

**ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited**

*(incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)
as Issuer and Guarantor*

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

*(incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)
as Issuer*

US\$10,000,000,000**Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited**

Due One Year or More from Date of Issue

And**Subordinated Medium-Term Notes, Series A, of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited**

Due Five Years or More from Date of Issue

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited ("**ANZ Bank NZ**") and ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited ("**ANZNIL**") (each, an "**Issuer**" and, together, the "**Issuers**"), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue medium-term notes, which may be issued as unsubordinated notes of ANZ Bank NZ (the "**ANZ NZ Notes**"), unsubordinated notes of ANZNIL (the "**ANZNIL Notes**" and, together with the ANZ NZ Notes, the "**Senior Notes**") or subordinated notes of ANZ Bank NZ (the "**Subordinated Notes**" and, together with the Senior Notes, the "**Notes**"). The payment of all amounts due in respect of any ANZNIL Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by ANZ Bank NZ (the "**Guarantee**"). Other than as set forth in the preceding sentence, the Notes are not guaranteed by any person, including ANZ Bank NZ's ultimate parent ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ACN 659 510 791) ("**ANZGHL**" and together with each of its subsidiaries, the "**ANZ Group**").

The following terms may apply to the Notes:

- mature one year or more from the date of issue (in the case of the Senior Notes) or mature five years or more from the date of issue (in the case of the Subordinated Notes);
- may be unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer or subordinated indebtedness of ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of Subordinated Notes);
- may be subject to redemption at the Issuer's option (in the case of the Subordinated Notes, subject to the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand ("**RBNZ**") or (in the case of Senior Notes) require repayment at the holder's option;
- a fixed interest rate, which may be zero in the case of Senior Notes if such Notes are issued at a discount from the principal amount due at maturity and may be reset if specified in the relevant Final Terms, or a floating interest rate, or both fixed and floating rate;
- floating interest rates may include:
 - Federal Funds Rate
 - SOFR
- book-entry only form; and
- minimum denomination of US\$200,000, and integral multiples of US\$1,000 (or the equivalent thereof in another currency or composite currency) in excess thereof.

The final terms of each Note will be specified in the relevant Final Terms (as defined herein). For more information, see "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee".

Investing in the Notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" section on pages 12-34 of this Offering Memorandum.

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of the Notes offered hereby in making its purchase will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes and may in certain circumstances be required to provide confirmation of compliance with such resale or other transfer restrictions below and as set forth under "Notice to Purchasers" and "Plan of Distribution".

The Notes and the Guarantee are being offered and sold without registration under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"): (A) to "qualified institutional buyers" ("**QIBs**") as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act ("**Rule 144A**") in reliance upon the exemptions provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 144A promulgated thereunder and (B) outside the United States ("**US**") to certain persons in reliance upon Regulation S under the Securities Act ("**Regulation S**").

Prospective purchasers are hereby notified that the seller of the Notes may be relying on an exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For a description of certain restrictions on resales and transfers, see "Notice to Purchasers" and "Plan of Distribution".

The Notes are not deposits of the Issuers and, except as expressly stated in this Offering Memorandum, are not insured or guaranteed by (1) the Crown or any governmental agency of New Zealand, (2) the United States of America, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "**FDIC**") or any other governmental agency of the United States or (3) the government or any government agency of any other jurisdiction.

This Offering Memorandum supersedes and replaces in its entirety all previous offering memoranda relating to this program. This Offering Memorandum has been approved by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law of the United Kingdom (the "UK") by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended (the "EUWA") (the "UK Prospectus Regulation") as a base prospectus for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation. The FCA only approves this Offering Memorandum as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the UK Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuers, the Guarantor and the quality of the securities that are the subject of this Offering Memorandum. Investors should make their own assessment as to the suitability of investing in any such Notes.

Application has been made to the FCA in its capacity as competent authority under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA"), for Notes issued within the period of 12 months from the date of this Offering Memorandum to be admitted to the official list of the FCA (the "Official List") and an application will be made to the London Stock Exchange plc (the "London Stock Exchange") for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market (the "Main Market"). In this Offering Memorandum, references to Notes being "listed" will mean that such Notes have been admitted to the Official List and have been admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market. The Main Market of the London Stock Exchange is a UK regulated market for the purposes of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA ("UK MIFIR").

The Notes will be issued in registered, book-entry only form and will be eligible for clearance through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and its participants, including Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking, S.A. ("Clearstream, Luxembourg").

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms and conditions which are applicable to a particular issuance of Notes (each, a "Tranche") will be set out in the relevant Final Terms relating to such Notes which, with respect to Notes to be listed on the London Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the FCA and the London Stock Exchange on or before the date of issuance of the Notes of such Tranche.

In the case of any Notes which are to be offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area (the "EEA") (each, a "Member State") in circumstances which would otherwise require the publication of a prospectus under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the "EU Prospectus Regulation"), or in the UK in circumstances which would otherwise require the publication of a prospectus under the UK Prospectus Regulation, the minimum denomination at the issue date shall be no less than €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of the Notes).

The credit ratings referred to in this Offering Memorandum in respect of ANZ Bank NZ have been issued, and the credit ratings in respect of the Notes (when issued) will be issued, by one or more of S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd. ("S&P"), Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited ("Moody's"), and Fitch Australia Pty Ltd ("Fitch"). None of S&P, Moody's and Fitch is established in the UK nor registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA and the regulations made by the EUWA (the "UK CRA Regulation") or established in the European Union ("EU") nor registered under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended, the "EU CRA Regulation"). S&P Global Ratings UK Limited currently endorses the global scale credit ratings issued by S&P, Fitch Ratings Ltd currently endorses the international credit ratings published by Fitch and Moody's Investors Service Limited currently endorses global scale credit ratings issued by Moody's, for regulatory purposes in the UK in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. Each of S&P Global Ratings UK Limited, Fitch Ratings Ltd and Moody's Investors Service Limited have been registered under the UK CRA Regulation and, as such are included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the FCA on its website, in accordance with the UK CRA Regulation. S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited currently endorses the global scale credit ratings issued by S&P, Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited currently endorses the international credit ratings published by Fitch and Moody's Deutschland GmbH currently endorses global scale credit ratings issued by Moody's, for regulatory purposes in the EU in accordance with the EU CRA Regulation. Each of S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, Fitch Ratings Ireland Limited and Moody's Deutschland GmbH have been registered under the EU CRA Regulation and, as such are included in the list of registered credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA"). There can be no assurance that such endorsement of the credit ratings of S&P, Moody's and Fitch will continue.

The credit rating of any Notes may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation unless (1) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA but is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EEA and registered under the EU CRA Regulation or (2) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the EEA which is certified under the EU CRA Regulation. Similarly, in general, regulated investors in the UK are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (1) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK but is endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the UK and registered under the UK CRA Regulation or (2) the rating is provided by a credit rating agency not established in the UK which is certified under the UK CRA Regulation. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.

Arranger and Lead Agent

J.P. Morgan

Agents

**ANZ Securities
Barclays
BofA Securities
Citigroup**

**Deutsche Bank Securities
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC
HSBC
Morgan Stanley**

**RBC Capital Markets
TD Securities
Wells Fargo Securities**

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NOTICE TO PURCHASERS

NEITHER THE NOTES NOR THE GUARANTEE OFFERED HEREBY HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE "SEC") OR ANY STATE SECURITIES AUTHORITY. NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES AUTHORITY HAS PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE NOTES AND THE GUARANTEE ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD TO QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS WITHIN THE MEANING OF AND IN RELIANCE UPON THE EXEMPTIONS PROVIDED BY SECTION 4(a)(2) OF THE SECURITIES ACT AND RULE 144A PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO CERTAIN PERSONS IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S.

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of a Note or Notes will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented and agreed as follows:

- (1) The Notes and the Guarantee have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities law and, accordingly, neither the Notes nor the Guarantee may be offered, sold, transferred, pledged, encumbered or otherwise disposed of unless in a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements under the Securities Act and any other applicable securities law.
- (2) (A) It is a QIB, and is purchasing for its own account or solely for the account of one or more QIBs for which it acts as a fiduciary or agent, and such purchaser acknowledges that it is aware that the seller may rely upon the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A thereunder or (B) it is a purchaser acquiring such Notes in an offshore transaction (within the meaning of Regulation S) occurring outside the United States that is not a "U.S. person" (and is not acquiring such Notes for the account or benefit of a U.S. person) within the meaning of Regulation S.
- (3) It agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any account for which it is purchasing Notes, to offer, sell or otherwise transfer such Notes (A) only in minimum principal amounts of US\$200,000 or such larger principal amounts as shall be specified in the relevant Final Terms as the minimum denomination for the Notes of a relevant Tranche (or, in either case, the equivalent thereof in another currency or composite currency) and (B) prior to the date that is one year after the later of (i) the issue date of such Notes and (ii) the last date on which the Issuer thereof or any affiliate of the Issuer was the beneficial owner of such Notes (or any predecessor of such Notes) only (a) pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by either Rule 144A or Regulation S, (b) to the Issuer, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) or any of their respective subsidiaries or an Agent that is a party to the Third Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2024, among ANZ Bank NZ, ANZNIL and the Agents named therein (as further amended from time to time, the "**Distribution Agreement**") or (c) pursuant to an exemption from such registration requirements as confirmed in an opinion of counsel satisfactory to such Issuer and ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes). It acknowledges that each Note will contain a legend substantially to the effect of the foregoing paragraph (1) and this paragraph (3).
- (4) It acknowledges that the Fiscal Agent referred to herein will register the transfer of any Note resold or otherwise transferred by such purchaser pursuant to clause (c) of the foregoing paragraph (3) only upon receipt of an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Issuer and ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes).
- (5) It acknowledges that the Issuers, the Agents (as defined below) and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements and it agrees that, if any of the acknowledgments, representations or warranties deemed to have been made by it in connection with its purchase of Notes are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer of such Notes, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) and the Agent through which it purchased any Notes. If it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.
- (6) Either (a) it is not a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan that is subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**") or Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**"), or any similar provision of applicable federal, state, local, foreign or other law, and it is not purchasing the Notes on behalf of or with the assets of any such plan or (b) its purchase and holding of the Notes, or exercise of any right thereunder, will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction for purposes of ERISA, the Code or, where applicable, any such similar law.
- (7) **PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS** - The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (A) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("**MiFID II**"); or (B) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014, as amended (the "**EU PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the EU PRIIPs Regulation.
- (8) **PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS** - The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "**UK PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

(9) As to the matters described under “Description of the Notes and the Guarantee”, including without limitation, the matters described under “Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes”.

MiFID II product governance / target market – The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “MiFID II Product Governance” which will outline the conclusion of the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (an “**EU distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, an EU distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made by the relevant Agent(s) in relation to each issue of Notes about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID II Product Governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593, as amended (the “**MiFID II Product Governance Rules**”), any Agent subscribing for any Notes is a “manufacturer” in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Agents nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID II Product Governance Rules.

Neither Issuer is subject to MiFID II and any implementation thereof by a Member State. Neither Issuer is therefore a “manufacturer” for the purposes of the MiFID II Product Governance Rules nor has any responsibility or liability for identifying a target market, or any other product governance obligation set out in MiFID II, for financial instruments it issues (including any target market assessment for the relevant Notes).

UK MiFIR Product Governance / target market – The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend entitled “UK MiFIR Product Governance” which will outline the conclusion of the target market assessment in respect of the Notes and which channels for distribution of the Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a “**UK distributor**”) should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a UK distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the “**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**”) is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

A determination will be made by the relevant Agent(s) in relation to each issue of Notes about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Agent subscribing for any Notes is a “manufacturer” in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arranger nor the Agents nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

Neither Issuer is subject to the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules. Neither Issuer is therefore a “manufacturer” for the purposes of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules nor has any responsibility or liability for identifying a target market, or any other product governance obligation set out in UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, for financial instruments it issues (including any target market assessment for the relevant Notes).

UK Benchmarks Regulation: Interest and/or other amounts payable under the Notes may be calculated by reference to certain reference rates. Any such reference rate may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law in the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the “**UK Benchmarks Regulation**”). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the Final Terms will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the FCA pursuant to Article 36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of the UK Benchmarks Regulation (the “**UK Register**”). Not every reference rate will fall within the scope of the UK Benchmarks Regulation. Transitional provisions in Article 51 of the UK Benchmarks Regulation may have the result that the administrator of a particular benchmark is not currently required to appear in the UK Register at the date of the applicable Final Terms. The registration status of any administrator under the UK Benchmarks Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuers do not intend to update the Final Terms to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

EU Benchmarks Regulation: Any such reference rate may also constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011, as amended (the “**EU Benchmarks Regulation**”). If any such reference rate does constitute such a benchmark, the Final Terms will indicate whether or not the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 (*Register of administrators and benchmarks*) of the EU Benchmarks Regulation (the “**ESMA Register**”). Not every reference rate will fall within the scope of the EU Benchmarks Regulation. Transitional provisions in Article 51 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation may have the result that the administrator of a particular benchmark is not currently required to appear in the ESMA Register at the date of the applicable Final Terms. The registration status of any administrator under the EU Benchmarks Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuers do not intend to update the Final Terms to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

Each person receiving this Offering Memorandum acknowledges that (i) such person has been afforded an opportunity to request from the Issuers and to review, and has received, all additional information considered by it to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information contained herein, (ii) it has not relied on any Agent or any person affiliated with any Agent in connection with its investigation of the accuracy and completeness of such information or its investment decision and (iii) no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning either Issuer, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) or the Notes offered hereby other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by such Issuer, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) or any Agent.

This Offering Memorandum does not constitute, and may not be used for the purposes of, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation, and no action is being taken to permit an offering of the Notes or the distribution of this Offering Memorandum in any jurisdiction where such action is required.

The Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. Investors may not transfer or resale the Notes except as described in this Offering Memorandum and as permitted under the Securities Act and other applicable securities laws. Investors may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

Each of the Issuers and the Guarantor accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Offering Memorandum and to the best of the knowledge of each of the Issuers and the Guarantor, the information contained in this Offering Memorandum is in accordance with the facts and this Offering Memorandum makes no omission likely to affect its import.

This Offering Memorandum should, in relation to each Tranche, be read and construed together with the relevant Final Terms.

In connection with the issue of any Tranche, the Agent or Agents (if any) named as the stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilizing managers) in the relevant Final Terms may over-allot or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilization may not necessarily occur. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant stabilizing manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of the stabilizing manager(s)) outside New Zealand (and not on any market in New Zealand) and in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

No Australian retail product distribution conduct: This Offering Memorandum and the Notes are not for distribution to any person in Australia who is a retail client for the purposes of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia (the "**Corporations Act**"). No target market determination has been or will be made for the purposes of Part 7.8A of the Corporations Act.

The Notes do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ("**ANZBGL**") or ANZGHL. The Issuers are not authorized deposit-taking institutions under the Banking Act 1959 of Australia ("**Australian Banking Act**") and are not supervised by APRA. The depositor protection provisions in Division 2 of Part II of the Australian Banking Act do not apply to the Issuers. The Notes are not "protected accounts" or "deposit liabilities" within the meaning of the Australian Banking Act and an investment in the Notes is not covered by the Australian Government's Financial Claims Scheme, is not guaranteed by ANZBGL or ANZGHL and is subject to risks affecting the relevant Issuer, including the risk that the relevant Issuer does not make payments of interest or principal when due in respect of the Notes. Notes that are offered for issue or sale or transferred in, or into, Australia are offered only in circumstances that would not require disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 or Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act and in compliance with the terms of Banking Exemption No. 1 of 2018. Such Notes are issued or transferred in, or into, Australia in parcels of not less than A\$500,000 in aggregate principal amount.

All references to websites in this Offering Memorandum, any Final Terms or any amendment or supplement hereto or thereto are, unless expressly stated otherwise, intended to be inactive textual references for information only and any information contained in or accessible through any such website does not form a part of this Offering Memorandum.

Notice to capital market intermediaries and prospective investors pursuant to paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong Code of Conduct for Persons Licensed by or Registered with the Securities And Futures Commission (the "SFC Code") – Important Notice to Prospective Investors: Prospective investors should be aware that certain intermediaries in the context of certain offerings of Notes pursuant to the program (each such offering, a "**CMI Offering**"), including certain Agents, may be "capital market intermediaries" (together, the "**CMIs**") subject to Paragraph 21 of the SFC Code. This notice to prospective investors is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on such CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of prospective investors. Certain CMIs may also be acting as "overall coordinators" ("**OCs**") for a CMI Offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code. The application of these obligations will depend on the role(s) undertaken by the relevant Agent(s) in respect of each CMI Offering.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuers, Guarantor, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an association ("**Association**") with the Issuers, the Guarantor, the CMI or the relevant group company (as the case may be). Prospective investors associated with the Issuers, the Guarantor or any CMI (including its group companies) should specifically disclose this when placing an order for the relevant Notes and should disclose, at the same time, if such orders may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering. Prospective investors who do not disclose their Associations are hereby deemed not to be so associated. Where prospective investors disclose their Associations but do not disclose that such order may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering, such order is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering.

Prospective investors should ensure, and by placing an order prospective investors are deemed to confirm, that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e., two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). A rebate may be offered by the Issuers to all private banks for orders they place (other than in relation to Notes subscribed by such private banks as principal whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors), payable upon closing of the relevant CMI Offering based on the principal amount of the Notes distributed by such private banks to investors. Private banks are deemed to be placing an order on a principal basis unless they inform the CMIs otherwise. As a result, private banks placing an order on a principal basis (including those deemed as placing an order as principal) will not be entitled to, and will not be paid, the rebate. Details of any such rebate will be set out in the applicable Final Terms or otherwise notified to prospective investors.

If a prospective investor is an asset management arm affiliated with any relevant Agent, such prospective investor should indicate when placing an order if it is for a fund or portfolio where the relevant Agent or its group company has more than 50% interest, in which case it will be classified as a "proprietary order" and subject to appropriate handling by CMIs in accordance with the SFC Code and should disclose, at the same time, if such "proprietary order" may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a "proprietary order". If a prospective investor is otherwise affiliated with any relevant Agent, such that its order may be considered to be a "proprietary order" (pursuant to the SFC Code), such prospective investor should indicate to the relevant Agent when placing such order. Prospective investors who do not indicate this information when placing an order are hereby deemed to confirm that their order is not a "proprietary order". Where prospective investors disclose such information but do not disclose that such "proprietary order" may negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering, such "proprietary order" is hereby deemed not to negatively impact the price discovery process in relation to the relevant CMI Offering.

Prospective investors should be aware that certain information may be disclosed by CMIs (including private banks) which is personal and/or confidential in nature to the prospective investor. By placing an order, prospective investors are deemed to have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by the relevant Agents and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuers, the Guarantor, OCs, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, it being understood and agreed that such

information shall only be used for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for the relevant CMI Offering. Failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Each prospective purchaser of the Notes is hereby offered the opportunity to ask questions of the Issuers concerning the terms and conditions of the offering.

The disclosure statements of the ANZ Bank NZ Group for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 (the "**2025 Disclosure Statement**") and the financial year ended September 30, 2024 (the "**2024 Disclosure Statement**" and, together with the 2025 Disclosure Statement, the "**Disclosure Statements**"), which contain the audited consolidated financial statements of the ANZ Bank NZ Group as at and for the financial years ended September 30, 2025 (the "**2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements**") and 2024 (the "**2024 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements**" and, together with the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements, the "**ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements**") are attached to this Offering Memorandum as Annex A. Information in each Disclosure Statement is superseded by information contained in each subsequent Disclosure Statement, and the information in each of the Disclosure Statements is superseded by information contained in this Offering Memorandum, including any amendment hereof or supplement hereto, in each case to the extent there are any inconsistencies.

The audited financial statements of ANZNIL as at and for the financial years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 (the "**ANZNIL Financial Statements**") are attached to this Offering Memorandum as Annex A.

While any Notes remain outstanding, the relevant Issuer will, during any period in which ANZ Bank NZ is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), or exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act, make available to any QIB who holds any Note and any prospective purchaser of a Note who is a QIB designated by the holder of such Note, upon the request of such holder or prospective purchaser, the information concerning ANZ Bank NZ required to be provided to such holder or prospective purchaser by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

If at any time the Issuers shall be required to prepare a supplementary prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation, the Issuers will prepare and make available a supplement to this Offering Memorandum or a further Offering Memorandum which, in the case of a supplement in respect of any subsequent issue of Notes to be admitted to the Official List of the FCA, will constitute a supplementary prospectus as required by the FCA and Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

The Issuers will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Offering Memorandum has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of the Fiscal Agency Agreement (as defined herein). Written requests should be addressed to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, Level 10, P.O. Box 540, 171 Featherston Street, Wellington, 6011, New Zealand, Attention: The Treasurer. In addition, the Fiscal Agency Agreement will be available free of charge from the principal office in London of The Bank of New York Mellon in its capacity as paying agent for the Notes listed on the London Stock Exchange.

CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

In this Offering Memorandum, unless the context otherwise requires:

- references to "**ADI**" are to an authorized deposit-taking institution;
- references to "**ANZ**" are to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ANZ brand;
- references to "**ANZ Bank NZ**", the "**Bank**" or the "**Guarantor**" are to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited or, prior to October 29, 2012, but after June 28, 2004, ANZ National Bank Limited, and prior to June 28, 2004, ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited;
- references to the "**ANZ Bank NZ Group**" are to ANZ Bank NZ and its consolidated subsidiaries (including, among others, ANZNIL);
- references to "**ANZBGL**" are to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited;
- references to "**ANZBGL Group**" are to ANZBGL together with its consolidated subsidiaries (including, among others, ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL);
- references to "**ANZGHL**" are to ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ACN 659 510 791), the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ultimate parent;
- references to "**ANZ Group**" are to ANZGHL together with its consolidated subsidiaries (including, among others, ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL);
- references to "**ANZNIL**" are to ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited, formerly ANZ National (Int'l) Limited and NBNZ International Limited;
- references to "**ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust**" are to the trust that holds a cover pool of assets that investors in covered bonds issued by ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL have full recourse against;
- references to "**APRA**" are to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority;
- references to "**BPS Act**" are to the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989;
- references to "**Companies Act**" are to the New Zealand Companies Act 1993;
- references to "**DTA**" are to the Deposit Takers Act 2023;
- references to "**Final Terms**" are to a supplement hereto, which shall be substantially in the form attached hereto as Annex B, describing the specific terms of a particular Tranche of Notes;
- references to the "**Fiscal Agency Agreement**" are to the amended and restated fiscal agency agreement, dated as at December 3, 2021, as amended from time to time, among ANZ Bank NZ, ANZNIL and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Fiscal Agent;
- references to "**holder**" are to a registered holder of Notes, as described under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee";
- references to the "**IRD**" are to the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department;
- references to "**legislation**" include any amendments, re-enactments or replacement of legislation;
- references to "**LVR**" are to loan-to-value ratio;
- references to the "**New Zealand branch of ANZBGL**" are to the New Zealand branch established by ANZBGL that was registered on January 5, 2009;
- references to the "**Noon Buying Rate**" are to the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in New Zealand dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;
- references to "**Obligor**" are to any of the Issuers or the Guarantor;
- references to "**OECD**" are to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development;
- references to this "**Offering Memorandum**" are to this offering memorandum, the annexes hereto and any supplement hereto;
- references to "**RBNZ**" are to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand;
- references to "**RMBS**" are to residential mortgage backed securities;
- references to "**2025**" are to ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial year ended September 30, 2025, and references to "**2024**" and other years have a comparable meaning;
- references to "**\$**", "**New Zealand dollars**", "**NZ\$**", "**NZD**" or "**NZ dollars**" are to the lawful currency of New Zealand;
- references to "**A\$**" are to the lawful currency of Australia;
- references to "**€**" or "**euro**" are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the EU as amended from time to time; and
- references to "**US\$**" or "**U.S. dollars**" are to the lawful currency of the United States.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Offering Memorandum may contain various forward-looking statements or opinions, including statements and opinions regarding the ANZ Bank NZ Group's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to ANZ Bank NZ or the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, capital adequacy, specific provisions, risk management practices, and transactions that the ANZ Bank NZ Group or its affiliates are undertaking or may undertake. When used in this Offering Memorandum, the words "forecast", "estimate", "project", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "may", "probability", "risk", "will", "seek", "would", "could", "should" and similar expressions, as they relate to ANZ Bank NZ or the ANZ Bank NZ Group and its management, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements or opinions. Those statements and opinions: may be predictive in character; or may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or unknown risks and uncertainties or other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the ANZ Bank NZ Group or may not be known to the ANZ Bank NZ Group at the time of the preparation of this Offering Memorandum, such as general global economic conditions, external exchange rates, competition in the New Zealand market, and the regulatory environment. Each of these statements and related actions is subject to a range of assumptions and contingencies, including the actions of third parties. As such, those statements and opinions should not be relied upon when making investment decisions, particularly in circumstances of economic and market volatility.

Such statements and opinions constitute "forward-looking statements" for the purposes of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any forward-looking statements or opinions made in this Offering Memorandum speak only as of the date on which such statements are made in this Offering Memorandum. No member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group undertakes any obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not differ materially from any forward-looking statements or opinions contained herein. See the risks detailed in this Offering Memorandum under "Risk Factors Summary", "Risk Factors" and elsewhere herein.

RISK FACTORS SUMMARY

Risks that ANZ Bank NZ deems material to its business are summarized below and described under "Risk Factors" in this Offering Memorandum. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following, which have affected and in the future may materially and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business and operations:

- changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in New Zealand, Australia, the Asia Pacific region, the UK, Europe and the United States (the "**Relevant Jurisdictions**");
- competition in the markets in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates;
- changes in the real estate market in New Zealand;
- sovereign risk events that may destabilize global financial markets;
- market risk events;
- changes in exchange rates;
- pandemics and other public health crises;
- its ability to complete, integrate or separate and process acquisitions and divestments;
- credit risk;
- challenges in managing the ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital base;
- changes to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings;
- liquidity and funding risk events;
- changes in the valuation of some of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's assets and liabilities;
- changes to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's accounting policies;
- regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies;
- litigation and contingent liabilities;
- significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and scams;
- changes in monetary policies;
- the impact of ongoing significant compliance costs with respect to the evolving and extensive Automatic Exchange of Information ("**AEoI**") obligations imposed by global customer tax transparency regimes;
- the impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events;
- risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk;
- conduct risk events;
- reputational risk events, including as a result of operational failures and regulatory compliance failures;
- contagion and reputational risk events by virtue of its association with other members of the ANZ Group;
- non-financial risk events;
- the effectiveness of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's risk management framework;
- human capital risk relating to the inability to attract, develop, motivate and retain the ANZ Bank NZ Group's people to meet current and future business needs;
- disruption of information technology ("**IT**") systems or failure to successfully implement new technology systems;
- risks associated with its information security, including from cyber-attacks;
- risks associated with data management;
- privacy risks;
- risks associated with the models that the ANZ Bank NZ Group relies on for material business decisions;
- risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence ("**AI**");
- general creditors of ANZ Bank NZ, including holders of Notes issued by ANZNIL or ANZ Bank NZ, not having direct recourse to the assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust; and
- various other factors beyond the ANZ Bank NZ Group's control.

ENFORCEMENT OF LIABILITIES; SERVICE OF PROCESS

ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL are each registered under the Companies Act, incorporated in New Zealand and have limited liability. The directors and officers of ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL and certain of the experts named herein reside outside the United States. In addition, a substantial portion of the assets of the ANZ Bank NZ Group are, and those of its directors, officers and experts may be, located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL or any of those persons or to enforce against ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL or any of those persons, outside of the United States, judgments obtained in U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws. ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL have expressly submitted to the jurisdiction of any federal or state court in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York for the purpose of any suit, action or proceeding arising out of the offering of Notes. There is doubt as to the enforceability in New Zealand of original actions or actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts of civil liabilities predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

Part A – Offering Information

1. OVERVIEW OF TERMS

The Issuers	ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of Senior Notes or Subordinated Notes) and ANZNIL (in the case of Senior Notes only).
ANZ Bank NZ Legal Entity Identifier ("LEI")	HZSN7FQBPO5IEWYIGC72
ANZNIL LEI	213800VD256NU2D97H12
The Guarantor	ANZ Bank NZ in the case of ANZNIL Notes.
The Agents	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ANZ Securities, Inc. Barclays Capital Inc. BofA Securities, Inc. Citigroup Global Markets New Zealand Limited Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC RBC Capital Markets, LLC TD Securities (USA) LLC Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Any other agents appointed in accordance with the terms of the Distribution Agreement.
Terms of the Notes and Guarantee	The Notes, which may be issued at their principal amount or (for Senior Notes only) at a premium to or discount from their principal amount, on an unsubordinated or subordinated basis, may bear interest at a fixed or floating rate or (for Senior Notes only) be issued on a fully discounted basis and not bear interest. The interest rate, or interest rate reset or formula, if any, issue price, currency, terms of redemption or repayment, if any, and stated maturity will be established for each Note by the Issuer thereof at the issuance of such Note and will be indicated in the applicable Final Terms. The ANZNIL Notes issued by ANZNIL will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by ANZ Bank NZ as described under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee".
Method of Distribution	The Notes are being offered from time to time by the Issuer through the Agents. The Issuers may also sell Notes to the Agents acting as principals for resale to QIBs and outside the United States to individuals that are not U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) and may sell Notes directly on their own behalf. See "Notice to Purchasers" and "Plan of Distribution".
Maximum Amount	The aggregate principal amount (or, in the case of Senior Notes issued at a discount from the principal amount, the aggregate initial offering price) of Notes outstanding at any time shall not exceed US\$10,000,000,000 or the approximate equivalent thereof in another currency calculated as at the issue date of the relevant Notes. The Issuers may increase this amount from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Distribution Agreement.
Status of the Notes	The Notes may be issued as ANZ NZ Notes, ANZNIL Notes or Subordinated Notes, as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.
Status of the Senior Notes	The Senior Notes will be direct, unsecured, unsubordinated and general obligations of the relevant Issuer and will rank equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Issuer (other than any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law).
Status of the Guarantee	The Guarantee of ANZ Bank NZ with respect to the Senior Notes issued by ANZNIL will be a direct, unsecured, unsubordinated and general obligation of ANZ Bank NZ and will rank equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of ANZ Bank NZ (other than any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law).

<p>Status of the Subordinated Notes.....</p>	<p>Subordinated Notes may be issued under this program by ANZ Bank NZ only.</p> <p>The Subordinated Notes will be direct, unsecured, subordinated and general obligations of ANZ Bank NZ ranking equally among themselves. The claims of holders of Subordinated Notes will, in the event of the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee"), be subordinated in right of payment to all Senior Creditors (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes") of ANZ Bank NZ as described in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes".</p> <p>At any time before the stated maturity of a Subordinated Note or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ:</p> <p>(i) payment by ANZ Bank NZ of interest, principal or any other amount owing to a Subordinated Noteholder (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee") in connection with a Subordinated Note is conditional upon ANZ Bank NZ being Solvent (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee") at the time the payment is due; and</p> <p>(ii) ANZ Bank NZ must not pay any amount to a Subordinated Noteholder in connection with a Subordinated Note except to the extent that ANZ Bank NZ may pay the amount and still be Solvent immediately after paying such amount,</p> <p>and if, pursuant to the foregoing solvency conditions (the "Solvency Conditions"), ANZ Bank NZ fails to make any payment of principal, or interest, or any other amount (including additional amounts) (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Payment of additional amounts") in respect of any Subordinated Note when due, such failure will not constitute an event of default under those Subordinated Notes (as further described in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Default, remedies and waiver of default—Events of Default – Subordinated Notes"). The Solvency Conditions do not apply to payments in connection with a Subordinated Note on the stated maturity of such Subordinated Note.</p> <p>Any amount not paid due to the Solvency Conditions not being satisfied accumulates and remains a debt owing to the Subordinated Noteholder by ANZ Bank NZ until it is paid and will be due and payable on the earlier of (a) the first business day on which the Solvency Conditions are satisfied (whether or not such date is otherwise a payment date) and (b) the stated maturity.</p> <p>If for any reason any principal amount has not been paid in full on the stated maturity, interest will continue to accrue (after as well as before any demand judgment) on the unpaid principal amount at the applicable rate of interest to the date on which payment in full of such principal amount is made. If for any reason (including because of a failure to satisfy the Solvency Conditions) interest on a Subordinated Note has not been paid in full when due, then the unpaid amount of such interest will earn interest at the applicable rate of interest that applies to the Subordinated Notes, accruing daily, to but excluding the date on which payment in full of such unpaid interest is made.</p>
<p>No conversion or write-off of Subordinated Notes.....</p>	<p>The terms of the Subordinated Notes do not include any conversion or write-off features.</p>
<p>Maturities.....</p>	<p>Such maturities as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant purchaser or Agent (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms as the Stated Maturity), subject to such minimum or maximum term as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency (as defined herein).</p> <p>At the date of this Offering Memorandum, the minimum term of Senior Notes is one year and the minimum term of Subordinated Notes is five years. There is no maximum stated term.</p>
<p>Currency.....</p>	<p>Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, such currency or currencies as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant purchaser or Agent (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms). See "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Currency of Notes".</p>

<p>Denomination and Form</p>	<p>The Notes will be issued in fully registered form in minimum denominations of US\$200,000 (or, in the case of Notes not denominated in U.S. dollars, the equivalent thereof in such Specified Currency, rounded down to the nearest 1,000 units of such foreign currency) and integral multiples of US\$1,000 (or, in the case of Notes not denominated in U.S. dollars, 1,000 units of such Specified Currency) in excess thereof.</p> <p>In the case of any Notes which are to be offered to the public in a Member State of the EEA or in the UK in circumstances which would otherwise require the publication of a prospectus under the EU Prospectus Regulation or the UK Prospectus Regulation respectively, the minimum denomination at the issue date shall be no less than €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of the Notes).</p> <p>Notes sold to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by one or more global Notes (each, a "Rule 144A Global Note") registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. Notes sold to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more global Notes (each, a "Regulation S Global Note" and, together with the Rule 144A Global Notes, the "Global Notes") registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. Definitive Notes will only be issued in limited circumstances. See "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance—Special considerations for Global Notes".</p>
<p>Interest Rates</p>	<p>Interest-bearing Notes may be issued either as Fixed Rate Notes or Floating Rate Notes (each, as defined herein). Fixed Rate Notes will bear interest at the rate specified in the applicable Final Terms and the interest rate may be reset if specified in the applicable Final Terms. Floating Rate Notes will bear interest based on an interest rate formula designated in the applicable Final Terms, which formula shall be one of: the Federal Funds Rate or SOFR. The interest rate on each Floating Rate Note will be calculated by reference to the specified interest rate (a) plus or minus the Spread (as defined herein), if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the Spread Multiplier (as defined herein), if any.</p> <p>Floating Rate Notes may also have a maximum interest rate and a minimum interest rate.</p>
<p>Interest Payment Dates</p>	<p>Interest on Fixed Rate Notes will be payable annually or semi-annually on the date or dates set forth in the applicable Final Terms, and at stated maturity, and interest on Floating Rate Notes will be payable quarterly on the dates set forth in the applicable Final Terms and at stated maturity.</p> <p>Payment of interest on the Subordinated Notes will be conditional on the satisfaction by ANZ Bank NZ of the Solvency Conditions on the date on which such payment is to be made. The Solvency Conditions do not apply to payments in connection with a Subordinated Note on the stated maturity of such Subordinated Note.</p>

Redemption and Repayment

In addition to the redemption provisions described under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption and repayment," "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Senior Notes for taxation reasons," "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for taxation reasons," "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for regulatory reasons" and "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions", the applicable Final Terms will indicate either that such Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity or that such Notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part (and in the case of the Subordinated Notes, subject to the RBNZ's prior written approval and the other conditions specified in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions", collectively, the "**Redemption Conditions**") at the option of the relevant Issuer upon giving not more than 60 days' written notice nor less than 10 days' written notice to the holders of such Notes on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at the price or prices indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Subordinated Notes may not be redeemed prior to the fifth anniversary of their issue date (other than due to the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Tax Event or a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for taxation reasons" and "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for regulatory reasons", respectively)) and, in any case, without satisfying the Redemption Conditions. Prospective purchasers of Subordinated Notes should not expect that the RBNZ's consent will be given for any redemption of Subordinated Notes.

The Final Terms for a Tranche of Senior Notes will indicate either that such Notes cannot be repaid at the option of the holders of such Senior Notes prior to their stated maturity or that the Senior Notes will be able to be repaid at the option of the holders of such Senior Notes on a date or dates specified prior to the stated maturity upon giving no more than 45 days' nor less than 30 days' written prior notice to the Fiscal Agent. The holders of Subordinated Notes will not have an option to require that such Subordinated Notes be repaid prior to their stated maturity.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the relevant Issuer, in whole but not in part, in certain circumstances in which the relevant Issuer or, in the case of ANZNIL Notes, the Guarantor, would become obligated to pay additional amounts (in the case of Senior Notes) or an event occurs that directly or indirectly affects the taxation treatment of such Subordinated Notes with the effect that any member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group would be exposed to an increase to its costs in relation to such Subordinated Notes (in the case of Subordinated Notes). Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, Subordinated Notes may be redeemed in these circumstances at the option of ANZ Bank NZ as Issuer at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date fixed for redemption.

The tax events giving rise to a redemption in these circumstances differ for Senior Notes and Subordinated Notes and, in the case of Subordinated Notes, could include circumstances in which ANZ Bank NZ would be required to pay additional amounts and other changes that increase the cost of the Subordinated Notes to the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Such circumstances could include: (1) the ANZ Bank NZ Group's inability to deduct for New Zealand income tax purposes, in whole or in part, interest payments (which are currently deductible for New Zealand income tax purposes), or financial arrangements expenditure under the New Zealand Income Tax Act 2007 with respect to, the Subordinated Notes (again which is currently deductible for New Zealand income tax purposes); and (2) any change in law that results in an increase in the rate of the approved issuer levy (as described below).

Financial arrangements expenditure referred to above would be, broadly, the difference between consideration received by the Issuer versus consideration paid by the Issuer under or in respect of the Subordinated Notes (which is not limited to principal and interest and may include, for example, certain fees). Financial arrangements expenditure is allocated to an income year in accordance with a spreading method under New Zealand's financial arrangements rules (which may include general financial reporting methods in certain circumstances). If there is a change in the financial arrangements rules operating to deny the ANZ Bank NZ Group all or part of the financial arrangements expenditure which is currently deductible under the New Zealand Income Tax Act 2007 or to change the manner in which the expenditure is to be spread for income tax purposes, such a change could potentially amount to a Subordinated Notes Tax Event.

In addition, the ANZ Bank NZ Group is able to pay the approved issuer levy at the rate of two per cent of any interest payment in order for New Zealand non-resident withholding tax to not apply in relation to payments of interest under the Subordinated Notes. If there was a change in law which resulted in an increase in the rate of the approved issuer levy, that could also be a change that potentially amounts to a Subordinated Notes Tax Event. See "Taxes—New Zealand taxation—Non-resident withholding tax" for more information regarding the approved issuer levy.

As a consequence, ANZ Bank NZ may be able to redeem Subordinated Notes in more circumstances than the relevant Issuer would have been able to redeem Senior Notes. See "Risk Factors—Risks related to particular types of Notes that may be issued under this program—Redemption prior to maturity may adversely affect the return on the Notes", "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Senior Notes for taxation reasons" and "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for taxation reasons". Subordinated Notes may not be redeemed unless the Redemption Conditions are satisfied. Prospective purchasers of Subordinated Notes should not expect that the RBNZ's approval will be given, or the other Redemption Conditions will be satisfied, for any redemption of Subordinated Notes.

