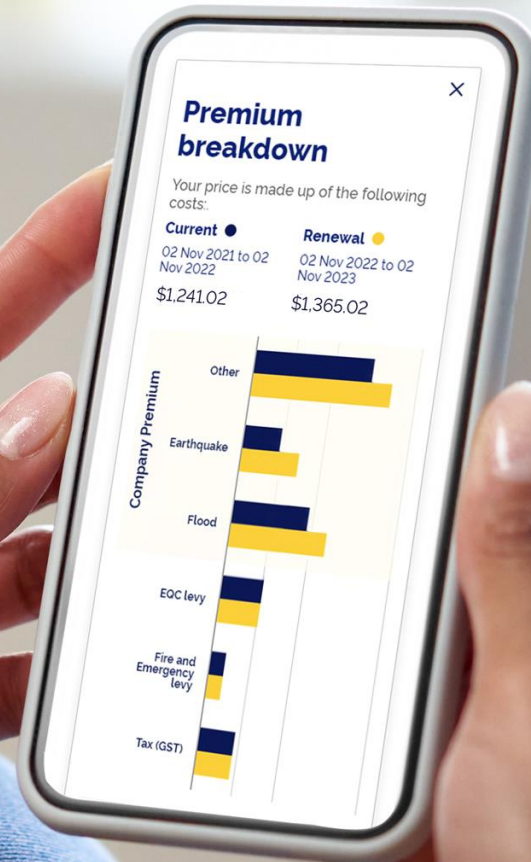
COMMISSION (% GEP)



Note 1: Digital service tasks are 50% for the full year FY22 vs 46% for full year FY21. Previously this metric has been reported on as a six monthly figure
 Note 2: Commission of \$11m saved is the annualised amount of commission paid prior to purchase of all legacy books

Financial performance

Paul Johnston
Chief Financial Officer



Group underlying financial performance

- Strong GWP growth of 13% to \$457.3m
- Management expense ratio improved 1%, reflecting scale platform efficiencies
- Lower commission expense through legacy portfolio acquisitions
- Underlying NPAT of \$27.3m, an increase of 31% on FY21
- Reported profit impacted by CEQ valuation increase of \$5.5m after tax and provision for customer remediation of \$2.6m after tax

Key ratios (% of NEP)	FY22	FY21	Change
Claims ratio excluding large events	48.9%	50.2%	(1.3)%
Large events claims ratio	5.3%	4.2%	1.1%
Expense ratio	36.0%	37.0%	(1.0)%
Combined ratio	90.1%	91.4%	(1.3)%

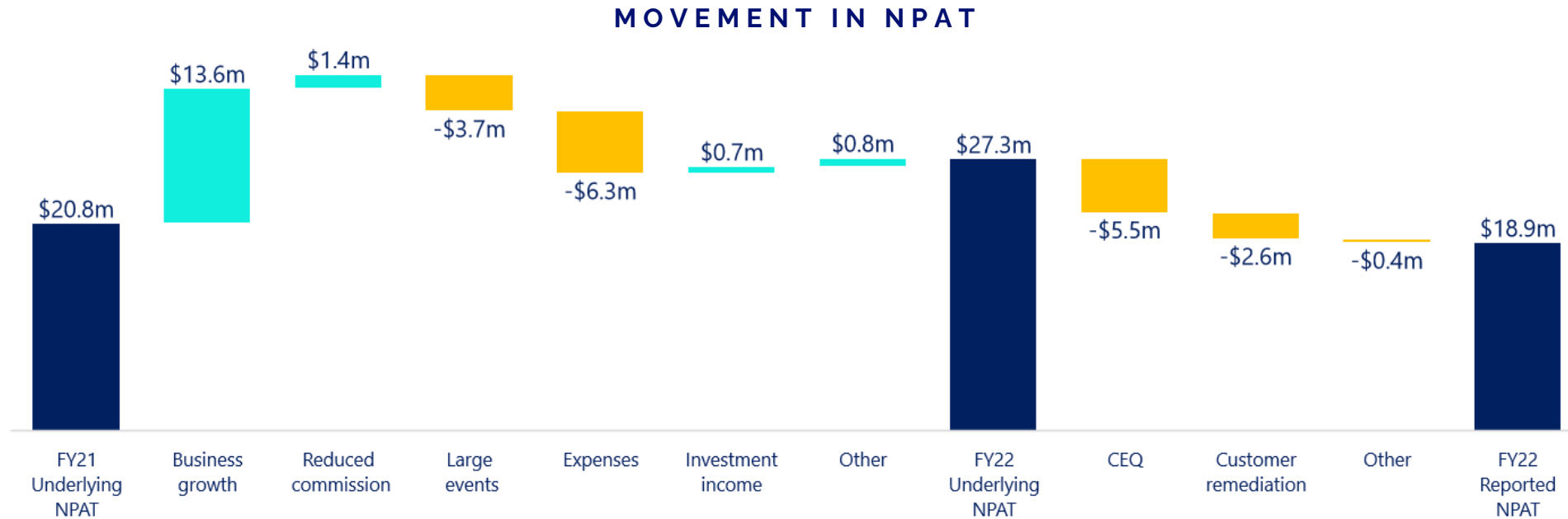
\$ million	FY22	FY21	Change
Gross written premium	457.3	404.1	53.2
Unearned premium	(26.6)	(9.2)	(17.5)
Gross earned premium (GEP)	430.7	394.9	35.8
Reinsurance	(69.5)	(62.2)	(7.3)
Net earned premium (NEP)	361.1	332.7	28.5
BAU claims expense ¹	(176.5)	(166.8)	(9.6)
Large event claims expense ²	(19.0)	(13.9)	(5.1)
Management expenses	(120.6)	(112.0)	(8.7)
Net commission expense	(9.3)	(11.3)	2.0
Underwriting profit	35.7	28.7	7.0
Net investment income	1.2	0.2	1.0
Other income	1.3	1.4	(0.0)
Tax	(10.9)	(9.5)	(1.5)
Underlying net profit after tax (NPAT)	27.3	20.8	6.5
One-off transactions (net of tax) ³	(8.5)	(1.5)	(7.0)
Reported profit after tax	18.9	19.3	(0.5)