Redemption of Subordinated Notes for Regulatory Reasons	Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, Subordinated Notes may be redeemed at the option of ANZ Bank NZ as Issuer, in whole but not in part, at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date fixed for redemption if ANZ Bank NZ determines that certain circumstances have occurred, as a result of which ANZ Bank NZ will be adversely affected in relation to its regulatory capital treatment of such Subordinated Notes or will not be entitled to treat some or all such Subordinated Notes as Tier 2 Capital. See "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Redemption of Subordinated Notes for regulatory reasons". Subordinated Notes may not be redeemed unless the Redemption Conditions are satisfied. Prospective purchasers of Subordinated Notes should not expect that the RBNZ's approval will be given, or the other Redemption Conditions will be satisfied, for any redemption of Subordinated Notes.
Zero Coupon Notes	Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their principal amounts and will not bear interest. Only Senior Notes may be Zero Coupon Notes.
Original Issue Discount Notes	An Original Issue Discount Note will be issued at a price lower than its principal amount and will provide that, upon redemption or acceleration of its maturity, an amount less than its principal amount will be payable (as specified in the applicable Final Terms). Only Senior Notes may be Original Issue Discount Notes.
Taxation	All payments in respect of the Notes and the Guarantee will be made without deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed within New Zealand or the UK, except as described under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Payment of additional amounts". For a discussion of certain tax considerations, see "Taxes".
Rating	The Senior Notes when issued, are expected to be rated A1 by Moody's, AA- by S&P and A+ by Fitch. The Subordinated Notes, when issued, are expected to be rated A3 by Moody's and A by S&P. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by an assigning rating agency and any rating should be evaluated independently of any other information.
Fiscal Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon.
Paying Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon.
Listing	The Notes will be admitted to the Official List of the FCA and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market.
Transfer Restrictions	There are selling restrictions in relation to the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, the European Economic Area, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, the UK, Australia, and such other jurisdictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a Tranche as set forth in the applicable Final Terms. See "Plan of Distribution".
Governing Law	In the case of Senior Notes, the laws of the State of New York, except as to authorization and execution by ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL of the Senior Notes, the Guarantee and the Fiscal Agency Agreement, which are governed by the laws of New Zealand. In the case of Subordinated Notes, the laws of the State of New York, except as to the status and subordination provisions of the Subordinated Notes and the authorization and execution by ANZ Bank NZ of the Subordinated Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement, which are governed by the laws of New Zealand.
Risk Factors	Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consider carefully all of the information set forth in this Offering Memorandum and, in particular, the information set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in this Offering Memorandum before making an investment in the Notes.

2. RISK FACTORS

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's activities are subject to risks and uncertainties that can materially and adversely impact its business, business model, operations, results of operations, reputation, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance and financial condition (together, the "ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position"). These risks and uncertainties may be financial or non-financial and may result from external factors over which the ANZ Bank NZ Group may have little or no control.

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones that the ANZ Bank NZ Group may face. Additional risks and uncertainties that the ANZ Bank NZ Group is unaware of, or that the ANZ Bank NZ Group currently does not consider material, may also become important factors that affect it.

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, the Issuers and the Guarantor believe that the below risk factors may affect the relevant Issuer's ability to fulfill its obligations under the Notes or the Guarantor's ability to fulfill its obligations under the Guarantee and could be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes.

Prospective investors should carefully consider the following discussion of the risk factors and the other information in this Offering Memorandum and any applicable Final Terms or other supplement and consult their own financial and legal advisers about the risks associated with the Notes before deciding whether an investment in the Notes is suitable for them.

If any of the specified or unspecified risks and uncertainties actually occur (individually or collectively), the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position may be materially and adversely affected, with the result that the trading price or value of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's equity or debt securities could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

Market and geopolitical risk

Changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in the Relevant Jurisdictions, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial performance is influenced by the political, economic and financial conditions in the countries and regions in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group, its customers and its counterparties carry on business. The ANZ Bank NZ Group can give no assurance as to the likely future conditions in the economies of the Relevant Jurisdictions where the ANZ Bank NZ Group has its main operations, or other jurisdictions in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates or obtains funding.

The political, economic and financial conditions in the Relevant Jurisdictions may be impacted by a range of factors including, but not limited to, domestic and international economic events, the stability of the banking system and any related implications for funding and capital markets, other changes in financial markets, global supply chain developments, political developments, pandemics and natural disasters.

Instability in political conditions may result in uncertainty, declines in market liquidity and increases in volatility in global financial markets and may adversely impact economic activity in the Relevant Jurisdictions, which could in turn adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Recent examples include the conflict in Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East - including the possibility of these expanding into a wider regional conflict, the implementation of economic security-related legislation, sanctions and trade restrictions in various markets, and heightened tensions between the United States and other economies, including China.

Although the ANZ Bank NZ Group does not operate in and does not currently have any material direct exposure to Israel, Gaza, Iran, Lebanon, Russia or Ukraine, any prolonged market volatility or economic uncertainty as a result of the ongoing instability in these areas could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Tensions between the United States and China, including with respect to the status of Taiwan, also have the potential to adversely impact the markets in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. These geopolitical issues have led to the implementation of trade restrictions, including increased tariffs and retaliatory trade restrictions imposed by the United States and other jurisdictions, the final scale of which remains uncertain, and which have led to significant volatility in financial markets and economic uncertainty. Further, economic security-related legislation in many markets, including enhanced inbound and outbound investment screening mechanisms, anti-coercion instruments, sanctions (including on Russia's two largest oil producers), export controls and security-related industrial policy has been introduced. Each of these has had, and is likely to continue to have, a negative impact on general economic conditions including gross domestic product, business and consumer confidence and consumer discretionary spending which, in turn, may have a negative impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Inflationary pressure persists in many economies, including in the Relevant Jurisdictions. Demand for goods and services, geopolitical tensions and past and potential future tariffs, and global economic challenges such as supply chain issues, weather conditions in agricultural regions, high energy prices, high food prices and tight labor markets, have contributed to increased inflation compared to relatively recent historical levels, which has increased the cost of living and reduced disposable income for consumers. Persistent inflation may exacerbate market volatility, slow economic growth and increase unemployment, each of which may cause further declines in business and investor confidence and increase the risk of customer defaults, which could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

China is one of New Zealand's major trading partners and a significant driver of commodity demand and prices in many of the markets in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group and its customers operate. Any heightening of geopolitical tensions and the occurrence of events that adversely affect China's economic growth and New Zealand's economic relationship with China, including the implementation of additional tariffs and other protectionist or economic security-related trade policies by the United States or other countries, including sanctions, each as described above, could adversely affect New Zealand economic activity and, as a result, could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Furthermore, in recent periods, the growth of the Chinese economy has slowed and is forecast to continue to slow, reflecting subdued domestic consumption, property sector softening and exports challenged by increasingly protectionist trade policy. If there were a broad-based and sustained economic slowdown in China, the health of the Chinese financial system may be adversely impacted, which could have negative effects on the global financial system and economy. This could result in an economic downturn, counterparties defaulting on their obligations, and countries introducing capital controls and could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Global commercial real estate markets have been weak for some years. A global liquidity constraint could compound the effects of weakening fundamentals on valuations and refinance risk in commercial real estate markets. Negative developments in commercial real estate markets could lead to increased credit losses from business insolvencies, increased financial stress and defaults from higher leveraged borrowers, which could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Refer to "—Changes in the real estate market in New Zealand may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Slower growth and uncertainty regarding global growth in the future may depress global commodity prices, particularly dairy and agricultural prices, and add to financial market uncertainty. This could depress the volume and price of New Zealand's exports, such as dairy products, with negative flow-on effects for those industries closely tied to the export sector. This could lead to increased credit losses and defaults from higher leveraged borrowers, which could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Movements in the New Zealand dollar illustrate the significance of global economic events to the value of the New Zealand dollar relative to other currencies. Refer to "—Changes in exchange rates may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

If economic conditions deteriorate in the Relevant Jurisdictions, asset values in housing, commercial or rural property markets could decline, unemployment could rise and corporate and personal incomes could decline. Deterioration in global markets, including equity, property, currency and other asset markets, may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's customers and the security the ANZ Bank NZ Group holds against loans and other credit exposures. This may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to recover loans and other credit exposures. In addition, the failure of another bank or financial institution, whether as a result of a deterioration in economic conditions or otherwise, could result in instability in the financial banking system, which could result in disruptions to markets or changes to capital and other regulatory requirements applicable to the ANZ Bank NZ Group and affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Should any of these occur, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position could be adversely affected. Refer to "—Financial and credit risk—Credit risk may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Competition in the markets in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The markets in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates are highly competitive. Competition is expected to continue to increase. Competitors include other banks (both traditional and online), foreign/offshore financial service providers who expand in New Zealand, new non-bank entrants and smaller providers.

Examples of factors that may affect competition and negatively impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position include:

- Entities that the ANZ Bank NZ Group competes with, including those outside of New Zealand, could be subject to lower levels of regulation and regulatory activity. This could allow them to offer more competitive products and services, because those lower levels of regulation may give them a lower cost base and/or the ability to attract employees that the ANZ Bank NZ Group would otherwise seek to employ.
- Digital technologies and business models are changing customer behavior and the competitive environment. Competitors are increasingly utilizing new technologies including artificial intelligence and disrupting existing business models in the financial services sector and an inadequate adoption of AI or other new technologies within the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business processes or customer offerings could pose a strategic disadvantage to the ANZ Bank NZ Group relative to its competitors.
- Companies from outside of the financial services sector are directly competing with the ANZ Bank NZ Group by offering products and services traditionally provided by banks. This includes new entrants obtaining banking licenses and partnering with existing competitors, private credit funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, hedge funds, securities brokerage firms, financial technology companies, digital platforms and large global technology companies. Some of these competitors may be subject to different, and in some cases, less stringent legal, regulatory and supervisory requirements, whether due to size, jurisdiction, entity type or other factors, which may place the ANZ Bank NZ Group at a relative competitive disadvantage.
- Consumers and businesses may choose to transact using, or to invest or store value in, new forms of domestic or international currency (such as cryptocurrencies, which are largely unregulated, regulated stablecoins or central bank digital currencies) in relation to which the ANZ Bank NZ Group may choose not, or may not be able, to provide financial services competitively. A new form of currency could change how financial intermediation and markets operate and, with that, may adversely impact the competitive and commercial position of the ANZ Bank NZ Group.
- The New Zealand Government may consider implementing policies that further increase competition in the banking market. For example:
 - In March 2025, the Customer and Product Data Act 2025 ("CPD Act") came into force. The CPD Act establishes a New Zealand Consumer Data Right ("CDR"). The CDR enables customers to securely share data that is held about them with trusted third parties, improving customers' ability to compare and switch products. The regulations to designate the banking sector under the CPD Act were made in October 2025. Since December 1, 2025 ANZ Bank NZ's open banking systems have been required to meet the new requirements. The CPD Act is expected to enable third parties to access customer data held by ANZ Bank NZ and offer services to those customers, such as the initiation of payments from transactional accounts, which could weaken the relationship between ANZ Bank NZ and its customers and reduce customers' use of ANZ Bank NZ's services.
 - In August 2024, the New Zealand Commerce Commission (the "Commerce Commission") published its recommendation to the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs to designate the interbank payment network under the Retail Payment System Act 2022. If the interbank payment network is designated this will enable the Commerce Commission to use its regulatory powers to further promote competition and innovation in the retail payment system. No decision by the Minister on designation has yet been announced.

- In August 2024, the Commerce Commission published its final report on its market study into competition for personal banking services in the New Zealand retail banking sector. The final report included 14 recommendations that aim to support new entry and expansion, to reduce the regulatory barriers to competition and empower consumers to get better prices and services. The New Zealand Government accepted all 14 recommendations and the Commerce Commission is monitoring industry progress on implementing the recommendations.
- The New Zealand Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Committee has undertaken an inquiry into banking competition and issued a final report in August 2025. The final report contains 19 recommendations to New Zealand Government agencies, financial regulators, and financial entities, including retail banks, intended to improve competition in the banking sector. The New Zealand Government has accepted or partially accepted all of the recommendations. Any impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group is uncertain.
- The RBNZ is undertaking a range of initiatives to support and improve competition in the banking sector, including conducting a review of key capital settings. The outcome of the review could impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital requirements in the future. The RBNZ intends to make any final decisions by the end of 2025, with the implementation timeline to be announced in the first quarter of the 2026 calendar year. Refer to "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

While these recommendations, policy initiatives or regulatory measures may result in the implementation of regulations designed to increase competition in the banking market, the impact of these recommendations, policy initiatives or regulatory measures on the ANZ Bank NZ Group remains unclear.

The impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group of an increase in competitive market conditions or a technological change that puts the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business platforms at a competitive disadvantage, especially in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's main markets and products, could lead to a material reduction in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's market share, customers and margins and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Increased competition for deposits may increase the ANZ Bank NZ Group's cost of funding. If the ANZ Bank NZ Group is not able to successfully compete for deposits, the ANZ Bank NZ Group may be forced to rely on less stable and/or more expensive forms of funding, or to reduce lending. This may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Geopolitical and economic disruptions could have a significant impact on competition and profitability in the financial services sector due to funding cost and credit provision increases, changes in interest rates, insufficient liquidity, implementation of business continuity plans, changes to business strategies and regulatory safe harbors. A low-growth environment may lead to heightened competitive intensity and margin compression.

Changes in the real estate market in New Zealand may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Residential and commercial property lending, together with real estate development and investment property finance, are important businesses of the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

For commercial property, interest rate increases, asset price inflation and yield compression may cause declines in interest coverage ratios and asset values in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's portfolio of commercial property loans. While valuation degradation is not uniform across all commercial real estate sectors, some institutional and private investor clients may see their real estate investment portfolios diminish in value as a result of changes in the real estate market. This could potentially lead to a weakening in their risk profile and a reduction in their willingness and/or ability to repay related loan facilities owed to the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered an ongoing change in the demand and supply dynamics in the office sector as certain flexible working arrangements have continued, which may impact tenancy demand, reduce rental growth, increase incentives provided by owners to tenants, and soften investor demand, yield expectations and value, particularly for secondary grade assets with weaker environmental, social and governance ("ESG") (specifically energy efficiency) credentials, given tenants are being more discerning in a less competitive market.

Each of these factors may result in increased refinance risk and require equity contributions from borrowers towards debt reduction and/or a restructuring of facilities.

Refinance risk may also increase if there are liquidity constraints in the banking sector. Non-bank financiers have supported the pre-development land and property development sector in recent years, so the number of new projects starting may decline given the higher cost of funding or if non-bank financiers begin to withdraw support from weaker sponsors. There is also potential for contagion risk where the financial stability of a corporate entity or developer could be jeopardized by challenges within the non-bank/private credit sector. If such contagion risk eventuates, this could lead to an increase in loan defaults.

Construction risk issues, including supply chain constraints and a rapid rise in material costs, compounded by labor shortages and increased labor costs, may impact contractor profitability, cash flow, liquidity and financial stability. This in turn may impact delivery risk associated with commercial and larger residential development projects (including the development of land and apartments), the feasibility of such developments and underlying land values in the short to medium term.

In New Zealand, residential property prices and commercial property sales and construction activity have seen a period of prolonged weakness since late 2021 and early 2022, respectively. The residential property market has seen more sales volume during 2025 however this has been offset by an increase in new listings, with housing inventory being the highest it has been for almost a decade. As a result, prices in the residential housing market have been relatively stable in 2025. The commercial property sector remains relatively stable, although reduced market confidence and liquidity continue to constrain sales and construction activity. A sustained "flight to quality" remains evident among both tenants and purchasers. The industrial sector continues to outperform other asset classes. While development feasibility remains challenging due to reduced buyer demand and construction costs, there are emerging signs of renewed activity in this sector.

Despite the decrease in interest rates as a result of the RBNZ decreasing the official cash rate ("OCR"), residential mortgage delinquencies continued to increase over the year to June 2025, due to the higher costs of living and rising unemployment rates. In recent months, there has been a slight improvement in mortgage delinquencies, but there is no guarantee that such improvements will continue to be observed, particularly if costs of living expenses and/or unemployment increases in New Zealand.

Each of the factors outlined above may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Sovereign risk events may destabilize global financial markets and may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Sovereign risk is the risk that governments will default on their debt obligations and be unable to refinance their debts as and when they fall due, thereby destabilizing parts of their economies. Sovereign risk may adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group directly, through adversely impacting the value of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's assets, or indirectly, through destabilizing global financial markets, thereby adversely impacting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Sovereign risk exists in many economies, including the Relevant Jurisdictions. If a sovereign defaults, it could impact other markets and countries, the consequences of which may be similar to or worse than those experienced during the global financial crisis and subsequent sovereign debt crises.

Market risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit spreads, or from fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. For purposes of financial risk management, the ANZ Bank NZ Group differentiates between traded and non-traded market risks. Traded market risks principally arise from the ANZ Bank NZ Group's trading operations in interest rates, foreign exchange, commodities and securities. The non-traded market risk is predominantly interest rate risk in the banking book. Other non-traded market risks include transactional and structural foreign exchange risk. Losses arising from the occurrence of such market risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Changes in exchange rates may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group conducts business in several different currencies, although mainly in New Zealand dollars. Accordingly, its businesses may be affected by movements in currency exchange rates. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial statements are prepared and stated in New Zealand dollars. Any change in the value of the New Zealand dollar against other currencies in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group earns revenue or holds capital or issues capital instruments, may adversely affect its reported earnings and/or capital ratios. The ANZ Bank NZ Group currently hedges to partially mitigate the impact of currency changes. There is no assurance that the ANZ Bank NZ Group's hedges will be sufficient or effective, and any change in the value of the New Zealand dollar against other currencies in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group earns its revenue, or holds capital, may have an adverse impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

An appreciation in the value of the New Zealand dollar relative to other currencies could have an adverse effect on certain portions of the New Zealand economy, including agricultural exports, international tourism, manufacturers, and import-competing producers, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. A depreciation in the value of the New Zealand dollar relative to other currencies will increase debt-servicing obligations in New Zealand dollar terms of unhedged foreign currency exposures.

Pandemics and other public health crises may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The effects of a pandemic or other public health crisis may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position and the domestic and global economy, as was the case with the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, variants with respect to diseases may develop that impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's customers and businesses and could lead to government action, which could adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Additionally, supply chain disruption and mobility constraints resulting from pandemics or public health crises could result in a decline in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's profit margins and could impact customers' cash flows, capital, liquidity and financing needs. Political and economic conditions following such events may cause reduced demand for the ANZ Bank NZ Group's products and services, an increase in loan and other credit defaults, bad debts and impairments and an increase in the cost of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operations. If any of these occur, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position could be adversely affected.

Acquisitions and divestments may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group examines from time to time a range of corporate opportunities, including acquisitions and divestments, to determine whether those opportunities will enhance the ANZ Bank NZ Group's strategic position and financial performance.

Integration (or separation) of an acquired (or divested) business can be complex and costly. It sometimes includes combining (or separating) accounting and data processing systems, technology platforms and management controls, as well as managing relationships and contracts with employees, customers, regulators, counterparties, suppliers and other business partners. The loss of key relationships and personnel from an acquisition or divestment could have an adverse effect on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

There is no assurance that any due diligence undertaken in respect of an acquisition will be conclusive, and that post-acquisition all material issues and risks in respect of any such acquisition will have been identified and avoided or mitigated. Therefore, there is a risk that issues or matters may arise that may adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group post-acquisition. There is also no assurance that any acquisition (or divestment) will have the anticipated positive results around synergies, cost or cost savings, time to integrate (or separate) and overall performance, as the underlying assumptions for the acquisition (or divestment) may not prove to be accurate or achievable. Any acquisition (or divestment) may also impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings, cost of funds and access to further funding, which could in turn adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's funding and liquidity positions.

Integration (or separation) efforts could create inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies, as well as diverting management attention and resources. There is a risk of counterparties making claims in respect of completed or uncompleted transactions against the ANZ Bank NZ Group that could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. All or any of these factors could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to conduct its business successfully and impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operations or results. There is no assurance that employees, customers, counterparties, suppliers and other business partners of newly acquired (or retained) businesses will remain post-acquisition (or post-divestment). Further, there is a risk that completion of an agreed transaction may not occur whether in the form originally agreed between the parties or at all, including due to failure of the ANZ Bank NZ Group or the counterparty to satisfy completion conditions or because other completion conditions, such as regulatory, shareholder or other approvals are not satisfied. Should any of these integration or separation risks occur, this could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

If for any reason any announced acquisition or divestment is not completed, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ongoing business may be adversely impacted and the ANZ Bank NZ Group may be subject to a number of risks. These risks include:

- financial markets may react negatively, resulting in negative impacts on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's securities and other adverse impacts;
- the ANZ Bank NZ Group may experience negative reactions from its customers, vendors, employees and wider stakeholders;
- the ANZ Bank NZ Group may have incurred expenses and may be required to pay certain costs relating to the acquisition or divestment, whether or not it is completed, such as legal, accounting, investment banking, and other professional and administrative fees; and
- matters relating to the acquisition or divestment may require substantial commitments of time and resources by the ANZ Bank NZ Group, which could otherwise have been devoted to other beneficial opportunities.

Financial and credit risk

Credit risk may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group is exposed to the risks resulting from or associated with extending credit, including incurring credit-related losses that can occur as a result of a counterparty being unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations. Credit losses can and have resulted in financial services organizations realizing significant losses and, in some cases, failing altogether.

The risk of credit-related losses continues to be impacted by conditions relating to elevated interest rates, persistent inflation, global supply chain disruptions and heightened political tensions, particularly those referred to in "—Market and geopolitical risk—Changes in political and economic conditions, particularly in the Relevant Jurisdictions, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position". The risk of credit-related losses remains heightened due to the factors described above and may further increase as a result of less favorable conditions, whether generally or in a specific industry sector or geographic region, which could cause customers or counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. These conditions include, but are not limited to, weakened confidence in the stability of the banking system generally or in particular financial institutions that may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group, its customers or counterparties, high levels of unemployment, economic slowdown and inflationary conditions, a prolonged period of elevated interest rates, and a reduction in the value of assets the ANZ Bank NZ Group holds as collateral or the market value of the counterparty instruments and obligations it holds.

Some of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's customers and counterparties with exposures to these sectors may be particularly vulnerable including:

- industries with significant exposure to continued elevated interest rates;
- industries reliant on consumer discretionary spending;
- industries that are exposed to fuel supply shortages and rising costs including aviation, road transport, shipping and agriculture;
- participants in energy or commodity markets that are exposed to rising margin requirements under derivatives that arise due to price volatility;
- industries at risk of sanctions, tariffs, geopolitical tensions or trade disputes (these include technology, agriculture, manufacturing and shipping, resources and extractive industries, communications and financial institutions);
- industries exposed to declining global growth, excessive over-supply and disruption to global supply chains. These include but are not limited to the retail, wholesale, automotive, manufacturing and packaging industries;
- the commercial property sector (including construction and contractors), which was exposed to a rapid rise in interest rates, impacting serviceability and placing downward pressure on valuations. Despite recent interest rate reductions in New Zealand, impacts on valuations are likely to be varied and may take some time to flow through;
- industries facing labor supply shortages and which are reliant on access to both skilled and unskilled migrant workers, including tourism and hospitality, technology, agriculture, retail, health, construction and services;
- customers and industries exposed to climate risk, including transition risk (e.g., policy- or market-driven changes relating to emissions reduction requirements and resulting changes in liquidity or demand for goods and services) and disruption from physical climate risk (e.g., bushfires, floods, storms and drought). Losses may be exacerbated if insurance becomes unavailable or unaffordable. For more information on climate-related risks, see "—Environmental, social and governance risks—Impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position";
- the dairy sector, where there is significant variation in the cost structures across New Zealand dairy farms, and some farms may struggle to achieve profitability;
- industries exposed to the volatility in exchange rates and foreign exchange markets generally;
- industries exposed to regulatory change and compliance costs;
- industries with greater exposure to technological disruption, including the increasing adoption and deployment of generative AI and quantum computing; and
- banks and financial services companies, which may experience pressure on liquidity due to the impacts of economic slowdown, continued elevated interest rates and the flow on impacts to asset values, which could result in the deterioration of credit ratings, the need for restructuring and recapitalization and loss of confidence in financial institutions.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group is also subject to the risk that its rights against third parties may not be enforceable in certain circumstances, which may result in credit losses. Should material credit losses occur to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit exposures, this may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Credit risk may also arise from certain derivative, clearing and settlement contracts that the ANZ Bank NZ Group enters into, and from the ANZ Bank NZ Group's dealings with, and holdings of, debt securities issued by other banks, financial institutions, companies, governments and government bodies where the financial position of such entities is affected by economic conditions or global financial markets.

In addition, in assessing whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with customers and/or counterparties, the ANZ Bank NZ Group relies on information provided by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. The ANZ Bank NZ Group may also rely on representations of customers and independent consultants as to the accuracy and completeness of that information. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial performance could be negatively impacted to the extent that it relies on information that is incomplete, inaccurate or materially misleading.

Credit risk may also arise in cases where a customer does not comply with specific conditions linked to the extension of credit to it. For example, where a customer does not have or maintain a sufficient amount of property insurance cover in connection with a mortgage loan, this may negatively affect the value of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's security and the amount which may be recoverable by the ANZ Bank NZ Group if the security is required to be enforced in circumstances where the property has been damaged or destroyed by an event that would otherwise be ordinarily insurable.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group holds provisions for credit impairment that are determined based on current information and subjective and complex judgments of the impairment within the ANZ Bank NZ Group's lending portfolio. If the information upon which the assessment is made is inaccurate or the ANZ Bank NZ Group fails to analyze the information correctly, the provisions made for credit impairment may be insufficient, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Challenges in managing the ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital base could give rise to greater volatility in capital ratios, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital base is critical to the management of its businesses and access to funding. The ANZ Bank NZ Group is required to maintain adequate regulatory capital by its primary regulator, the RBNZ.

Under current regulatory requirements, risk-weighted assets ("RWA") and expected loan losses increase as a counterparty's risk grade worsens. These regulatory capital requirements are likely to compound the impact of any reduction in capital resulting from lower profits in times of stress. As a result, greater volatility in capital ratios may arise and may require the ANZ Bank NZ Group to raise additional capital. There is no certainty that any additional capital required would be available or could be raised on reasonable terms.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital ratios may be affected by a number of factors including (i) lower earnings, (ii) asset growth, (iii) changes in the value of the New Zealand dollar against other currencies in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates that impact RWA, (iv) changes in business strategy (including acquisitions, divestments and investments or an increase in capital intensive businesses) and (v) changes in regulatory requirements.

For more information on recent prudential regulation changes that have impacted or that may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group see "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" and "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation".

An inability of the ANZ Bank NZ Group to maintain its regulatory capital may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings could change and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to raise capital and wholesale funding and constrain the volume of new lending, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings have a significant impact on its access to, and cost of, capital and wholesale funding. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings may also be important to customers or counterparties evaluating the ANZ Bank NZ Group's products and services. Credit ratings and rating outlooks may be withdrawn, qualified, revised or suspended by credit rating agencies at any time. The methodologies used by ratings agencies to determine credit ratings and rating outlooks may be revised in response to legal or regulatory changes, market developments or for any other reason.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings or rating outlooks could be negatively affected by a change in the credit ratings or rating outlooks of New Zealand, the occurrence of one or more of the other risks identified in this Offering Memorandum, a change in ratings methodologies or other events. As a result, downgrades in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings or rating outlooks could occur that do not reflect changes in the general economic conditions or the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial condition. The ratings of individual securities (including, but not limited to, certain Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital securities and covered bonds) issued by the ANZ Bank NZ Group (and other banks globally) could be impacted by changes in the regulatory requirements for those instruments as well as the ratings methodologies used by rating agencies.

Any downgrade or potential downgrade to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit ratings or ratings outlooks may reduce access to capital and wholesale debt markets and could lead to an increase in funding costs, constrain the volume of new lending able to be extended and affect the willingness of counterparties to transact with the ANZ Bank NZ Group which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Credit ratings are not a recommendation by the relevant rating agency to invest in securities offered by the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

Liquidity and funding risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the ANZ Bank NZ Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due (including repaying depositors and wholesale creditors) or that the ANZ Bank NZ Group has insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. Liquidity and funding risk is inherent in banking operations due to the timing mismatch between cash inflows and cash outflows.

Deterioration and volatility in market conditions and a decline in investor confidence in the ANZ Bank NZ Group may materially impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to replace maturing liabilities and access funding in a timely and cost-effective manner, which may adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Advances in technology allow customers to withdraw funds deposited with the ANZ Bank NZ Group faster and may accelerate the risks associated with on-demand liabilities, such as transactional and savings deposits.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group raises funding from a variety of sources, including customer deposits and wholesale funding in domestic and offshore markets to meet its funding requirements and to maintain or grow its business. Developments in major markets can adversely affect liquidity in global capital markets. For example, in times of liquidity stress, if there is damage to market confidence in the ANZ Bank NZ Group or if funding from domestic or offshore markets is not available or is constrained, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to access sources of funding and liquidity may be constrained and the ANZ Bank NZ Group will be exposed to liquidity and funding risk. The RBNZ commenced the gradual reduction of the Large Scale Asset Purchase program in calendar year 2022 and as a result, competition for deposits may increase as this program unwinds. See "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Competition" for further discussion.

Reduced liquidity could lead to an increase in the cost of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's borrowings, constrain the volume of new lending and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to fulfill depositor withdrawal demands and its payment obligations, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Changes in the valuation of some of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's assets and liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's earnings and equity and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group applies accounting standards, which require that various financial instruments, including derivative instruments, assets and liabilities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, assets and liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss and certain other assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings or equity (as per Note 1 to the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements and the 2024 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements, respectively).

Generally, to measure the fair value of these instruments, the ANZ Bank NZ Group relies on quoted market prices, present value estimates or other valuation techniques that incorporate the impact of factors that a market participant would take into account when pricing the asset or liability. Certain other assets, including some unlisted equity investments and derivatives, are valued using discounted cash flow techniques or other valuation techniques as outlined in the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements and the 2024 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements. The fair value of these instruments is impacted by changes in market prices or valuation inputs that may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's earnings and/or equity.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group may be exposed to a reduction in the value of non-lending related assets as a result of impairments that are recognized in earnings. The ANZ Bank NZ Group must test at least annually the recoverability of goodwill balances and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, or which are not yet available for use and other non-lending related assets, including premises and equipment (including right-of-use assets arising from leases), investment in associates, capitalized software and other intangible assets where there are indicators of impairment.

To assess the recoverability of goodwill balances, the ANZ Bank NZ Group uses a discounted cash flow calculation. Changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based, together with changes in earnings, may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential write-off of a part or all of the goodwill balance.

As at September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group carried a goodwill balance of \$3,006 million. Similarly, as at September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group carried capitalized software balances and other intangible assets of \$94 million and the recoverability of these assets is assessed for indicators of impairment semi-annually.

In respect of other non-lending related assets, if an asset is no longer in use, or the cash flows generated by the asset do not support the carrying value, impairment charges may be recorded. This, in conjunction with the other potential changes above, could impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Changes to accounting policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The accounting policies that the ANZ Bank NZ Group applies are fundamental to how it records and reports its financial position and results of operations. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's accounting policies are set forth in Note 1 to each of the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements. Management exercises judgment in selecting and applying many of these accounting policies. This is so that the ANZ Bank NZ Group complies with the applicable accounting standards or interpretations and reflects the most appropriate manner in which to record and report on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial position and results of operations. These accounting policies may be applied inaccurately, resulting in a misstatement of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial position. The application of new or revised accounting standards or interpretations may also adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. The ANZ Bank NZ Group discloses the impact of new accounting standards that are effective for the first time in any reporting period in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for that period.

In some cases, management must select an accounting policy from two or more alternatives, any of which would comply with the relevant accounting standard or interpretation and be reasonable under the circumstances, yet might result in reporting materially different outcomes than would have been reported under the alternative.

Legal and regulatory risk

Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's businesses and operations are highly regulated. The ANZ Bank NZ Group is subject to laws, regulations and policies, including industry self-regulation, in the Relevant Jurisdictions ("**Regulations**"). Regulations may be affected by a variety of factors, including recommendations made by inquiries conducted by the New Zealand Government or other regulators. Regulations continue to change, including with little or no notice, and are generally increasing in scope, scale, complexity, cost and speed of required compliance. Changes to Regulations and any associated increases in compliance costs may affect the profitability of the ANZ Bank NZ Group, change the level of competition that the ANZ Bank NZ Group faces or affect the ability of the ANZ Bank NZ Group to conduct one or more elements of its business. In addition, regulators are coming under increased pressure to take enforcement actions against entities that are not compliant with Regulations. The increasing complexity of Regulations and increased propensity for sanctions and more severe financial penalties for breaches could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's results and reputation.

Regulations can and do affect the operating environment of and impose significant compliance costs on the ANZ Bank NZ Group. A failure by the ANZ Bank NZ Group to comply with Regulations or manage regulatory change could result in regulatory investigations, litigation, legal or regulatory sanctions, public criticism, financial or reputational loss, restrictions on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to do business, fines or other enforcement or administrative actions or penalties. Any of these may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Themes of recent Regulations include, but are not limited to, the prudential position of financial institutions, increasing transparency regarding automated decision-making and AI use, the protection of customers, regulatory enforcement and the protection and use of information. Set out below are examples of recent or potential regulatory changes that could affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The New Zealand Government and its agencies, including the RBNZ, the Financial Markets Authority and the Commerce Commission, have supervisory oversight over the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

There have been a series of legislative and regulatory releases from these and other authorities that have proposed, or may result in, significant legal and regulatory changes for financial institutions in New Zealand. For example:

Prudential Developments: As a key regulator, the RBNZ has extensive administrative, practical and investigative powers over the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business. Further changes to the RBNZ's prudential standards could restrict the ANZ Bank NZ Group's flexibility, require it to incur substantial costs and/or impact the profitability of one or more of its business lines, any of which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. More specifically, the following RBNZ reviews and policies may have a material impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position:

- *The DTA:* The DTA is expected to be fully implemented by late-2028, except in relation to a new standard relating to crisis preparedness. The RBNZ is undertaking a multi-year work program to develop policies, standards and regulations to support the implementation of the DTA. The DTA introduced the Depositor Compensation Scheme ("**DCS**") which commenced in July 2025 and protects up to \$100,000 of eligible deposits per depositor, per institution, in the event of a deposit taker failure. The DCS could see customers split deposits and therefore cause a funding constraint for the ANZ Bank NZ Group.
- *RBNZ revisions to capital requirements:* In 2019, the RBNZ decided to revise the capital adequacy requirements that apply to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks. Implementation of the revised requirements has been underway since 2021, requiring a material increase in capital to be held by the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Further required increases were expected to be implemented incrementally to July 2028 but may not proceed as the RBNZ is conducting a review of its key capital requirements for banks. In its consultation paper, published in August 2025, the RBNZ proposed introducing lower and more granular standardized risk weights for certain types of lending and removing AT1 capital from the capital framework. The RBNZ also outlined the following two potential options for the capital requirements for the New Zealand systemically important banks, including ANZ Bank NZ:
 - Option 1 proposes a minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 14 per cent. and a minimum total capital ratio requirement of 17 per cent.
 - Option 2 proposes a minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 12 per cent., a minimum total capital ratio requirement of 15 per cent. and a Loss Absorbing Capacity ("**LAC**") requirement, of which the form has not yet been considered, of 6 per cent. Under Option 2 all Tier 2 and LAC instruments would be required to be issued to ANZBGL.

The RBNZ expects both options to result in lower average funding costs than the 2019 capital decisions once fully implemented. The RBNZ's final decisions are expected by the end of 2025, with the implementation timeline to be announced in the first quarter of the 2026 calendar year. The impact of the review on the ANZ Bank NZ Group is uncertain.

- *NZ contingent capital instrument:* Contingent capital Additional Tier 1 instruments issued before 2021 ("**Contingent AT1 Instruments**") progressively lose eligible RBNZ regulatory capital treatment to 1 July 2028. The maximum eligible regulatory capital value of Contingent AT1 Instruments is the total outstanding value at 30 September 2021 ("**Contingent AT1 Base**") reduced by 12.5 per cent. of the Contingent AT1 Base on 1 January of each year from 2022 to 2028, with no Contingent AT1 Instruments eligible from 1 July 2028. ANZ Bank NZ has one remaining Contingent AT1 Instrument.
- *Liquidity:* The RBNZ's liquidity policy ("**BS13**") sets out the RBNZ's policy on management of liquidity risk by registered banks in New Zealand. In February 2022, the RBNZ began a comprehensive review of BS13. Future changes to liquidity requirements in New Zealand may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position and may result in it incurring substantial costs in order to comply with such changes. See "Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Review of BS13" for further discussion.
- *Changes to Conditions of Registration:* ANZ Bank NZ is a registered bank under the BPS Act and is supervised by the RBNZ. As part of its registration, ANZ Bank NZ is subject to Conditions of Registration imposed by the RBNZ. For details of ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration, see "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Conditions of Registration for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited". The Conditions of Registration may be changed by the RBNZ at any time, although the RBNZ is required to give ANZ Bank NZ notice and consider submissions made by ANZ Bank NZ prior to any such change. In the event that the RBNZ was to conclude that ANZ Bank NZ did not satisfy its Conditions of Registration, sanctions could be imposed on ANZ Bank NZ by the RBNZ. This may result in a range of possible consequences, including changes to ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration. The impact of such consequences may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Conditions of registration will be replaced by conditions of license under the DTA.

Other Developments: Further reviews and/or changes to other regulatory policies or standards could restrict the ANZ Bank NZ Group's flexibility, require it to incur substantial costs and/or impact the profitability of one or more of its business lines, any of which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. More specifically, the following developments may have a material impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position:

- *Conduct Regulations for Financial Institutions:* A broad conduct regime for financial institutions (“**CoFI regime**”) came into force on March 31, 2025. The CoFI regime can be expanded over time with further obligations on regulated entities. See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Conduct regulations for financial institutions” for further discussion.
- *Open Banking:* The New Zealand Government has introduced the NZ CDR regime. Since December 1, 2025, ANZ Bank NZ (and the three other New Zealand banks considered New Zealand systemically important banks) have been required to meet the requirements under the NZ CDR regime. See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Open Banking” for further discussion.
- *Competition Market Study:* The Commerce Commission conducted a market study into competition for personal banking services in New Zealand and issued a final report in August 2024, setting out 14 recommendations designed to improve competition in the market. It is uncertain what impact the market study will have on the ANZ Bank NZ Group. See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Competition Market Study” for further discussion.
- *Select Committee Banking Inquiry:* The New Zealand Parliament’s Finance and Expenditure Committee undertook an inquiry into banking competition, including business and rural banking and lending, and issued its final report in August 2025, which contained 19 recommendations intended to improve competition in the New Zealand banking sector. It is uncertain what impact the inquiry will have on the ANZ Bank New Zealand Group’s position. See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Select committee banking inquiry” for further discussion.
- *Interchange Fee Adjustments:* Following consultation, the Commerce Commission introduced lower interchange fee caps for certain card transactions in New Zealand, effective from December 1, 2025. The introduction of lower interchange fee caps will reduce the interchange fees received by card issuers (such as ANZ Bank NZ). See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Retail payment system” for further discussion.
- *Transfers of regulatory responsibilities:* In New Zealand, responsibility for regulating the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 is expected to move from the Commerce Commission to the Financial Markets Authority, and supervision under the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 (the “**AML/CFT Act**”) is expected to move from three supervisors (the Department of Internal Affairs (the “**DIA**”), the Financial Markets Authority and the RBNZ (ANZ Bank NZ’s current supervisor)) to a single supervisor, expected to be the DIA. Transition dates have yet to be confirmed, but are expected to occur in the next twelve months.

Such changes may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group, potentially impacting its corporate structures, businesses, strategies, capital, liquidity, funding and profitability, cost structures, and the cost of and access to credit for its customers and the wider economy. This in turn may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position. See “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation” for further information.

Other Offshore Developments

In jurisdictions where regulatory requirements do not apply directly to the ANZ Bank NZ Group, it may nonetheless be indirectly impacted by the regulatory requirements of its parent companies as at the date of this Offering Memorandum, ANZGHL or ANZBGL, or of counterparties that are established in, or otherwise subject to the requirements of, those jurisdictions.