Note 1: BAU claims defined as business as usual claims expenses that are not a large event

Note 2: Large event defined as a single event impacting more than 1 risk with an ultimate estimate of \$2m or greater (FY21 \$1m or greater)

Note 3: Refer to reconciliation between Underlying NPAT and Reported profit on page 28

Business growth drives strong underlying NPAT

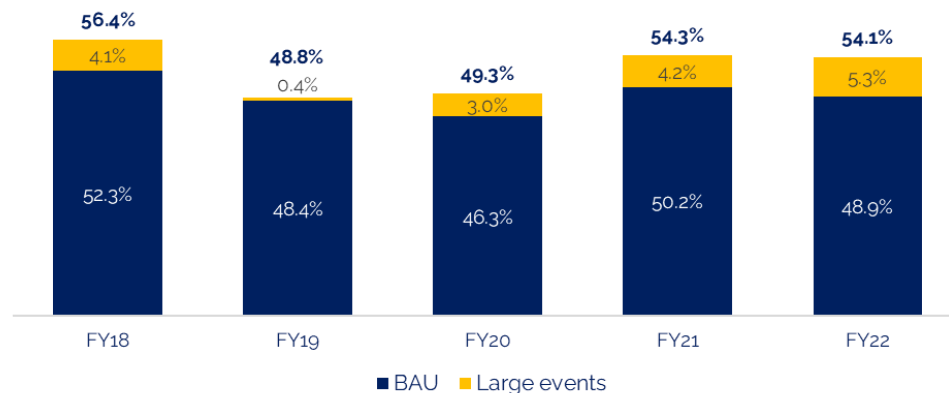


- Underlying NPAT of \$27.3m is \$6.5m above FY21, reported NPAT \$0.4m below FY21
- Business growth underpinned by 13% GWP growth
- Reduction in commission of \$1.4m after tax reflects legacy books purchase, partially offset by lower reinsurance commission
- Increase in large events of \$5.1m (\$3.7m after tax)
- Increase in expenses includes legacy back book purchase amortisation and increase in staffing levels
- CEQ valuation increase as a result of inflation, new overcaps and complexity of existing claims
- Provision for customer remediation includes expected payment to customers including compensation, as a result of multi policy discounts not correctly applied

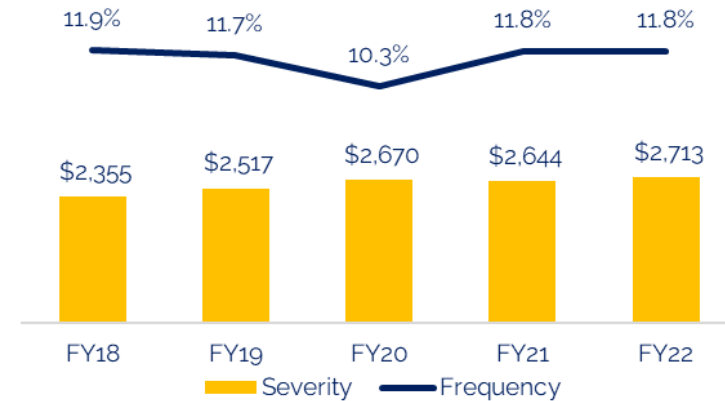
Steady BAU claims ratio in a challenging environment

- Improving BAU loss ratio despite high inflation period and increasing weather events
- Leveraging targeted rating changes and supply chain optimisation to manage economic challenges
- Covid reduced the frequency of motor claims in H1 FY22, however there have been supply chain pressures for all products with associated cost increases
- New unjustified claims tool live in FY22

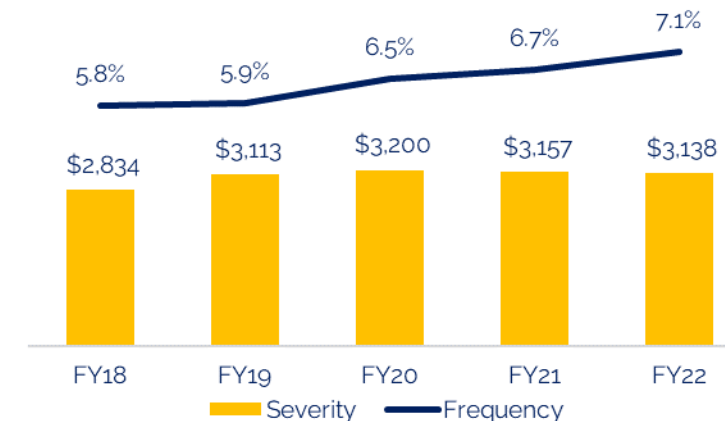
TOTAL CLAIMS RATIO



NZ MOTOR SEVERITY & FREQUENCY¹



NZ HOUSE SEVERITY & FREQUENCY

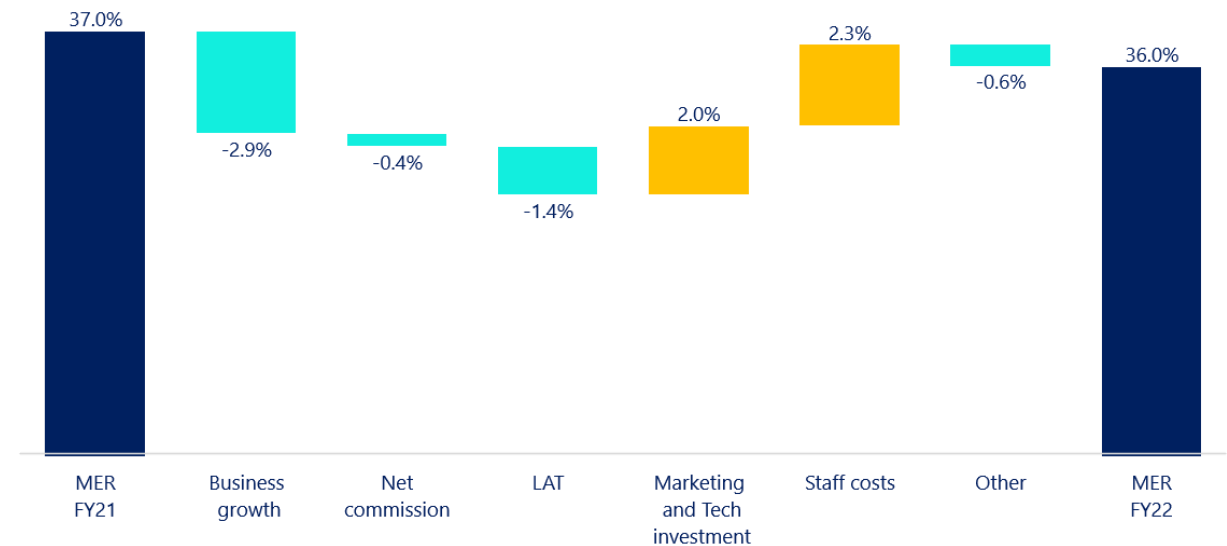


Note 1: Severity is defined as the cost of claims (excluding large events, large house, windscreen) divided by the count of claims. In prior years this definition excluded negative or zero incurred claim volumes and was based only on closed claims. The updated definition is deemed more effective in understanding claims and aligns to the actuarial valuation of outstanding claims
 Note 2: Frequency is defined as the number of claims (same exclusions as above) divided by risks in force

Continued improvement in management expense ratio

- Management expense ratio¹(MER) reduced 1% to 36%
- GWP growth contributes a 2.9% reduction in MER
- Net commission expenses decreased due to the purchase of legacy back books
- Unwind of prior year's Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) deficiency
- Investing in people, technology and marketing as well as increasing compliance and regulatory capability
- Other includes an increase in deferral of acquisition costs due to higher acquisition spend

MOVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT EXPENSE RATIO



Note 1: Management expense ratio is defined as Management Expenses (including net acquisition expenses, commission, claims lodgement, and other overhead costs) divided by net earned premium

Investment strategy limits impact of market volatility

- Net investment income was \$1.2m vs \$0.2m in FY21
- Increasing interest rates resulted in subdued investment income as the portfolio was revalued to market values
- Maintaining conservative investment strategy, with a focus on liquidity and high credit quality, and a target duration for the core investment portfolio of six months
- Our strategy has minimised profit impact from macroeconomic factors and market movements, and we are now set to benefit from higher interest rates