For example, a major program is currently underway to strengthen non-financial risk management across the ANZ Group. In April 2025, ANZBGL entered into a court enforceable undertaking with APRA for matters relating to non-financial risk management practices and risk culture across the ANZBGL Group and committed to a comprehensive program of activity to uplift its management of non-financial risk and improve its control environment. ANZ Bank NZ will also deliver this uplift, where relevant. The ANZ Bank NZ Group has identified areas of non-financial risk where certain control weaknesses exist, and is progressing plans to enhance those control environments, including in a way to ensure alignment with regulator expectations. Delivery of non-financial risk management uplift and control environment improvements may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, it is uncertain what impact any further developments in other jurisdictions may have on the ANZ Bank NZ Group. However, heightened scrutiny of the financial services industry in New Zealand and Australia could lead to enforcement actions and additional costs that could adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position.

For more information in relation to the supervision and regulation of ANZ Bank NZ, see “Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation”.

Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position

From time to time, the ANZ Bank NZ Group may be subject to material litigation, regulatory actions, legal or arbitration proceedings and other contingent liabilities that may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position.

Details regarding the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s material contingent liabilities as at September 30, 2025 are contained in Note 26 to the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements (included as part of Annex A to this Offering Memorandum). Note 26 includes, among other things, a description of the loan information litigation.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group regularly engages with its regulators. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in New Zealand and globally. The ANZ Bank NZ Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators from time to time as part of both industry-wide and ANZ Bank NZ Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation. The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s regulatory interactions can relate to a broad range of matters including, for example, responsible lending practices, regulated lending requirements, product suitability and distribution, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediation, wealth advice, insurance distribution, pricing, competition, conduct in financial markets and financial transactions, capital market

transactions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, privacy obligations and information security, business continuity management, reporting and disclosure obligations and product disclosure documentation.

The possible exposures associated with the ANZ Bank NZ Group's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

There may also be exposures to customers, investors or third parties which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and scams may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Laws and regulations relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and scams have increased in complexity in recent years. Regulatory reforms and extended sanctions and enforcement actions taken domestically and internationally continue to be a focus of the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing ("AML/CTF")

The New Zealand Government has undertaken a review of its AML/CFT Act. Regulations were introduced in three tranches. The first of the three tranches of regulations was introduced in July 2023 (consisting of largely definitional changes and clarifications). The second tranche of regulations came into force in June 2024, making changes to various existing obligations (including customer due diligence, enhanced due diligence, and ongoing due diligence requirements) and introducing new obligations (including a specific recordkeeping obligation in relation to prescribed transaction reporting). The third tranche of regulations came into force in June 2025 and introduced further obligations for customer risk rating. Further reform is being delivered through amendments to the primary AML/CFT Act through three workstreams. The legislation implementing the first workstream is now in effect and introduced notable changes to enhanced customer due diligence, customer screening and address verification requirements. The second workstream will introduce a levy on reporting entities and consolidate the AML/CFT supervisor model from three supervisors into one. The third workstream will bring additional changes, including bringing proliferation financing into the regime. Although there is no clear view of the outcome of the reforms at this stage, the reform process could lead to new regulatory requirements being imposed on the ANZ Bank NZ Group, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Sanctions

The external sanctions and export control landscape continues to evolve in complexity, with regulatory expectations increasing and enforcement for non-compliance a focus of many regulators. The imposition of sanctions targeting individuals and entities, including those involved in evasion networks operating globally, by regulators since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in February 2022 continues. In October 2025, the EU, US, and UK have all imposed new and expanded sanctions on Russia, with a strong focus on the energy sector. While the US and UK have targeted two of Russia's largest oil companies, imposing full blocking sanctions and designations, the EU's 19th sanctions package instead imposes a comprehensive ban on Russian liquified natural gas, expanding export and import controls on key goods and technologies, and introducing new restrictions on services (including AI and quantum computing), financial messaging systems, and crypto-assets. Recent regulatory developments have broadened the scope of secondary sanctions to include financial institutions that provide material support or facilitate significant transactions involving sanctioned entities or jurisdictions, including Russia. Institutions engaging in such activities may face exposure to restrictive measures, including loss of access to key financial systems, asset freezes, or other penalties under applicable sanctions regimes. The ANZ Bank NZ Group is working to determine and assess the impact of these sanctions' measures. Companies continue to assess their risk appetite regarding direct and indirect business activity involving Russia or Russian-owned or controlled entities, with secondary sanctions risk a consideration. This may result in companies adjusting the types of business services they provide and in certain circumstances ceasing to provide business services.

In September 2025, the United Nations reimposed sanctions on Iran under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action's "snapback" mechanism, following a formal determination by France, Germany, and the UK that Iran was in non-compliance with its nuclear commitments. These, together with existing sanctions by the United States, form a comprehensive sanctions and diplomatic strategy aimed at denying Iran access to nuclear weapons, curbing its regional influence, and driving its oil exports to zero. In addition, the number of sanctions against Iranian shipping networks, third party facilitators and relevant individuals and companies continues to rise. The ANZ Bank NZ Group maintains a comprehensive prohibition against dealings involving Iran.

Although previously there was an element of co-ordination between New Zealand, Australia, the United States, Europe, and other key partners, with sanctions linked to foreign policy objectives, nuances between the different regimes and specific restrictions are evidenced. As an example, the US, EU and UK have recently taken notable steps to ease sanctions on the Syrian Arab Republic, signaling a significant shift in international policy. In November 2025, Australia also eased autonomous sanctions on Syria's financial and energy sectors in line with global efforts to assist Syria's post-Assad transition and recovery. Australia maintains targeted financial sanctions on former members of the Assad regime. The ANZ Bank NZ Group maintains a comprehensive prohibition against dealings involving Syria and will be reviewing this position. Organizations continue to assess and take appropriate steps to manage the risks associated with the differences in sanctions policies between global allies.

Scams

Scams continue to be pervasive and evolve quickly within financial services and other sectors. The ANZ Bank NZ Group is working with other New Zealand banks to help protect customers from scams. See "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Conditions of Registration for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited—Anti-scam measures" for further discussion.

Close monitoring of the different levels and types of financial crimes continues across the ANZ Bank NZ Group. The risk of non-compliance remains high given the scale and complexity of the ANZ Bank NZ Group and the multiple reforms underway. Emerging technologies, such as those provided by virtual asset service providers (e.g., digital currency exchanges and wallet providers) as well as increasingly complex remittance arrangements via fintechs and other disruptors, may limit the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to track the movement of funds, develop relevant transaction monitoring, and meet reporting

obligations. The complexity of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's technology, and the increasing frequency of changes to systems that play a role in AML/CTF, and sanctions compliance puts the ANZ Bank NZ Group at risk of failing to identify an impact on the systems and controls in place. A failure to operate a robust program to report the movement of funds, combat money laundering, terrorism financing, scams and other serious crimes may have serious financial, legal and reputational consequences for the ANZ Bank NZ Group and its employees.

Consequences of the ANZ Bank NZ Group not meeting regulatory expectations related to AML/CTF, sanctions and scams can include fines, criminal and civil penalties, civil claims, reputational harm and limitations on doing business in certain jurisdictions. These consequences, individually or collectively, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. The ANZBGL Group's foreign operations may place the ANZBGL Group under increased scrutiny from regulatory authorities and subject the ANZBGL Group, including the ANZ Bank NZ Group, to increased compliance costs.

See "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" for further discussions of risks associated with failure to comply with laws, regulations and regulatory expectations.

Changes in monetary policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Central monetary authorities (including the RBNZ, the Reserve Bank of Australia ("RBA"), the United States Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, the Bank of England and monetary authorities in the Asian jurisdictions in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates) set official interest rates or take other measures to affect the demand for money and credit in their relevant jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, currency policy is used to influence general business conditions and the demand for money and credit. These measures and policies can significantly affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's cost of funds for lending and investing and the return that the ANZ Bank NZ Group will earn on those loans and investments. These factors impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's net interest margin and can affect the value of financial instruments it holds, such as debt securities and hedging instruments. The measures and policies of the central monetary authorities can also affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's borrowers, potentially increasing the risk that they may fail to repay loans.

Changes in interest rates and monetary policy are difficult to predict and may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Refer to "—Market and geopolitical risk—Changes in the real estate market in New Zealand may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Ongoing significant compliance costs with respect to the evolving and extensive AEOI obligations imposed by global customer tax transparency regimes may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

There continues to be mandatory and substantial changes to, and increasing regulatory focus on, compliance by all global Financial Institutions ("FIs"), including FIs within the ANZ Bank NZ Group, with global customer tax transparency regimes, under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the OECD's Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") and similar anti-tax avoidance regimes. This includes global regulatory movement to enforcement and penalty activities and increasing regulatory implementation of additional compliance framework requirements, compliance assessment requirements, questionnaires, onsite financial institution audits/evidentiary requirements, detailed rules and frameworks to close down circumventions and deter, detect and penalize non-compliance.

The ongoing OECD government level peer reviews and United States Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and regulatory FI compliance review/audit requirements increase scrutiny and therefore unplanned workload of FIs globally. Each country of CRS adoption is being pushed by the OECD to ensure its penalty regime is sufficient to deter and penalize non-compliance.

As international regulatory compliance frameworks mature and regulators shift focus to enforcement (which may include financial penalties and other more general tax risk framework implications), this may result in significant penalty provision requirements and reputational damage in the event of failures. Accordingly, compliance with global customer tax transparency regimes is a key area of focus and major cost for the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

Under FATCA and other relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations, the ANZ Bank NZ Group could be subject to:

- a 30% withholding tax on certain amounts (including amounts payable to customers), and be required to provide certain information to upstream payers, as well as other adverse consequences, if the ongoing detailed obligations are not adequately met; and
- broader compliance issues, significant withholding exposure, competitive disadvantage and other operational impacts if the FATCA Intergovernmental Agreements between the United States and the applicable jurisdictions in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates cease to be in effect.

Under the CRS, the ANZ Bank NZ Group:

- is under increasingly stringent regulatory scrutiny and measures as regulators turn their focus to the effectiveness of FI implementation. This tightening of regulatory focus, at a varying pace in each country, can lead to significant negative experiences for affected customers (including unilateral account blocking and closure and potential direct customer penalties), which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position and if not similarly implemented by other FIs, may present a significant competitive disadvantage and loss of business;
- faces poor customer outcomes with customers who may feel aggrieved as a result of blocking and closure impacts including increased potential exposure to legal and third-party liability, particularly where the ANZ Bank NZ Group has not communicated the regulatory issue clearly to a customer or has blocked or closed the account incorrectly (for example, due to a data or process error); and
- continues to deal with the substantial implementation challenges associated with the complex requirements relating to intermediaries, which may also increase the risk of regulatory ramifications.

The scale and complexity of the ANZ Bank NZ Group means that the risk of non-compliance with FATCA, CRS and other tax reporting regimes remains high. There have been recent interactions with the New Zealand Inland Revenue and other local regulators on CRS and FATCA obligations, processes and reporting (as applicable). The loss of key resources and critical subject matter expertise, combined with the challenge of finding qualified replacements increases the risk of non-compliance with these obligations. A failure to successfully operate the implemented processes or to identify and implement all obligations could lead to legal, financial and reputational consequences for the ANZ Bank NZ Group and its employees.

Consequences include fines, criminal and civil penalties, civil claims, remediation, rectification of systems and processes, reputational harm, competitive disadvantage, loss of business and constraints on doing business.

External factors, such as natural disasters and the continuing effects of ongoing geopolitical events have resulted in challenges for staff, including unplanned staff absences, access to systems, tools and information, and impacted continuous improvement activities required to achieve the zero rate of error expected by regulators. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's global taxation obligations in relation to the enterprise's own tax lodgments and payments may similarly be impacted. Initial leniency from global regulators continues to be tightened or withdrawn due to the regulatory expectation for FIs to adapt to the ongoing challenges presented by external factors, thus heightening the risk of regulatory scrutiny, associated penalties and reputational ramifications resulting from any deficiencies or delays in meeting regulatory obligations.

These consequences, individually or collectively, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Environmental, social and governance risks

Impact of future weather events, nature loss, human rights, geological events, plant, animal and human diseases, and other extrinsic events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group and its customers are exposed to ESG risks, including from weather events (including natural disasters), geological events (such as volcanic or seismic activity or tsunamis), nature loss (including as a result of species extinction or decline, or ecosystem degradation), plant, animal and human diseases or pandemics, such as COVID-19, and human rights risks. Each of these may have a significant impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operations and its customers.

Climate-related physical risks are increasing, which is observed through increases in the average global temperature and the impacts of more regular extreme weather events. Weather events may include severe storms, bushfires, cyclones and floods. Longer-term changes in climate patterns may include rising sea levels and changes in temperature and precipitation (including drought). The impact of these events may be widespread including through second order impacts. For example, the economic impacts of a drought may extend beyond primary producers to other customers of the ANZ Bank NZ Group, including suppliers to the agricultural sector and to those who reside in, and operate businesses within, affected communities. As a result, the ANZ Bank NZ Group may be exposed to weather events directly and through the impact of these events on its customers. See "—Risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Nature is an emerging risk that the ANZ Bank NZ Group is seeking to understand further. Nature risks can arise from lending to customers with material impacts or dependencies on nature. These risks can also arise from legal and regulatory changes, which may impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group directly or indirectly through the ANZ Bank NZ Group's customers. Failure to manage these risks may lead to financial and non-financial risks and may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Human rights risks relate to the safety and security of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's people, labor rights, modern slavery, privacy, corruption and bribery, environmental protection and land access and rights. The ANZ Bank NZ Group uses risk-based due diligence to identify human rights risks and impacts associated with its business relationships. Failure to manage these risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Laws and regulations relating to climate change, nature, human rights, or other ESG risks, as well as the perspectives of shareholders, employees and stakeholders, may affect whether and on what terms and conditions the ANZ Bank NZ Group engages in certain activities or offers certain products.

Depending on their frequency and severity, these risks may interrupt or restrict the provision of services such as the ANZ Bank NZ Group branch or business centers or other ANZ Bank NZ Group services. They may also adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial condition or collateral position in relation to credit facilities extended to customers, which in turn may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Risks associated with lending to customers that could be directly or indirectly impacted by climate risk may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's most material climate risks arise from lending to business and retail customers. Customers may be affected directly by physical and transition risks. These include the effect of extreme weather events on a customer's business or property, including impacts to the cost, availability and adequacy of insurance coverage, changes to the regulatory and policy environment in which the customer operates, disruption from new technology and changes in demand towards lower emission products and services. Climate risks may indirectly affect a customer by impacting its supply chain.

Climate risks may affect the ability of customers to repay debt, result in an increased probability of default, result in "stranded assets" and/or impact the amount the ANZ Bank NZ Group is able to recover due to the value or liquidity of collateral held as security being impaired. Recent extreme weather events in New Zealand, such as Cyclone Gabrielle and Auckland flooding events in early 2023 and a strong wind event in October 2025, have affected customers.

Risks associated with climate change are subject to increasing regulatory, political and societal focus. Further integrating and embedding climate risk into the ANZ Bank NZ Group's risk management and adapting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operation and business strategy to seek to address the risks and opportunities posed by climate change, could have a significant impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

Risk management, non-financial and reputational risk

Conduct risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Conduct risk is the risk of loss or damage arising from the failure of the ANZ Bank NZ Group, its employees or agents to appropriately consider the interests of consumers, the integrity of the financial markets, and the expectations of the community in conducting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business activities.

Conduct risks include:

- the provision of unsuitable or inappropriate advice to customers;
- the representation of, or disclosure about, a product or service which is inaccurate, or does not provide adequate information about risks and benefits to customers;

- a failure to deliver product features and benefits in accordance with terms, disclosures, recommendations and advice;
- a failure to identify, manage and where appropriate avoid actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest;
- inadequate management of complaints or remediation processes;
- a failure to respect and comply with duties to customers in financial hardship; and
- unauthorized trading activities in financial markets, in breach of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's policies and standards.

There has been continuing regulatory and community focus on conduct risk, including in New Zealand and Australia. Divergent and uncertain economic conditions mean customers remain under financial pressure with the higher cost-of-living and reduction in disposable income continuing to influence affordability. This may continue to impact both the ability to lend to customers and/or the extent to which forbearance may need to be offered to those already struggling. In order to effectively manage heightened conduct risk in the current economic climate, the ANZ Bank NZ Group will need to continue to monitor the number of customers that may fall into financial difficulty, and therefore require enhanced support. As this occurs, it is likely to have the greatest impact on customers in challenging financial circumstances. This is an evolving situation and remains a priority for regulators. The ANZ Bank NZ Group will need to continue to address the demand for forbearance and provide appropriate tailored solutions to address complex customer needs to help mitigate the risk of customer harm. In response to economic challenges, regulators are intensifying their scrutiny of financial institutions to ensure conduct risk is being well managed through adherence to ethical standards and protection of consumers. This regulatory focus includes more prescriptive guidelines and more rigorous enforcement actions. This could lead to increased compliance costs and potential liability in cases of non-compliance, potentially affecting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The CoFI regime aims to ensure that financial institutions in New Zealand treat consumers fairly. Effective from March 31, 2025, the CoFI regime mandates that these institutions obtain a market services license, implement a fair conduct program, and comply with the fair conduct principle, which emphasizes fairness in all consumer interactions. ANZ Bank NZ has implemented changes to comply with these requirements, each of which may result in increased compliance costs, operational changes, and enhanced oversight. In March 2025, the New Zealand Government introduced the Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Bill to Parliament which, if passed, will (among other things) alter the minimum requirements for a financial institution's fair conduct program under the CoFI regime. Any changes to the CoFI regime are expected to commence in 2026 at the earliest. The impact of the CoFI regime on ANZ Bank NZ remains uncertain, but it could lead to increased compliance costs and potential liability in cases of non-compliance, potentially affecting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Where a risk event occurs that impacts its customers, ANZ Bank NZ has a centralized team responsible for customer remediation programs, including addressing conduct issues identified in ANZ Bank NZ reviews. Conduct risk events may not only negatively impact customers and market integrity but may expose the ANZ Bank NZ Group to regulatory actions, restrictions or conditions on banking licenses and reputational consequences that may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position. Remediation programs may not be implemented appropriately or may lead to further remediation work being required, resulting in litigation, regulatory action and increasing cost to the ANZ Bank NZ Group, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

For further discussion of the increasing regulatory focus on conduct risk, see "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" and "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Reputational risk events as well as operational failures and regulatory compliance failures may give rise to reputational risk, which may undermine the trust of stakeholders, erode the ANZ Bank NZ Group's brand and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation is a valuable asset and a key contributor to the support that it receives from the community in respect of its business initiatives and its ability to raise funding or capital.

Reputational risk may arise as a result of an external event or the ANZ Bank NZ Group's actual or perceived actions and practices, which include operational and regulatory compliance failures. The occurrence of such events may adversely affect perceptions about the ANZ Bank NZ Group held by the public (including the ANZ Bank NZ Group's customers), shareholders, investors, regulators and rating agencies. The impact of a risk event on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation may exceed any direct cost of the risk event itself and may adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group may suffer reputational damage where one of its practices fails to meet community expectations. Community expectations are continually changing and evolving. If expectations exceed the standard required to comply with applicable law, the ANZ Bank NZ Group may incur reputational damage even where it has met its legal obligations. A divergence between community expectations and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's practices could arise in a number of ways including in relation to its product and services disclosure practices, pricing policies and use of data. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation may be adversely affected by community perception of the broader financial services industry, particularly in an environment of elevated interest rates. Reputational damage may arise from the ANZ Bank NZ Group's failure to effectively manage risks, enforcement or supervisory action by regulators, adverse findings from regulatory reviews and failure or perceived failure to adequately respond to community, environmental and ethical issues.

Operational and regulatory compliance failures or perceived failures may give rise to reputational risk. Such operational and regulatory compliance failures include, but are not limited to:

- failure to comply with the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Conditions of Registration;
- failures related to fulfillment of identification obligations;
- failures related to new product development;
- failures related to ongoing product monitoring activities;
- failures related to suitability requirements when products are sold outside of the target market;

- failure to comply with disclosure obligations;
- failure to properly manage risk (e.g., credit, market, operational or compliance);
- market manipulation or anti-competitive behavior;
- inappropriate crisis management/response to a crisis event;
- inappropriate handling of customer complaints;
- inappropriate third-party arrangements;
- privacy breaches; and
- unexpected risks.

Damage to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation may have wide-ranging impacts, including adverse effects on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's profitability, capacity and cost of funding, increased regulatory scrutiny, regulatory enforcement actions, additional legal risks and limiting the availability of new business opportunities. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to attract and retain customers could also be adversely affected if the ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation is damaged, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Contagion and reputational risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position and ability to access the capital markets on favorable terms

As the ANZ Bank NZ Group is part of a larger business group, the ANZ Bank NZ Group is vulnerable to financial and reputational damage by virtue of its association with other members of the ANZ Group, any of which may suffer the occurrence of a risk event. In the case of the ANZ Bank NZ Group, the damage may be financial and may materially impact its results if financial resources are withdrawn or not provided by ANZBGL to support the ANZ Bank NZ Group or another member of the ANZ Group. Reputational risk may also arise as a result of a contagion event or as a result of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's own actions. The reputational consequences (including damage to the ANZ Group franchise) of the occurrence of a risk event, for example a major operational failure or litigation, may exceed the direct cost of the risk event itself and may have a material impact on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Non-financial risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Non-financial risk is the risk of loss and/or non-compliance (including failure to act in accordance with laws, regulations, industry standards and codes and internal policies) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, system and/or data or from external events. This includes operational risk, financial crime risk, compliance and conduct risk, resilience risk and the risk of reputational loss but excludes strategic risk.

Non-financial risk categories under the ANZ Bank NZ Group's risk taxonomy include:

- financial crime risk (the risk of facilitating financial crime including non-compliance with the ANZ Bank NZ Group's policies, or regulatory expectations), it includes the following non-financial risk themes:
 - financial crime (the risk of facilitating money laundering, terrorism financing, sanctions evasion, or bribery and corruption events). See "—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Significant fines and sanctions in the event of breaches of law or regulation relating to anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, sanctions and scams may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position";
 - internal fraud (fraud / theft attempted or perpetrated by an internal party (or parties) (i.e., an ANZ Bank NZ Group employee or contingent worker, including instances where an employee is acting in collusion with external parties));
 - external fraud (fraud attempted or perpetrated without the deliberate involvement of an ANZ Bank NZ Group employee or contingent worker);
- compliance and conduct risk (the risks of legal or regulatory actions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation caused by failure of the ANZ Bank NZ Group to comply with laws, regulations, prudential standards, licenses, codes or policies; and appropriately manage customer interests and market integrity); See "—Conduct risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position";
- resilience risk (the risk of material adverse impacts of operational disruption events on the ANZ Bank NZ Group, its customers, and the financial system); it includes the following non-financial risk themes:
 - operational resilience (the risk of failure to comply with the ANZ Bank NZ Group's policies and standards for operational resilience);
 - data (the risk of failing to appropriately collect, use, manage, maintain, and dispose of data, including all types of data, for example, customer data, employee data, and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's proprietary data). See "—Data management risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position";
 - third-party (the risk of failing to manage third party relationships and risks appropriately. For example, not taking reasonable steps to identify and mitigate operational risks introduced into the organization from the use of third-party products/ services);
 - technology (the risk associated with the outage of systems, including hardware, software and networks);
 - information security including cyber (the risk of information security incidents, including the loss and theft of data/information; this covers all types of data, (e.g., customer, employee, and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's proprietary data), and includes the failure to comply with rules concerning information security). See "—Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position";
- operational risk (the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events). This includes the following non-financial risk themes:

- model (the potential for adverse consequences from model errors based on the design, development, use and/or report of a model to inform business decisions). See “—Modelling risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position”;
- physical security (the risk of damage to the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s physical assets);
- transaction processing and execution (failure to process, manage and execute transactions and other processes correctly and appropriately);
- people (the risk of breaching employment legislation, mismanaging employee relations and failing to ensure a safe working environment);
- legal (the risk of execution errors in legal procedures and processes);
- statutory reporting and tax (the risk of failing to meet statutory reporting and tax filing/reporting requirements); and
- change execution (the risk that change initiatives may fail to deliver intended outcomes due to breakdowns in planning, delivery, stakeholder engagement, and adoption. This risk is linked to the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s strategic priorities).

Loss from risk events may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position. Such losses can include fines, penalties, imposts (including capital imposts), loss or theft of funds or assets, legal costs, customer compensation, loss of shareholder value, reputation loss, loss of life or injury to people, and loss of property and information.

Pursuant to RBNZ requirements, the ANZ Bank NZ Group must maintain “operational risk capital” reserves in the event future operational events occur.

As the ANZ Bank NZ Group increases the adoption of AI, which includes technologies such as machine learning through predictive analytics, process automation and decision generation to support its customers and business processes, the ANZ Bank NZ Group may become more exposed to associated AI risks, such as inaccurate decisions or unintended consequences that are inconsistent with the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s policies or values. These could have adverse financial and non-financial impacts on the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk management framework may fail to manage all existing risks appropriately or detect new and emerging risks fast enough, which could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position

Risk management is an important part of the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s activities. It includes the identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation of the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk and reporting on the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk profile and effectiveness of identified controls. Effectiveness of the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk management framework is not fully assured. This includes effectiveness in relation to existing risks and new and emerging risks that the ANZ Bank NZ Group may not anticipate or identify in a timely manner and for which its controls may not be effective. Failure to manage risks effectively could adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s reputation or compliance with regulatory obligations.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group believes that having the right risk culture supports the ANZ Bank NZ Group in building a better organization that effectively manages risk, safeguards the interests of its customers and delivers on its purpose and strategy. The ANZ Bank NZ Group has an explicit approach to the assessment of its risk culture that supports the Board in forming a view of the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk culture maturity and identifying actions to be taken to attain the Board’s target state. Risk culture is regularly measured and monitored with an objective to ensure the target risk culture of “sound” is sustained.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group seeks to continuously improve its risk management frameworks. It has implemented, and regularly reviews, its risk management policies and allocates additional resources across the ANZ Bank NZ Group to manage and mitigate risks. Such efforts may not insulate the ANZ Bank NZ Group from exposure to risks or give full assurance that the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk management framework will be effective. A failure in the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s risk management processes or governance could result in the ANZ Bank NZ Group suffering unexpected losses and reputational damage, and failing to comply with regulatory obligations, which could adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position.

Human capital risk, which relates to the inability to attract, develop, motivate and retain the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s people to meet current and future business needs, could result in poor financial and customer outcomes and reduce the ability of the ANZ Bank NZ Group to deliver against customer and other stakeholders’ expectations

Key executives, employees and directors play an integral role in the operation of the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s business and its pursuit of its strategic objectives. The unexpected departure of an individual in a key role or the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s failure to recruit, develop and retain an appropriately skilled and qualified person into these roles particularly in areas such as digital, technology, risk or compliance, could have an adverse effect on the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position.

Disruption of information technology

Disruption of information technology systems or failure to successfully implement new technology systems could significantly interrupt the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s business, which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s day-to-day operations and its service offerings (including digital banking) are highly dependent on IT systems including systems maintained/provided by third parties. In a digital world, customer’s expectations of “always on,” “24/7” banking services necessitates highly available and resilient IT systems. Disruption of IT systems that support critical operations may result in the ANZ Bank NZ Group failing to meet its compliance obligations and customers’ banking needs. Disruption of IT systems can be unpredictable and can arise from numerous sources, not all of which are fully within the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s control. These include, among others, operational or execution failures or deficiencies by third parties and third parties that maintain/provide IT systems to the ANZ Bank NZ Group; accidental system or technological failure; electrical or telecommunication outages; and failures of computer servers or infrastructure.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group has an ongoing obligation to maintain its IT systems and to identify, assess and respond to risk exposures associated with these systems, including IT asset lifecycle, IT asset project delivery, technology resilience, technology security, use of third parties, data retention and restoration and business rules and automation. Inadequate responses to these risk exposures could lead to unstable or insecure systems, which could adversely impact customers,

increase the ANZ Bank NZ Group's costs, and result in non-compliance with regulatory requirements, any of which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group has incident response, disaster recovery and business continuity measures in place designed to ensure that critical IT systems will continue to operate during both short-term and prolonged disruption events for all businesses across the ANZ Bank NZ Group's network, including ANZ Bank NZ and international branches, which rely on the ANZBGL Group to provide a number of IT systems. The ever-changing external threat environment necessitates that these capabilities must cater for profound and complex events. A failure of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's systems may affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's network, which may in turn adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group continues to implement and integrate new IT systems and capabilities, most notably cloud, data, AI and automation technologies, into the existing technology landscape to ensure that the ANZ Bank NZ Group's technology environment is cost-effective and can support evolving customer requirements. Inadequate implementation and integration of these systems and capabilities, or improper operation and management, including of their vendors and the supply chain, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

In addition, the ANZ Bank NZ Group relies on ANZBGL Group to provide a number of IT systems. A failure of the ANZBGL Group's systems may affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group, which may in turn adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

This risk factor should be read in conjunction with "—Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" as information security breaches and cyber-attacks have the potential to result in the disruption of IT systems.

Risks associated with information security, including cyber-attacks, may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The digital world is constantly evolving, with both positive innovation and new threats. As a result, the ANZ Bank NZ Group recognizes that the risk of a cyber event or data loss remains a significant concern for its businesses. Cyber threats continue to increase in sophistication, persistence, scale, frequency and impact. Threats include but are not limited to: business email compromise, ransomware, distributed denial of service, data breaches, third-party exposures, software vulnerabilities, AI weaponization, geopolitically motivated cyber espionage and destructive attacks. Cyber-attacks have the potential to cause financial system instability and could result in serious disruption to customer banking services or compromise customer data privacy. As both the scale and complexity of such attacks are increasing, there is always a risk that countermeasures and layers of defense to adequately mitigate risks may not be sufficient and that sensitive information may be inadvertently exposed.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group has noted increased external occurrences of ransomware and third-party data breaches, ongoing volatility in the global political landscape and the security implications of wide-spread adoption of AI. Although AI has potential to support significant service advances for customers, it also has potential to assist, enable and enhance existing methods for criminals to perpetrate fraud, scams, and cyber threats against the ANZ Bank NZ Group and its customers, and poses increased risks to cybersecurity, including risks of denial of service, the criminal use of deepfakes, and more sophisticated social engineering attacks. Further, inadvertent disclosure or misuse of client data in the datasets or algorithms may lead to reputational risk. See "—Use of AI may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position".

Intense public response to cyber-attacks has led to increased political focus with the potential for future significant increases in penalties for privacy breaches. Should the ANZ Bank NZ Group be the target of such an attack, then in addition to the risks discussed above, there is a risk of reputational damage in light of the public response to such an attack and/or penalties imposed by a regulator, which may materially adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operations. The regulatory landscape is also evolving with additional local and international regulator focus on information security, including work undertaken by the New Zealand Government and subsequent discussions, consultation and implementation on legislative reforms.

A focus on information security is key to protecting the confidentiality, integrity or availability of systems and data. The ANZ Bank NZ Group as part of its global banking operations handles and stores a considerable amount of personal and confidential information about its customers and its own internal processes, across the multiple geographies in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates. This information is processed and stored on both internal and third-party hosted environments. As such, weaknesses in key security policies or controls operated by the ANZ Bank NZ Group or third parties engaged by the ANZ Bank NZ Group could result in the loss of data or other personal or sensitive information and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business by resulting in financial losses (including costs relating to notifying and compensating customers), regulatory investigations, sanctions or reputational harm, thus affecting the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Data management risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Data management refers to a set of processes and procedures used to manage data, such as operational, customer, employee and the ANZ Bank NZ Group's proprietary data throughout its lifecycle. It involves the development, execution and oversight of plans, policies and practices that deliver, control, protect and enhance the value of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's data.

Data management risk is the risk of failing to achieve these objectives. It arises when data is not appropriately captured, produced or used – potentially undermining data quality, integrity and compliance. Deficiencies in data management may include:

- Data that is inaccurate, unavailable, or not fit for purpose;
- Poor execution of data ownership accountabilities;
- Loss of data integrity across the lifecycle;
- Lack of clarity in data meaning due to insufficient articulation, classification, or categorization;
- Inadequate controls for critical data or failure to meet data quality and lineage requirements; and
- Delays in detecting and responding to data quality issues.

These deficiencies can lead to ineffective risk management, inaccurate risk reporting and less robust decision making. In addition, failure to comply with data management obligations, including regulatory requirements, may expose the ANZ Bank

NZ Group to financial losses, regulatory action or reputational damage, and materialize into other risks with poor data quality as the root cause.

Privacy risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

Banking is a customer-facing industry. Trust in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's ability to properly manage customer information is a foundational component of its business, and the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information is key to the performance of its core products and services. Failure to comply with applicable privacy laws and regulations may materially and adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position, either through reputational impact, regulatory action and/or litigation.

Modelling risks may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

The ANZ Bank NZ Group relies on a number of models for material business decision making including but not limited to lending decisions, calculating capital requirements, provision levels, customer compensation payments and stressing exposures. If the models prove to be inadequately designed, implemented, used or maintained or if they are based on incorrect assumptions or inputs, this may adversely impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Use of AI may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position

AI refers to the development of systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision making. It is increasingly being leveraged to drive innovation and efficiency across the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business processes. Adopting AI is also important in delivering the ANZ Bank NZ Group's strategy and maintaining competitiveness.

However, as AI becomes more integrated into the ANZ Bank NZ Group and as the regulatory landscape relating to AI continues to rapidly evolve, inadequate management and governance of responsible AI use, whether by the ANZ Bank NZ Group or by third parties, may lead to significant operational risks. AI risk encompasses the potential harms, unintended consequences, or failures that may arise from the design, development, deployment, or misuse of AI systems. AI risk is multi-dimensional, simultaneously affecting operational efficiency, customer outcomes, legal and regulatory standing and bank reputation. Key risks linked to AI adoption include, but are not limited to:

- Inaccurate or opaque AI outputs that may lead to poor or unexplainable decisions;
- Amplification of biases, potentially resulting in discriminatory or unfair outcomes;
- Over-reliance on a limited number of AI vendors, increasing operational vulnerability; and
- Loss of confidentiality, availability or integrity of data.

Malicious actors may exploit AI systems or use AI-enabled tools to initiate cyber threats or fraud attempts against the ANZ Bank NZ Group (including phishing, deepfakes, adversarial manipulation, and synthetic identity fraud), which are more sophisticated and more challenging to defend against than conventional attacks.

If not adequately addressed, AI adoption risks and external AI threats could lead to customer detriment, operational disruption, legal or regulatory consequences, reputational damage and financial loss, any of which may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position.

Risks relating to the Notes

Investors may be subject to loss of some or all of their investment if any Obligor is subject to bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or some other event occurs which impairs the ability of the Obligor to meet its obligations under the Notes. An investor may also lose some or all of its investment if it seeks to sell the relevant Notes prior to their scheduled maturity and the sale price of the Notes in the secondary market is less than the initial investment or the relevant Notes are subject to certain adjustments in accordance with the terms and conditions of such Notes that may result in the scheduled amount to be paid upon redemption being reduced to or being valued at an amount less than an investor's initial investment.

Risks related to the nature of Notes that may be issued under this program generally

Modification and waivers and substitution bear certain risks

The terms of the Notes contain provisions for holders to provide written consent and for the calling of meetings of holders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all holders including holders who did not consent or who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and holders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. Accordingly, holders are exposed to the risk that their rights in respect of the Notes are varied against their will, which may result in their investment in the Notes becoming less advantageous to a particular holder depending on their individual circumstances.

Because the Fiscal Agency Agreement contains no limit on the amount of additional debt that the ANZ Bank NZ Group may incur, the ability to make timely payments on the Notes may be affected by the amount and terms of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's future debt

The ability of the ANZ Bank NZ Group to make timely payments on its outstanding debt may depend on the amount and terms of its other obligations, including any outstanding Notes. The Fiscal Agency Agreement does not contain any limitation on the amount of indebtedness that the ANZ Bank NZ Group may incur in the future. In particular, there is no limit on the amount of indebtedness ranking senior to the Subordinated Notes that may be incurred or assumed by ANZ Bank NZ in the future. As each of the Issuers issue additional Notes under the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the ANZ Bank NZ Group incurs other indebtedness, unless the ANZ Bank NZ Group's earnings grow in proportion to its debt and other fixed charges, its ability to service the Notes on a timely basis may become impaired.

The Notes' credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in the Notes, and are subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal

The credit ratings of the Notes may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure and other factors on any trading market for, or trading value of, the Notes. In addition, real or anticipated changes in the credit ratings of the Notes will generally affect any trading market for, or trading value of, the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by an assigning rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other information. Any suspension, reduction or withdrawal of a rating by a rating agency could reduce the liquidity or market value of the Notes. Accordingly, an investor may suffer losses if the credit rating assigned to any Notes does not reflect the true creditworthiness of such Notes.

Risks relating to insolvency and similar proceedings in New Zealand

In the event that an Issuer becomes insolvent, insolvency proceedings will generally be governed by New Zealand law. Investors should be aware that New Zealand insolvency laws are different from the insolvency laws in other jurisdictions. In particular, the voluntary administration and statutory management regimes differ significantly from similar provisions under the insolvency laws of other jurisdictions.

The statutory management regimes that are most relevant are the regimes under the BPS Act and the Corporations (Investigation and Management) Act 1989 ("**CIM Act**"). Pursuant to the BPS Act, the RBNZ may give a registered bank, which includes ANZ Bank NZ, or an associated person a direction in writing and/or place the registered bank or the associated person under statutory management in certain circumstances, including where the RBNZ has reasonable grounds to believe that the registered bank or the associated person is insolvent or is likely to become insolvent or where the registered bank or the associated person fails to comply with a direction given by the RBNZ. Where a registered bank is declared to be subject to statutory management, every subsidiary of that registered bank (which, in the case of the statutory management of ANZ Bank New Zealand, would include ANZNIL) is also subject to statutory management. As corporations, ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL may also be placed into statutory management under the CIM Act. Where a corporation is declared to be subject to statutory management, a moratorium will apply and no person shall commence any action or other proceedings against that corporation. Accordingly, holders may be prevented from enforcing rights in connection with the Notes where ANZ Bank NZ and/or ANZNIL have been placed into statutory management.

If ANZ Bank NZ were placed under statutory management, Open Bank Resolution ("**OBR**") may also be relevant. OBR is an RBNZ policy option aimed at resolving a bank failure quickly. Under the RBNZ's conditions of registration for registered banks, New Zealand-incorporated registered banks with retail deposits over \$1 billion (which includes ANZ Bank NZ) are required to comply with the OBR Pre-positioning Requirements Policy ("**BS17**"), which requires liabilities that represent a range of products and facilities used by customers to access banking services (such as transactional accounts or similar products and term deposit accounts) to be pre-positioned for OBR. Upon a direction from the RBNZ, a bank must:

- upon a statutory manager's appointment, close promptly, restrict customer access to accounts and freeze all liabilities in full; and
- reopen by no later than 9 a.m. the next business day to provide customers access to transactional accounts up to a de minimis amount (if required) and unfreeze a portion of the pre-positioned liabilities, while maintaining a full freeze on other liabilities.

In addition, to the extent that the holders are entitled to any recovery with respect to the Notes in any bankruptcy or certain other events in bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or reorganization relating to an Issuer, those holders might be entitled only to a recovery in New Zealand dollars.

In New Zealand, the current regulatory framework for registered banks will continue under the BPS Act until the DTA fully comes into force in 2028. The RBNZ's crisis management and resolution powers under the DTA build on the powers already existing in the BPS Act. Notable differences include:

- (a) The DTA will replace statutory management with resolution. The RBNZ is designated as the resolution authority for deposit takers to enable the powers that currently reside with a statutory manager to be exercised directly by the RBNZ.
- (b) The RBNZ is required to prepare and maintain a resolution plan for each deposit taker and to publish a statement of approach to resolution.
- (c) The RBNZ may issue new crisis management preparedness and bail-in standards that may require a deposit taker to prepare contingency and recovery plans and to issue a minimum amount of bail-in instruments.
- (d) The RBNZ has several new statutory powers related to crisis management and resolution under the DTA that are not in the BPS Act. For instance:
 - (i) the power to offer, issue or transfer any financial product in respect of which a deposit taker or an associated person in resolution is the issuer;
 - (ii) the power to give a direction to a deposit taker to implement all, or part, of the deposit taker's contingency and recovery plans, to issue shares, and to trigger the contractual terms of bail-in instruments; and
 - (iii) a new protection that provides that certain contractual rights (e.g., the right to terminate or close out any transaction) are unenforceable against a deposit taker in resolution.
- (e) The RBNZ may use the DCS fund to support a resolution measure in relation to a deposit taker, subject to conditions.
- (f) The introduction of a "no creditor worse off" safeguard.