¹
CORE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO RUNNING YIELD

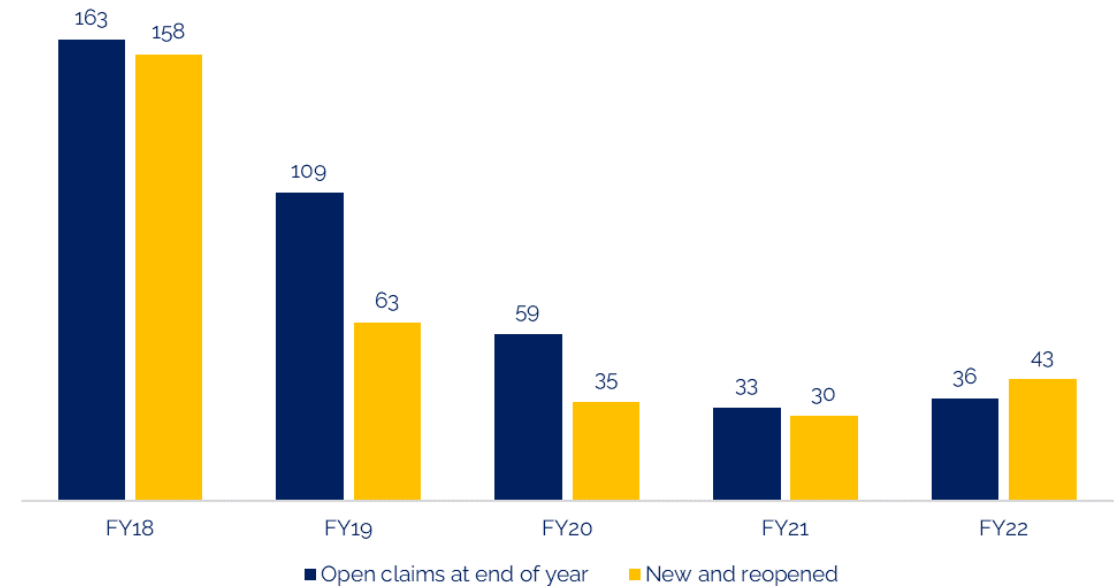


Note 1: Core investment portfolio refers to Tower's fixed income investment portfolio in NZ. It excludes cash held for operational purposes in NZ, and cash and short-term deposits held in Tower's Pacific subsidiaries.

Increasing reserves to support Canterbury earthquake claims

- FY22 has seen an adverse CEQ charge of \$7.5m (\$5.5m after tax) in non-underlying items
 - \$5.4m new overcaps (including allowance for future new overcaps)
 - \$4.3m increase in existing open claims
 - \$2.2m reduction for partial reinsurance cover relating to these increases
- The EQC fixed cap level is not inflation indexed, contributing to additional new overcap claims. We are working with EQC to mitigate additional costs
- Existing claims assessed as increasingly complex to resolve, provisions have been increased to address this
- Dedicated CEQ team actively working to finalise claims as efficiently as possible

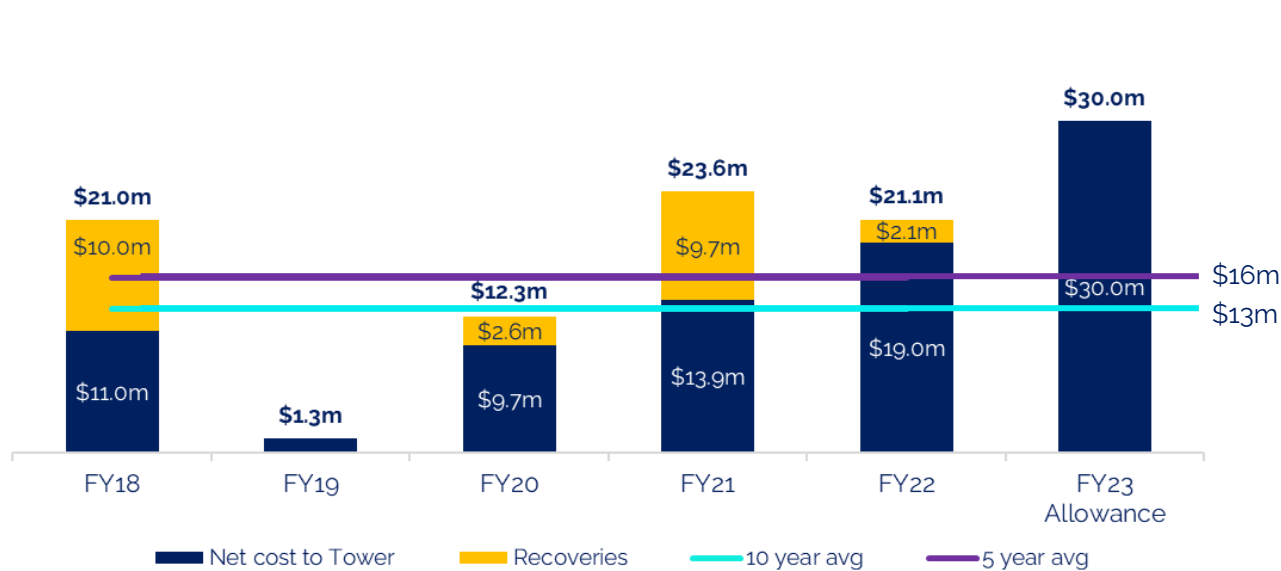
OPEN & NEW CEQ CLAIMS¹



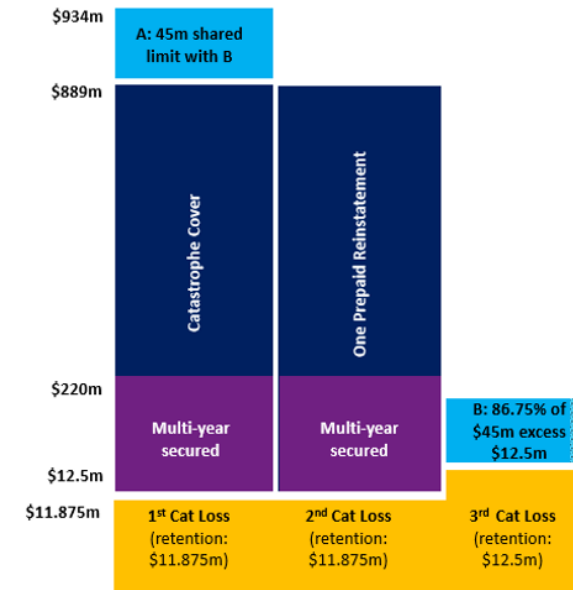
Note 1: Refer to pg 29 for reserving table and graph of open/closed claims in the period

Robust reinsurance programme provides protection

HISTORICAL LARGE EVENTS



REINSURANCE PROGRAMME OVERVIEW



FY22 large events

- \$21.1m large events incurred in FY22; Tonga volcanic eruption (\$6.8m), Cyclone Dovi (\$3.6m), North Island Rainstorms (\$6.4m), and Nelson Floods (\$4.3m)
- \$19m net cost to Tower from FY22 \$20m aggregate cover excess and \$1m recovery of prior period event

FY23 reinsurance cover

- Catastrophe cover: \$934m limit with retention of \$11.9m
- Aggregate cover removed – provision in FY23 guidance of \$30m large events
- Overall reinsurance spend for FY23 is 13.6% of premium income, down from 15.9% for FY22 (14.5% excluding the FY22 aggregate) ¹

Note 1: Overall FY22 gross reinsurance spend as % of premium income (subject to the reinsurance programme) was 14.3% when FY23 programme placed. As a result of FY22 finalisation this increased to 14.5%

Strong capital & solvency, delivering shareholder returns

CAPITAL RETURN & DIVIDENDS

\$55.3m

returned to shareholders from FY22

AM BEST FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATING

A-

affirmed in April 2022

TOWER PARENT SOLVENCY

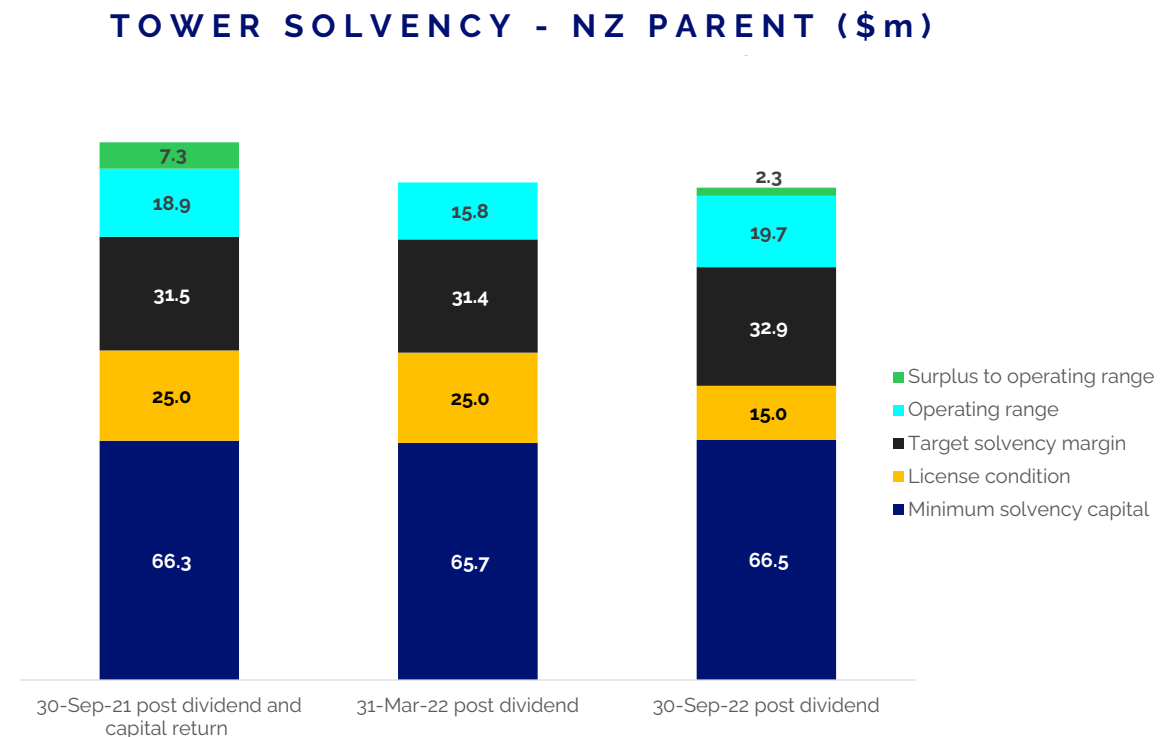
205%

after capital return and final dividend

FULL YEAR DIVIDEND¹

6.5c

4c final dividend (FY21 full year 5c)



Note 1: Tower's ordinary dividend policy is to pay a stable annual dividend to shareholders that aims to be in the range between 60-80% of "adjusted earnings" (defined as the reported full year Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) plus acquisition amortisation and unusual items) for the Tower consolidated group, where prudent to do so.