In August 2024, the RBNZ released an issues paper that discussed its approach to crisis management and resolution under the DTA, including the role of a bail-in resolution tool. The issues paper considered the possibility of amending the DTA to allow for statutory bail-in, which could provide the RBNZ with statutory powers to write-down liabilities, convert liabilities to ordinary shares, cancel ordinary shares, or transfer ownership of the ordinary shares to a third-party. If any such statutory powers were to be introduced and exercised in relation to any Notes, holders may lose some or all of their investment in such Notes. Part 7 of the DTA (which contains the crisis management and resolution provisions) will commence on a date set by Order in Council, or otherwise in July 2029.

The Notes are not protected by the Depositor Compensation Scheme

Unlike certain bank deposits, the Notes to be issued under this program are not protected by the DCS which commenced in July 2025 and protects up to \$100,000 of eligible deposits per depositor, per institution, in the event of a deposit taker failure. As a result, neither the DCS nor anyone else will pay compensation upon the failure of the relevant Issuer, the Guarantor or the ANZ Bank NZ Group as a whole. If the relevant Issuer and/or the Guarantor go out of business or become insolvent, investors may lose all or part of their investment in any Notes.

General creditors of ANZ Bank NZ, including holders of Notes issued by ANZNIL or ANZ Bank NZ, do not have direct recourse to the assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust

Under the €8 billion ANZ Bank NZ covered bond program, covered bond holders have full recourse to ANZNIL or ANZ Bank NZ as issuer and ANZ Bank NZ as guarantor and also to a cover pool of assets held by the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust. The assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by ANZ Bank NZ and are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust of covered bonds issued by ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, from time to time.

As at September 30, 2025, the rights to cash flows associated with housing loans and related securities with a carrying value of \$9,995 million or 4.8% of ANZ Bank NZ's total assets were held in the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust. The assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust do not qualify for derecognition as ANZ Bank NZ retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. Therefore, the establishment of the covered bond program and the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust do not change ANZ Bank NZ's financial statements.

The covered bonds are guaranteed by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust under the terms of the covered bond program. All obligations of ANZNIL, as issuer, are guaranteed by ANZ Bank NZ. The assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust are not available to creditors of ANZ Bank NZ, other than covered bondholders, including holders of Notes issued by ANZNIL or ANZ Bank NZ, although ANZ Bank NZ (or its liquidator or statutory manager) may have a claim against the residual assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (if any) after all the claims of prior ranking creditors of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust have been satisfied.

Risks related to particular types of Notes that may be issued under this program

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes bear certain risks

Fixed/floating rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that the Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. The Issuers' ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the fixed/floating rate Notes may be less favorable than then prevailing spreads on comparable floating rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes.

Floating Rate Notes with caps or floors bear certain risks

Floating Rate Notes can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include caps or floors, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes with caps or floors bear certain risks

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate. The market values of those Notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Redemption prior to maturity may adversely affect the return on the Notes

If the relevant Issuer is obligated to pay additional amounts on the Notes (other than Subordinated Notes) or, in the case of the ANZNIL Notes, ANZ Bank NZ is obligated to pay additional amounts under the Guarantee, the relevant Issuer may redeem the Notes. The applicable Final Terms may specify that the Notes are redeemable at the option of the relevant Issuer. A redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes.

If set out in the applicable Final Terms, ANZ Bank NZ may redeem Subordinated Notes prior to their specified maturity (i) upon the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Tax Event; (ii) upon the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event; or (iii) on any optional redemption date specified in the applicable Final Terms which falls on or after the fifth anniversary of the date on which such Subordinated Notes were issued, in each case, subject to prior approval of the RBNZ and the satisfaction of the other Redemption Conditions, as described in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions" and "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Conditions of Payment in respect of Subordinated Notes".

The circumstances constituting a Subordinated Notes Tax Event that could give rise to the redemption of a Tranche of Subordinated Notes are broader than those constituting a Senior Notes Tax Event. These circumstances include changes to laws, regulations, rulings, directives or applications that, in the opinion of ANZ Bank NZ, directly or indirectly, affect the taxation treatment in relation to such Subordinated Notes with the effect that any member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group would be exposed to an increase to its costs in relation to such Subordinated Notes (provided that such event is not minor and could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at the issue date for such Subordinated Notes). Such an increase in costs could include the requirement to pay additional amounts and other changes that increase the cost of the Subordinated Notes to the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Such circumstances could include: (1) the ANZ Bank NZ Group's inability to deduct for New Zealand income tax purposes, in whole or in part, interest payments (which are currently deductible for New Zealand income tax purposes), or financial arrangements expenditure under the New Zealand Income Tax Act 2007 with respect to, the Subordinated Notes (again which is currently deductible for New Zealand income tax purposes); and (2) any change in law that results in an increase in the rate of the approved issuer levy. Financial arrangements expenditure referred to above would be, broadly, the difference between consideration received by the Issuer versus consideration paid by the Issuer under or in respect of the Subordinated Notes (which is not limited to principal and interest and may include, for example, certain fees). Financial arrangements expenditure is allocated to an income year in accordance with a spreading method under New Zealand's financial arrangements rules (which may include general financial reporting methods in certain circumstances). If there is a change in the financial arrangements rules operating to deny the ANZ Bank NZ Group all or part of the financial arrangements expenditure which is currently deductible under the New Zealand Income Tax Act 2007 or to change the manner in which the expenditure is to be spread for income tax purposes, such a change could potentially amount to a Subordinated Notes Tax Event. In addition, the ANZ Bank NZ Group is able to pay the approved issuer levy at the rate of two per cent of any interest payment in order for New Zealand non-resident withholding tax to not apply in relation to payments of interest under the Subordinated Notes. If there was a change in law which resulted in an increase in the rate of the approved issuer levy, that could also be a change that potentially amounts to a Subordinated Notes Tax Event. See "Taxes—New Zealand taxation—Non-resident withholding tax" for more information regarding the approved issuer levy. ANZ Bank NZ has broad discretion to determine whether a Subordinated Notes Tax Event has occurred and there is no requirement for ANZ Bank NZ to obtain an opinion of counsel or other form of assurance to support its determination. Furthermore, the requirements that a Subordinated Notes Tax Event be not minor or could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at the issue date of such Subordinated Notes reflect New Zealand regulatory requirements in order for such Subordinated Notes to be classified as Tier 2 Capital. These factors could result in ANZ Bank NZ seeking to redeem Subordinated Notes based upon the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Tax Event in situations that an investor would not expect.

Furthermore, ANZ Bank NZ may at its option redeem the Subordinated Notes of a relevant Tranche in whole, but not in part, at any time following the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event. The definition of a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event is very broad and includes ANZ Bank NZ determining that (1) ANZ Bank NZ is or will be adversely affected in relation to its regulatory capital treatment of such Subordinated Notes; or (2) ANZ Bank NZ is not or will not be entitled to treat some or all such Subordinated Notes as Tier 2 Capital (provided that, in either case, the relevant event is not minor and could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at the issue date for such Subordinated Notes). ANZ Bank NZ has broad discretion to determine when a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event has occurred with respect to a Tranche of Subordinated Notes, and there is no requirement for ANZ Bank NZ to obtain an opinion of counsel or other form of assurance to support its determination. The requirements that a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event be not minor or could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at the issue date of such Subordinated Notes reflect New Zealand regulatory requirements in order for such Subordinated Notes to be classified as Tier 2 Capital. Additionally, a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event could be triggered by any order, direction, standard, requirement (including any prudential regulation requirement), guideline or statement of the RBNZ (whether or not having the force of law). These factors could result in ANZ Bank NZ seeking to redeem Subordinated Notes based upon the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event in situations that an investor would not expect.

During any period in which the relevant Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This may also be true prior to any redemption period. The relevant Issuer may choose to redeem the Notes at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate on the Notes. In addition, if the Notes are subject to mandatory redemption, the relevant Issuer may be required to redeem the Notes at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than the interest rate on the Notes. As a result, an investor generally will not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate equal to or higher than that applicable to the Notes being redeemed. Investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Senior Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium bear certain risks

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities. Accordingly, investors in any Notes issued at a discount or premium are exposed to interest rate volatility and may suffer a greater loss on their investment compared to an investor in other interest-bearing debt securities.

The interest rate of Fixed Rate Notes may be reset

The Final Terms in respect of Fixed Rate Notes may specify one or more reset dates in respect of Fixed Rate Notes (each a "Fixed Rate Reset Date"), in which case the interest rate for such Fixed Rate Notes will be reset on each Fixed Rate Reset Date, such that from (and including) the relevant Fixed Rate Reset Date, the applicable per annum interest rate will be equal to the interest rate on the applicable Reset Determination Date plus the Reset Spread, each as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The interest rate following a Fixed Rate Reset Date may be less than the initial or prior interest rate, which could affect the amount of interest to be paid on the relevant Fixed Rate Notes and, as a result, the market value of such Notes.

An increase in market interest rates could result in a decrease in the value of a Fixed Rate Note

In general, as market interest rates rise, Notes bearing interest at a fixed rate decline in value because the premium, if any, over market interest rates will decline. For example, if an investor purchases Fixed Rate Notes and market interest rates increase, the market values of those Fixed Rate Notes may decline. Investment in Fixed Rate Notes therefore involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

Notes denominated or payable in or linked to a non-U.S. dollar currency are subject to exchange rate and exchange control risks

Investors in a non-U.S. dollar Note will be subject to significant risks not associated with an investment in a Note denominated and payable in U.S. dollars, including the possibility of material changes in the exchange rate between U.S. dollars and the applicable foreign currency and the imposition or modification of exchange controls by the applicable governments. The Issuers have no control over the factors that generally affect these risks, including economic, financial and political events and the supply and demand for the applicable currencies. Moreover, if payments on non-U.S. dollar Notes are determined by reference to a formula containing a multiplier or leverage factor, the effect of any change in the exchange rates between the applicable currencies will be magnified. In recent years, exchange rates between certain currencies have been highly volatile and volatility between these currencies or with other currencies may be expected in the future. Fluctuations between currencies in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations that may occur in the future. Depreciation of an investor's payment currency would result in a decrease in the U.S. dollar equivalent yield of such investor's non-U.S. dollar Notes, in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the principal and (for Senior Notes only) any premium payable at maturity or any earlier redemption of such non-U.S. dollar Notes and, generally, in the U.S. dollar equivalent market value of such non-U.S. dollar Notes.

Governmental exchange controls could affect exchange rates and the availability of the payment currency for non-U.S. dollar Notes on a required payment date. Even if there are no exchange controls, it is possible that the payment currency will not be available on a required payment date due to circumstances beyond the relevant Issuers control. In these cases, the relevant Issuer (and the Guarantor in the case of Notes issued by ANZNIL) will be allowed to satisfy its obligations in respect of non-U.S. dollar Notes in U.S. dollars or delay payment. See "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Currency of Notes" and "Considerations Relating to Notes Denominated or Payable in or Linked to a Non-U.S. dollar Currency" for further discussion of these risks.

The market continues to develop in relation to Notes that reference SOFR and SOFR may be more volatile than other benchmarks or market rates

SOFR is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities. Publication of SOFR data began on April 3, 2018, and publication of SOFR Index data began on March 2, 2020, and therefore have a relatively limited history. In addition, the future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on its historical performance. The level of SOFR over the term of the Notes may bear little or no relation to the historical level of SOFR. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behavior of market variables, such as correlations, may change in the future. While some pre-publication hypothetical performance data has been published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, such data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. Furthermore, since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in the rate have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates. Although Compounded Daily SOFR or Compounded SOFR Index (each as defined under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Interest Rates—SOFR Notes") generally are not expected to be as volatile as daily levels of SOFR, the return on and value of the Notes may fluctuate more than floating rate securities that are linked to less volatile rates. In addition, the volatility of SOFR has reflected the underlying volatility of the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has at times conducted operations in the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market in order to help maintain the federal funds rate within a target range. There can be no assurance that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will or will not continue to conduct such operations in the future, and the duration and extent of any such operations is inherently uncertain. The effect of any such operations, or of the cessation of such operations to the extent they are commenced, is uncertain and could be materially adverse to investors in SOFR Notes. The future performance of SOFR is impossible to predict and therefore no future performance of SOFR or the Notes may be inferred from any of the hypothetical or actual historical performance data. Hypothetical or actual historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of SOFR or the Notes.

The market or a significant part thereof may adopt an application of SOFR that differs significantly from that set out under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee" and used in relation to Floating Rate Notes that reference a SOFR rate issued under this program. Each Issuer may in the future also issue Notes referencing SOFR that differ materially in terms of interest determination when compared with any previous SOFR referenced Notes issued by it under this program. The development of Compounded Daily SOFR and Compounded SOFR Index as an interest reference rate for the U.S. bond markets, as well as continued development of SOFR-based rates for such markets and the market infrastructure for adopting such rates, could result in reduced liquidity or increased volatility or could otherwise affect the market price of any SOFR-referenced Notes issued under this program from time to time.

Furthermore, interest on Notes which reference a SOFR rate is only capable of being determined on the SOFR Interest Determination Date (as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Interest rates—Base Rates—Interest Determination Dates"). It may be difficult for holders of Notes that reference SOFR to reliably estimate the amount of interest that will be payable on such Notes prior to the SOFR Interest Determination Date. Further, if the Notes become due and payable as described under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Default, remedies and waiver of default—Events of Default", the rate of interest payable shall be determined on the date the Notes became due and payable and shall not be reset thereafter. Investors should consider these matters when making their investment decision with respect to any such Floating Rate Notes.

Investors should be aware that the manner of adoption or application of SOFR as a reference rate in the U.S. bond markets may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any mismatch between the adoption of SOFR as reference rates across these markets may impact any hedging or other arrangements, which they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of Notes referencing SOFR.

SOFR and the SOFR Index may be modified or discontinued by their administrator, which could adversely affect the value of any SOFR Notes

Each of SOFR and the SOFR Index is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York based on data received from other sources, over which ANZ Bank NZ has no control. Further, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the current administrator of SOFR and the SOFR Index, notes on its publication page for SOFR and the SOFR Index that it may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR and/or the SOFR Index at any time without notice. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of the Notes in calculating, adjusting, converting, revising or discontinuing SOFR or the SOFR Index.

There can be no guarantee that SOFR and/or the SOFR Index will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of holders of the Notes. If the manner in which SOFR and/or the SOFR Index are calculated is changed, such change may result in a reduction in the amount of interest payable on the Notes and the trading prices of the Notes. In addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may withdraw, modify or amend the published SOFR or SOFR Index in its sole discretion and without notice.

The Base Rate for SOFR Notes for any interest period will not be adjusted for any modifications or amendments to SOFR or the SOFR Index that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may publish after the interest rate for that interest period has been determined.

The occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date in respect of SOFR Notes may adversely affect the return on and the market value of such Notes

The Notes provide for specific fallback arrangements where the Base Rate specified in the applicable Final Terms is SOFR. If the Issuer or its designee determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred prior to the Reference Time in respect of any determination of the Benchmark (each as defined in "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Interest rates—Compounded SOFR Index Rate—Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes"), then a Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark and the relevant Issuer or its designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes in accordance with "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Interest rates—Compounded SOFR Index Rate—Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes" (subject to providing notice to the RBNZ in the case of Floating Rate Subordinated Notes as described below). There are no limits or parameters dictating whom the relevant Issuer may appoint as its designee to assist in this determination, and the designee may be an affiliate of the relevant Issuer, an agent of the Issuer or any other party or person. There is no assurance that the designee selected by the Issuer to assist in this determination has the competency to make such a determination or that the designee's determination will be consistent with similar determinations made on similar securities. The selection of a Benchmark Replacement, and any decisions, determinations or elections made by the relevant Issuer or its designee in connection with implementing a Benchmark Replacement with respect to such Notes could result in adverse consequences to the relevant rate of interest in respect of such Notes.

If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. These replacement rates and adjustments may be selected or formulated by (i) the Relevant Governmental Body (such as the Alternative Reference Rates Committee), (ii) ISDA or (iii) in certain circumstances, the relevant Issuer or its designee. In addition, the relevant Issuer or its designee can make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes with respect to, among other things, the determination of interest periods and the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest.

No consent of the holders shall be required in connection with determining or effecting any Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. However, in the case of Subordinated Notes, any Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes will be subject to ANZ Bank NZ giving the RBNZ at least five working days' prior notice in each case. Such notification must be accompanied by, among other things, a signed opinion from ANZ Bank NZ's New Zealand legal counsel confirming that, once any Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as applicable) is in effect, the Subordinated Notes will continue to qualify as Tier 2 Capital. The Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Change (as applicable) in respect of a Series of Subordinated Notes could not be applied if that Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Change (as applicable) would have the effect of increasing the rate of interest on such Subordinated Notes contrary to applicable prudential regulatory requirements. The application of a Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, any decisions, determinations or elections made by the relevant Issuer or its designee in connection with Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, as well as the implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, could result in adverse consequences to the amount of interest on the Notes which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such Notes. Further, there is no assurance that the characteristics of any Benchmark Replacement will be similar to the then-current Compounded Daily SOFR or Compounded SOFR Index, as applicable, that it is replacing, or that any Benchmark Replacement will produce the economic equivalent of the then-current Compounded Daily SOFR or Compounded SOFR Index, as applicable, that it is replacing.

Risks related to Subordinated Notes issued under this program

The Subordinated Notes are complex financial instruments and may not be a suitable investment for all investors

The Subordinated Notes are complex financial instruments, which include features that are required for the Subordinated Notes to qualify as Tier 2 Capital under the RBNZ's prudential requirements from time to time. As a result, an investment in the Subordinated Notes will involve certain increased risks. Each potential investor in the Subordinated Notes must determine the suitability of such investment in the Subordinated Notes in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Subordinated Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Subordinated Notes, the rights attaching to the Subordinated Notes and the information contained in this Offering Memorandum;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Subordinated Notes and the impact the Subordinated Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Subordinated Notes, including where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Subordinated Notes and be familiar with the behavior of any relevant financial markets and their potential impact on the likelihood of certain events under the Subordinated Notes occurring; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

A potential investor should not invest in the Subordinated Notes unless it has the knowledge and expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Subordinated Notes will perform under changing conditions and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio. Prior to making an investment decision, potential investors should consider carefully, in light of their own financial circumstances and investment objectives, all the information contained in this Offering Memorandum.

An investor holding Subordinated Notes may lose some or all of its investment should ANZ Bank NZ become insolvent

There is a significant risk that an investor holding Subordinated Notes may lose their investment should ANZ Bank NZ become insolvent.

The terms of the Notes do not limit the amount of the liabilities ranking senior to any Subordinated Notes which may be incurred or assumed by ANZ Bank NZ from time to time, whether before or after the date of issue of the relevant Notes.

In the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, ANZ Bank NZ will be required to pay the Senior Creditors and meet its obligations to all its other unsubordinated creditors (including unsecured creditors) in full before it can make any payments on any Subordinated Notes. If this occurs, ANZ Bank NZ may not have enough assets remaining after these payments to pay amounts due under the relevant Subordinated Notes. At September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group was subject to outstanding claims of its Senior Creditors and outstanding claims by holders of Equal Ranking Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately US\$108,161 million and US\$1,351 million, respectively.

In addition, all Subordinated Notes will provide that, prior to the stated maturity of such Subordinated Notes or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, ANZ Bank NZ is only permitted to make payments on such Subordinated Notes if the Solvency Conditions are satisfied. Any failure to make payments on Subordinated Notes as a result of a failure to satisfy the Solvency Conditions will not constitute an event of default in respect of such Subordinated Notes.

A Subordinated Noteholder has limited remedies available for non-payment of amounts owing and for other breaches of ANZ Bank NZ's obligations

Payment of principal and interest on Subordinated Notes may be accelerated only in specified instances involving the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ. There is no right of acceleration in the case of a default in the performance of any of the covenants under the Subordinated Notes, including a default in the payment of principal or interest. If ANZ Bank NZ defaults in the payment of principal on any Tranche of Subordinated Notes when due, which continues for 7 days, or defaults in the payment of interest on any Tranche of Subordinated Notes when due, which continues for 15 days, a Subordinated Noteholder of such Tranche may bring judicial proceedings to recover any amount then due and payable but unpaid on such Subordinated Notes (subject to satisfaction of the Solvency Conditions), to obtain an order for specific performance of any other obligation in respect of such Subordinated Notes or for the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ. The making of an order for the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ is in the discretion of the court. However, until all Senior Creditors have been paid in full, a Subordinated Noteholder may not claim in the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ in competition with the Senior Creditors so as to diminish any distribution or payment which, but for that claim, the Senior Creditors would have been entitled to receive. As a result, recoveries on the Subordinated Notes may be substantially limited.

No remedy against ANZ Bank NZ will be available to a Subordinated Noteholder where ANZ Bank NZ's failure to make any payment in respect of the Subordinated Notes prior to the stated maturity or commencement of Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ (including any payment of interest on the Subordinated Notes) is due to ANZ Bank NZ failing to satisfy the Solvency Conditions. Any amount not paid due to ANZ Bank NZ's failure to satisfy the Solvency Conditions accumulates and remains a debt owing to the Subordinated Noteholder by ANZ Bank NZ until it is paid and will be due and payable on the earlier of (a) the first business day on which the Solvency Conditions are satisfied (whether or not such date is otherwise a payment date) and (b) the stated maturity.

Prior to the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, no other remedy will be available to a Subordinated Noteholder against ANZ Bank NZ in respect of Subordinated Notes as a consequence of an Event of Default with respect to those Subordinated Notes.

There are restrictions on the payment of interest, principal and other amounts on Subordinated Notes any time before their stated maturity or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ

Payments of interest, principal and any other amounts owing to a Subordinated Noteholder in connection with Subordinated Notes at any time before their stated maturity or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ are conditional upon ANZ Bank NZ being Solvent at the time those payments fall due. ANZ Bank NZ must not pay an amount owing to a Subordinated Noteholder in connection with Subordinated Notes at any time before their stated maturity or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ except to the extent that ANZ Bank NZ may pay such amount and still be Solvent immediately after doing so.

A Subordinated Noteholder has limited rights to accelerate principal under the Subordinated Notes

Payment of the principal amount of, and all accrued, unpaid interest, if any, on, the Subordinated Notes will be accelerated only in the event of a Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ. Subordinated Noteholders will not have the right to accelerate the payment of principal of, and all accrued and unpaid interest on, the Subordinated Notes if ANZ Bank NZ fails to pay principal or interest when due on those Subordinated Notes or if ANZ Bank NZ otherwise fails in the performance of any of its other obligations under those Subordinated Notes. The rights of acceleration under the Subordinated Notes are more limited than those available pursuant to the terms of ANZ Bank NZ's unsubordinated debt securities.

Risks related to the development of a market for Notes that may be issued under this program

There may not be any trading market for the Notes; many factors affect the trading and market value of the Notes

Upon issuance, the Notes may not have an established trading market. Although the Notes may be listed on the London Stock Exchange, there can be no assurance that a trading market for the Notes will ever develop or be maintained if developed. In addition to creditworthiness, many factors affect the trading market for, and trading value of, the Notes. These factors include but are not limited to:

- the complexity and volatility of the formula applicable to the Notes (if any);
- the method of calculating the principal, premium (for Senior Notes only) and interest in respect of the Notes;
- the time remaining to the stated maturity of the Notes;
- the outstanding amount of the Notes;
- any redemption features of the Notes;
- the amount of other debt securities linked to the formula applicable to the Notes (if any);
- the level, direction and volatility of market interest rates generally;
- investor confidence and market liquidity; and
- the financial condition and results of operations of the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

There may be a limited number of buyers when an investor decides to sell the Notes. This may affect the price an investor receives for such Notes or the ability to sell such Notes at all. Furthermore, the ability of the Agents and other market participants to make a market in the Notes may be impacted by changes in regulatory requirements applicable to the marketing, holding and trading of, and issuing quotations with respect to, the Notes, including as a result of potential restrictions pursuant to Rule 15c2-11 under the Exchange Act and regulatory interpretations thereof on the ability of the Agents and other market participants to publish quotations for the Notes. In addition, Notes that are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies often experience a more limited trading market and more price volatility than those not so designed. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of Notes. Investors should not purchase the Notes unless they understand and know they can bear all of the investment risks involving the Notes.

The Notes may be de-listed, which may materially affect an investor's ability to resell such Notes

Any Notes that are listed on the London Stock Exchange may be de-listed. If any Notes are de-listed, the relevant Issuer may, but is not obligated to, seek an alternative listing. However, if such an alternative listing is not available or in the opinion of the relevant Issuer is unduly burdensome, an alternative listing for the Notes may not be obtained. Although no assurance is made as to the liquidity of the Notes as a result of the listing on the London Stock Exchange, delisting the Notes from the London Stock Exchange may have a material adverse effect on an investor's ability to resell the Notes in the secondary market.

Risks related to Legal and other Risks

The Notes are subject to transfer restrictions under U.S. law

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws and are being offered hereby (i) to QIBs in transactions that are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of, and Rule 144A under, the Securities Act, or (ii) outside the United States to persons that are not U.S. persons in offshore transactions that are not subject to registration in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act. Accordingly, under U.S. law the Notes are subject to certain restrictions on the resale and other transfer thereof as set forth under "Notice to Purchasers" and "Plan of Distribution". As a result of such restrictions, there can be no assurance as to the existence of a secondary market for the Notes or the liquidity of such market if one develops. Consequently, investors must be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time.

Because Global Notes will be held by or on behalf of DTC and/or an alternative clearing system (including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg), holders of Notes issued in the form of Global Notes will have to rely on their procedures for transfer, payment and communication with the relevant Obligor

Notes may be represented by one or more Global Notes. Such Global Notes will be deposited with a common depository for DTC and/or an alternative clearing system (the "Depository"). Apart from the circumstances described in this Offering Memorandum and the relevant Global Note(s), investors will not be entitled to Notes in definitive form. The Depository, or its

nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all Notes represented by a Global Note, and investors will be permitted to own only indirect interests in a Global Note. Indirect interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the Depository or with another institution that does. Thus, an investor whose Note is represented by a Global Note will not be a holder of the Note, but only an indirect owner of an interest in the Global Note. As an indirect owner, an investor's rights relating to a Global Note will be governed by the account rules of the Depository and those of the investor's financial institution or other intermediary through which it holds its interest (e.g., Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if DTC is the Depository), as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The Issuers do not recognize this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder of Notes and instead deal only with the Depository that holds the Global Note. An investor in a Global Note will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the Notes and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the Notes.

See "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Payment mechanics for Notes" and "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance" for further discussion of the risks associated with holding Global Notes.

The Notes are subject to changes in tax law which could have an adverse effect

Statements in this Offering Memorandum concerning the taxation of holders of Notes are of a general nature and are based upon current tax law and published practice in the jurisdictions stated. Such law and practice is subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect, and this could adversely affect holders of Notes. In addition, any change in an Issuer's tax status or in taxation legislation or practice in a relevant jurisdiction could adversely impact the ability of the Issuers to service the Notes and the market value of the Notes.

FATCA withholding may apply to payments on the Notes, including as a result of the failure of a holder or a holder's bank or broker to provide information to taxing authorities or withholding agents

Withholding as high as 30% may be imposed on payments made with respect to the Notes, but such withholding will not apply to payments made before the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are enacted, and only with respect to Notes issued or modified at least six months after the date on which final regulations implementing the rules for calculating the amount of such withholding tax are published in final form (subject to changes in U.S. law affecting timing, applicability and rates for foreign passthru payments). The withholding, when it applies, may be imposed at any point in a series of payments unless the relevant payee (including a bank, broker or individual) at each point complies with information reporting, certification and related requirements. Accordingly, a holder that holds Notes through a bank or broker could be subject to withholding if, for example, its bank or broker is subject to withholding because the bank or broker fails to comply with these requirements even though the holder itself might not otherwise have been subject to withholding. If a payment on the Notes is subject to this withholding tax, no additional amounts will be paid, and a holder will receive less than the expected amount of the payment.

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers and their banks or brokers regarding the possibility of this withholding. For more information, see "Taxes—United States federal income taxation—FATCA Withholding".

If, under certain circumstances, ANZ Bank NZ is merged or consolidated into another entity, or its properties and assets are sold substantially as an entirety to another entity, such entity need not assume the obligations under the Subordinated Notes

Pursuant to the terms of the Subordinated Notes, ANZ Bank NZ is permitted to consolidate with or merge into any other person or convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any person, and is not prevented from permitting any person to consolidate with or merge into it or to convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to it, in each case where such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease: (i) occurs as part of a recapitalization plan that has been developed by ANZ Bank NZ in consultation with, and agreed to by, the RBNZ and which ANZ Bank NZ is required by the RBNZ to implement; or (ii) is required by the RBNZ (including by giving a direction to ANZ Bank NZ) or any statutory manager or similar official appointed to ANZ Bank NZ under any law or prudential regulation applicable in New Zealand (including without limitation the BPS Act, which term includes any amendments thereto, regulations thereunder and any successor laws, amendments and regulations). In either case, such entity need not assume the obligations of ANZ Bank NZ under the Subordinated Notes, and Subordinated Noteholders may have no recourse to such entity and no grounds to require repayment of the principal amount of, or interest or other amounts otherwise payable on, the Subordinated Notes on account of that consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease. For instance, the RBNZ can require ANZ Bank NZ to put in place a recapitalization plan in circumstances where ANZ Bank NZ's prudential capital buffer ratio does not meet the requirements of ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration. ANZ Bank NZ will be permitted under the terms of the Subordinated Notes to undertake a recapitalization plan in these circumstances that may otherwise have been restricted. In addition, the RBNZ has broad powers under the BPS Act to issue directions to a bank, such as ANZ Bank NZ, including to require the bank to dispose of some or all of its assets; and a statutory manager appointed to a bank, such as ANZ Bank NZ, has the power under the BPS Act to dispose of some or all of the bank's assets. Such a merger, consolidation, conveyance, transfer or lease may adversely affect the value of the Subordinated Notes and the likelihood of ANZ Bank NZ making payment to holders of any amount due under their Subordinated Notes.

3. USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise stated in the Final Terms, ANZNIL will on-lend the net proceeds from the sale of all ANZNIL Notes to ANZ Bank NZ. Unless otherwise stated in the Final Terms, ANZ Bank NZ intends to use the net proceeds from the sales of Notes (including Notes issued by ANZNIL) to provide additional funds for operations, for general corporate purposes and such other purposes as may be specified in a supplement hereto.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES AND THE GUARANTEE

This section summarizes the material terms that will apply generally to the Notes. Each Tranche will have financial and other terms specific to it, and the specific terms of each Note will be described in the Final Terms that will accompany this Offering Memorandum. Such Final Terms will be in substantially the form attached as Annex B to this Offering Memorandum.

For convenience and unless otherwise indicated, in this section entitled "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee," references to "the relevant Issuer" refer to ANZ Bank NZ in the case of ANZ NZ Notes and Subordinated Notes and ANZNIL in the case of ANZNIL Notes. References to "ANZ Bank NZ" refer only to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and not to its consolidated subsidiaries. Also, in this section, references to "holders" mean those persons who own Notes registered in their own names, on the books that ANZ Bank NZ, ANZNIL or the Fiscal Agent maintains for this purpose, and not those persons who own beneficial interests in Notes registered in street name or in Notes issued in book-entry form through the Depository. Owners of beneficial interests in the Notes should read the section below entitled "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance". Certain other terms used in this description are defined under the subheading below "—Certain Definitions".

Investors are reminded when reading this section that the specific terms of a Note as described in the applicable Final Terms relating to such Note will supplement the general terms described in this section.

This section is only a summary

The Fiscal Agency Agreement and its associated documents, including the Note and the applicable Final Terms, contain the full legal text of the matters described in this section. The Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Guarantee and the Notes are governed by New York law, except as to authorization and execution by ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL of these documents and, in the case of Subordinated Notes, the subordination provisions, in each case which are governed by the laws of New Zealand. See "Available Information" for information on how to obtain a copy of the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

This section, together with the applicable Final Terms, summarize all the material terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and a Note. They do not, however, describe every aspect of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and a Note. For example, this section entitled "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee" and the applicable Final Terms, uses terms that have been given special meaning in the Fiscal Agency Agreement, but it describes the meaning of only the more important of those terms.

Certain definitions

The following terms have the meanings set out below for the purposes of this section. Where a term is defined by reference to the Companies Act, such term has the meaning ascribed by the Companies Act, notwithstanding that a summary of the meaning has been provided herein.

"**ANZ NZ Notes**", mean ANZ Bank NZ's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A.

"**ANZNIL Notes**", mean ANZNIL's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A.

"**Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ**" means the liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ under section 241(5) or section 317 of the Companies Act or under any other legislation under which ANZ Bank NZ will irrevocably cease to be duly incorporated or to validly exist in New Zealand.

"**Liquidation of ANZNIL**" means the liquidation of ANZNIL under section 241(5) or section 317 of the Companies Act or under any other legislation under which ANZNIL will irrevocably cease to be duly incorporated or to validly exist in New Zealand.

"**Notes**" means ANZ Bank NZ's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, ANZNIL's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, or ANZ Bank NZ's Subordinated Medium-Term Notes, Series A, as applicable.

References to "**prudential capital buffer ratio**" and "**buffer trigger ratio**" have the meanings given to those terms in the RBNZ's Banking Prudential Requirements document BPR001.

References to "**Tier 1 Capital**" and "**Tier 2 Capital**" are respectively references to the capital of ANZ Bank NZ that falls within the meaning of Tier 1 capital or Tier 2 capital in the RBNZ's prudential requirements from time to time.

"**Senior Notes**", mean ANZ Bank NZ's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, or ANZNIL's Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series A, as applicable.

"**Series**" of debt securities, mean a series, such as the Series A Notes, issued under the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

"**Solvent**" means, at any time, satisfying the solvency test in section 4 of the Companies Act, which, as a general matter, requires that (i) ANZ Bank NZ be able to pay its debts as they become due in the normal course of business and (ii) the value of ANZ Bank NZ's assets exceed the value of ANZ Bank NZ's liabilities, including contingent liabilities.

"**Subordinated Noteholder**" means the holder of a Subordinated Note or, where the Subordinated Note is a registered Note, the person in whose name it is registered.

"**Subordinated Notes**" mean ANZ Bank NZ's Subordinated Medium-Term Notes, Series A.

"**subsidiary**" has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Companies Act, for which, as a general matter, a company is a subsidiary of another company if, but only if:

- (a) that other company—
 - (i) controls the composition of the board of the company; or
 - (ii) is in a position to exercise, or control the exercise of, more than one-half the maximum number of votes that can be exercised at a meeting of the company; or
 - (iii) holds more than one-half of the issued shares of the company, other than shares that carry no right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution of either profits or capital; or
 - (iv) is entitled to receive more than one-half of every dividend paid on shares issued by the company, other than shares that carry no right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution of either profits or capital; or

(b) the company is a subsidiary of a company that is that other company's subsidiary.

The Notes will be issued under the Fiscal Agency Agreement

The Notes are governed by a document called a Fiscal Agency Agreement. The Fiscal Agency Agreement is a contract between ANZNIL, ANZ Bank NZ, both as Issuer of the ANZ NZ Notes and the Subordinated Notes and as Guarantor of the ANZNIL Notes, and The Bank of New York Mellon, which will initially act as fiscal agent and paying agent (the "**Fiscal Agent**"). The Fiscal Agent performs administrative duties for the Issuers such as sending interest payments and notices.

See "—Relationship with the Fiscal Agent" below for more information about the Fiscal Agent.

The relevant Issuer may issue other series of debt securities

The Fiscal Agency Agreement permits the relevant Issuer to issue different series of debt securities from time to time. The relevant Issuer may also issue Notes in such amounts, at such times and on such terms as it wishes. The Notes will differ from one another, and from other series, in their terms.

Amounts that the relevant Issuer may issue

The Fiscal Agency Agreement does not limit the aggregate amount of debt securities that the relevant Issuer may issue, nor does it limit the number of series or the aggregate amount of any particular series that the relevant Issuer may issue. Also, if the relevant Issuer issues Notes having the same terms in a particular offering, it may "reopen" that offering at any later time and offer additional Notes having those terms.

The relevant Issuer intends to issue Notes from time to time, initially in an amount having the aggregate offering price specified on the cover of this Offering Memorandum. However, the relevant Issuer may issue additional Notes in amounts that exceed the amount on the cover at any time, without the consent of the holders and without notifying the holders.

The relevant Issuer's affiliates may use this Offering Memorandum to resell Notes in market-making transactions from time to time, including both Notes that the relevant Issuer has issued before the date of this Offering Memorandum and Notes that it has not yet issued. These transactions are described under "Notice to Purchasers" and "Plan of Distribution".

The Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes do not limit the relevant Issuer's ability to incur other indebtedness or to issue other securities. Also, the relevant Issuer is not subject to financial or similar restrictions by the terms of the Notes or the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Guarantee

ANZ Bank NZ will fully and unconditionally guarantee to each holder of an ANZNIL Note authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent the due and punctual payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest on, such ANZNIL Note, when and as the same shall become due and payable, whether at stated maturity, by declaration of acceleration, call for redemption or otherwise, in accordance with the terms of such ANZNIL Note and of the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

How the Notes and Guarantee rank against other debt

Neither the Notes nor the Guarantee will be secured by any property or assets of ANZ Bank NZ or its subsidiaries, including ANZNIL. Thus, by owning a Note, the holders are unsecured creditors of ANZ Bank NZ. To the extent ANZ Bank NZ incurs indebtedness that is secured by liens over its property, the Notes and the Guarantee will effectively rank behind such indebtedness to the extent of the value of the property securing such indebtedness.

The Senior Notes and the Guarantee will be the direct, unsecured, unsubordinated and general obligations of ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of the ANZ NZ Notes, as issuer, or in the case of the Guarantee, as guarantor) or ANZNIL (as issuer). This means that, in the event of the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ or the Liquidation of ANZNIL, the Senior Notes and Guarantee would rank equally in right of payment with all of ANZ Bank NZ's and ANZNIL's other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except for obligations preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law.

The Subordinated Notes will be the direct, unsecured, subordinated and general obligations of ANZ Bank NZ ranking equally among themselves. This means that, in the event of the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, the payment of the principal amount of, any interest on, and any other payments in respect of the Subordinated Notes will be subordinated in right of payment to all Senior Creditors, equally in right of payment with Equal Ranking Securities (as defined below) and ahead of Junior Ranking Securities (as defined below).

Principal amount, stated maturity and maturity

The principal amount of a Note means the principal amount payable at its stated maturity, unless that amount is not determinable, in which case the principal amount of a Note is its face amount. The term "stated maturity" with respect to any Note means the day on which the principal amount of such Note is scheduled to become due, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The principal may become due sooner, by reason of redemption or acceleration after a default or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Note. The day on which the principal actually becomes due, whether at the stated maturity or earlier, is called the maturity of the principal.

The terms "**stated maturity**" and "**maturity date**" are also used to refer to the days when other payments become due. For example, a regular interest payment date when an installment of interest is scheduled to become due may be referred to as the "stated maturity" of that installment.

References to the "**stated maturity**" or the "**maturity date**" of a Note without specifying a particular payment, mean the stated maturity or maturity date, as the case may be, of the principal.

The Subordinated Notes are subject to payment restrictions in certain circumstances. See "—Conditions of Payment in respect of Subordinated Notes" below.