FY23 guidance

	FY22 Actual	FY23 Guidance
GWP growth	13%	10% - 15% (excluding Tower PNG)
Large events allowance	\$19m (net of reinsurance)	\$30m
Underlying NPAT (including large events)	\$27.3m	\$27-32m
Dividend¹	6.5 cents per share	6.5 cents per share

Note 1: Tower's ordinary dividend policy is to pay a stable annual dividend to shareholders that aims to be in the range between 60-80% of "adjusted earnings" (defined as the reported full year Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) plus acquisition amortisation and unusual items) for the Tower consolidated group, where prudent to do so.

Looking forward

Blair Turnbull
Chief Executive Officer



Leveraging scalable platform to continue growth and efficiencies

SERVICE EFFICIENCIES
PLANNED FOR FY23

16%

reduction in cost to
serve (down to \$8)

CLAIMS EFFICIENCIES
PLANNED FOR FY23

3%

Saving in total claims
costs

MY TOWER CAPABILITY

**Car replacement
journey, ways to save,
personal details**

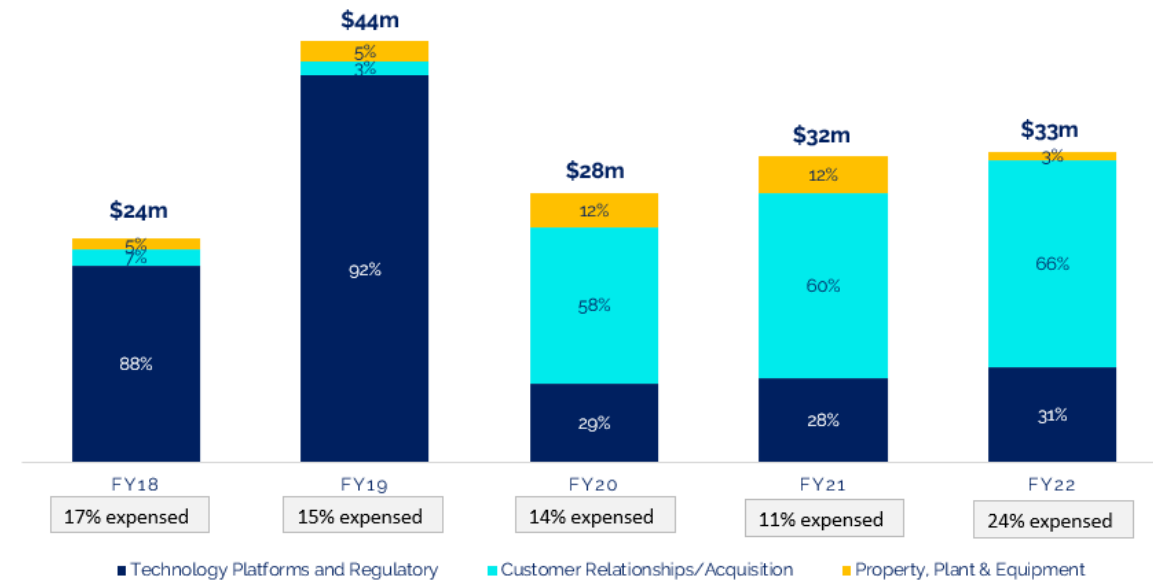
Self-service features
to launch in H1 FY23