Currency of Notes

Amounts that become due and payable on the Note in cash will be payable in a currency, composite currency, basket of currencies or currency unit or units specified in the applicable Final Terms. This currency, composite currency, basket of currencies or currency unit or units is referred to as a "**Specified Currency**". The Specified Currency of the Note will be U.S. dollars, unless the applicable Final Terms states otherwise. Some Notes may have different Specified Currencies for principal, premium (for Senior Notes only) and interest. Investors will have to pay for the Note by delivering the requisite amount of

the Specified Currency for the principal to any of the Agents that are named in the applicable Final Terms, unless other arrangements have been made between the investor and the relevant Issuer or the investor and any such Agents. The relevant Issuer will make payments on the Notes in the Specified Currency, except as described below under “—Payment mechanics for Notes”. See “Considerations Relating to Notes Denominated or Payable in or Linked to a Non-U.S. dollar Currency” for more information about risks of investing in Notes of this kind.

Types of Notes

The relevant Issuer may issue any of the following types of Notes and any other types of Notes that may be described in a supplement hereto:

Fixed Rate Notes

A Note of this type (a “**Fixed Rate Note**”) will bear interest at a fixed rate, which may be reset on one or more Fixed Rate Reset Dates, as described in the applicable Final Terms. This type includes notes which bear no interest and are instead issued at a price lower than the principal amount (“**Zero Coupon Notes**”). See “—Original Issue Discount Notes” below for more information about Zero Coupon Notes and other Original Issue Discount Notes. Only Senior Notes may be Zero Coupon Notes.

Each Fixed Rate Note, except any Zero Coupon Note, will bear interest from its issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the Note has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a Fixed Rate Note at the fixed yearly rate stated in the applicable Final Terms (as may be reset on each Fixed Rate Reset Date, to the extent any Fixed Rate Reset Dates are specified in the applicable Final Terms), until the principal is paid or made available for payment or the Note is converted or exchanged. Each payment of interest due on an interest payment date or at maturity will include interest accrued from and including the last date to which interest has been paid, or made available for payment, or from the issue date if none has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the interest payment date or the maturity date. Interest on Fixed Rate Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months or, if specified in the applicable Final Terms, on the basis of a 365-day year. The relevant Issuer will pay interest on each interest payment date and on the maturity date as described below under “—Payment mechanics for Notes”.

Floating Rate Notes

A Note of this type (a “**Floating Rate Note**”) will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a Spread or multiplying by a Spread Multiplier (each as defined herein) and may be subject to a minimum rate or a maximum rate. The various interest rate formulas and these other features are described below under “—Interest rates—Floating Rate Notes”.

Each Floating Rate Note will bear interest from its issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the Note has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a Floating Rate Note at the rate determined according to the interest rate formula stated in the applicable Final Terms, until the principal is paid or made available for payment or until it is converted or exchanged. The relevant Issuer will pay interest on each interest payment date and on the maturity date as described below under “—Payment mechanics for Notes”.

Original Issue Discount Notes

A Note of this type (an “**Original Issue Discount Note**”) may be a Fixed Rate Note or a Floating Rate Note. An Original Issue Discount Note is issued at a price lower than its principal amount and provides that, upon redemption or acceleration of its maturity, an amount less than its principal amount will be payable. An Original Issue Discount Note may be a Zero Coupon Note. A Note issued at a discount to its principal may, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, be considered to have been issued with original issue discount, regardless of the amount payable upon redemption or acceleration of maturity. Only Senior Notes may be Original Issue Discount Notes. See “Taxes—United States federal income taxation—Original issue discount” below for a brief description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning a Note considered to have been issued with original discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Information in the Final Terms

The applicable Final Terms will describe one or more of the following terms of an issuance of Notes:

- the title of the Notes;
- whether the Note is a Subordinated Note;
- the stated maturity;
- the Specified Currency or currencies for principal, premium (for Senior Notes only) and interest, if not U.S. dollars;
- the price at which the relevant Issuer originally issues the Note, expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, and the issue date;
- whether the Note is a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, an Original Issue Discount Note (which may be a Zero Coupon Note) or any combination of the foregoing;
- if the Note is a Fixed Rate Note, the yearly rate at which such Note will bear interest, if any, and the interest payment dates, if different from those stated below under “— Interest rates — Fixed Rate Notes”, terms for interest rate reset, if applicable, and the conditions, if any, under which each Note may convert into or be exchangeable for a Floating Rate Note;
- if the Note is a Floating Rate Note, the interest rate basis, which may be one of the two Base Rates described under “— Interest rates — Floating Rate Notes” below; any applicable Index Maturity (as defined herein), Spread or Spread Multiplier or initial, maximum or minimum interest rate; the interest reset, determination, calculation and interest payment dates; the day count used to calculate interest payments for any period; and the Calculation Agent, all of which are described under “— Interest rates — Floating Rate Notes” below and the conditions, if any, under which each Note may convert into or be exchangeable for a Fixed Rate Note;
- if the Note is an Original Issue Discount Note, the yield to maturity;

- if applicable, the circumstances under which the Note may be redeemed at the relevant Issuer's option or repaid at the holder's option before the stated maturity, including any redemption commencement date, repayment date(s), redemption price(s) and redemption period(s), all of which are described under "— Redemption and repayment" below;
- the authorized denominations, if other than denominations of US\$200,000, and multiples of US\$1,000;
- the Depositary for the Note, if other than DTC, and any circumstances under which the holder may request the Note in non-global form, if the relevant Issuer chooses not to issue the Note in book-entry form only;
- the name of each offering Agent;
- the discount or commission to be received by the offering Agent or Agents;
- the net proceeds to the Issuer; and
- the names and duties of any co-agents, depositaries, Paying Agents, transfer agents, exchange rate agents or registrars for the Note.

Form of Notes

Each Note will be issued in global-i.e., book-entry-form only. Notes in book-entry form will be represented by a global security registered in the name of a Depositary, which will be the holder of all the Notes represented by the global security. Those who own beneficial interests in a Global Note (as defined under "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance—What is a Global Note?") will do so through participants in the Depositary's securities clearance system, and the rights of these indirect owners will be governed solely by the applicable procedures of the Depositary and its participants. Global Notes are described below under "Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance".

In addition, the relevant Issuer will issue each Note in registered form, without coupons.

Interest rates

This subsection describes the different kinds of interest rates that may apply to the Note, if it bears interest.

Fixed Rate Notes

Interest on a Fixed Rate Note will be payable annually or semi-annually on the date or dates specified in the applicable Final Terms and at stated maturity. Any payment of principal, premium (for Senior Notes only) and interest for any Fixed Rate Note required to be made on an interest payment date that is not a business day (as defined herein) will be postponed to the next succeeding business day (and Following Business Day Convention will be specified in the applicable Final Terms) as if made on the date that payment was due, and no interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after the interest payment date to the date of that payment on the next succeeding business day. For each Fixed Rate Note that bears interest, interest will accrue, and the relevant Issuer will compute and pay accrued interest, as described under "—Types of Notes-Fixed Rate Notes" above and "—Payment mechanics for Notes" below. The yield for Fixed Rate Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. This yield is calculated as at the issue date and on the basis of the issue price.

Floating Rate Notes

This subsection uses several specialized terms relating to the manner in which floating interest rates are calculated. These terms appear in bold, italicized type the first time they appear, and are defined under "— Special rate calculation terms" at the end of this subsection.

For each Floating Rate Note, interest will accrue, and the relevant Issuer will compute and pay accrued interest, as described under "— Types of Notes-Floating Rate Notes" above and "—Payment mechanics for Notes" below. In addition, the following will apply to Floating Rate Notes.

Base Rates

The relevant Issuer currently expects to issue Floating Rate Notes that bear interest at rates based on one or more of the following "Base Rates":

- Federal Funds Rate; and/or
- SOFR.

Each of the Base Rates is described in further detail below in this subsection.

Where the Note is a Floating Rate Note, the applicable Final Terms will specify the type of Base Rate that applies to the Note.

Each Floating Rate Note will be issued as described below. The applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms will specify certain terms with respect to which each Floating Rate Note is being delivered, including: whether such Floating Rate Note is a "Regular Floating Rate Note," a "Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note," a "Fixed Rate/Floating Rate Note," or an "Inverse Floating Rate Note," the Fixed Rate Commencement Date or Floating Rate Commencement Date (each as defined herein), if applicable, the fixed interest rate, if applicable, Base Rate, initial interest rate, if any, initial Interest Reset Date, interest reset period and dates, interest period and dates, record dates, Index Maturity, maximum interest rate and/or minimum interest rate, if any, and Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, as such terms are defined below.

The interest rate borne by the Floating Rate Notes will be determined as follows:

- unless such Floating Rate Note is designated as a "Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note," a "Fixed Rate/Floating Rate Note" or an "Inverse Floating Rate Note," or as having an addendum attached or having "other/additional provisions" apply, in each case relating to a different interest rate formula, such Floating Rate Note will be designated as a "Regular Floating Rate Note" and, except as described below or as specified in the applicable Note, will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Base Rate (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any. Commencing on the first Interest Reset Date occurring after the issue date (the "initial Interest Reset Date"), the rate at which interest on such Regular Floating Rate Note shall be payable will be reset as at each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the issue date to the initial Interest Reset Date will be the initial interest rate;

- if such Floating Rate Note is designated as a "Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note," then, except as described below or as specified in the applicable Note, such Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Base Rate (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any. Commencing on the initial Interest Reset Date, the rate at which interest on such Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note will be payable will be reset as at each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that (x) the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the issue date to the initial Interest Reset Date will be the initial interest rate and (y) the interest rate in effect for the period commencing on the date specified in the applicable Final Terms (the "Fixed Rate Commencement Date") to the maturity date will be the fixed interest rate, if such rate is specified in the applicable Note and the applicable Final Terms or, if no such fixed interest rate is specified, the interest rate in effect thereon on the business day immediately preceding the Fixed Rate Commencement Date;
- if such Floating Rate Note is designated as a "Fixed Rate/Floating Rate Note," then, except as described below or as specified in the applicable Note and the applicable Final Terms, such Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the fixed rate specified in such Note from the issue date to the date specified in the applicable Final Terms (the "Floating Rate Commencement Date") and the interest rate in effect for the period commencing on such Floating Rate Commencement Date will be the rate determined by reference to the applicable Base Rate (x) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (y) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any, each as specified in such Note or the applicable Final Terms. Commencing on the first Interest Reset Date after such Floating Rate Commencement Date, the rate at which interest on such Fixed Rate/Floating Rate Note will be payable will be reset as at each Interest Reset Date;
- if such Floating Rate Note is designated as an "Inverse Floating Rate Note," then, except as described below or as specified in the applicable Note, such Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the fixed interest rate minus the rate determined by reference to the applicable Base Rate (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any; provided, however, that, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Note and the applicable Final Terms, the interest rate thereon will not be less than zero. Commencing on the initial Interest Reset Date, the rate at which interest on such Inverse Floating Rate Note will be payable will be reset as at each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the issue date to the initial Interest Reset Date will be the initial interest rate.

Initial Base Rate. For any Floating Rate Note, the Base Rate in effect from the issue date to the first Interest Reset Date will be the "Initial Base Rate" as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The Initial Base Rate will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Spread or Spread Multiplier. In some cases, the Base Rate for a Floating Rate Note may be adjusted:

- by adding or subtracting a specified number of basis points, called the "Spread", with one basis point being 0.01%; or
- by multiplying the Base Rate by a specified percentage, called the "Spread Multiplier".

Where the Note is a Floating Rate Note, the applicable Final Terms will specify whether a Spread or Spread Multiplier will apply to the Note and, if so, the amount of the Spread or Spread Multiplier.

Maximum and minimum Rates. The actual interest rate, after being adjusted by the Spread or Spread Multiplier, may also be subject to either or both of the following limits:

- a maximum rate-i.e., a specified upper limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not exceed; and/or
- a minimum rate-i.e., a specified lower limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not fall below.

Where the Note is a Floating Rate Note, the applicable Final Terms will specify whether a maximum rate and/or minimum rate will apply to the Note and, if so, what those rates are.

Whether or not a maximum rate applies, the interest rate on a Floating Rate Note will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as it may be modified by U.S. federal law of general application. Under current New York law, the maximum rate of interest, with some exceptions, for any loan in an amount less than US\$250,000 is 16% and for any loan in the amount of US\$250,000 or more but less than US\$2,500,000 is 25% per year on a simple interest basis. These limits do not apply to loans of US\$2,500,000 or more.

The rest of this subsection describes how the interest rate and the interest payment dates will be determined, and how interest will be calculated, on a Floating Rate Note.

Interest Reset Dates. The rate of interest on a Floating Rate Note will be reset by the Calculation Agent daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or at some other interval specified in the applicable Final Terms. The date on which the interest rate resets and the reset rate becomes effective is called the "**Interest Reset Date**". For Notes other than SOFR Notes, and except as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Interest Reset Date will be as follows:

- for Floating Rate Notes that reset daily, each business day;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset weekly, the Wednesday of each week;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset monthly, the third Wednesday of each month;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of each of two months of each year as specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset annually, the third Wednesday of one month of each year as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For a Floating Rate Note, the interest rate in effect on any particular day will be the interest rate determined with respect to the latest Interest Reset Date that occurs on or before that day. There are several exceptions, however, to the reset provisions described above.

The Base Rate in effect from the issue date to the first Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Base Rate. For Floating Rate Notes that reset daily or weekly, the Base Rate in effect for each day following the second business day before an interest

payment date to, but excluding, the interest payment date, and for each day following the second business day before the maturity date to, but excluding, the maturity date, will be the Base Rate in effect on that second business day.

If any Interest Reset Date for a Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, the Interest Reset Date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day.

For a SOFR Note, in relation to any interest period or Observation Period, as applicable, the Interest Reset Date will be each U.S. Government Securities Business Day (defined below under “—Special Rate Calculation Terms”) during such interest period, or Observation Period, other than, if a Suspension Period is specified in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, any U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling in the Suspension Period (defined below under “—Special Rate Calculation Terms”) corresponding with the relevant interest period.

Interest Determination Dates. The interest rate that takes effect on an Interest Reset Date will be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to a particular date called an “Interest Determination Date”. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms:

- For Federal Funds Rate Notes, the Interest Determination Date relating to a particular Interest Reset Date will be the second business day before the Interest Reset Date.
- For SOFR Notes, the Interest Determination Date will be the U.S. Government Securities Business Day preceding the interest payment date by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days (defined below under “—Special Rate Calculation Terms”). An Interest Determination Date for a SOFR Note is referred to as a “SOFR Interest Determination Date”.

The “Interest Determination Date” pertaining to a Floating Rate Note, the interest rate of which is determined by reference to two or more Base Rates, will be the most recent business day which is at least two business days prior to the applicable Interest Reset Date for such Floating Rate Note on which each Base Rate is determinable. Each Base Rate will be determined as of such date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the applicable Interest Reset Date.

Interest Calculation Dates. As described above, the interest rate that takes effect on a particular Interest Reset Date will be determined by reference to the corresponding Interest Determination Date. However, for Federal Funds Rate Notes, the determination of the rate will actually be made on a day no later than the corresponding interest calculation date. The interest calculation date corresponding to the Interest Determination Date for Federal Funds Rate Notes means the earlier of:

- the tenth calendar day after the Interest Determination Date or, if that tenth calendar day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day; and
- the business day immediately preceding the interest payment date or the maturity date, whichever is the day on which the next payment of interest will be due.

The Calculation Agent need not wait until the relevant interest calculation date to determine the interest rate if the rate information it needs to make the determination is available from the relevant sources sooner.

Interest Payment Dates. The interest payment dates (each an “**interest payment date**”) for a Floating Rate Note will depend on when the interest rate is reset and, unless specified otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, will be as follows:

- for Floating Rate Notes that reset daily, weekly or monthly, the third Wednesday of each month or the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of the two months of each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- for Floating Rate Notes that reset annually, the third Wednesday of the month specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Regardless of these rules, if a Note is originally issued after the Regular Record Date (as defined herein) and before the date that would otherwise be the first interest payment date, the first interest payment date will be the date that would otherwise be the second interest payment date.

If any interest payment date other than the maturity date for any Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, that interest payment date will be postponed to the next succeeding business day (and Following Business Day Convention will be specified in the applicable Final Terms), except that in the case of a SOFR Note where that business day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, that interest payment date will be the immediately preceding business day and interest shall accrue to, but excluding, such interest payment date as rescheduled (and Modified Following Business Day Convention will be specified in the applicable Final Terms). If the maturity date of a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a business day, the required payment of principal, premium (for Senior Notes only) and interest will be made on the next succeeding business day as if made on the date that payment was due, and no interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after the maturity date to the date of that payment on the next succeeding business day.

Calculation of interest. Calculations relating to Floating Rate Notes will be made by the “Calculation Agent”, an institution that the relevant Issuer appoints as its agent for this purpose. That institution may include any affiliate of the relevant Issuer, such as ANZBGL. The applicable Final Terms for a particular Floating Rate Note will name the institution that the relevant Issuer has appointed to act as the Calculation Agent for that Note as of its issue date. The relevant Issuer has initially appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as its Calculation Agent for any Floating Rate Notes. The relevant Issuer may appoint a different institution to serve as Calculation Agent from time to time after the issue date of the Note without the consent of the holders and without notifying the holders of the change.

For each Floating Rate Note, the Calculation Agent will determine, on or before the corresponding interest calculation or determination date, the interest rate that takes effect on each Interest Reset Date (subject to the Benchmark Replacement condition described below). In addition, the Calculation Agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each interest period-i.e., the period from and including the issue date, or the last date to which interest has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the payment date. For each interest period, the Calculation Agent will calculate the amount of accrued interest by multiplying the face or other specified amount of the Floating Rate Note by an accrued interest factor for the interest period. This factor will equal the sum of the interest factors calculated for each day during the

interest period. The interest factor for each day will be calculated by dividing the interest rate, expressed as a decimal, applicable to that day by 360.

Upon the request of the holder of any Floating Rate Note, the Calculation Agent will provide for that Note the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective on the next Interest Reset Date. The Calculation Agent's determination of any interest rate, and its calculation of the amount of interest for any interest period, will be final and binding in the absence of manifest error.

1. All percentages resulting from any calculation relating to a Note will be rounded upward or downward, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five one millionths of a percentage point (0.000005) rounded upward (e.g., 9.876541% (or .09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654% (or .0987654) and 9.876545% (or .09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655% (or .0987655)). All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation relating to a Floating Rate Note will be rounded upward or downward, as appropriate, to the nearest cent, in the case of U.S. dollars, or to the nearest corresponding hundredth of a unit, in the case of a currency other than U.S. dollars, with one-half cent or one-half of a corresponding hundredth of a unit or more being rounded upward.
2. In determining the Base Rate that applies to a Floating Rate Note during a particular interest period, the Calculation Agent may obtain rate quotes from various banks or dealers active in the relevant market. Those reference banks and dealers may include the Calculation Agent itself and its affiliates, as well as any underwriter, dealer or agent participating in the distribution of the relevant Floating Rate Notes and its affiliates, and they may include affiliates of the relevant Issuer.

Federal Funds Rate Notes

Where the Note is a Federal Funds Rate Note, the Note will bear interest at a Base Rate equal to the Federal Funds Rate and adjusted by the Spread or Spread Multiplier, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Federal Funds Rate will be the rate for U.S. dollar federal funds for the relevant Interest Determination Date, as published in H.15 opposite the heading "Federal Funds (effective)", as that rate is displayed on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1 under the heading "EFFECT". If the Federal Funds Rate cannot be determined in this manner, the following procedures will apply.

- If the rate described above is not displayed on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1 at 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the relevant interest calculation date (unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate is available from that source at that time), then the Federal Funds Rate, for the relevant Interest Determination Date, will be the rate described above as published in H.15 daily update, or another recognized electronic source used for displaying that rate, under the heading "**Federal funds (effective)**".
- If the rate described in the prior paragraph is not displayed on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1 and does not appear in H.15, H.15 daily update or another recognized electronic source at 3:00 P.M., New York City time, on the relevant interest calculation date (unless the calculation is made earlier and the rate is available from one of those sources at that time), the Federal Funds Rate will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight, U.S. dollar federal funds arranged, before 9:00 A.M., New York City time, on the business day following the relevant Interest Determination Date, by three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City selected by the Calculation Agent.
- If fewer than three brokers selected by the Calculation Agent are quoting as described in the prior paragraph, the Federal Funds Rate in effect for the new interest period will be the Federal Funds Rate in effect for the prior interest period. If the Initial Base Rate has been in effect for the prior interest period, however, it will remain in effect for the new interest period.

SOFR Notes

Where a Note is a SOFR Note, the Note will, except as provided below, bear interest at a Base Rate equal to (i) Compounded Daily SOFR (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) or (ii) Compounded SOFR Index Rate, in each case as determined by the Calculation Agent (or the person specified in the applicable Final Terms as the party responsible for calculating the rate of interest) on the SOFR Interest Determination Date (as defined in "—Interest Determination Dates" above). References to "**Compounded SOFR**" refer to Compounded Daily SOFR or Compounded SOFR Index Rate, as the case may be.

Compounded Daily SOFR

"**Compounded Daily SOFR**" means, in relation to any interest period, the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{\text{SOFR}_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

"**d**" is the number of calendar days in:

- (i) where "Lookback" or "Suspension Period" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant interest period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"**d_o**" is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in:

- (i) where "Lookback" or "Suspension Period" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant interest period; or

(ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"i" is a series of whole numbers from one to d_o , each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in:

- (i) where "Lookback" or "Suspension Period" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant interest period;
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, the relevant Observation Period;

"ni" means, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day "i", the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day "i" up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"SOFRi",

- (i) where "Lookback" or "Suspension Period" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day "i",
 - (A) if such U.S. Government Securities Business Day is an Interest Reset Date, SOFR (as defined below) for the U.S. Government Securities Business Day that precedes the Interest Reset Date by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days; and
 - (B) if such U.S. Government Securities Business Day is not an Interest Reset Date (being a U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling in the Suspension Period), SOFR for the U.S. Government Securities Business Day that precedes the first day of the Suspension Period (the "**Suspension Period SOFRi**") by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days. For the avoidance of doubt, the Suspension Period SOFRi shall apply to each day falling in the relevant Suspension Period; or
- (ii) where "Observation Shift" is specified as the Observation Method in the applicable Note and any applicable Final Terms, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day "i", is equal to SOFR in respect of such U.S. Government Securities Business Day "i".

Compounded SOFR Index Rate

"Compounded SOFR Index Rate" means, with respect to any interest period, the rate computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{End}}}{\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{Start}}} - 1 \right) \times \left(\frac{360}{d_c} \right)$$

where:

" d_c " means the number of calendar days from (and including) the day on which $\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{Start}}$ is observed to (but excluding) the day on which $\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{End}}$ is observed;

"SOFR Index" means, with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day:

- (1) the SOFR Index value as published by the SOFR Administrator as such index appears on the SOFR Administrator's Website at 3:00 P.M. (New York time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the "**SOFR Index Determination Time**"); provided that:
- (2) if a SOFR Index value does not so appear as specified in (1) above at the SOFR Index Determination Time, then:
 - (i) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, then the Base Rate shall be the rate determined pursuant to the "**SOFR Index Unavailable**" provisions; or
 - (ii) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR, then the Base Rate shall be the rate determined pursuant to the provisions set forth in the subsection entitled "—Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes";

"SOFR Index_{Start}" means the SOFR Index value for the day that precedes the first date of the relevant interest period by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days;

"SOFR Index_{End}" means the SOFR Index value for the day that precedes the Interest Payment Date relating to such interest period by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days; and

"SOFR Index Unavailable": If a $\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{Start}}$ or $\text{SOFR Index}_{\text{End}}$ is not published on the associated Interest Determination Date and a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, the Base Rate for the applicable interest period for which such index is not available shall be the rate of return on a daily compounded interest investment calculated in accordance with the formula for SOFR Averages, and definitions required for such formula, published on the SOFR Administrator's Website at <https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/reference-rates/additional-information-about-reference-rates>. For the purposes of this provision, references in the SOFR Averages compounding formula and related definitions to "calculation period" shall be replaced with "Observation Period" and the words "that is, 30-, 90-, or 180-calendar days" shall be removed. If the daily SOFR ("**SOFRi**") does not so appear for any

day, "i" in the Observation Period, SOFRI for such day "i" shall be SOFR published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator's Website.

Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes.

Notwithstanding the provisions in this subsection "—Interest Rates" regarding the calculation of the rate of interest relating to a SOFR Note, if the Notes bear interest at a Base Rate equal to Compounded SOFR (as defined below) (and for the avoidance of doubt, in each case, any subsequent Benchmark determined as a result of a Benchmark Replacement determination), then this "Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes" subsection shall apply.

- (i) *Benchmark Replacement.* If the relevant Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred in respect of any determination of the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Notes in respect of all determinations on such date and all determinations on all subsequent dates.
- (ii) *Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.* In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the relevant Issuer or its designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.
- (iii) *Decisions and Determinations.* Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the relevant Issuer or its designee pursuant to this subsection "Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes" including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection, will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error, will be made in the relevant Issuer's or its designee's sole discretion, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Notes, shall become effective without consent from any other party.

For Subordinated Notes that are Floating Rate Notes, any Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes will be subject to ANZ Bank NZ giving the RBNZ at least five working days' prior notice in each case. Such notification must be accompanied by, among other things, a signed opinion from ANZ Bank NZ's New Zealand legal counsel confirming that, once the Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as applicable) is in effect, the Subordinated Notes will continue to qualify as Tier 2 Capital. The Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Change (as applicable) in respect of a Series of Subordinated Notes could not be applied if that Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment or Benchmark Replacement Conforming Change (as applicable) would have the effect of increasing the rate of interest on such Subordinated Notes contrary to applicable prudential regulatory requirements.

Solely for the purposes of this "Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes" subsection:

"Benchmark" means, initially, Compounded SOFR (as calculated as set forth in "—SOFR Notes" below, as applicable); **provided**, in each case, that if the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Compounded SOFR (or the published daily SOFR or SOFR Index used in the calculation thereof), or the then-current Benchmark, as applicable, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

"Benchmark Replacement" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

1. the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, if any) and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
2. the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
3. the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, if any) giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

"Benchmark Replacement Adjustment" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the relevant Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

1. the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
2. if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, then the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or
3. the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the relevant Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark (for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, if any) with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar denominated floating rate notes at such time.

"Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the interest period, timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, changes to the definition of "Corresponding Tenor" (defined below) solely when such tenor is longer than the interest period and other administrative matters) that the relevant Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the relevant Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the relevant Issuer or its designee determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the relevant Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary).

"Benchmark Replacement Date" means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

1. in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
2. in the case of clause (3) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

"**Benchmark Transition Event**" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

1. a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, *provided* that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component);
2. a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, *provided* that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
3. a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

"**Corresponding Tenor**" with respect to any Benchmark Replacement means a tenor (including overnight) having approximately the same length (disregarding business day adjustment) as the applicable tenor for the then-current Benchmark.

"**ISDA Definitions**" means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

"**ISDA Fallback Adjustment**" means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor.

"**ISDA Fallback Rate**" means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

"**Reference Time**" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means the SOFR Determination Time or the SOFR Index Determination Time, as applicable.

"**Relevant Governmental Body**" means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto.

"**Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement**" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement, in each case, excluding the applicable Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Special Rate Calculation Terms

This subsection entitled "—Interest rates" (except as otherwise specified in, and for the purposes of, the subsection entitled "—Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes") uses several terms that have special meanings relevant to calculating floating interest rates. These terms are described as follows:

The term "**business day**" means, for any Note, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, a day that meets all of the following applicable requirements:

- for all Notes, is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in The City of New York, New Zealand or the City of London generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close;
- if the Note has a Specified Currency of euros, is also a euro business day;
- if the Note has a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars or euros, is also a day on which banking institutions are not authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close in the principal financial center of the country issuing the Specified Currency; and

solely with respect to any payment or other action to be made or taken at any place of payment designated by the relevant Issuer outside The City of New York, is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in such place of payment generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

The term "**euro business day**" means any day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System, or any successor system, is open for business.

"**H.15**" means "Statistical Release H.15, Selected Interest Rates," or any successor publication as published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"H.15 daily update" means the daily update of H.15, available through the world wide website of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/update>, or any successor site or publication.

The term **"Index Maturity"** means, with respect to a (i) Fixed Rate Note, if the relevant Final Terms specifies one or more Fixed Rate Reset Dates, the period to maturity of the securities on which the interest rate applicable after each Fixed Rate Reset Date is based, as applicable, and (ii) Floating Rate Note, the period to maturity of the instrument or obligation on which the interest rate formula is based, in each case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

"Observation Period" means, in respect of an interest period, the period (i) from (and including) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day that precedes the first day of the interest period by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days (ii) to (but excluding) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day that precedes the interest payment date for such interest period by the Relevant Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days.

The term **"principal financial center"** means (i) the capital city of the country issuing the Specified Currency in the applicable Note (which in the case of those countries whose currencies were replaced by the euro, will be Brussels, Belgium, and in the case of New Zealand dollars, will be New Zealand) or (ii) The City of New York.

"Relevant Number" means the number specified as such in the applicable Final Terms, which shall not be less than one.

The term **"representative amount"** means an amount that, in the Calculation Agent's judgment, is representative of a single transaction in the relevant market at the relevant time.

"Reuters Page" means the display on the Reuters 3000 Xtra Service, or any successor service, on the page or pages specified in this offering memorandum or the applicable Final Terms, or any replacement page or pages on that service.

"Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1" means the display on the Reuters Page designated as "FEDFUNDS1" or any replacement page or pages on that service for the purpose of displaying such a rate.

"SOFR" means, with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day:

- (i) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day as such rate appears on the SOFR Administrator's Website at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the **"SOFR Determination Time"**);
- (ii) if the rate specified in (i) above does not so appear, unless a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred as described in (iii) below (all as notified to the Calculation Agent by the relevant Issuer), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator's Website; or
- (iii) if the rate specified in (i) above does not so appear, and a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have both occurred (all as notified to the Calculation Agent by the relevant Issuer), the rate determined in accordance with the provisions described, and as defined, above in "—Benchmark Replacement for SOFR Notes".

"SOFR Administrator" means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator of SOFR).

"SOFR Administrator's Website" means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source.

"SIFMA" means the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.

"Suspension Determination Period" means, if Suspension Determination Period is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in such Final Terms.

"Suspension Period" means, in relation to any interest period, the period from (and including) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day which falls on a date equal to the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the Suspension Determination Period prior to the end of such interest period to (but excluding) the interest payment date of such interest period.

"U.S. Government Securities Business Day" means any calendar day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a calendar day on which SIFMA recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire calendar day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

If, when the relevant Issuer uses the terms H.15, H.15 daily update, or Reuters Page FEDFUNDS1, it refers to a particular heading or headings on any of those pages, those references include any successor or replacement heading or headings as determined by the Calculation Agent.

Payment of additional amounts

The relevant Issuer will make all payments in respect of the Notes to all NRWT Holders (as defined below) of such Notes without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, assessments or other governmental charges ("**relevant tax**") imposed or levied by or on behalf of New Zealand or, in the case of the ANZNIL Notes, the UK or any political subdivision or taxing authority in or of either of the foregoing jurisdictions or any other jurisdiction where the payor is domiciled or has a principal place of business (each, a "**relevant jurisdiction**") unless the withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the relevant Issuer will pay such additional amounts ("**additional amounts**") as may be necessary so that the net amount received by the holder of the Notes, after such withholding or deduction, will equal the amount that the holder would have received in respect of the Notes without such withholding or deduction. However, the relevant Issuer will pay no additional amounts:

- to the extent that the relevant tax is imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes having some connection (whether past or present) with a relevant jurisdiction, other than mere receipt of such payment or being a holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes;
- to the extent that the relevant tax is imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes not complying with any statutory requirements or not presenting any form or certificate or not having made a declaration of non-residence in, or lack of connection with, a relevant jurisdiction or any similar claim for exemption, if the relevant

Issuer or its agent has provided the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes with at least 60 days' prior written notice of an opportunity to comply with such statutory requirements or make a declaration or claim;

- to the extent that the relevant tax is imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes having presented for payment more than 30 days after the date on which the payment in respect of the Notes first became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;
- to the extent that the relevant tax is imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Notes having presented the Notes for payment in a relevant jurisdiction, unless the Notes could not have been presented for payment elsewhere; or
- to the extent any combination of the above applies.

In addition, the relevant Issuer will pay no additional amounts to any holder who is a NRWT Holder and who is a fiduciary or partnership or person other than the sole beneficial owner of the payment in respect of the Notes to the extent such payment would, under the laws of a relevant jurisdiction, be treated as being derived or received for tax purposes by a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to additional amounts had it been the holder of the Notes.

The term "**NRWT Holder**" means a holder who is not resident in New Zealand, other than:

- (a) a holder that holds the Notes for the purposes of a business that the holder carries on in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand; or
- (b) a holder that is a registered bank engaged in business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand and is not associated with the Issuer.

In the above definition, reference to the following terms shall have the same meaning given to that term in the Income Tax Act 2007 (NZ), unless the context requires otherwise: (i) associated; (ii) fixed establishment; (iii) registered bank; and (iv) resident in New Zealand.

In addition, any amounts to be paid on the Notes will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (i.e., FATCA), any current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the Code, and no additional amounts will be required to be paid on account of any such deduction or withholding.

Any RWT Holder (as defined below) will be required to notify the Issuer, Guarantor or any Paying Agent prior to the date on which it receives a payment of interest or redeems a Note of the fact it is a RWT Holder and of any circumstances that would enable it to receive a payment without deduction of New Zealand resident withholding tax. An RWT Holder must also notify of any change in its circumstances since its last notification. By accepting payment, the RWT Holder indemnifies the Issuer and Guarantor in respect of any liability for not deducting an amount of resident withholding tax.

The term "**RWT Holder**" means a holder who is not a NRWT Holder.

References in this Offering Memorandum or any Final Terms, in any context, to the payment of the principal of, or any premium (for Senior Notes only) or interest on, any Note or the net proceeds received on the sale or exchange of any Note, includes the payment of additional amounts to the extent that, in that context, additional amounts are, were or would be payable.

Additional amounts due in respect of the Guarantee will be on similar terms above and are set out in the Guarantee, which is attached to this Offering Memorandum as Annex C.

Any additional amounts due in respect of the Subordinated Notes will be subordinated in right of payment as described under "—Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes" below.

Status of Senior Notes and Guarantee

The Senior Notes will be direct, unsecured, unsubordinated and general obligations of the relevant Issuer and will rank equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Issuer (other than any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law).

The Guarantee of ANZ Bank NZ with respect to the Senior Notes issued by ANZNIL will be a direct, unsecured, unsubordinated and general obligation of ANZ Bank NZ and will rank equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of ANZ Bank NZ (other than any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law).

Neither the Senior Notes nor the Guarantee limits the amount of liabilities of ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as applicable, that can rank ahead of the Senior Notes or the Guarantee that the relevant Issuer or Guarantor may incur or assume in the future (including any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law).

Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes

Subordinated Notes may be issued under this program by ANZ Bank NZ only.

The Subordinated Notes will be direct, unsecured, subordinated and general obligations of ANZ Bank NZ. The claims of holders of Subordinated Notes will, in the event of the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, rank behind in right of payment to all Senior Creditors of ANZ Bank NZ, equally with Equal Ranking Securities and ahead of Junior Ranking Securities.

"**Equal Ranking Securities**" means all securities, instruments and other obligations that qualify as Tier 2 Capital or which rank or are expressed to rank equally with such securities, instruments or other obligations in a Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, present and future.

"**Junior Ranking Securities**" means:

- (i) all fully paid securities and other instruments that qualify as Tier 1 Capital (including ordinary shares and perpetual preference shares), present and future; and

- (ii) all other securities and other instruments which rank or are expressed to rank behind Equal Ranking Securities, present and future.

“**Senior Creditors**” means a creditor (including a depositor) of ANZ Bank NZ to whom ANZ Bank NZ is indebted in respect of deposits and other liabilities, securities, instruments and other obligations of ANZ Bank NZ other than Equal Ranking Securities or Junior Ranking Securities, present and future.

Neither ANZ Bank NZ nor a Subordinated Noteholder has any contractual right to set-off any sum at any time due and payable to a Subordinated Noteholder or ANZ Bank NZ (as applicable) under or in relation to the Subordinated Notes against amounts owing by such Subordinated Noteholder to ANZ Bank NZ or by ANZ Bank NZ to such Subordinated Noteholder (as applicable).

The Subordinated Notes do not limit the amount of liabilities ranking senior to the Subordinated Notes which may be hereafter incurred or assumed by ANZ Bank NZ.

In a Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, a Subordinated Noteholder’s claim for an amount owing by ANZ Bank NZ in connection with a Subordinated Note is subordinated to the claims of Senior Creditors of ANZ Bank NZ, in that:

- (i) all claims of Senior Creditors must be paid in full before the Subordinated Noteholder’s claim is paid; and
- (ii) until the Senior Creditors have been paid in full, the Subordinated Noteholder may not claim in the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ in competition with the Senior Creditors in a way that would diminish any distribution or payment which, but for that claim, the Senior Creditors would have been entitled to receive.

By its purchase of a Subordinated Note, each Subordinated Noteholder irrevocably acknowledges and agrees:

- (i) that ANZ Bank NZ’s obligations in respect of the Subordinated Note are subordinated to the payment of Senior Creditors, in the manner provided above;
- (ii) that, in accordance with section 313(3) of the Companies Act, it is accepting a lower priority in respect of the debt represented by the Subordinated Notes than that which it would otherwise have under section 313 of the Companies Act;
- (iii) that nothing in sections 310 or 313 of the Companies Act will prevent these subordination provisions from having effect in accordance with their terms;
- (iv) not to exercise its voting rights as an unsecured creditor in the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ to defeat the subordination of the Subordinated Notes;
- (v) that it must pay or deliver to the liquidator any amount or asset received on account of its claim in the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ in respect of the Subordinated Note in excess of its entitlement under these subordination provisions;
- (vi) that the subordination effected by these subordination provisions is not affected by any act or omission of ANZ Bank NZ or a Senior Creditor which might otherwise affect it at law or in equity; and
- (vii) that neither ANZ Bank NZ nor a Subordinated Noteholder has any contractual right to set-off any sum at any time due and payable to a Subordinated Noteholder or ANZ Bank NZ (as applicable) under or in relation to the Subordinated Notes against amounts owing by the Subordinated Noteholder to ANZ Bank NZ or by ANZ Bank NZ to the Subordinated Noteholder (as applicable).

Nothing in these subordination provisions shall be taken to require the consent of any Senior Creditor to any amendment of these subordination provisions.

At September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group was subject to outstanding claims of its Senior Creditors in an aggregate principal amount of approximately US\$101,642 million. At September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group was subject to outstanding claims of Equal Ranking Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately US\$1,338 million.

ANZ Bank NZ expects that from time to time it will incur additional indebtedness and other obligations that will constitute claims of its Senior Creditors. The Subordinated Notes do not limit the amount of ANZ Bank NZ’s liabilities that can rank ahead of the Subordinated Notes that ANZ Bank NZ may incur or assume in the future.

Redemption and repayment

The Notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any sinking fund, that is, the relevant Issuer will not deposit money on a regular basis into any separate custodial account to repay any Notes. In addition, the relevant Issuer will not be entitled to redeem a Note before its stated maturity unless the applicable Final Terms specifies a redemption commencement date. Holders of Senior Notes will not be entitled to require the relevant Issuer to redeem Notes or to buy Notes from them, before their stated maturity, unless the applicable Final Terms specifies one or more repayment dates. Subordinated Noteholders will not be entitled to require ANZ Bank NZ, as issuer of the Subordinated Notes, to redeem Subordinated Notes or to buy Subordinated Notes from them before their stated maturity.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a redemption commencement date or a repayment date, it will also specify one or more redemption prices or repayment prices, which may be expressed as a percentage of the principal amount of the Notes. It may also specify one or more redemption periods during which the redemption prices relating to a redemption of Notes during those periods will apply.

If the applicable Final Terms specify a redemption commencement date, the Notes will be redeemable at the relevant Issuer’s option at any time on or after that date or at a specified time or times as specified in the relevant Final Terms. If the relevant Issuer redeems a Note, it will do so at the specified redemption price, together with interest accrued to but excluding the redemption date. If different prices are specified for different redemption periods, the price the relevant Issuer pays will be the price that applies to the redemption period during which a Note is redeemed. Subordinated Notes may not be redeemed prior to the fifth anniversary of their issue date (other than due to the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Tax Event or a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event) and, in any case, without satisfying the Redemption Conditions.

In the case of Senior Notes only, if the applicable Final Terms specify a repayment date, the Senior Notes will be repayable at the holder's option on the specified repayment date at the specified repayment price, together with interest accrued to but excluding the repayment date.

If the relevant Issuer exercises an option to redeem any Note, it will give to the holder written notice of the principal amount of the Note to be redeemed, not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days before the applicable redemption date. If the relevant Issuer chooses to redeem a Tranche in part, the Fiscal Agent will select the Notes that will be redeemed by such usual method as it deems fair and appropriate. The relevant Issuer will give the notice in the manner described below under "—Notices". In the case of Subordinated Notes, an optional redemption date must fall on or after the fifth anniversary of the issue date. Redemption of Subordinated Notes is subject to the satisfaction of the Redemption Conditions, which are described in "Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions" and "Conditions of Payment in respect of Subordinated Notes".

If a Note represented by a Global Note is subject to repayment at the holder's option, the Depository or its nominee, as the holder, will be the only person that can exercise the right to repayment. Any indirect owners who own beneficial interests in the Global Note and wish to exercise a repayment right must give proper and timely instructions to their banks or brokers through which they hold their interests, requesting that they notify the Depository to exercise the repayment right on their behalf. Different firms have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers, and holders and indirect owners should take care to act promptly enough to ensure that their request is given effect by the Depository before the applicable deadline for exercise.

Street name and other indirect owners should contact their banks or brokers for information about how to exercise a repayment right in a timely manner. The relevant Issuer or its affiliates may purchase Notes from investors who are willing to sell from time to time in private transactions at negotiated prices. Notes that the relevant Issuer or its affiliates purchase may, at the relevant Issuer's discretion, be held, resold or cancelled.

Redemption of Senior Notes for taxation reasons

The relevant Issuer will have the right to redeem a Tranche of Senior Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time following the occurrence of a Senior Notes Tax Event (as defined herein); provided, however, that, if at the time there is available to the relevant Issuer the opportunity to eliminate the Senior Notes Tax Event by taking some ministerial action, such as filing a form or making an election, or pursuing some other similar reasonable measure that in its sole judgment has or will cause no adverse effect on the relevant Issuer or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates and will involve no material cost, the relevant Issuer will pursue that measure in lieu of redemption. The relevant Issuer may not deliver a notice of redemption earlier than 90 days before the earliest date on which ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL would be obligated to pay any additional amounts (if a payment in respect of a Senior Note was due on this date), and the relevant Issuer may only deliver a notice of redemption if its obligation to pay additional amounts remains in effect.

"**Senior Notes Tax Event**" means that there has been an amendment to or change in the laws or regulations of a relevant jurisdiction, or any amendment to or change in an official interpretation or application of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change is effective on or after the issue date of the relevant Senior Notes or, in the event the relevant Issuer of the Senior Notes has merged, consolidated or sold substantially all of its assets after such date, the most recent date of such merger, consolidation or asset sale, following which any payment on a Tranche (or, in the case of the ANZNIL Notes, any payment on the Guarantee) is, or will be, subject to withholding or deduction in respect of any taxes, assessments or other governmental charges that did not apply prior to such amendment, change, proposed change, decision, pronouncement or action, and such obligation could not be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to the relevant Issuer (or, in the case of the ANZNIL Notes, the Guarantor).

If the relevant Issuer redeems Senior Notes in these circumstances, the redemption price of each Senior Note redeemed will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of such Senior Note plus accrued and unpaid interest on such debt security to but excluding the date of redemption.

Redemption of Subordinated Notes for taxation reasons

Subject to the satisfaction of the Redemption Conditions described in "Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions", ANZ Bank NZ may at its option, at any time (if the Subordinated Note is not a Floating Rate Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (in the case of any Subordinated Note that is a Floating Rate Note) and on giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days' written notice to the Subordinated Noteholders of the relevant Tranche (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem the Subordinated Notes of the relevant Tranche, in whole, but not in part, at any time following the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Tax Event (as defined below), at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date fixed for redemption (unless the applicable Final Terms specifies another redemption price), provided that with respect to that Tranche no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the relevant member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group would be exposed to an increase to its costs in relation to such Subordinated Note.

"**Subordinated Notes Tax Event**" means that ANZ Bank NZ determines, in its absolute discretion, that with respect to any Tranche of Subordinated Notes:

- (i) there has been, or there will be, a change in any New Zealand law, regulation, ruling or directive (including by way of the imposition of, or any change to, any New Zealand law, regulation, ruling or directive);
- (ii) there has been, or there will be, a change in the application, interpretation or administration of any New Zealand law, regulation, ruling or directive by any authority (including the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department); or
- (iii) any member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group is or will be required to comply with a change in any New Zealand law, regulation, ruling or directive or changed application, interpretation or administration,

which directly or indirectly affects the taxation treatment in relation to such Subordinated Notes with the effect that any member of the ANZ Bank NZ Group would be exposed to an increase to its costs in relation to such Subordinated Notes, provided that such event, is not minor and could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at such issue date.

Prior to the delivery of any notice of redemption with respect to such Subordinated Notes, ANZ Bank NZ shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by an authorized signatory of ANZ Bank NZ stating that ANZ Bank NZ is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of the facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the ANZ Bank NZ to redeem have occurred.

Redemption of Subordinated Notes for regulatory reasons

Subject to the conditions described in "Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions", ANZ Bank NZ may at its option, at any time (if the Subordinated Note is not a Floating Rate Note) or on any Interest Payment Date (in the case of any Subordinated Note that is a Floating Rate Note) and on giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days' written notice to the Subordinated Noteholders of the relevant Tranche (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem the Subordinated Notes of the relevant Tranche in whole, but not in part, at any time following the occurrence of a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event (as defined below), at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to but excluding the date fixed for redemption (unless the applicable Final Terms specifies another redemption price).

"**Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event**" means a determination by ANZ Bank NZ, in its absolute discretion, that, with respect to any Tranche of Subordinated Notes, there has been, or there will be, any amendment to, clarification of, change in or to, change in the interpretation, application or administration of, or imposition of:

- (i) any law, regulation or directive in New Zealand;
- (ii) any official administrative pronouncement or action or judicial decision interpreting or applying any law, regulation or directive in New Zealand; or
- (iii) any order, direction, standard, requirement (including any prudential regulation requirement), guideline or statement of the RBNZ (whether or not having the force of law),

in each case that applies, or is to apply, after the issue date of such Subordinated Notes and, as a result, either:

- (A) ANZ Bank NZ is or will be adversely affected in relation to its regulatory capital treatment of such Subordinated Notes; or
- (B) ANZ Bank NZ is not or will not be entitled to treat some or all such Subordinated Notes as Tier 2 Capital,

provided that such event is not minor and could not reasonably have been anticipated by ANZ Bank NZ at such issue date.

Prior to the delivery of any notice of redemption with respect to such Subordinated Notes, ANZ Bank NZ shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by an authorized signatory of ANZ Bank NZ stating that ANZ Bank NZ is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of the facts showing that the conditions precedent to redemption by ANZ Bank NZ have been satisfied.

Subordinated Notes—Redemption Conditions

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Offering Memorandum, ANZ Bank NZ may not (i) redeem any Subordinated Notes prior to their stated maturity or (ii) prior to the stated maturity of such Subordinated Notes, purchase, or procure that any of its subsidiaries purchase, any Subordinated Notes, in each case without the prior written approval of the RBNZ and without satisfying the Solvency Conditions.

In addition, ANZ Bank NZ will not be permitted to redeem a Tranche of Subordinated Notes prior to the stated maturity of such Tranche unless:

- (i) either:
 - (A) the Subordinated Notes that are the subject of the redemption are replaced concurrently or beforehand with paid-up regulatory capital of the same or better quality and contributing at least the same regulatory capital amount (for the purposes of the RBNZ's capital adequacy requirements applying to ANZ Bank NZ at the time of the redemption) and the terms and conditions of the replacement instrument are sustainable for the income capacity of the ANZ Bank NZ Group; or
 - (B) if ANZ Bank NZ does not intend to replace the Subordinated Notes that are the subject of the redemption, ANZ Bank NZ has demonstrated to the RBNZ's satisfaction that, after such redemption, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's capital ratios would be sufficiently above their respective minimums and the prudential capital buffer ratio would be sufficiently above its buffer trigger ratio; and
- (ii) ANZ Bank NZ has provided any information and supporting documentation required by the RBNZ's prudential regulatory requirements to the RBNZ.

Subordinated Noteholders should not expect that the RBNZ's approval will be given for any redemption or purchase of Notes.

Conditions of Payment in respect of Subordinated Notes

At any time before the stated maturity of a Subordinated Note or the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ:

- (i) payment by ANZ Bank NZ of interest, principal or any other amount owing to a Subordinated Noteholder in connection with a Subordinated Note is conditional upon ANZ Bank NZ being Solvent at the time the payment is due; and
- (ii) ANZ Bank NZ must not pay any amount to a Subordinated Noteholder in connection with a Subordinated Note except to the extent that ANZ Bank NZ may pay the amount and still be Solvent immediately after paying such amount,

and if, pursuant to the foregoing solvency conditions (the "**Solvency Conditions**"), ANZ Bank NZ fails to make any payment of principal, or interest, or any other amount (including additional amounts) in respect of any Subordinated Note when due, such failure will not constitute an Event of Default. The Solvency Conditions do not apply to payments in connection with a Subordinated Note on the stated maturity of such Subordinated Note.

A certificate signed by an authorized signatory or an auditor of ANZ Bank NZ or, in a Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ, its liquidator as to whether ANZ Bank NZ is Solvent at any time is (in the absence of willful default, bad faith or manifest error) conclusive evidence of the information contained in the certificate and will be binding on the Subordinated Noteholders. In

the absence of any such certificate, the Subordinated Noteholders are entitled to assume (unless the contrary is proved) that ANZ Bank NZ is Solvent at the time of, and will be Solvent immediately after, any payment on or in respect of the Subordinated Notes.

Any amount not paid due to the Solvency Conditions not being satisfied accumulates and remains a debt owing to the Subordinated Noteholder by ANZ Bank NZ until it is paid and will be due and payable on the earlier of (a) the first business day on which the Solvency Conditions are satisfied (whether or not such date is otherwise a payment date) and (b) the stated maturity.

If for any reason any principal amount has not been paid in full on the maturity date, interest will continue to accrue (after as well as before any demand judgment) on the unpaid principal amount at the applicable rate of interest to the date on which payment in full of such principal amount is made. If for any reason (including because of a failure to satisfy the Solvency Conditions) interest on a Subordinated Note has not been paid in full when due, then the unpaid amount of such interest will earn interest at the applicable rate of interest that applies to the Subordinated Notes, accruing daily, to but excluding the date on which payment in full of such unpaid interest is made. Such accrued interest is payable on the date on which the relevant principal amount or interest amount is paid in full.

Mergers and similar transactions

ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL are generally permitted to merge or consolidate with another corporation or other entity. ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL are also permitted to sell their respective assets substantially as an entirety to another corporation or other entity. However, ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as applicable, may not take any of these actions unless all the following conditions are met:

- if the successor entity in the transaction is not ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as applicable, the successor entity must be organized as a corporation, partnership or trust and, unless the assumption occurs by operation of law, must expressly assume the relevant Issuer's obligations under the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement with respect to the Notes. The successor entity may be organized under the laws of New Zealand, the UK, the United States or any State thereof, the District of Columbia or any other member country of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
- immediately after the transaction, no default under the Notes has occurred and is continuing. For this purpose, "default under the Notes" means an Event of Default with respect to the Notes or any event that would be an Event of Default with respect to the Notes if the requirements for giving the relevant Issuer default notice and for the relevant Issuer's default having to continue for a specific period of time were disregarded. These matters are described below under "— Default, remedies and waiver of default"; and
- in the case of the successor entity, if such entity is not organized and validly existing under the laws of New Zealand or the UK, such successor entity shall expressly agree:
 - to indemnify each holder of the Notes against any tax, assessment or governmental charge required to be withheld or deducted from any payment to such holder as a consequence of such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease; and
 - that all payments pursuant to the Notes shall be made without withholding or deduction for, on account of, any tax of whatever nature imposed or levied on behalf of the jurisdiction of organization of such successor entity, or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, unless such tax is required by such jurisdiction or any such subdivision or authority to be withheld or deducted, in which case such successor entity will pay such additional amounts in order that the net amounts received by the holders after such withholding or deduction will equal the amount which would have been received in respect of the Notes in the absence of such withholding or deduction, subject to the same exceptions as would apply with respect to the payment by ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL of additional amounts in respect of the Notes (substituting the jurisdiction of organization of such successor entity for New Zealand or the UK). For the avoidance of doubt, any amounts to be paid on the Notes by such successor entity will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (i.e., FATCA), any current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the Code, and no additional amounts will be required to be paid on account of any such deduction or withholding.

If the conditions described above are satisfied with respect to the Notes, and the relevant Issuer delivers an officer's certificate and an opinion of counsel to that effect, the relevant Issuer will not need to obtain the approval of the holders of the Notes in order to merge or consolidate or to sell its assets. Also, these conditions will apply only if the relevant Issuer wishes to merge or consolidate with another entity or sell its assets substantially as an entirety to another entity. The relevant Issuer will not need to satisfy these conditions if it enters into other types of transactions, including any transaction in which it acquires the stock or assets of another entity, any transaction that involves a change of control of ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as applicable, but in which they do not merge or consolidate and any transaction in which the relevant Issuer sells less than substantially all of its assets.

Also, if ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL merge, consolidate or sell their assets substantially as an entirety and the successor is a non-New Zealand entity, neither they nor any successor would have any obligation to compensate the holders for any resulting adverse tax consequences relating to the Notes.

Notwithstanding the above, the terms of the Subordinated Notes do not prevent ANZ Bank NZ from consolidating with or merging into any other person or conveying, transferring or leasing its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any person, or from permitting any person to consolidate with or merge into it or to convey, transfer or lease its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to it, in each case where such consolidation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease:

- occurs as part of a recapitalization plan that has been developed by ANZ Bank NZ in consultation with, and agreed to by, the RBNZ and which ANZ Bank NZ is required by the RBNZ to implement; or
- is required by the RBNZ (including by giving a direction to ANZ Bank NZ) or any statutory manager or similar official appointed to ANZ Bank NZ under any law or prudential regulation applicable in New Zealand (including without limitation the BPS Act, which term includes any amendments thereto, regulations thereunder and any successor laws, amendments and regulations).

Covenant defeasance of Senior Notes

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether or not the provisions for covenant defeasance described below apply to the Notes. The provisions for covenant defeasance described below do not apply to Subordinated Notes.

Under current U.S. federal tax law, the relevant Issuer can make a deposit and no longer be subject to any covenant or agreement that would otherwise grant the holders a right to accelerate the maturity of the Notes. This is called covenant defeasance. In that event, the holders would lose the protection of those restrictive covenants. In order to achieve covenant defeasance for any Notes, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- the relevant Issuer must deposit in trust for the benefit of all direct Holders of the Notes a combination of money and U.S. government or U.S. government agency notes or bonds that will generate enough cash, in the written opinion of a nationally recognized firm of independent public accountants to make interest, principal and any other payments on the Notes on their various due dates; and
- the relevant Issuer must deliver to the defeasance trustee, who may be the Fiscal Agent, a legal opinion of counsel confirming that under current U.S. federal income tax law the relevant Issuer may make the above deposit without causing the Holders of Notes to be taxed on the Notes any differently than if it did not make the deposit and just repaid the Notes.

No Event of Default or event which with notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing on the date the deposit in trust described above is made.

The covenant defeasance must not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other agreement or instrument to which the relevant Issuer is a party or by which the relevant Issuer is bound.

The covenant defeasance must not result in the trust described above constituting an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or the trust must be qualified under that Act or exempt from regulation thereunder.

The relevant Issuer must deliver to the defeasance trustee a certificate to the effect that the Notes, if then listed on the London Stock Exchange, will not be delisted as a result of the deposit in trust described above.

The relevant Issuer must deliver to the Fiscal Agent and the defeasance trustee a certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that all the conditions described above have been satisfied.

If the relevant Issuer accomplishes covenant defeasance on the Note, the holders can still look to the relevant Issuer for repayment of the Note in the event of any shortfall in the trust deposit. Holders should note, however, that if one of the remaining events of default occurred, such as the relevant Issuer's bankruptcy, and the Note became immediately due and payable, there may be a shortfall. Depending on the event causing the default, the holders may not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Default, remedies and waiver of default

Holders will have special rights if an Event of Default with respect to their Notes occurs and is continuing, as described in this subsection.

Events of Default – Senior Notes

Reference to an Event of Default with respect any Tranche of Senior Notes, means any of the following:

- the relevant Issuer does not pay the principal or any premium on any Senior Note of such Tranche within 15 days after the due date;
- the relevant Issuer does not pay interest on any Senior Note of such Tranche within 30 days after the due date;
- the relevant Issuer remains in breach of any covenant it makes for the benefit of the Senior Notes of such Tranche, for 60 days after it receives written notice of default stating that it is in breach and requiring it to remedy the breach. The notice must be sent by the Fiscal Agent or the holders of at least 10% in principal amount of the Senior Notes of such Tranche; or
- in the case of ANZ NZ Notes, ANZ Bank NZ or, in the case of ANZNIL Notes, either ANZNIL or ANZ Bank NZ file for bankruptcy or other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization relating to either ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as applicable, occur.

Remedies if an Event of Default occurs – Senior Notes

If an Event of Default has occurred with respect to any Senior Note and has not been cured or waived, the holder of such Senior Note may, at its option, by written notice to the relevant Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, and, in the case of ANZNIL Notes, to ANZ Bank NZ, declare the principal, premium, if any, and all unpaid interest on that Note to be due and payable immediately.

Events of Default – Subordinated Notes

Reference to an Event of Default with respect to any Subordinated Notes means any of the following:

- (i) the commencement of Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ; and
- (ii) subject to the Solvency Conditions being satisfied:
 - (A) default in the payment of interest on such Subordinated Notes when due, continued for 15 days; or
 - (B) default in the payment of principal of such Subordinated Notes when due, continued for 7 days.

Remedies if an Event of Default occurs – Subordinated Notes

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default specified in paragraph (i) of "—Events of Default – Subordinated Notes" above with respect to any Tranche of Subordinated Notes, subject to the subordination provisions described in "Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes", the principal of, and all accrued and unpaid interest on, such Subordinated Notes will automatically become due and payable.

If an Event of Default contemplated by paragraph (ii) of “—Events of Default – Subordinated Notes” above with respect to any of the Subordinated Notes occurs and is continuing, a Subordinated Noteholder may only, in order to enforce the obligations of ANZ Bank NZ under such Subordinated Notes, bring judicial proceedings:

- (a) to recover any amount then due and payable but unpaid on such Subordinated Notes (subject to satisfaction of the Solvency Conditions);
- (b) to obtain an order for specific performance of any other obligation in respect of such Subordinated Notes; or
- (c) for the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ.

In accordance with the subordination provision described in “Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes”, until all Senior Creditors have been paid in full, a Subordinated Noteholder may not claim in the Liquidation of ANZ Bank NZ in competition with the Senior Creditors in a way that would diminish any distribution or payment which, but for that claim, the Senior Creditors would have been entitled to receive.

No remedy against ANZ Bank NZ, other than those referred to in “Remedies if an Event of Default occurs — Subordinated Notes”, shall be available to the Subordinated Noteholders in respect of Subordinated Notes as a consequence of an Event of Default with respect to those Subordinated Notes.

Waiver of default

The holders of not less than 50% in principal amount of the Notes may waive a default for all Notes. If this happens, the default will be treated as if it has not occurred. No one can waive a payment default on a Note, however, without the approval of the holder of that Note.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the Fiscal Agent and how to declare or cancel an acceleration of the maturity. Book-entry and other indirect owners are described below under “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance”.

Modification of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and waiver of covenants

There are three types of changes the relevant Issuer can make to the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes, and these changes may have U.S. federal tax consequences for holders.

Changes requiring each holder’s approval

First, there are changes that cannot be made without the written consent or the affirmative vote or approval of each holder affected by the change. Here is a list of those types of changes:

- change the due date for the payment of principal of, or premium (for Senior Notes only), if any, or any installment of interest on any Note;
- reduce the principal amount of any Note, the portion of any principal amount that is payable upon acceleration of the maturity of the Note, the interest rate or any premium (for Senior Notes only) payable upon redemption;
- change the subordination provisions of a Subordinated Note applicable thereto, in a manner adverse to the holder of the Subordinated Note;
- change the currency of any payment on a Note;
- change the relevant Issuer’s obligation to pay additional amounts;
- shorten the period during which redemption of the Notes is not permitted or permit redemption during a period not previously permitted;
- change the place of payment on a Note;
- reduce the percentage of principal amount of the Notes outstanding necessary to modify, amend or supplement the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes or to waive past defaults or future compliance;
- reduce the percentage of principal amount of the Notes outstanding required to adopt a resolution or the required quorum at any meeting of holders of Notes at which a resolution is adopted; or
- change any provision in a Note with respect to redemption at the holders’ option in any manner adverse to the interests of any holder of the Notes.

Changes not requiring approval

The second type of change does not require any approval by holders. These changes are limited to curing any ambiguity or curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision, or modifying the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Guarantee or the Notes in any manner determined by the relevant Issuer and the Fiscal Agent to be consistent with the Notes and the Guarantee and not adverse to the interest of any holder.

Changes requiring majority approval

Any other change to the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes would require the following approval:

- the written consent of the holders of at least 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes at the time outstanding; or
- the adoption of a resolution at a meeting at which a quorum of holders is present by 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding represented at the meeting.

The same 50% approval would be required for the relevant Issuer to obtain a waiver of any of its covenants in the Fiscal Agency Agreement. The relevant Issuer’s covenants include the promises it makes about merging, which are described above under “— Mergers and similar transactions”. If the holders approve a waiver of a covenant, the relevant Issuer will not have to comply with it.

The quorum at any meeting called to adopt a resolution will be persons holding or representing a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes at the time outstanding and, at any reconvened meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum, 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding. For purposes of determining whether holders of the aggregate principal amount of Notes required for any action or vote, or for any quorum, have taken the action or vote, or constitute a quorum, the principal amount of any particular Note may differ from its principal amount at stated maturity but will not exceed its stated face amount upon original issuance.

The relevant Issuer will be entitled to set any day as a record date for determining which holders of book-entry Notes are entitled to make, take or give requests, demands, authorizations, directions, notices, consents, waivers or other action, or to vote on actions, authorized or permitted by the Fiscal Agency Agreement. In addition, record dates for any book-entry Note may be set in accordance with procedures established by the Depository from time to time. Therefore, record dates for book-entry Notes may differ from those for other Notes. Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how approval may be granted or denied if the relevant Issuer seeks to change the Fiscal Agency Agreement or any Notes or request a waiver.

Changes requiring RBNZ notification

No change that amends the terms of any Tranche of Subordinated Notes shall be of any effect unless the RBNZ has been given at least five working days' prior notice of such change by ANZ Bank NZ and ANZ Bank NZ has provided any information and supporting documentation required by the RBNZ's prudential regulatory requirements to the RBNZ including a signed opinion from ANZ Bank NZ's New Zealand legal counsel confirming that, once the change is in effect, such Subordinated Notes will continue to qualify as Tier 2 Capital. This means that no such change may be made if the effect of the change would be that the Subordinated Notes would no longer qualify as Tier 2 Capital.

Special rules for action by holders

When holders take any action under the Fiscal Agency Agreement, such as giving a notice of default, declaring an acceleration, approving any change or waiver or giving the Fiscal Agent an instruction, the Issuer will apply the following rules.

Only outstanding Notes are eligible

Only holders of outstanding Notes will be eligible to participate in any action by holders. Also, the Issuer will count only outstanding Notes in determining whether the various percentage requirements for taking action have been met. For these purposes, a Note will not be "outstanding":

- if it has been surrendered for cancellation;
- if the relevant Issuer has deposited or set aside, in trust for its holder, money for its payment or redemption;
- if the relevant Issuer has fully defeased it as described above under "— Covenant defeasance"; or
- if the relevant Issuer or one of its affiliates, such as ANZBGL, is the owner.

Eligible principal amount of some Notes

In some situations, the relevant Issuer may follow special rules in calculating the principal amount of a Note that is to be treated as outstanding for the purposes described above. This may happen, for example, if the principal amount is payable in a non-U.S. dollar currency increases over time or is not to be fixed until the maturity date.

For any Note of the kind described below, the relevant Issuer will decide how much principal amount to attribute to the Note as follows:

- for an Original Issue Discount Note, the relevant Issuer will use the principal amount that would be due and payable on the action date if the maturity of the Note were accelerated to that date because of a default;
- for a Note whose principal amount is not known, the relevant Issuer will use any amount that it indicates in the applicable Final Terms for that Note; or
- for Notes with a principal amount denominated in one or more non-U.S. dollar currencies or currency units, the relevant Issuer will use the U.S. dollar equivalent, which the relevant Issuer will determine.

Form, exchange and transfer of Notes

If any Notes cease to be issued in registered global form, they will be issued:

- only in fully registered form;
- without interest coupons; and
- unless the relevant Issuer indicates otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, in denominations of US\$200,000, or greater (or the equivalent thereof in another currency or composite currency).

Holders may exchange their Notes for Notes of smaller denominations or combine them into fewer Notes of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed. Holder's may not exchange their Notes for Notes of a different series or having different terms.

Holders may exchange or transfer their Notes at the office of the Fiscal Agent. They may also replace lost, stolen, destroyed or mutilated Notes at that office. The relevant Issuer has appointed the Fiscal Agent to act as its agent for registering Notes in the names of holders and transferring and replacing Notes. The relevant Issuer may appoint another entity to perform these functions or perform them itself.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their Notes, but they may be required to pay for any tax or other governmental charge associated with the exchange or transfer. The transfer or exchange, and any replacement, will be made only if the relevant Issuer's transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership. The transfer agent may require an indemnity before replacing any Notes.

If the relevant Issuer has designated additional transfer agents for a particular Tranche of Notes, they will be named in the applicable Final Terms. The relevant Issuer may appoint additional transfer agents or cancel the appointment of any particular transfer agent. The relevant Issuer may also approve a change in the office through which any transfer agent acts.

If any Notes are redeemable and the relevant Issuer redeems less than all those Notes, it may block the transfer or exchange of those Notes during the period beginning 15 days before the day it mails the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing, in order to freeze the list of holders to prepare the mailing. The relevant Issuer may also refuse to register transfers of or exchange any Note selected for redemption, except that it will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any Note being partially redeemed.

If a Note is issued as a Global Note, only the Depositary (e.g., DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg) will be entitled to transfer and exchange the Note as described in this subsection, because the Depositary will be the sole holder of the Note.

Payment mechanics for Notes

Who receives payment?

If interest is due on a Note on an interest payment date, the relevant Issuer will pay the interest to the person in whose name the Note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date relating to the interest payment date as described below under “—Payment and record dates for interest”. If interest is due at maturity, the relevant Issuer will pay the interest to the person entitled to receive the principal of the Note. If principal or another amount besides interest is due on a Note at maturity, the relevant Issuer will pay the amount to the holder of the Note against surrender of the Note at a proper place of payment or, in the case of a Global Note, in accordance with the applicable policies of the Depositary, which will be DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Payment and record dates for interest

Interest on any Fixed Rate Note will be payable with the frequency specified in the applicable Final Terms on the date or dates set forth in the applicable Final Terms and at stated maturity. The Regular Record Date relating to an interest payment date for any Fixed Rate Note will also be set forth in the applicable Final Terms. The Regular Record Date relating to an interest payment date for any Floating Rate Note will be the 15th calendar day before that interest payment date. These record dates will apply regardless of whether a particular record date is a “business day”, as defined above. For the purpose of determining the holder at the close of business on a Regular Record Date when business is not being conducted, the close of business will mean 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on that day.

How the Issuers will make payments due in U.S. dollars

The relevant Issuer will follow the practice described in this subsection when paying amounts due in U.S. dollars. Payments of amounts due in other currencies will be made as described in the next subsection.

Payments on Global Notes. The relevant Issuer will make payments on a Global Note in accordance with the applicable policies as in effect from time to time of the Depositary, which will be DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. Under those policies, the relevant Issuer will pay directly to the Depositary, or its nominee, and not to any indirect owners who own beneficial interests in the Global Note. An indirect owner’s right to receive those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the Depositary and its participants, as described below in the section entitled “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance-What is a Global Note?”

Payments on non-Global Notes. The relevant Issuer will make payments on a Note in non-global, registered form as follows. The relevant Issuer will pay interest that is due on an interest payment date by check mailed on the interest payment date to the holder at his or her address shown on the Fiscal Agent’s records as of the close of business on the Regular Record Date. The relevant Issuer will make all other payments by check at the Paying Agent described below, against surrender of the Note. All payments by check will be made in next-day funds-*i.e.*, funds that become available on the day after the check is cashed.

Alternatively, if a non-Global Note has a face amount of at least US\$5,000,000 and the holder asks the relevant Issuer to do so, the relevant Issuer will pay any amount that becomes due on the Note by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank in the City of New York on the due date. To request wire payment, the holder must give the Paying Agent appropriate wire transfer instructions at least five business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person or entity who is the holder on the relevant Regular Record Date. In the case of any other payment, payment will be made only after the Note is surrendered to the Paying Agent. Any wire instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are given in the manner described above.

Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their Notes.

How Issuers will make payments due in other currencies

The Issuers will follow the practice described in this subsection when paying amounts that are due in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars.

Payments on Global Notes. The relevant Issuer will make payments on a Global Note in accordance with the applicable policies as in effect from time to time of the Depositary, which will be DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. DTC will be the Depositary for all Notes in global form. The relevant Issuer understands that DTC’s policies, as currently in effect, are as follows.

Indirect owners of Global Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars and who have the right to elect to receive payments in that other currency and do so elect, must notify the participant through which their interest in the Global Note is held of their election:

- on or before the applicable Regular Record Date, in the case of a payment of interest; or
- on or before the 16th day before the stated maturity, or any redemption or repayment date, in the case of payment of principal or any premium (for Senior Notes only).

The indirect owner’s participant must, in turn, notify DTC of the election on or before the third DTC business day after that Regular Record Date, in the case of a payment of interest, and on or before the 12th DTC business day before the stated

maturity, or on the redemption or repayment date if the Notes are redeemed or repaid earlier, in the case of a payment of principal or any premium (for Senior Notes only).

DTC, in turn, will notify the Paying Agent of the election in accordance with DTC's procedures.

If complete instructions are received by the participant and forwarded by the participant to DTC, and by DTC to the Paying Agent, on or before the dates noted above, the Paying Agent, in accordance with DTC's instructions, will make the payments to the indirect owner or its participant by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account maintained by the payee with a bank located in the country issuing the Specified Currency or in another jurisdiction acceptable to the relevant Issuer and the Paying Agent.

If the foregoing steps are not properly completed, the relevant Issuer expects DTC to inform the Paying Agent that payment is to be made in U.S. dollars. In that case, the relevant Issuer or its agent will convert the payment to U.S. dollars in the manner described below under "— Conversion to U.S. dollars". The relevant Issuer expects that the relevant Issuer or its agent will then make the payment in U.S. dollars to DTC, and that DTC in turn will pass it along to its participants.

Book-entry and other indirect owners of a Global Note denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to request payment in the Specified Currency.

Payments on non-Global Notes. Except as described in the last paragraph under this heading, the relevant Issuer will make payments on Notes in non-global form in the applicable Specified Currency. The relevant Issuer will make these payments by wire transfer of immediately available funds to any account that is maintained in the applicable Specified Currency at a bank designated by the holder and is acceptable to the relevant Issuer and the Fiscal Agent. To designate an account for wire payment, the holder must give the Paying Agent appropriate wire instructions at least five business days before the requested wire payment is due. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the instructions must be given by the person or entity who is the holder on the Regular Record Date. In the case of any other payment, the payment will be made only after the Note is surrendered to the Paying Agent. Any instructions, once properly given, will remain in effect unless and until new instructions are properly given in the manner described above.

If a holder fails to give instructions as described above, the relevant Issuer will notify the holder at the address in the Fiscal Agent's records and will make the payment within five business days after the holder provides appropriate instructions. Any late payment made in these circumstances will be treated under the Fiscal Agency Agreement as if made on the due date, and no interest will accrue on the late payment from the due date to the date paid.

Although a payment on a Note in non-global form may be due in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, the relevant Issuer will make the payment in U.S. dollars if the holder asks the relevant Issuer to do so. To request U.S. dollar payment, the holder must provide appropriate written notice to the Fiscal Agent at least five business days before the next due date for which payment in U.S. dollars is requested. In the case of any interest payment due on an interest payment date, the request must be made by the person or entity who is the holder on the Regular Record Date. Any request, once properly made, will remain in effect unless and until revoked by notice properly given in the manner described above.

Book-entry and other indirect owners of a Note with a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars should contact their banks or brokers for information about how to receive payments in the Specified Currency or in U.S. dollars.

Conversion to U.S. dollars. When the relevant Issuer is asked by a holder to make payments in U.S. dollars of an amount due in another currency, either on a Global Note or a non-Global Note as described above, the exchange rate agent described below will calculate the U.S. dollar amount the holder receives in the exchange rate agent's discretion. A holder that requests payment in U.S. dollars will bear all associated currency exchange costs, which will be deducted from the payment.

When the Specified Currency is not available. If the relevant Issuer is obligated to make any payment in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, and the Specified Currency or any successor currency is not available to it due to circumstances beyond its control - such as the imposition of exchange controls or a disruption in the currency markets, the relevant Issuer will be entitled to satisfy its obligation to make the payment in that Specified Currency by making the payment in U.S. dollars, on the basis of the exchange rate determined by the exchange rate agent described below, in its discretion.

The foregoing will apply to any Note, whether in global or non-global form, and to any payment, including a payment at the maturity date. Any payment made under the circumstances and in a manner described above will not result in a default under any Note or the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Exchange rate agent. If the relevant Issuer issues a Note in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, it will appoint a financial institution to act as the exchange rate agent and will name the institution initially appointed when the Note is originally issued in the applicable Final Terms. The relevant Issuer may select ANZBGL or another of its affiliates to perform this role. The relevant Issuer may change the exchange rate agent from time to time after the issue date of the Note without the consent of the holder and without notifying the holder of the change.

All determinations made by the exchange rate agent will be in its sole discretion unless the relevant Issuer states in this Offering Memorandum that any determination requires its approval. In the absence of manifest error, those determinations will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on holders and the Issuer, without any liability on the part of the exchange rate agent.

Payment when offices are closed

If any payment is due on a Note on a day that is not a business day, the relevant Issuer will make the payment on the next day that is a business day. Payments postponed to the next business day in this situation will be treated under the Fiscal Agency Agreement as if they were made on the original due date. Postponement of this kind will not result in a default under any Note or the Fiscal Agency Agreement. However, if any interest payment date, other than the one that falls on the maturity date for a SOFR Note would otherwise fall on a day that is not a business day and the next business day falls in the next calendar month, then the interest payment date will be the immediately preceding business day. The term business day has a special meaning, which is described above under "—Interest rates—Business Day".

Paying Agents

The relevant Issuer may appoint one or more financial institutions to act as its paying agents, at whose designated offices Notes in non-global entry form may be surrendered for payment at their maturity. The relevant Issuer calls each of those offices a "Paying Agent". The relevant Issuer may add, replace or terminate Paying Agents from time to time; provided that

at all times there will be a Paying Agent in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York. The relevant Issuer may also choose to act as its own Paying Agent. Initially, the relevant Issuer has appointed the Fiscal Agent, at its corporate trust office in New York City, as the Paying Agent. In addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market, the relevant Issuer will maintain a Paying Agent with offices in the City of London, which is referred to as the "London Paying Agent". The relevant Issuer has initially appointed the Fiscal Agent, at its corporate trust office in the City of London, as the London Paying Agent. The relevant Issuer must notify the Fiscal Agent of changes in the Paying Agents.

Unclaimed payments

Regardless of who acts as Paying Agent, all money paid by the relevant Issuer to a Paying Agent that remains unclaimed at the end of two years after the amount is due to a holder will be repaid to the Issuer. After that two-year period, the holder may look only to the relevant Issuer for payment and not to the Fiscal Agent, any other Paying Agent or anyone else.

Notices

Notices to be given to holders of a Global Note will be given only to the Depository, in accordance with its applicable policies as in effect from time to time.

Notices to be given to Holders of Notes not in global form will be sent by mail, by overnight courier or by facsimile or other electronic means of transmission (including e mail) to the respective addresses of the Holders as they appear in the Fiscal Agent's records, and will be deemed given when given in accordance with the terms of the Notes. Neither the failure to give any notice to a particular Holder, nor any defect in a notice given to a particular Holder, will affect the sufficiency of any notice given to another Holder. Book-entry and other indirect owners should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive notices.

Relationship with the Fiscal Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon is initially serving as the Fiscal Agent for the Notes issued under the Fiscal Agency Agreement. The Bank of New York Mellon has provided commercial banking and other services for the Issuers and its affiliates in the past and may do so in the future. Among other things, The Bank of New York Mellon serves as trustee or agent with regard to other debt obligations of ANZBGL.

Prescription

There are no time limits affecting the validity of claims to interest and repayment of principal under the Notes.

Governing law

The Notes, the Guarantee and the Fiscal Agency Agreement are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York without reference to the State of New York principles regarding conflicts of laws, except that (i) the subordination provisions of the Subordinated Notes; and (ii) all matters governing authorization and execution of the Notes, the Guarantee and the Fiscal Agency Agreement by ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, in each case are governed by the laws of New Zealand. The Issuers have appointed Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited with its offices at 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, 10036, United States, as its agent for service of process in The City of New York in connection with any action arising out of the sale of the Notes, the Guarantee or enforcement of the terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

5. LEGAL OWNERSHIP AND BOOK-ENTRY ISSUANCE

This section describes special considerations that will apply to Notes issued in global - i.e., book-entry-form. First the difference between legal ownership and indirect ownership of Notes is described. Then the special provisions that apply to Global Notes are described.

Who is the legal owner of a registered Note?

Each Note in registered form will be represented either by a certificate issued in definitive form to a particular investor or by one or more global securities representing the entire issuance of Notes. Those who have Notes registered in their own names, on the books that the relevant Issuer or the Fiscal Agent or other agent maintain for this purpose, are referred to as the "holders" of those Notes. These persons are the legal holders of the Notes. Those who, indirectly through others, own beneficial interests in Notes that are not registered in their own names are referred to as indirect owners of those Notes. As discussed below, indirect owners are not legal holders, and investors in Notes issued in book-entry form or in street name will be indirect owners.

Book-entry owners

Each Note will be issued in book-entry form only. This means that Notes will be represented by one or more Global Notes registered in the name of a financial institution that holds them as Depository on behalf of other financial institutions that participate in the Depository's book-entry system. These participating institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the Notes on behalf of themselves or their customers.

Under the Fiscal Agency Agreement, only the person in whose name a Note is registered is recognized as the holder. Consequently, for Notes issued in global form, the relevant Issuer will recognize only the Depository as the holder and the relevant Issuer will make all payments on the Notes, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to the Depository. The Depository passes along the payments it receives to its participants, which, in turn, pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners. The Depository and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the Notes.

As a result, investors will not own Notes directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a Global Note, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the Depository's book-entry system or holds an interest through a participant. As long as the Notes are issued in global form, investors will be indirect owners, and not holders, of the Notes.

Street name owners

In the future, the relevant Issuer may terminate a Global Note or issue Notes initially in non-global form. In these cases, investors may choose to hold their Notes in their own names or in street name. Notes held by an investor in street name would be registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution that the investor chooses, and the investor would hold only a beneficial interest in those Notes through an account he or she maintains at that institution.