AUTOMATED MARKETING

5 million

Personalised messages
planned for FY23

INITIATIVE INVESTMENT



Tackling resourcing gap via digital service and unique footprint

RESOURCING HAS IMPACTED NPS¹

20%

In Sep 22, down from 43% in Sep 21

DIGITAL INVESTMENT

30%

Of FY23 investment on customer experience & frontline enhancements

CONTINUALLY IMPROVE STAFF ENGAGEMENT

7.8

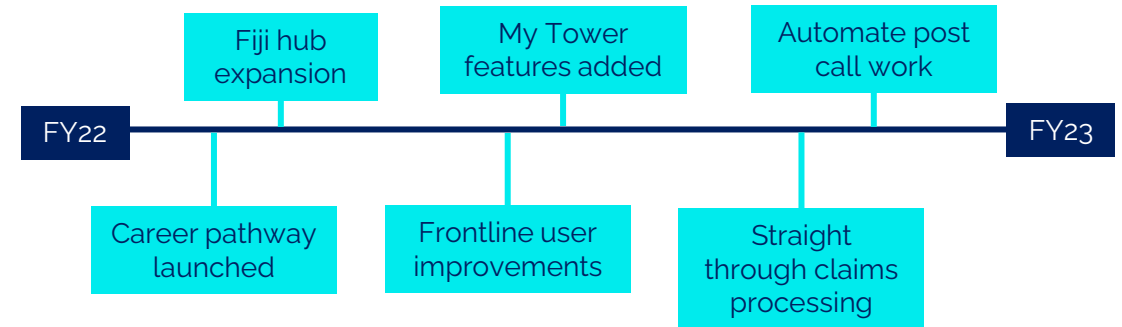
FY22 engagement score up from 7.7 FY21

FIJI HUB INVESTMENT

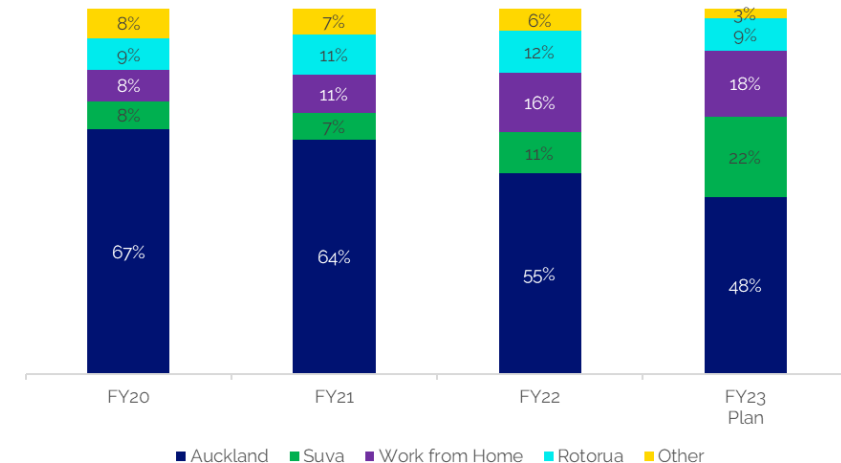
+100

Additional planned Tower staff working in Suva office in FY23

FY23 NPS PATHWAY



TOWER STAFF BY LOCATION



Note 1: NPS = Net Promoter Score

Protecting the future for our customers & communities

PROPERTY RISK RATINGS

Coastal erosion & inundation

Planned for FY23

SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES THROUGH CLIMATE CHANGE

Parametric cyclone cover

Pilot launched in Fiji

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

\$15K sustainability benefit, e-mobility

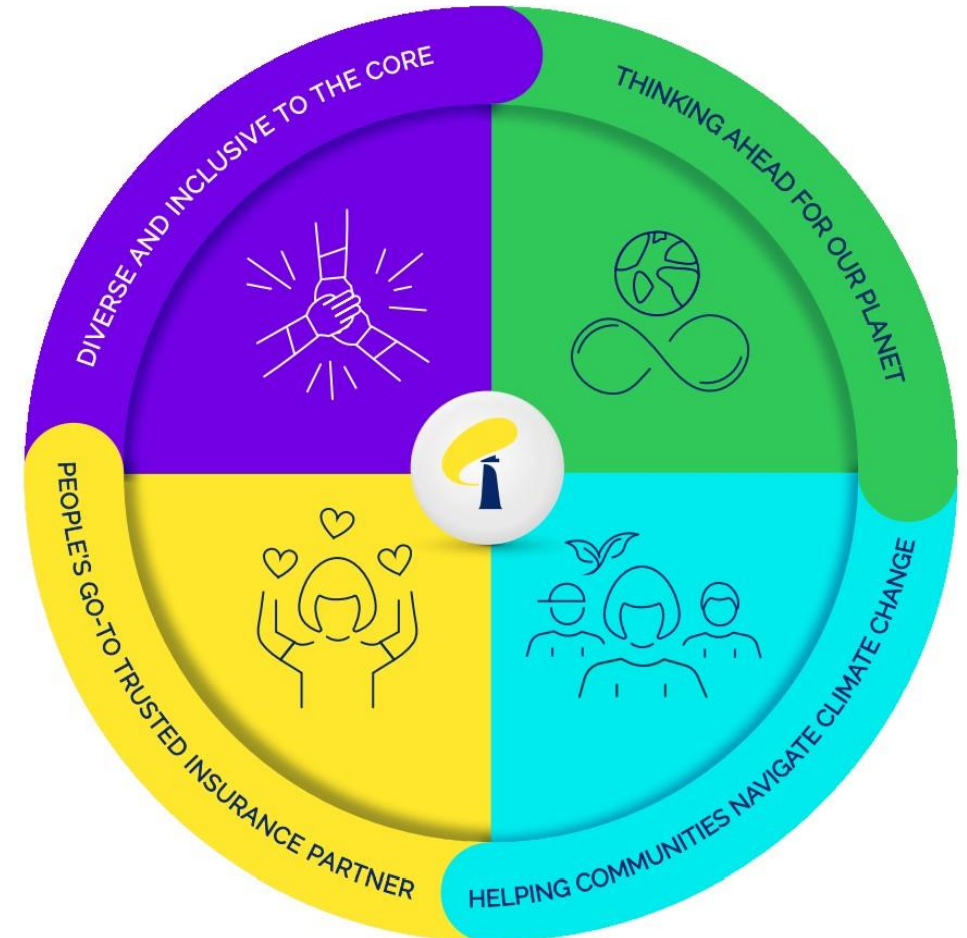
Focus on supply chain and customer education

2025 EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGET OF

21%

FY22 emissions up 12% to 617 tCO₂e vs FY20 base year

OUR ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE STRATEGY



CONTINUING TO DELIVER DIVIDENDS AND GROWTH

- ✓ Strong underlying operating performance
- ✓ Positive customer outcomes and growth
- ✓ Mitigating inflation headwinds and implementing process enhancements
- ✓ Driving efficiencies through scalable platform and focus on expenses
- ✓ Delivering positive shareholder returns: dividends and accelerating growth

Questions?