For Notes held in street name, the relevant Issuer will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the Notes are registered as the holders and the relevant Issuer will make all payments on those Notes, including deliveries of any property other than cash, to them. These institutions pass along the payments they receive to their customers who are the beneficial owners, but only because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so, not because they are obligated to do so under the terms of the Notes. Investors who hold Notes in street name will be indirect owners, not holders, of those Notes.

Legal holders

The relevant Issuer's obligations, as well as the obligations of the Fiscal Agent under the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the obligations, if any, of any third parties employed by the relevant Issuer or any other agent, run only to the holders of the Notes issued by the relevant Issuer. The relevant Issuer does not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in Global Notes, in street name or by any other indirect means. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect owner of a Note or has no choice because the Notes are issued only in global form.

For example, once the relevant Issuer makes a payment or gives a notice to the holder, it has no further responsibility for that payment or notice even if that holder is required, under agreements with Depository participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect owners but does not do so. Similarly, if the relevant Issuer wants to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (e.g., to amend the Fiscal Agency Agreement or to relieve it of the consequences of a default or of its obligation to comply with a particular provision of the Fiscal Agency Agreement) the relevant Issuer would seek the approval only from the holders, and not the indirect owners, of the relevant Notes. Whether and how the holders contact the indirect owners is up to the holders.

Special considerations for indirect owners

Indirect owners who hold Notes through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, should check with their own institution to find out:

- how it handles securities payments and notices;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- whether and how they can instruct it to exercise any rights to purchase or sell Notes or to exchange or convert a Note for or into other property;
- how it would handle a request for the holders' consent, if ever required;
- whether and how they can instruct it to send Notes registered in their own name so they can be a holder, if that is permitted in the future;
- how it would exercise rights under the Notes if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and
- if the Notes are in book-entry form, how the Depository's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

What is a Global Note?

Each Note will be issued in book-entry form only. Each Note issued in book-entry form will be represented by a Global Note that the relevant Issuer deposits with and register in the name of one or more financial institutions or clearing systems, or their nominees, which the relevant Issuer selects. A financial institution or clearing system that the relevant Issuer selects for any Note for this purpose is called the "Depository" for that Note. A Note will usually have only one Depository but it may have more.

A Global Note may represent one or any other number of individual Notes. Generally, all Notes represented by the same Global Note will have the same terms. A Global Note may not be transferred to or registered in the name of anyone other than the Depository or its nominee or a successor to the Depository or its nominee, unless special termination situations arise. Those situations are described below under "—Holder's option to obtain a non-Global Note; special situations when a Global Note will be terminated". As a result of these arrangements, the Depository, or its nominee, will be the sole registered owner and holder of all Notes represented by a Global Note, and investors will be permitted to own only indirect interests in a Global Note. Indirect interests must be held by means of an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that, in turn, has an account with the Depository or with another institution that does. Thus, an investor whose Note is represented by a Global Note will not be a holder, but only an indirect owner of an interest in the Global Note.

If the applicable Final Terms indicate that the Note will be issued in global form only, then the Note will be represented by a Global Note at all times unless and until the Global Note is terminated. The situations in which this can occur are described below under "—Holder's option to obtain a non-Global Note; special situations when a Global Note will be terminated". If termination occurs, the Notes may be issued through another book-entry clearing system or the relevant Issuer may decide that the Notes may no longer be held through any book-entry clearing system.

Special considerations for Global Notes

As an indirect owner, an investor's rights relating to a Global Note will be governed by the account rules of the Depository and those of the investor's financial institution or other intermediary through which it holds its interest (e.g., Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, if DTC is the Depository), as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. The relevant Issuer does not recognize this type of investor or any intermediary as a holder and instead deals only with the Depository that holds the Global Note.

If Notes are issued only in the form of a Global Note, an investor should be aware of the following:

- an investor cannot cause the Notes to be registered in his or her own name, and cannot obtain non-global certificates for his or her interest in the Notes, except in the special situations described below;
- an investor will be an indirect holder and must look to his or her own bank or broker for payments on the Notes and protection of his or her legal rights relating to the Notes, as described above under "—Who is the legal owner of a registered Note?";
- an investor may not be able to sell interests in the Notes to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own their securities in non-book-entry form;
- an investor may not be able to pledge his or her interest in a Global Note in circumstances where certificates representing the Notes must be delivered to the lender or other beneficiary of the pledge in order for the pledge to be effective;
- the Depository's policies will govern payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to an investor's interest in a Global Note, and those policies may change from time to time. The relevant Issuer and the Fiscal Agent will have no responsibility for any aspect of the Depository's policies, actions or records of ownership interests in a Global Note. The relevant Issuer and the Fiscal Agent also do not supervise the Depository in any way;
- the Depository will require that those who purchase and sell interests in a Global Note within its book-entry system use immediately available funds and an indirect owner's broker or bank may require them to do so as well; and
- financial institutions that participate in the Depository's book-entry system and through which an investor holds its interest in the Global Notes, directly or indirectly, may also have their own policies affecting payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the Notes, and those policies may change from time to time. For example, if an indirect owner holds an interest in a Global Note through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg when DTC is the Depository, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, will require those who purchase and sell interests in that Global Note through them to use immediately available funds and comply with other policies and procedures, including deadlines for giving instructions as to transactions that are to be effected on a particular day. There may be more than one financial intermediary in the chain of ownership for an investor. The relevant Issuer does not monitor and is not responsible for the policies or actions or records of ownership interests of any of those intermediaries.

Delivery and form

Notes issued pursuant to Rule 144A initially will be represented by one or more Global Notes (collectively, the "**Rule 144A Global Notes**"). Notes issued in reliance on Regulation S initially will be represented by one or more Global Notes (collectively, the "**Regulation S Global Notes**"). Upon issuance, the Global Notes will be deposited with the Fiscal Agent as custodian for DTC, in New York, New York, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, in each case for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in DTC as described below. Beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Notes may not be exchanged for beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Notes at any time except in the limited circumstances described below. See "—Exchanges among the Global Notes".

Except as set forth below, the Global Notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee. Beneficial interests in the Global Notes may not be exchanged for Notes in the definitive form except in the limited circumstances described below. See "—Holder's option to obtain a non-Global Note; special situations when a Global Note will be terminated".

Exchanges among the Global Notes

Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Global Note upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a written certificate in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S.

Beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Rule 144A Global Note upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent of a written certificate in the form provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 144A.

The Notes will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer and will bear a restrictive legend as described under "Notice to Purchasers". In addition, transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will be subject to the applicable rules and procedures of DTC and its direct or indirect participants (including, if applicable, those of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg), which may change from time to time.

Holder's option to obtain a non-Global Note; special situations when a Global Note will be terminated

If any of those Notes are issued in book-entry form but the relevant Issuer chooses to give the beneficial owners of those Notes the right to obtain non-Global Notes, any beneficial owner entitled to obtain non-Global Notes may do so by following the applicable procedures of the Depository, any transfer agent or registrar for that series and that owner's bank, broker or other financial institution through which that owner holds its beneficial interest in the Notes. If holders are entitled to request a non-global certificate and wish to do so, holders will need to allow sufficient lead time to enable the relevant Issuer or its agent to prepare the requested certificate.

In addition, in a few special situations described below, a Global Note will be terminated and interests in it will be exchanged for certificates in non-global form representing the Notes it represented. After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold the Notes directly or in street name will be up to the investor. Investors must consult their own banks or brokers to find out how to have their interests in a Global Note transferred on termination to their own names, so that they will be holders. The rights of holders and street name investors are described above under "—Who is the legal owner of a registered Note?".

The special situations for termination of a Global Note are as follows:

- if the Depository notifies the relevant Issuer that it is unwilling, unable or no longer qualified to continue as Depository for that Global Note;
- if the relevant Issuer notifies the Fiscal Agent that it wishes to terminate that Global Note; or
- if an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing with regard to these Notes.

If a Global Note is terminated, only the Depository, and not the relevant Issuer or the Fiscal Agent, is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions in whose names the Notes represented by the Global Note will be registered and, therefore, who will be the holders of those Notes.

Considerations relating to DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

DTC. DTC has advised the Issuers that it is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("**DTC participants**") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among DTC participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between DTC participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("**DTCC**"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly ("**Indirect DTC participants**"). The DTC rules applicable to DTC's participants are on file with the SEC. More information about DTC can be found at its Internet Web site at www.dtcc.com, a website the contents of which are not incorporated by reference into this Offering Memorandum.

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for those Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note ("**beneficial owner**") is in turn to be recorded on DTC participants' and Indirect DTC participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the DTC participant or Indirect DTC participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership or other interests in Notes in DTC may be made only through DTC participants. Indirect DTC participants are required to effect transfers through a DTC participant.

DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the Notes. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the DTC participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. DTC participants and Indirect DTC participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications concerning the Notes by DTC to DTC participants, by DTC participants to Indirect DTC participants, and by DTC participants and Indirect DTC participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is a registered owner of the Global Notes, payments of redemption proceeds, distributions, principal and interest on the Notes will be made in immediately available funds to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit DTC participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detailed information from the relevant Issuer or the trustee, on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by DTC participants or Indirect DTC participants

to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such DTC participants and Indirect DTC participants and not the responsibility of DTC, the Fiscal Agent or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of ANZ Bank NZ or the Fiscal Agent. Disbursement of payments to DTC participants will be DTC's responsibility, and disbursement of payments to the beneficial owners will be the responsibility of DTC participants and Indirect DTC participants.

Because DTC can only act on behalf of DTC participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect DTC participants, and because owners of beneficial interests in the Notes holding through DTC will hold interests in the Notes through DTC participants or Indirect DTC participants, the ability of the owners of beneficial interests to pledge the Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to the Notes, may be limited.

Ownership of interests in the Notes held by DTC will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC, the DTC participants and the Indirect DTC participants. The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities which they own. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the Notes held by DTC is limited to that extent. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg may hold interests in the Global Notes as DTC Participants.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the Issuers believe to be reliable, but it takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Clearstream, Luxembourg. Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its participating organizations ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg participants**") and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream, Luxembourg participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides to Clearstream, Luxembourg participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg also interfaces with domestic securities markets in several countries. Clearstream, Luxembourg is registered as a bank in Luxembourg, and as such is subject to regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, and the Banque Centrale du Luxembourg which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are world-wide financial institutions including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the Agents. Indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg participant. Clearstream, Luxembourg has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear system (the "**Euroclear Operator**") in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream, Luxembourg and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Clearstream, Luxembourg will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the depository for Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Euroclear. Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations ("**Euroclear participants**") and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear participants, and between Euroclear participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear participants, among other things, with safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services. Euroclear participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations, and may include the Agents. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note through accounts with a Euroclear participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a Global Note through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear Operator are governed by the Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System, and applicable Belgian law (collectively, the "**Terms and Conditions**"). The Terms and Conditions governs transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear, withdrawals of securities and cash from Euroclear, and receipts of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear. All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear Operator acts under the Terms and Conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants, and has no record or relationship with persons holding through Euroclear participants.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the depository for Euroclear.

Special payment and timing considerations for transactions in Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg

Payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other matters relating to the Notes made through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg must comply with the rules and procedures of those systems. Those systems could change their rules and procedures at any time. The Issuers have no control over those systems or their participants and take no responsibility for their activities. Transactions between participants in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, on the one hand, and participants in DTC, on the other hand, when DTC is the Depository, would also be subject to DTC's rules and procedures.

Notes which are accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg systems will be allocated a Common Code and an International Securities Identification Number, or ISIN. The Common Code and ISIN will be included in the Final Terms applicable to such Notes.

Investors will be able to make and receive through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg payments, deliveries, transfers, exchanges, notices and other transactions involving any Notes held through those systems only on days when those systems are open for business. Those systems may not be open for business on days when banks, brokers and other institutions are open for business in the United States.

In addition, because of time-zone differences, U.S. investors who hold their interests in the Notes through these systems and wish to transfer their interests, or to receive or make a payment or delivery or exercise any other right with respect to their

interests, on a particular day may find that the transaction will not be effected until the next business day in Luxembourg or Brussels, as applicable. Thus, investors who wish to exercise rights that expire on a particular day may need to act before the expiration date. In addition, investors who hold their interests through both DTC and Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg may need to make special arrangements to finance any purchases or sales of their interests between the U.S. and European clearing systems, and those transactions may settle later than would be the case for transactions within one clearing system.

6. CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO NOTES DENOMINATED OR PAYABLE IN OR LINKED TO A NON-U.S. DOLLAR CURRENCY

Investors who intend to invest in a non-U.S. dollar Note (e.g., a Note whose principal and/or interest is payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars or that may be settled by delivery of or reference to a non-U.S. dollar currency or property denominated in or otherwise linked to a non-U.S. dollar currency) should consult their own financial and legal advisers as to the currency risks entailed by their investment. Notes of this kind may not be an appropriate investment for investors who are unsophisticated with respect to non-U.S. dollar currency transactions.

The information in this Offering Memorandum is directed primarily to investors who are U.S. residents. Investors who are not U.S. residents should consult their own financial and legal advisers about currency-related risks particular to their investment.

An investment in a non-U.S. dollar Note involves currency-related risks

An investment in a non-U.S. dollar Note entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a Note that is payable solely in U.S. dollars and where settlement value is not otherwise based on a non-U.S. dollar currency. These risks include the possibility of significant changes in rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various non-U.S. dollar currencies or composite currencies and the possibility of the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls or other conditions by either the United States or non-U.S. governments. The existence, magnitude and longevity of these risks generally depend on factors over which the Issuers have no control and that cannot be readily foreseen, such as economic events and market expectations the operation of and the identity of persons and entities trading on interbank and interdealer foreign exchange markets in the United States and elsewhere, political, legislative, accounting, tax and other regulatory events and the supply of and demand for the relevant currencies in the global markets. Changes in exchange rates may also affect the amount and character of any payment for purposes of U.S. federal income taxation. See "Taxes—United States federal income taxation" below.

Changes in currency exchange rates can be volatile and unpredictable

Rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and many other currencies have been highly volatile, and this volatility may continue and perhaps spread to other currencies in the future. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could adversely affect an investment in a Note denominated in, or whose value is otherwise linked to, a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars. Depreciation of the Specified Currency against the U.S. dollar could result in a decrease in the U.S. dollar- equivalent value of payments on the Note, including the principal payable at maturity or settlement value payable upon exercise. That, in turn, could cause the market value of the Note to fall. Depreciation of the Specified Currency against the U.S. dollar could result in a loss to the investor on a U.S. dollar basis.

Government policy can adversely affect currency exchange rates and an investment in a non-U.S. dollar Note

Currency exchange rates can either float or be fixed by sovereign governments. From time to time, governments use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by a country's central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rate of their currencies. Governments may also issue a new currency to replace an existing currency or alter the exchange rate or exchange characteristics by devaluation or revaluation of a currency. Thus, a special risk in purchasing non-U.S. dollar Notes is that their yields or payouts could be significantly and unpredictably affected by governmental actions. Even in the absence of governmental action directly affecting currency exchange rates, political or economic developments in the country issuing the Specified Currency for a non-U.S. dollar Note or elsewhere could lead to significant and sudden changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Specified Currency. These changes could affect the value of the Note as participants in the global currency markets move to buy or sell the Specified Currency or U.S. dollars in reaction to these developments.

Governments have imposed from time to time and may in the future impose exchange controls or other conditions, including taxes, with respect to the exchange or transfer of a Specified Currency that could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of a Specified Currency for a Note at its maturity or on any other payment date. In addition, the ability of a holder to move currency freely out of the country in which payment in the currency is received or to convert the currency at a freely determined market rate could be limited by governmental actions.

Non-U.S. dollar Notes may permit the relevant Issuer to make payments in U.S. dollars or delay payment if it is unable to obtain the Specified Currency

Notes payable in a currency other than U.S. dollars may provide that, if the other currency is subject to convertibility or transferability restrictions, market disruption or other conditions affecting its availability at or about the time when a payment on the Notes comes due because of circumstances beyond the relevant Issuer's control, the relevant Issuer will be entitled to make the payment in U.S. dollars or delay making the payment. These circumstances could include the imposition of exchange controls or the relevant Issuer's inability to obtain the other currency because of a disruption in the currency markets. If the relevant Issuer made payment in U.S. dollars, the exchange rate it would use would be determined in the manner described above under "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee—Payment mechanics for Notes—How the relevant Issuer will make payments due in other currencies—When the Specified Currency is not available". A determination of this kind may be based on limited information and would involve certain discretion on the part of the relevant Issuer's exchange rate agent. As a result, the value of the payment in U.S. dollars an investor would receive on the payment date may be less than the value of the payment the investor would have received in the other currency if it had been available, or may be zero. In addition, a government may impose extraordinary taxes on transfers of a currency. If that happens, the relevant Issuer will be entitled to deduct these taxes from any payment on Notes payable in that currency.

The relevant Issuer will not adjust non-U.S. dollar Notes to compensate for changes in currency exchange rates

Except as described above, the relevant Issuer will not make any adjustment or change in the terms of a non-U.S. dollar Note in the event of any change in exchange rates for the relevant currency, whether in the event of any devaluation, revaluation or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes or in the event of other developments affecting that currency, the U.S. dollar or any other currency. Consequently, investors in non-U.S. dollar Notes will bear the risk that their investment may be adversely affected by these types of events.

In a lawsuit for payment on a non-U.S. dollar Note, an investor may bear currency exchange risk

The Notes will be governed by New York law. Under Section 27 of the New York Judiciary Law, a state court in the State of New York rendering a judgment on a Note denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars would be required to render the judgment in the Specified Currency; however, the judgment would be converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of entry of the judgment. Consequently, in a lawsuit for payment on a Note denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars, investors would bear currency exchange risk until judgment is entered, which could be a long time.

In courts outside New York, investors may not be able to obtain judgment in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars. For example, a judgment for money in an action based on a non-U.S. dollar Note in many other U.S. federal or state courts ordinarily would be enforced in the United States only in U.S. dollars. The date used to determine the rate of conversion of the currency in which any particular Note is denominated into U.S. dollars will depend upon various factors, including which court renders the judgment.

Information about exchange rates may not be indicative of future performance

If a non-U.S. dollar Note is issued, the relevant Issuer may include in the applicable Final Terms a currency supplement that provides information about historical exchange rates for the relevant non-U.S. dollar currency or currencies. Any information about exchange rates that the relevant Issuer may provide will be furnished as a matter of information only, and holders should not regard the information as indicative of the range of, or trends in, fluctuations in currency exchange rates that may occur in the future. That rate will likely differ from the exchange rate used under the terms that apply to a particular Note.

All determinations made by the exchange rate agent will be in its sole discretion. In the absence of manifest error, those determinations will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on holders and the relevant Issuer, without any liability on the part of the exchange rate agent.

7. TAXES

The information below is applicable to ANZ Bank NZ and (except in so far as express reference is made to the treatment of other persons) to persons who are subject to New Zealand taxation, UK taxation and United States federal taxation and hold Notes as an investment or, for United States federal tax purposes, as capital assets. It is based on current New Zealand, UK and United States tax law and published practice, which law or practice is subject to subsequent change (potentially with retrospective effect). Certain classes of holders may be taxed under special rules and are not considered.

United States federal income taxation

This section describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of owning the Notes the relevant Issuer is offering. It applies to holders who acquire Notes in the offering at the offering price and who hold the Notes as capital assets for tax purposes. This section addresses only United States federal income taxation and does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders in light of the holders' individual circumstances, including foreign, state or local tax consequences, and tax consequences arising under the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income or the alternative minimum tax. This section does not apply to holders who are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- (a) a dealer in securities or currencies;
- (b) a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings;
- (c) a bank;
- (d) a life insurance company;
- (e) a tax-exempt organization;
- (f) a person that owns Notes that are a hedge or that are hedged against interest rate or currency risks;
- (g) a person that owns Notes as part of a straddle or conversion transaction for tax purposes;
- (h) a person that purchases or sells Notes as part of a wash sale for tax purposes; or
- (i) a United States Holder (as defined below) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar.

This section deals only with Notes that are due to mature 30 years or less from the date on which they are issued. The United States federal income tax consequences of owning Notes that are due to mature more than 30 years from their date of issue will be discussed in the applicable Final Terms.

This section is based on the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

If an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes holds the Notes, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the Notes should consult its tax adviser with regard to the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Notes.

The tax consequences of any particular Note depend on its terms, and any particular offering of Notes may have features or terms that cause the United States federal income tax treatment of the Notes to differ materially from the discussion below.

A holder should consult its own tax adviser concerning the consequences of owning these Notes in its particular circumstances under the Code and the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

United States Holders

This subsection describes the tax consequences to a United States Holder. The investor is a United States Holder if the investor is a beneficial owner of a Note and the investor is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

- (a) a citizen or resident of the United States;
- (b) a domestic corporation (including an entity treated as a domestic corporation for United States federal income tax purposes);
- (c) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- (d) a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If the investor is not a United States Holder, this subsection does not apply and the investor should refer to "–Non-United States Holders" below.

Characterization for United States federal income tax purposes of the Subordinated Notes

Although the matter is not free from doubt, ANZ Bank NZ believes that the Subordinated Notes should be treated as debt of ANZ Bank NZ for United States federal income tax purposes, and ANZ Bank NZ intends to treat such Subordinated Notes for United States federal income tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. Accordingly, the discussion below assumes that the Subordinated Notes will be treated as debt of ANZ Bank NZ for United States federal income tax purposes.

Payments of interest

Except as described below in the case of interest on a "discount Note" that is not "qualified stated interest", each as defined below under "–Original issue discount – General", the holder will be taxed on any interest on the Note, whether payable in U.S. dollars or a non-U.S. dollar currency, including a composite currency or basket of currencies other than U.S. dollars, as ordinary income at the time the holder receives the interest or when it accrues, depending on the holder's method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes.

Interest paid by the relevant Issuer on the Notes and original issue discount, if any, accrued with respect to the Notes (as described below under "–Original issue discount") and any additional amounts paid with respect to withholding tax on the

Notes, including withholding tax on payments of such additional amounts is income from sources outside the United States subject to the rules regarding the foreign tax credit allowable to a United States Holder. Under the foreign tax credit rules, interest and original issue discount and additional amounts paid with respect to the Notes will generally be “passive category” income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit.

Non-U.S. dollar Currency Notes – Cash basis taxpayers. If the holder is a taxpayer that uses the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting for tax purposes and the holder receives an interest payment that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a non-U.S. dollar currency, the holder would recognize income equal to the U.S. dollar value of the interest payment, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the holder actually converts the payment into U.S. dollars.

Non-U.S. dollar Currency Notes – Accrual basis taxpayers. If the holder is a taxpayer that uses an accrual method of accounting for tax purposes, the holder may determine the amount of income that the holder recognizes with respect to an interest payment denominated in, or determined by reference to, a non-U.S. dollar currency by using one of two methods. Under the first method, the holder would determine the amount of income accrued based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, that part of the period within the taxable year.

If the holder elects the second method, the holder would determine the amount of income accrued on the basis of the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the accrual period, or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the part of the period within the taxable year. Additionally, under this second method, if the holder receives a payment of interest within five business days of the last day of the applicable accrual period or taxable year, the holder may instead translate the interest accrued into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the day that the holder actually receives the interest payment. If the holder elects the second method it would apply to all debt instruments that the holder holds at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all debt instruments that the holder subsequently acquires. The holder may not revoke this election without the consent of the IRS.

When the holder actually receives an interest payment, including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid interest upon the sale or retirement of the Note, denominated in, or determined by reference to, a non-U.S. dollar currency for which the holder accrued an amount of income, the holder will recognize ordinary income or loss measured by the difference, if any, between the U.S. dollar amount that the holder accrued in interest income under the rules described above and the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of receipt based on the exchange rate in effect on such date, regardless of whether the holder actually converts the payment into U.S. dollars.

Original issue discount

General. If the holder owns a Note, other than a short-term Note with a term of one year or less, it would be treated as a discount Note issued at an original issue discount, or “OID”, if the amount by which the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity exceeds its issue price is equal to or more than a specified *de minimis* amount. Generally, a Note’s issue price will be the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes included in the issue of which the Note is a part is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers. A Note’s stated redemption price at maturity is the total of all payments provided by the Note that are not payments of qualified stated interest. Generally, an interest payment on a Note is qualified stated interest if it is one of a series of stated interest payments on a Note that are unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate, with certain exceptions for lower rates paid during some periods, applied to the outstanding principal amount of the Note. There are special rules for variable rate Notes that are discussed under “–Variable rate notes”.

In general, the Note is not a discount Note if the amount by which its stated redemption price at maturity exceeds its issue price is less than the *de minimis* amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of its stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. The Note would have *de minimis* original issue discount if the amount of the excess is less than the *de minimis* amount. If the Note has *de minimis* original issue discount, the holder would include the *de minimis* amount in income as stated principal payments are made on the Note, unless the holder makes the election described below under “–Election to treat all interest as original issue discount”. The holder can determine the includible amount with respect to each such payment by multiplying the total amount of the Note’s *de minimis* original issue discount by a fraction equal to:

- (a) the amount of the principal payment made
divided by:
- (b) the stated principal amount of the Note.

Generally, if the discount Note matures more than one year from its date of issue, the holder would include OID in income before the holder receives cash attributable to that income. The amount of OID that the holder would include in income is calculated using a constant-yield method, and generally the holder would include increasingly greater amounts of OID in income over the life of the Note. More specifically, the holder can calculate the amount of OID that the holder would include in income by adding the daily portions of OID with respect to the discount Note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year that the holder holds the discount Note. The holder can determine the daily portion by allocating to each day in any accrual period a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The holder may select an accrual period of any length with respect to the discount Note and the holder may vary the length of each accrual period over the term of the discount Note. However, no accrual period may be longer than one year and each scheduled payment of interest or principal on the discount Note must occur on either the first or final day of an accrual period.

The holder can determine the amount of OID allocable to an accrual period by:

- (a) multiplying the discount Note’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period by the Note’s yield to maturity, and then
- (b) subtracting from this figure the sum of the payments of qualified stated interest on the Note allocable to the accrual period.

The holder must determine the discount Note’s yield to maturity on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and adjusting for the length of each accrual period. Further, the holder determines the discount Note’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of any accrual period by:

- (a) adding the discount Note’s issue price and any accrued OID for each prior accrual period, and then

- (b) subtracting any payments previously made on the discount Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

If an interval between payments of qualified stated interest on the discount Note contains more than one accrual period, then, when determining the amount of OID allocable to an accrual period, the holder would allocate the amount of qualified stated interest payable at the end of the interval, including any qualified stated interest that is payable on the first day of the accrual period immediately following the interval, pro rata to each accrual period in the interval based on their relative lengths. In addition, the holder would increase the adjusted issue price at the beginning of each accrual period in the interval by the amount of any qualified stated interest that has accrued prior to the first day of the accrual period but that is not payable until the end of the interval. The holder may compute the amount of OID allocable to an initial short accrual period by using any reasonable method if all other accrual periods, other than a final short accrual period, are of equal length.

The amount of OID allocable to the final accrual period is equal to the difference between:

- (a) the amount payable at the maturity of the Note, other than any payment of qualified stated interest; and
- (b) the Note's adjusted issue price as of the beginning of the final accrual period.

Acquisition premium. If the holder purchases the Note for an amount that is less than or equal to the sum of all amounts, other than qualified stated interest, payable on the Note after the purchase date but is greater than the amount of the Note's adjusted issue price, as determined above under "–General", the excess is acquisition premium. If the holder does not make the election described below under "–Election to treat all interest as original issue discount", then the holder would reduce the daily portions of OID by a fraction equal to:

- (a) the excess of the adjusted basis in the Note immediately after purchase over the adjusted issue price of the Note divided by:
- (b) the excess of the sum of all amounts payable, other than qualified stated interest, on the Note after the purchase date over the Note's adjusted issue price.

Pre-Issuance accrued interest. An election may be made to decrease the issue price of the Note by the amount of pre-issuance accrued interest if:

- (a) a portion of the initial purchase price of the Note is attributable to pre-issuance accrued interest;
- (b) the first stated interest payment on the Note is to be made within one year of such Note's issue date; and
- (c) the payment would equal or exceed the amount of pre-issuance accrued interest.

If this election is made, a portion of the first stated interest payment would be treated as a return of the excluded pre-issuance accrued interest and not as an amount payable on the Note.

Notes subject to contingencies including optional redemption. The Note is subject to a contingency if it provides for an alternative payment schedule or schedules applicable upon the occurrence of a contingency or contingencies, other than a remote or incidental contingency, whether such contingency relates to payments of interest or of principal. In such a case, the holder would determine the yield and maturity of the Note by assuming that the payments would be made according to the payment schedule most likely to occur if:

- (a) the timing and amounts of the payments that comprise each payment schedule are known as of the issue date; and
- (b) one of such schedules is significantly more likely than not to occur.

If there is no single payment schedule that is significantly more likely than not to occur, other than because of a mandatory sinking fund, the holder would include income on the Note in accordance with the general rules that govern contingent payment obligations. These rules will be discussed in the applicable Final Terms.

Notwithstanding the general rules for determining yield and maturity, if the Note is subject to contingencies, and either the holder or the relevant Issuer have an unconditional option or options that, if exercised, would require payments to be made on the Note under an alternative payment schedule or schedules, then:

- (a) in the case of an option or options that the relevant Issuer may exercise, it would be deemed to exercise or not exercise an option or combination of options in the manner that minimizes the yield on the Note; and
- (b) in the case of an option or options that the holder may exercise, the holder would be deemed to exercise or not exercise an option or combination of options in the manner that maximizes the yield on the Note.

If both the holder and the relevant Issuer hold options described in the preceding sentence, those rules would apply to each option in the order in which they may be exercised. The holder would determine the yield on the Note for the purposes of those calculations by using any date on which the Note may be redeemed or repurchased as the maturity date and the amount payable on such date in accordance with the terms of the Note as the principal amount payable at maturity.

If a contingency, including the exercise of an option, actually occurs or does not occur contrary to an assumption made according to the above rules then, except to the extent that a portion of the Note is repaid as a result of this change in circumstances and solely to determine the amount and accrual of OID, the holder would redetermine the yield and maturity of the Note by treating the Note as having been retired and reissued on the date of the change in circumstances for an amount equal to the Note's adjusted issue price on that date.

Election to treat all interest as original issue discount. The holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on the Note using the constant-yield method described above under "–General", with the modifications described below. For purposes of this election, interest will include stated interest, OID, *de minimis* original issue discount, market discount, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium, described below under "–Notes purchased at a premium," or acquisition premium.

If the holder makes this election for the Note, then, when the holder applies the constant-yield method:

- (a) the issue price of the Note would equal the holder's cost;
- (b) the issue date of the Note would be the date the holder acquired it; and

(c) no payments on the Note would be treated as payments of qualified stated interest.

Generally, this election will apply only to the Note for which the holder makes it; however, if the Note has amortizable bond premium, the holder would be deemed to have made an election to apply amortizable bond premium against interest for all debt instruments with amortizable bond premium, other than debt instruments the interest on which is excludible from gross income, that the holder holds as of the beginning of the taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter. Additionally, if the holder makes this election for a market discount Note, the holder would be treated as having made the election discussed below under “–Market discount” to include market discount in income currently over the life of all debt instruments having market discount that the holder acquires on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The holder may not revoke any election to apply the constant-yield method to all interest on a Note or the deemed elections with respect to amortizable bond premium or market discount Notes without the consent of the IRS.

Variable rate notes. The Note would be a variable rate note if:

- (a) The Note’s issue price does not exceed the total non-contingent principal payments by more than the lesser of:
 - 1. .015 multiplied by the product of the total non-contingent principal payments and the number of complete years to maturity from the issue date; or
 - 2. 15% of the total non-contingent principal payments; and
- (b) the Note provides for stated interest, compounded or paid at least annually, only at:
 - 1. one or more qualified floating rates;
 - 2. a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates;
 - 3. a single objective rate; or
 - 4. a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate; and
- (c) the value of any floating rate on any date during the term of the Note is set no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

The Note would have a variable rate that is a qualified floating rate if:

- (a) variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the Note is denominated; or
- (b) the rate is equal to such a rate either:
 - 1. multiplied by a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35; or
 - 2. multiplied by a fixed multiple greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, and then increased or decreased by a fixed rate.

If the Note provides for two or more qualified floating rates that are within 0.25 percentage points of each other on the issue date or can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Note, the qualified floating rates together constitute a single qualified floating rate.

The Note would not have a qualified floating rate, however, if the rate is subject to certain restrictions (including caps, floors, governors, or other similar restrictions) unless such restrictions are caps, floors or governors that are fixed throughout the term of the Note or such restrictions are not reasonably expected to significantly affect the yield on the Note.

The Note would have a variable rate that is a single objective rate if:

- (a) the rate is not a qualified floating rate; and
- (b) the rate is determined using a single, fixed formula that is based on objective financial or economic information that is not within the control of or unique to the circumstances of the issuer or a related party.

The Note would not have a variable rate that is an objective rate, however, if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Note’s term would be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the Note’s term.

An objective rate as described above is a qualified inverse floating rate if:

- (a) the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate; and
- (b) the variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds.

The Note would also have a single qualified floating rate or an objective rate if interest on the Note is stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period, and either:

- (a) the fixed rate and the qualified floating rate or objective rate have values on the issue date of the Note that do not differ by more than 0.25 percentage points; or
- (b) the value of the qualified floating rate or objective rate is intended to approximate the fixed rate.

Federal Funds Rate Notes and SOFR Notes generally would be treated as variable rate Notes under these rules.

In general, if the variable rate Note provides for stated interest at a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, or one of those rates after a single fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less that meets one of the two requirements described above, all stated interest on the Note is qualified stated interest. In this case, the amount of OID, if any, is determined by using, in the case of a qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, the value as of the issue date of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or, for any other objective rate, a fixed rate that reflects the yield reasonably expected for the Note.

If the variable rate Note does not provide for stated interest at a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate, and also does not provide for interest payable at a fixed rate other than a single fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less that meets one of the two requirements described above, the holder generally would determine the interest and OID accruals on the Note by:

- (a) determining a fixed rate substitute for each variable rate provided under the variable rate Note;
- (b) constructing the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument, using the fixed rate substitute described above;
- (c) determining the amount of qualified stated interest and OID with respect to the equivalent fixed rate debt instrument; and
- (d) adjusting for actual variable rates during the applicable accrual period.

When the holder determines the fixed rate substitute for each variable rate provided under the variable rate Note, the holder generally will use the value of each variable rate as of the issue date or, for an objective rate that is not a qualified inverse floating rate, a rate that reflects the reasonably expected yield on the Note.

If the variable rate Note provides for stated interest either at one or more qualified floating rates or at a qualified inverse floating rate, and also provides for stated interest at a single fixed rate other than at a single fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less that meets one of the two requirements described above, the holder generally would determine interest and OID accruals by using the method described in the previous paragraph. However, the variable rate Note would be treated, for purposes of the first three steps of the determination, as if the Note had provided for a qualified floating rate, or a qualified inverse floating rate, rather than the fixed rate. The qualified floating rate, or qualified inverse floating rate, that replaces the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the variable rate Note as of the issue date approximates the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for the qualified floating rate, or qualified inverse floating rate, rather than the fixed rate.

Short-term Notes. In general, if the holder is an individual or other cash basis United States Holder of a short-term Note (*i.e.*, a Note with a maturity of one year or less), the holder is not required to accrue OID, as specially defined below for the purposes of this paragraph, for United States federal income tax purposes unless the holder elects to do so (although it is possible that the holder may be required to include any stated interest in income as the holder receives it). If the holder is an accrual basis taxpayer, a taxpayer in a special class, including, but not limited to, a regulated investment company, common trust fund, or a certain type of pass-through entity, or a cash basis taxpayer who so elects, the holder would be required to accrue OID on short-term Notes on either a straight-line basis or under the constant-yield method, based on daily compounding. If the holder is not required and do not elect to include OID in income currently, any gain the holder realizes on the sale or retirement of the short-term Note would be ordinary income to the extent of the accrued OID, which would be determined on a straight-line basis unless the holder makes an election to accrue the OID under the constant-yield method, through the date of sale or retirement. However, if the holder is not required and does not elect to accrue OID on the short-term Notes, the holder would be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to the short-term Notes in an amount not exceeding the deferred income until the deferred income is realized.

When the holder determines the amount of OID subject to these rules, the holder must include all interest payments on the short-term Note, including stated interest, in the short-term Note's stated redemption price at maturity.

Non-U.S. dollar currency discount Notes. If the discount Note is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a non-U.S. dollar currency, the holder would determine OID for any accrual period on the discount Note in the non-U.S. dollar currency and then translate the amount of OID into U.S. dollars in the same manner as stated interest accrued by an accrual basis United States Holder, as described under "United States Holders-Payments of interest". The holder may recognize ordinary income or loss when the holder receives an amount attributable to OID in connection with a payment of interest or the sale or retirement of the Note.

Market discount

The holder would be treated as if the holder purchased the Note, other than a short-term Note, at a market discount, and the Note would be a market discount Note if:

- (a) the holder purchases the Note for less than its issue price as determined above under "Original issue discount-General"; and
- (b) the difference between the Note's stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a discount Note, the Note's revised issue price, and the price the holder paid for the Note is equal to or greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to the Note's maturity. To determine the revised issue price of the Note for these purposes, the holder generally adds any OID that has accrued on the Note to its issue price.

If the Note's stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a discount Note, its revised issue price, exceeds the price the holder paid for the Note by less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the Note's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to the Note's maturity, the excess constitutes *de minimis* market discount, and the rules discussed below are not applicable.

The holder must treat any gain the holder recognizes on the maturity or disposition of the market discount Note as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount on the Note. Alternatively, the holder may elect to include market discount in income currently over the life of the Note. If the holder makes this election, it would apply to all debt instruments with market discount that the holder acquires on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The holder may not revoke this election without the consent of the IRS. If the holder owns a market discount Note and does not make this election, the holder would generally be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to the Note in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount on the Note until the maturity or disposition of the Note.

The holder would accrue market discount on the market discount Note on a straight-line basis unless the holder elects to accrue market discount using a constant-yield method. If the holder makes this election, it would apply only to the Note with respect to which it is made and the holder may not revoke it. The holder would, however, not include accrued market discount in income unless it elects to do so as described above.

Notes purchased at a premium

If the holder purchases the Note for an amount in excess of its principal amount (or, in the case of a discount Note, in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the acquisition date (other than payments of qualified stated interest)), the holder may elect to treat the excess as amortizable bond premium. If the holder makes this election, the holder would reduce the amount required to be included in the income each accrual period with respect to interest on the Note by the amount of amortizable bond premium allocable to that accrual period, based on the Note's yield to maturity.

If the amortizable bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the interest income from the Notes for such accrual period, such excess is first allowed as a deduction to the extent of interest included in income in respect of the Notes in previous accrual periods and is then carried forward to the next accrual period. If the amortizable bond premium allocable and carried forward to the accrual period in which the Notes are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of exceeds the interest income for such accrual period, the holder would be allowed an ordinary deduction equal to such excess.

If the Note is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a non-U.S. dollar currency, the holder would compute the amortizable bond premium in units of the non-U.S. dollar currency and the amortizable bond premium would reduce the interest income in units of the non-U.S. dollar currency. Gain or loss recognized that is attributable to changes in exchange rates between the time the amortized bond premium offsets interest income and the time of the acquisition of the Note is generally taxable as ordinary income or loss. If the holder makes an election to amortize bond premium, it would apply to all debt instruments, other than debt instruments the interest on which is excludible from gross income, that the holder holds at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or that the holder thereafter acquires, and the holder may not revoke it without the consent of the IRS. See also "Original issue discount—Election to treat all interest as original issue discount".

Purchase, sale and retirement of the Notes

The tax basis in the Note will generally be the U.S. dollar cost, as defined below, of the Note, adjusted by:

- (a) adding any OID or market discount previously included in income with respect to the Note, and then
- (b) subtracting any payments on the Note that are not qualified stated interest payments and any amortizable bond premium to the extent that such premium either reduced interest income on the Note or gave rise to a deduction on the Note.