The image shows a person from a side profile, looking at a laptop screen. The laptop displays the TOWER insurance website interface. The page is titled '37 Komai Street, Hamilton' and 'House Plus'. It features a navigation bar with 'Overview' and 'Billing' tabs. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Policy details', 'Billing', 'Risk profile', and 'People'. The 'Policy details' section shows a table with columns for 'Current' and 'Renewal' periods, including dates, premiums, and excess amounts. The 'Billing' section shows the next installment amount of \$151.70. The 'Risk profile' section shows a bar chart for Earthquake (Low) and Flood (Medium) risks. The 'People' section lists the policy holder and other residents.

TOWER

Overview Billing

37 Komai Street, Hamilton

Policy number: P0019742851

Make a claim

Renewal Effective from 02 Nov 2022

Current Effective from 02 Nov 2021

02 Nov 2021 to 02 Nov 2022 \$1,241.02 per year

02 Nov 2022 to 02 Nov 2023 \$1,325.02 per year

Sum insured \$634,300.00

Excess \$400.00

Finance providers None

Special features You do not have any special features specified on this policy

People Policy holder(s) Who lives there

farheen fatima Relative

farheen fatima Relative

Billing Next instalment \$151.70 On 17 Nov 2021

Risk profile Modelling by [RIS](#) We've identified the following risks for your property

Earthquake Low

Flood Medium

To make a change on your policy click the icon. If you have upcoming changes on your policy go to the latest version to edit your policy. For any questions or if you need help with your policy please select the option below.

Reconciliation between underlying profit after tax and reported profit after tax

\$ million	FY22 underlying profit	Non- underlying items (1)	Reclasses (2)	Papua New Guinea (3)	FY22 reported profit
Gross written premium	457.3	(3.7)		(8.1)	445.6
Gross earned premium	430.7	(3.7)		(8.7)	418.3
Reinsurance expense	(69.5)			3.2	(66.3)
Net earned premium	361.1	(3.7)	0.0	(5.4)	352.1
BAU claims expense	(176.5)	(7.6)	(23.1)	1.2	(205.9)
Large events	(19.0)				(19.0)
Management and sales expenses	(120.6)	(0.2)	24.0	2.6	(94.2)
Net commission expense	(9.3)			0.0	(9.3)
Underwriting profit	35.7	(11.4)	1.0	(1.7)	23.6
Net investment income	1.2			(0.0)	1.2
Other income	1.3		(1.0)	(0.0)	0.4
Underlying profit before tax	38.3				38.3
Income tax expense	(10.9)	2.9		0.5	(7.5)
Profit after tax from discontinued operation	0.0			1.2	1.2
Underlying profit after tax	27.3				27.3
Canterbury impact	(5.5)	5.5			
Multipolicy holder discount remediation	(2.6)	2.6			
Other non-underlying costs	(0.4)	0.4			
Reported profit after tax	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9

- (1) Non-underlying items include net impact of Canterbury earthquake valuation update, provision for multipolicy discount customer remediation, regulatory and compliance projects (such as the adoption of IFRS-17), and a prior period tax adjustment
- (2) Reclassification of claims handling expenses from management expenses to net claims expense and FX gain/loss from other income to management expenses
- (3) Tower Insurance (PNG) Ltd was sold after balance date however for statutory reporting the full P&L of this business is reclassified as a discontinued operation for the full 2022 financial year

Underlying and reported profit:

- "Underlying profit" does not have a standardised meaning under Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). Consequently it may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other reporting entities and is not subject to audit or independent review
- Tower uses underlying profit as an internal reporting measure as management believes it provides a better measure of Tower's underlying performance than reported profit, as it excludes large or non-recurring items that may obscure trends in Tower's underlying performance, and is useful to investors as it makes it easier to compare Tower's financial performance between periods
- Tower has applied a consistent approach to measuring underlying profit in the current and comparative periods.
- "Reported profit after tax" is calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP and is taken from Tower Limited's financial statements for the full year ended 30 September 2022

Canterbury earthquake reserving and open claims

CEQ RESERVING

\$ million	Sep-19	Mar-20	Sep-20	Mar-21	Sep-21	Mar-22	Sep-22
Case estimates	20.8	15.1	9.7	7.3	6.8	4.5	5.3
IBNR/IBNER ¹	15.5	11.7	11.6	9.9	9.6	11.9	12.7
Claims handling expense	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8
Risk margin	7.8	6.7	5.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.7
Additional risk margin	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actuarial provisions	30.8	25.3	24.2	19.1	15.8	17.8	19.2
Gross outstanding claims	51.6	40.4	33.9	26.4	22.6	22.3	24.5

OPEN CEQ CLAIMS



Note 1: IBNR = Incurred but not reported; IBNER = Incurred but not enough reported.

Disclaimer

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