If the holder purchases the Note with non-U.S. dollar currency, the U.S. dollar cost of the Note would generally be the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase. However, if the holder is a cash basis taxpayer, or an accrual basis taxpayer if the holder so elects, and the Note is traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations, the U.S. dollar cost of the Note would be the U.S. dollar value of the purchase price on the settlement date of the purchase.

The holder will generally recognize gain or loss on the sale or retirement of the Note equal to the difference between the amount the holder realizes on the sale or retirement, excluding any amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest (which will be treated as interest payments) and the adjusted tax basis in the Note. If the Note is sold or retired for an amount in non-U.S. dollar currency, the amount the holder realizes would be the U.S. dollar value of such amount on the date the Note is disposed of or retired, except that in the case of a Note that is traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable Treasury regulations, a cash basis taxpayer, or an accrual basis taxpayer that so elects, would determine the amount realized based on the U.S. dollar value of the non-U.S. dollar currency on the settlement date of the sale.

The holder will recognize capital gain or loss when the holder sells or retires the Note, except to the extent:

- (a) described above under "Original issue discount-Short-term Notes" or "Market discount"; or
- (b) attributable to changes in exchange rates as described below.

Capital gain of a non-corporate United States Holder is generally taxed at a preferential rate where the holder has a holding period greater than one year.

The holder must treat any portion of the gain or loss that the holder recognizes on the sale or retirement of a Note as ordinary income or loss to the extent attributable to changes in exchange rates. However, the holder takes exchange gain or loss into account only to the extent of the total gain or loss the holder realizes on the transaction.

Exchange of amounts in other than U.S. dollars

If the holder receives non-U.S. dollar currency as interest on the Note or on the sale or retirement of the Note, the tax basis in the non-U.S. dollar currency would equal its U.S. dollar value when the interest is received or at the time of the sale or retirement. If the holder purchases non-U.S. dollar currency, the holder generally would have a tax basis equal to the U.S. dollar value of the non-U.S. dollar currency on the date of the purchase. If the holder sells or disposes of a non-U.S. dollar currency, including if the holder uses it to purchase Notes or exchanges it for U.S. dollars, any gain or loss recognized generally would be ordinary income or loss.

Contingent Payment Obligations

The applicable Final Terms will discuss any special United States federal income tax rules with respect to Notes that are subject to the rules governing contingent payment obligations.

Information with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets

A United States Holder that owns "specified foreign financial assets" with an aggregate value in excess of US\$50,000 (and in some circumstances, a higher threshold) may be required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax returns. "Specified foreign financial assets" may include any financial accounts maintained by foreign financial institutions, as well as any of the following, but only if they are held for investment and not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions: (i) stocks and securities issued by non-United States persons, (ii) financial instruments and contracts that have non-United States issuers or counterparties, and (iii) interests in foreign entities. Significant penalties may apply for failing to satisfy this filing requirement. Notes should qualify as specified foreign financial assets unless held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. United States Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of this reporting requirement to their ownership of the Notes.

Non-United States Holders

This subsection describes the tax consequences to a Non-United States Holder. The discussion below does not address the tax consequences to a Non-United States Holder of an investment in a note that references directly or indirectly the performance of United States equities. The tax treatment of any such notes will be discussed in the applicable Final Terms. The investor is a Non-United States Holder if the investor is a beneficial owner of a Note and the investor is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

- (a) a non-resident alien individual;
- (b) a foreign corporation; or
- (c) an estate or trust that in either case is not subject to United States federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from a Note.

If the investor is a United States Holder, this subsection does not apply.

Under United States federal income and estate tax law, and subject to the discussion of FATCA withholding below and backup withholding below, if the investor is a Non-United States Holder of a Note, interest on a Note paid to the investor is exempt from United States federal income tax, including withholding tax, whether or not the investor is engaged in a trade or business in the United States, unless:

- (a) the investor is an insurance company carrying on a United States insurance business to which the interest is attributable, within the meaning of the Code; or
- (b) the investor both
 - has an office or other fixed place of business in the United States to which the interest is attributable; and
 - derives the interest in the active conduct of a banking, financing or similar business within the United States, or is a corporation with a principal business of trading in stocks and securities for its own account.

Purchase, sale, retirement and other disposition of the Notes

If the investor is a Non-United States Holder of a Note, the investor generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax on gain realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Note unless:

- (a) the gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States; or
- (b) the investor is an individual, the investor is present in the United States for 183 or more days during the taxable year in which the gain is realized and certain other conditions exist.

For purposes of the United States federal estate tax, the Notes will be treated as situated outside the United States and will not be includible in the gross estate of a holder who is neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States (as specially defined for United States federal estate tax purposes) at the time of death.

United States and Non-United States Holders

Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions

U.S. Treasury regulations require United States taxpayers to report certain transactions that give rise to a loss in excess of certain thresholds. Under these regulations, if the Notes are denominated in a non-U.S. dollar currency, a United States Holder (or a Non-United States Holder that holds the Notes in connection with a U.S. trade or business) that recognizes a loss with respect to the Notes that is characterized as an ordinary loss due to changes in currency exchange rates (under any of the rules discussed above) would be required to report the loss on IRS Form 8886 (Reportable Transaction Statement) if the loss exceeds the thresholds set forth in the regulations. For individuals and trusts, this loss threshold is US\$50,000 in any single taxable year. For other types of taxpayers and other types of losses, the thresholds are higher. Investors should consult with their tax advisers regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning and disposing of Notes.

FATCA Withholding

Thirty per cent withholding may be imposed on certain payments to certain non-U.S. financial institutions that fail to comply with information collection and reporting requirements, certification requirements, or any other relevant requirements in respect of their accountholders that are tax residents in the U.S. (including certain non-U.S. entities that are controlled by U.S. tax residents). Accountholders subject to such information collection/ reporting or certification requirements may include holders of certain Notes, and the Issuer may be required to withhold on a portion of any payment made under such Notes. In addition, the Issuer may be required to withhold on a portion of any payment under any Note that is made to a non-U.S. financial institution that has not agreed to comply with these information reporting requirements or has been found to be non-compliant in its execution of the obligations by the U.S. IRS. Such withholding may be imposed at any point in a chain of payments if a payee fails to comply with U.S. information collection, reporting, certification and related requirements. Accordingly, Notes held through a non-compliant institution may be subject to withholding even if the holder of the Note otherwise would not be subject to withholding. However, under proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, such withholding will not apply to payments made before the date that is two years after the date on which final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are enacted. Moreover, such withholding would only apply to notes issued at least six months after the date on which final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are enacted.

While a Reporting New Zealand Financial Institution (as defined in the New Zealand-United States intergovernmental agreement) that complies with its obligations under the New Zealand intergovernmental agreement will generally not be subject to FATCA withholding on amounts it receives, and will not generally be required to make FATCA withholding from payments it makes with respect to the Notes (other than in certain prescribed circumstances), FATCA withholding on counterparty or third-party dealings may indirectly affect the Reporting New Zealand Financial Institution.

Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers and their banks or brokers regarding the possibility of this withholding.

Backup withholding and information reporting

In general, if the investor is a non-corporate United States Holder, the applicable withholding agent is required to report to the IRS all payments of principal, any premium and interest on the Note within the United States, and any payment of proceeds of the sale of the Note before maturity within the United States. Information reporting may also apply in respect of any OID that accrues on a discount Note. Additionally, backup withholding would apply to any payments if the investor fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number, or (in the case of interest payments) the investor is notified by the IRS that the investor has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on the investor's United States federal income tax returns.

If the investor is a Non-United States Holder, the investor is generally exempt from backup withholding and information reporting requirements with respect to payments of principal and interest made to the investor is outside the United States by the relevant Issuer or another non-United States payor. The investor is also generally exempt from backup withholding and information reporting requirements in respect of payments of principal and interest made within the United States and the payment of the proceeds from the sale of a Note effected at a United States office of a broker, as long as either (i) the investor has furnished a valid IRS Form W-8 or other documentation upon which the payor or broker may rely to treat the payments as made to a non-United States person, or (ii) the investor otherwise establishes an exemption.

In general, payment of the proceeds from the sale of Notes effected at a foreign office of a broker will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, a sale of Notes that is effected at a foreign office of a broker could be subject to information reporting in the same manner as a sale within the United States (and in certain cases may be subject to backup withholding as well) if:

- (a) the broker has certain connections to the United States;
- (b) the proceeds or confirmation are sent to the United States; or
- (c) the sale has certain other specified connections with the United States as provided in U.S. Treasury regulations.

The investor generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed the holder's United States federal income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS.

New Zealand taxation

The following is a summary of the New Zealand withholding tax treatment at the date of this Offering Memorandum in relation to payments of interest in respect of Notes. The comments do not deal with other New Zealand tax aspects of acquiring, holding or disposing of Notes. The comments are based on the current New Zealand tax law and published practice, which law or practice may be subject to subsequent change (potentially with retrospective effect). Each investor contemplating acquiring Notes is advised to consult a professional adviser in connection with the consequences relating to the acquisition, retention and disposition of Notes.

References in this section "New Zealand taxation" to the following terms:

- (a) associated;
- (b) fixed establishment;
- (c) registered bank; and
- (d) resident in New Zealand,

shall have the same meaning given to that term in the Income Tax Act 2007 (NZ), unless the context requires otherwise.

Non-resident withholding tax

New Zealand law requires, in certain circumstances, a deduction on account of non-resident withholding tax to be made from the payment of interest, including amounts deemed to be interest, with a New Zealand source to any holder who is a NRWT Holder (as defined below). Where such deduction is required, ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL intend (for so long as they do not incur any increased cost or detriment from so doing and are legally able to do so) to reduce the applicable rate of non-resident withholding tax to 0% by registering the medium-term note program with the IRD and paying, on its own account, a levy equal to 2% of the relevant interest payment.

Where a holder who is a NRWT Holder holds the Note jointly with a person who is a New Zealand tax resident, non-resident withholding tax must be deducted from interest paid to the NRWT Holder at the applicable rate of resident withholding tax. Payment of the approved issuer levy does not allow a zero per cent rate of non-resident withholding tax in this case. Relief from New Zealand tax under an applicable double taxation treaty may be available, but only on application to the IRD for a refund of over-deducted tax. Neither the Issuer nor, where applicable, the Guarantor will pay an additional amount to the NRWT Holder in respect of non-resident withholding tax deducted in that case.

The term "NRWT Holder" means a holder who is not resident in New Zealand, other than

- (a) a holder that holds the Notes for the purposes of a business that the holder carries on in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand; or
- (b) a holder that is a registered bank engaged in business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand and is not associated with the Issuer.

Resident withholding tax

ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL are required by law to deduct New Zealand resident withholding tax from the payment of interest, including amounts deemed to be interest, to the holder of any Note on any interest payment date or the maturity date, and, similarly, ANZ Bank NZ is required to make such deductions from payments under the guarantee to the extent such payments constitute interest for New Zealand tax purposes, where:

- (a) the holder is not a NRWT Holder ("RWT Holder"); and
- (b) at the time of such payment the RWT Holder does not have RWT-exempt status (as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007 (NZ)) in respect of New Zealand resident withholding tax.

Prior to any interest payment date or the maturity date, any RWT Holder:

- (a) must notify the Issuer, the Guarantor or any Paying Agent, as the case may be, that the RWT Holder is the holder of a Note; and
- (b) must notify the Issuer, the Guarantor or a Paying Agent of any circumstances and provide the Issuer, Guarantor or the relevant Paying Agent with any information that may enable the Issuer or the Guarantor, as the case may be, to make the payment of interest to the RWT Holder without deduction on account of New Zealand resident withholding tax.

The RWT Holder must notify the Issuer and the Guarantor, as the case may be, prior to any interest payment date or the maturity date, of any change in the RWT Holder's circumstances from those previously notified that could affect ANZ Bank NZ's or ANZNIL's, as the case may be, payment or withholding obligations in respect of any Note. By accepting payment of the full face amount of a Note or any interest thereon on any interest payment date or the maturity date, the RWT Holder will be deemed to have indemnified ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as the case may be, for all purposes in respect of any liability which ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL, as the case may be, may incur for not deducting any amount from such payment on account of New Zealand resident withholding tax.

Other taxes

No ad valorem stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes are payable in New Zealand in connection with the issue of the Notes or the Guarantee. Furthermore, a transfer of or agreement to transfer the Notes or the Guarantee executed outside of New Zealand will not be subject to New Zealand stamp duty.

UK taxation

The following is a summary of the UK withholding taxation treatment at the date hereof in relation to payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and the UK stamp duties treatment at the date hereof in relation to the issue and transfer of the Notes and issue of the Guarantee. The comments do not deal with other UK tax aspects of acquiring, holding or disposing of Notes. The comments relate only to the position of persons who are absolute beneficial owners of the Notes and is based on the current law and published practice of His Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("**HMRC**"). Prospective holders should be aware that the particular terms of issue of any series of Notes as specified in the applicable Final Terms may affect the tax treatment of that and other series of Notes. The following is a general guide and should be treated with appropriate caution. Holders who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their professional advisers. Holders who may be liable to taxation in jurisdictions other than the UK in respect of their acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes are particularly advised to consult their professional advisers as to whether they are so liable (and if so under the laws of which jurisdictions), since the following comments relate only to certain UK taxation aspects of payments in respect of the Notes. In particular, holders should be aware that they may be liable to taxation under the laws of other jurisdictions in relation to payments in respect of Notes even if such payments may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxation under the laws of the UK.

The references to "**interest**" in this UK taxation section mean "interest" as understood in UK tax law. The statements do not take any account of any different definitions of "interest" or "principal" which may prevail under any other law or which may be created by the terms and conditions of the Notes or any related documentation.

The below description of the UK tax position assumes that there will be no substitution of an Issuer and does not consider the tax consequences of any such substitution.

UK withholding tax on UK source interest

Interest on Notes may be paid by the relevant Issuer without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax except in circumstances where such interest has a UK source ("**UK Interest**"). Interest on Notes may have a UK source where, for example, the Notes are issued by an Issuer acting through a branch or permanent establishment in the UK, the notes are secured on assets situated in the UK or the interest is paid out of funds generated or maintained in the UK. Notes which carry a right to UK Interest are referred to in this UK taxation section as "UK Notes".

UK Notes will constitute "quoted Eurobonds" within the meaning of section 987 of the Income Tax Act 2007 provided they carry a right to interest and are, and continue to be, either (1) listed on a "recognised stock exchange" within the meaning of section 1005 Income Tax Act 2007 or (2) admitted to trading on certain types of multilateral trading facilities. HMRC may designate certain exchanges as "recognised stock exchanges". The London Stock Exchange is a "recognised stock exchange" for these purposes. Securities will be treated as listed on a "recognised stock exchange" only if they are both: (i) admitted to trading on that exchange and (ii) are either included in the official UK list or are officially listed in a qualifying country outside the UK in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in EEA States. Provided that the UK Notes are and continue to be quoted Eurobonds, payments of interest on the UK Notes may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of UK income tax.

In all cases falling outside the exemptions described above, interest on UK Notes may fall to be paid under deduction of UK income tax at the basic rate (currently 20%) subject to such relief as may be available under the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty or to any other exemption which may apply.

Payments by Guarantor

If the Guarantor makes any payments in respect of interest on UK Notes (or other amounts due under UK Notes other than the repayment of amounts subscribed for such UK Notes) such payments may be subject to UK withholding tax at the basic rate (currently 20%) subject to such relief as may be available under the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty or any other exemption which may apply. Such payment by the Guarantor may not be eligible for all the exemptions described above under "UK withholding tax on UK source interest".

Other rules relating to UK withholding tax

The Notes may be issued at an issue price of less than 100% of their principal amount. Any discount element on such Notes will not generally, under current UK practice, be treated as interest for UK withholding tax purposes. On that basis, discounts will not generally be subject to any UK withholding tax, pursuant to the provisions mentioned above under "UK withholding tax on UK source interest".

Where the Notes are to be, or may fall to be, redeemed at a premium, as opposed to being issued at a discount, then any such element of premium may constitute a payment of interest for UK tax purposes. If so, such payments of premium (which is treated as interest for UK tax purposes) are subject to UK withholding tax in the same circumstances and subject to the same exemptions as outlined above.

Where interest has been paid under deduction of UK income tax, holders who are not resident in the UK may be able to recover all or part of the tax deducted if there is an appropriate provision in any applicable double taxation treaty.

UK stamp duties

No UK stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax or other similar tax is payable in connection with the issue of the Notes or the Guarantee. No requirement to pay UK stamp duty should arise in respect of a document relating to any transfer of the Notes in any case where the document is executed outside, and does not relate to property situate or any matter or thing to be done within, the UK. No UK stamp duty will be payable on a document relating to a transfer of the Notes, and no UK stamp duty reserve tax will be payable in respect of any agreement to transfer Notes, if the Notes do not carry and have not carried any of the following:

- (a) a right (exercisable then or later) of conversion into, or to acquire, shares or other securities (including loan capital of the same description);
- (b) a right to interest the amount of which exceeds a reasonable commercial return on the nominal amount of the capital;
- (c) a right to interest, the amount of which falls or has fallen to be determined to any extent by reference to results of, or of any part of, a business or to the value of any property; or
- (d) a right on repayment to an amount which exceeds the nominal amount of capital and is not reasonably comparable with what is generally repayable (in respect of a similar nominal amount of capital) under the terms of issue of loan capital listed in the Official List of the London Stock Exchange.

For Notes that do contain or have contained such a term then (assuming that any register relating to the Notes is kept outside the UK), no UK stamp duty reserve tax arises on any agreement to transfer such Notes unless the Notes give the holder a right to allotments of or to subscribe for, or an option to acquire, or an interest in (or in dividends or other rights arising out of) stocks, shares or certain types of loan capital in a company which are: (i) interests in a UK incorporated company; (ii) registered in a register kept in the UK; or (iii) shares and are "paired" (as defined in section 99(6B) of the Finance Act 1986) with shares issued by a UK incorporated company.

General

None of ANZ Bank NZ, nor ANZNIL or any of the Agents make any comment about the treatment for taxation purposes of payments or receipts in respect of the Notes. Each investor contemplating acquiring Notes is advised to consult a professional adviser in connection with the consequences relating to the acquisition, retention and disposition of Notes.

8. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT

A fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to ERISA or an entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of such plan's investment in the entity (collectively, "**plans**"), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the plan's particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the Notes. Accordingly, among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the plan, and whether the investment would involve a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans subject to Section 4975 of the Code (also "**plans**"), from engaging in certain transactions involving "plan assets" with persons who are "parties in interest" under ERISA or "disqualified persons" under the Code ("**parties in interest**") with respect to the plan. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Certain employee benefit plans and arrangements including those that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) ("**non-ERISA arrangements**") are not subject to the requirements of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under applicable federal, state, local, foreign or other regulations, rules or laws ("**similar laws**").

The acquisition or holding of the Notes by a plan with respect to which the relevant Issuer, any Agent or certain of the relevant Issuer's, or any Agent's, affiliates is or becomes a party in interest may constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless those Notes are acquired and/or held pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable exemption. Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for the purchase and sale of securities where none of ANZ Bank NZ, the Agents, nor any of their respective affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of the plan involved in the transaction, are parties in interest solely by reason of acting as a service provider or having a relationship to a service provider and the plan pays no more and receives no less than "adequate consideration" in connection with the transaction (the "**service provider exemption**"). The U.S. Department of Labor has also issued several prohibited transaction class exemptions, or "**PTCEs**", that may provide exemptive relief if required for direct or indirect prohibited transactions that may arise from the purchase or holding of the Notes. These exemptions include:

- PTCE 84-14, an exemption for certain transactions determined or effected by independent qualified professional asset managers;
- PTCE 90-1, an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts;
- PTCE 91-38, an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds;
- PTCE 95-60, an exemption for transactions involving certain insurance company general accounts; and
- PTCE 96-23, an exemption for plan asset transactions managed by in-house asset managers.

Any purchaser or holder of Notes or any interest therein will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding of the Notes that it either (1) is not a plan and is not purchasing or holding those Notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any plan or (2) with respect to the purchase or holding is eligible for the exemptive relief available under any of the PTCEs listed above, the service provider exemption or another applicable exemption. In addition, any purchaser or holder of Notes or any interest therein which is a non-ERISA arrangement will be deemed to have represented by its purchase or holding of the Notes that its purchase and holding will not constitute or result in a non-exempt violation of the provisions of any similar law.

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing or holding Notes on behalf of or with "plan assets" of any plan or non-ERISA arrangement consult with their counsel regarding the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above, the service provider exemption or any other applicable exemption, or the potential consequences of any purchase or holding under similar laws, as applicable. Neither this discussion nor anything in this Offering Memorandum is or is intended to be investment advice directed at any potential purchaser or holder that is a plan or non-ERISA arrangement, or at such purchasers and holders generally, and such purchasers and holders should consult and rely on their counsel and advisers as to whether an investment in the Notes is suitable and consistent with ERISA, the Code and any similar laws, as applicable.

If the investor is an insurance company or the fiduciary of a pension plan or an employee benefit plan, and proposes to invest in Notes, the investor should consult its legal counsel.

9. PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Notes are being offered on a periodic basis for sale by the Issuers through J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, ANZ Securities, Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets New Zealand Limited, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC, TD Securities (USA) LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and each agent appointed from time to time by the Issuers under and in accordance with the terms of the Distribution Agreement (the "**Agents**"), each of which has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit offers to purchase the Notes. The applicable Issuer will pay the applicable Agent a commission, which will equal the percentage of the principal amount of any such Note sold through such Agent set forth in the applicable Final Terms. An Issuer may also sell Notes to an Agent, as principal, at a discount from the principal amount thereof, and such Agent may later resell such Notes to investors and other purchasers at varying prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale as determined by such Agent. An Issuer may also sell Notes directly to, and may solicit and accept offers to purchase directly from, investors on its own behalf in those jurisdictions where it is authorized to do so. The Notes will be offered in accordance with the provisions of the Distribution Agreement.

In addition, the Agents may offer the Notes they have purchased as principal to other Agents. The Agents may sell Notes to any Agent at a discount. Unless otherwise indicated, any Note sold to an Agent as principal will be purchased by such Agent at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof less a percentage equal to the commission applicable to any agency sale of a Note of identical term, and may be resold by such Agent to investors and other purchasers from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale or may be resold to certain dealers as described above. After the initial offering of Notes to be resold to investors and other purchasers on a fixed offering price basis, the offering price, concession and discount may be changed.

Each Issuer reserves the right to withdraw, cancel or modify the offer made hereby without notice and may reject orders in whole or in part whether placed directly with such Issuer or through an Agent. Each Agent will have the right, in its discretion reasonably exercised, to reject any offer to purchase Notes received by it, in whole or in part.

In connection with an offering of Notes purchased by one or more Agents as principal on a fixed offering price basis, such Agent(s) will be permitted to over-allot or engage in transactions that stabilize the price of Notes. These transactions may consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of Notes. If the Agent creates or the Agents create, as the case may be, a short position in Notes, that is, if it sells or they sell Notes in an aggregate principal amount exceeding that set forth in the applicable Final Terms, such Agent(s) may reduce that short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. In general, purchase of Notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of Notes to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases. Such stabilization if commenced, may be discontinued at any time and must be brought to an end after a limited period. Such stabilization, if any, shall be outside New Zealand (and not on any market in New Zealand) and in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

None of the Issuers, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) or any of the Agents makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described in the immediately preceding paragraph may have on the price of Notes. In addition, none of the Issuers, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) or any of the Agents make any representation that the Agents will engage in any such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

The Agents may from time to time purchase and sell Notes in the secondary market, but they are not obligated to do so, and there can be no assurance that there will be a secondary market for the Notes or liquidity in the secondary market if one develops. From time to time, the Agents may make a market in the Notes. In particular, the ability of the Agents to make a market in the Notes may be impacted by changes in regulatory requirements applicable to the marketing, holding and trading of, and issuing quotations with respect to, the Notes, including as a result of potential restrictions pursuant to Rule 15c2-11 under the Exchange Act and regulatory interpretations thereof on the ability of the Agents and other market participants to publish quotations for the Notes.

The Issuers have agreed to indemnify the several Agents against and to make contributions relating to certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. The Agents and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The Agents may engage in transactions with, or perform services for, the Issuers in the ordinary course of business.

Some of the Agents or their affiliates have, directly or indirectly, performed investment and/or commercial banking or financial advisory services for the Issuers or their affiliates, for which they may have received customary fees and commissions, and they expect to provide these services to the Issuers and their affiliates in the future, for which they may also receive customary fees and commissions. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Agents and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Issuers. If any of the Agents or their affiliates have a lending relationship with us, certain of those Agents or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those Agents or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to the relevant Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, these Agents and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in the relevant Issuer's securities, including potentially the Notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes offered hereby. The Agents and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long or short positions in such securities and instruments.

To the extent any Agent that is not a U.S. registered broker-dealer intends to effect any offers or sales of any Notes in the United States, it will do so through one or more U.S. registered broker-dealers in accordance with the applicable U.S. securities laws and regulations.

United States

The Notes are not being registered under the Securities Act in reliance upon Regulation S and the exemptions from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and Rule 144A. The Notes are being offered hereby only (A) to

QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A and (B) to persons other than U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) in offshore transactions in reliance upon Regulation S. The minimum principal amount of Notes which may be purchased for any account is US\$200,000 or such larger principal amounts as shall be specified in the applicable Final Terms as the minimum denomination for the Notes of a relevant Tranche (or, in either case, the equivalent thereof in another currency or composite currency).

Prior to any issuance of Notes in reliance on Regulation S, each relevant agent will be deemed to represent and agree that it will send to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration that purchases Notes from them during the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) a confirmation or notice substantially to the following effect:

"The Notes covered hereby have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"), and may not as a matter of U.S. law be offered and sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing date, except in either case in accordance with Regulation S (or Rule 144A, if available) under the Securities Act. Terms used above have the meaning given to them by Regulation S".

Until the expiration of the period ending 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the issue date of the Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A or pursuant to another exemption from Registration under the Securities Act.

There is no undertaking to register the Notes hereafter and they cannot be resold except pursuant to an effective registration statement or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each purchaser of the Notes offered hereby in making its purchase shall be deemed to have made the acknowledgments, representations and agreements as set forth under "Notice to Purchasers" contained on pages i through iii hereof.

Canada

The Notes may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 *Prospectus Exemptions* or subsection 73.3(1) of the *Securities Act* (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 *Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations*. Any resale of the Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this Offering Memorandum (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 *Underwriting Conflicts* ("**NI 33-105**"), the Agents are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Hong Kong

The Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document (except for Notes which are a "structured product" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the laws of Hong Kong) (the "**SFO**")) other than (i) to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made thereunder; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the laws of Hong Kong) (the "**C(WUMPO)**") or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMPO); and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes has been or will be issued, or has been or will be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the SFO and any rules made thereunder.

Notice to CMIs and Prospective Investors pursuant to Paragraph 21 of the SFC Code – Important Notice to CMIs (including private banks)

This notice to CMIs (including private banks) is a summary of certain obligations the SFC Code imposes on CMIs, which require the attention and cooperation of other CMIs (including private banks). Certain CMIs may also be acting as OCs for the relevant CMI Offering and are subject to additional requirements under the SFC Code. The application of these obligations will depend on the role(s) undertaken by the relevant Agent(s) in respect of each CMI Offering.

Prospective investors who are the directors, employees or major shareholders of the Issuers, the Guarantor, a CMI or its group companies would be considered under the SFC Code as having an Association with the Issuers, the Guarantor, the CMI or the relevant group company (as the case may be). CMIs should specifically disclose whether their investor clients have any Association when submitting orders for the relevant Notes. In addition, private banks should take all reasonable steps to identify whether their investor clients may have any Associations with the Issuers, the Guarantor or any CMI (including its group companies) and inform the relevant Agents accordingly.

CMIs are informed that, unless otherwise notified, the marketing and investor targeting strategy for the relevant CMI Offering includes institutional investors, sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, hedge funds, family offices and high net worth individuals, in each case, subject to the selling restrictions and any MiFID II product governance language or any UK MiFIR product governance language set out elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and/or the applicable Final Terms.

CMIs should ensure that orders placed are bona fide, are not inflated and do not constitute duplicated orders (i.e., two or more corresponding or identical orders placed via two or more CMIs). CMIs should inquire with their investor clients regarding any orders which appear unusual or irregular. CMIs should disclose the identities of all investors when submitting orders for the relevant Notes (except for omnibus orders where underlying investor information may need to be provided to any OCs when submitting orders). Failure to provide underlying investor information for omnibus orders, where required to do so, may result in that order being rejected. CMIs should not place "X-orders" into the order book.

CMI should segregate and clearly identify their own proprietary orders (and those of their group companies, including private banks as the case may be) in the order book and book messages.

CMI (including private banks) should not offer any rebates to prospective investors or pass on any rebates provided by the Issuers and/or the Guarantor. In addition, CMI (including private banks) should not enter into arrangements which may result in prospective investors paying different prices for the relevant Notes. CMI is informed that a private bank rebate may be payable as stated above and in the applicable Final Terms, or otherwise notified to prospective investors.

The SFC Code requires that a CMI disclose complete and accurate information in a timely manner on the status of the order book and other relevant information it receives to targeted investors for them to make an informed decision. In order to do this, those relevant Agents in control of the order book should consider disclosing order book updates to all CMIs.

When placing an order for the relevant Notes, private banks should disclose, at the same time, if such order is placed other than on a "principal" basis (whereby it is deploying its own balance sheet for onward selling to investors). Private banks who do not provide such disclosure are hereby deemed to be placing their order on such a "principal" basis. Private banks who disclose that they are placing their order other than on a "principal" basis (i.e., they are acting as an agent) should note that such order may be considered to be an omnibus order pursuant to the SFC Code. Private banks should be aware that if any of their group companies is a CMI of this offering, placing an order on a "principal" basis may require the relevant affiliated Agent(s) (if any) to categorize it as a proprietary order and apply the "proprietary orders" requirements of the SFC Code to such order and will result in that private bank not being entitled to, and not being paid, any rebate.

In relation to omnibus orders, when submitting such orders, CMIs (including private banks) that are subject to the SFC Code should disclose underlying investor information in respect of each order constituting the relevant omnibus order (failure to provide such information may result in that order being rejected). Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus orders should consist of:

- The name of each underlying investor;
- A unique identification number for each investor;
- Whether an underlying investor has any "Associations" (as used in the SFC Code);
- Whether any underlying investor order is a "Proprietary Order" (as used in the SFC Code);
- Whether any underlying investor order is a duplicate order.

Underlying investor information in relation to omnibus order should be sent to the relevant Agents named in the relevant Final Terms.

To the extent information being disclosed by CMIs and investors is personal and/or confidential in nature, CMIs (including private banks) agree and warrant: (A) to take appropriate steps to safeguard the transmission of such information to any OCs; and (B) that they have obtained the necessary consents from the underlying investors to disclose such information to any OCs. By submitting an order and providing such information to any OCs, each CMI (including private banks) further warrants that they and the underlying investors have understood and consented to the collection, disclosure, use and transfer of such information by any OCs and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, including to the Issuers, the Guarantor, relevant regulators and/or any other third parties as may be required by the SFC Code, for the purpose of complying with the SFC Code, during the bookbuilding process for the relevant CMI Offering. CMIs that receive such underlying investor information are reminded that such information should be used only for submitting orders in the relevant CMI Offering. The relevant Agents may be asked to demonstrate compliance with their obligations under the SFC Code, and may request other CMIs (including private banks) to provide evidence showing compliance with the obligations above (in particular, that the necessary consents have been obtained). In such event, other CMIs (including private banks) are required to provide the relevant Agent with such evidence within the timeline requested.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the "FIEA") on the ground that the solicitation for subscription of the notes falls within the definition of "solicitation to qualified institutional investors" as defined in Article 2, paragraph 3, item 2 (I) of the FIEA. Such solicitation shall be subject to the condition that qualified institutional investors (as defined under the FIEA, "QIIs") who desire to acquire the Notes shall be made aware that they shall not transfer the Notes to anyone other than other QIIs and accordingly, the Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the account or benefit of, any Japanese Person or to, or for the account or benefit of, others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the account or benefit of, any Japanese Person except the private placement pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines promulgated by the relevant Japanese governmental and regulatory authorities and in effect at the relevant time. For the purposes of this paragraph "Japanese Person" means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan.

New Zealand

No action has been or will be taken by any Issuer, the Guarantor or the Agents which would permit a public or regulated offering of any of the Notes, or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Notes, in New Zealand.

Each Agent, and each further Agent appointed under the Distribution Agreement, will be deemed to represent and agree that it has not offered, sold or delivered and will not directly or indirectly offer, sell or deliver any Note, and it will not distribute any offering memorandum or advertisement in relation to any offer of Notes, in New Zealand, other than to any or all of the following persons only:

- (a) "wholesale investors" as that term is defined in clauses 3(2)(a), (c) and (d) of Schedule 1 to the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 of New Zealand (the "FMC Act"), being a person who is:

- (i) an "investment business";
- (ii) "large"; or
- (iii) a "government agency",

in each case as defined in Schedule 1 to the FMC Act; and

- (b) in other circumstances where there is no contravention of the FMC Act, provided that (without limiting paragraph (a) above) Notes may not be offered or transferred to any "eligible investors" (as defined in the FMC Act) or any person that meets the investment activity criteria specified in clause 38 of Schedule 1 to the FMC Act.

In addition, each Agent, and each further Agent appointed under the Distribution Agreement, will be deemed to represent and agree that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, any Notes to persons whom it believes to be persons to whom any amounts payable on the Notes are or would be subject to New Zealand resident withholding tax, unless such persons certify that they have RWT-exempt status (as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007 (NZ)) in respect of New Zealand resident withholding tax, and provide a New Zealand tax file number to such Agent (in which event the Agent shall provide details thereof to the relevant Issuer or to the Fiscal Agent).

United Kingdom

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

Each Agent, and each further Agent appointed under the Distribution Agreement, will be deemed to represent and agree that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of any offering contemplated by this Offering Memorandum as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision, the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (a) a retail client as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA and the regulations made under the EUWA; or
- (b) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA and the regulations made under the EUWA.

Other UK Regulatory Restrictions

Each Agent, and each further Agent appointed under the Distribution Agreement, will be deemed to represent and agree that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not, if the relevant Issuer is not an authorized person, apply to the relevant Issuer and, in the case of ANZNIL Notes, does not apply to the Guarantor; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the UK.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

Each Agent, and each further Agent appointed under the Distribution Agreement, will be deemed to represent and agree that it will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of any offering contemplated by this Offering Memorandum as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision, the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (a) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
- (b) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

South Korea

The Notes have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Services Commission of Korea for a public offering in Korea under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea. The Notes have not been and will not be offered, sold or delivered, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transactions Law of Korea and its Enforcement Decree), or to any other person for reoffering, resale or re-delivery, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to, or for the account or benefit of, any resident of Korea, except as otherwise permitted by applicable Korean laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Notes may not be sold or resold to Korean residents unless the purchaser of the Notes complies with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to government reporting requirements under the Foreign Exchange Transactions Law of Korea and its Enforcement Decree) in connection with the purchase of the Notes.

Singapore

Each Agent has acknowledged and each further Agent appointed under the program will be required to acknowledge that this Offering Memorandum has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Agent has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Agent appointed under the program will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Offering Memorandum or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "SFA")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with, the conditions of any other applicable exemption or provision of the SFA.

It is a condition of the offer that where the Notes are subscribed for or acquired pursuant to an offer made in reliance on Section 275 of the SFA by a Relevant Person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an Accredited Investor), the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an Accredited Investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an Accredited Investor), the sole purpose of which is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an Accredited Investor,

securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation and the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has subscribed for or acquired the Notes except:

- (1) to an Institutional Investor, an Accredited Investor, a Relevant Person, or which arises from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) of the SFA (in the case of that corporation) or Section 276(4)(c)(ii) of the SFA (in the case of that trust);
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

A reference to the "**SFA**" is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act 2001 and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Taiwan

The Notes may be made available for purchase from outside Taiwan by investors residing in Taiwan either directly or through a duly licensed Taiwan intermediary, but may not be offered or sold in Taiwan. Any subscriptions of Notes shall only become effective upon acceptance by the relevant Issuer or the relevant Agent outside Taiwan and shall be deemed a contract entered into in the jurisdiction of incorporation of the relevant Issuer or Agent, as the case may be.

Australia

No prospectus, product disclosure document or other disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act) in relation to the program or the Notes has been or will be lodged with or registered by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission ("**ASIC**"). This Offering Memorandum is not a prospectus, product disclosure document or other disclosure document for the purposes of the Corporations Act. No action has been taken which would permit an offering of the Notes in circumstances that would require disclosure under Part 6D.2 or Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act. Each Agent will be deemed to represent and agree that it has not:

- (a) made or invited, and will not make or invite, an offer of the Notes for issue or sale in Australia (including an offer or invitation which is received by a person in Australia); or
- (b) distributed or published and will not distribute or publish any draft, preliminary or final form offering memorandum (including this Offering Memorandum), advertisement or other offering material relating to the Notes in Australia,

unless:

- (i) the minimum aggregate consideration payable by each offeree is at least A\$500,000 or its equivalent in an alternate currency (disregarding money lent by the offeror or its associates (as described in Division 2 of Part 1.2 in Chapter 1 of the Corporations Act)) or the offer, distribution or publication otherwise does not require disclosure to investors in accordance with Part 6D.2 or Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act and is not made to a "retail client" as defined for the purposes of section 761G of the Corporations Act;
- (ii) such action complies with all applicable laws, directives and regulations and does not require any document to be lodged with, or registered by, ASIC; and
- (iii) for so long as the Banking Exemption No. 1 of 2018 (or any successor or replacement instrument) remains in force, the offers and any transfers are for parcels of not less than A\$500,000 in aggregate principal amount.

Credit ratings in respect of the Notes are for distribution only to persons in Australia who are not a "retail client" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act and are also sophisticated investors, professional investors or other investors in respect of whom disclosure is not required under Part 6D.2 or Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act and, in all cases, in such circumstances as may be permitted by applicable law in any jurisdiction in which an investor may be located. Anyone who is not such a person is not entitled to receive this Offering Memorandum and any person who receives this Offering Memorandum must not distribute it to any person who is not entitled to receive it.

10. LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Notes under New York law will be passed upon for the relevant Issuer by ANZ Bank NZ's United States counsel Sullivan & Cromwell, Melbourne, Australia. The validity of the Notes under New York law will be passed upon for the Agents by their United States counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, United States. The validity of the Notes under New Zealand law will be passed upon for the relevant Issuer by their New Zealand counsel Russell McVeagh, Wellington, New Zealand. These opinions will be conditioned upon, and subject to certain assumptions regarding future action required to be taken by the relevant Issuer, ANZ Bank NZ (in the case of ANZNIL Notes) and the Fiscal Agent in connection with the issuance and sale of any particular Note, the specific terms of Notes and other matters which may affect the validity of Notes but which cannot be ascertained at the date of such opinions.

11. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The consolidated financial statements of ANZ Bank NZ and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, and for each of the financial years then ended have been audited by KPMG, independent auditors, as stated in their reports appearing herein.

The financial statements of ANZNIL as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 and for each of the financial years then ended have been audited by KPMG, independent auditors, as stated in their reports appearing herein.

12. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The admission of this program to listing on the Official List of the FCA and to trading on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange is expected to take effect on or about December 15, 2025. The price of the Notes on the price list of the London Stock Exchange will be expressed as a percentage of their principal amount (exclusive of accrued interest). Any Tranche intended to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the FCA and admitted to trading on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange will be admitted to listing and trading upon submission to the FCA and the London Stock Exchange of the applicable Final Terms and any other information required by the FCA and the London Stock Exchange, subject in each case to the issue of the relevant Notes. Prior to admission to trading, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. Transactions will normally be effected for delivery on the third working day in London after the day of the transaction.
2. Save as disclosed in the "Risk Factors—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" section of this Offering Memorandum, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which either Issuer is aware) during the 12-months prior to the date of this Offering Memorandum, which may have, or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of each Issuer and, in the case of ANZ Bank NZ, its subsidiaries taken as a whole.
3. There has been no significant change in the financial position or in the financial performance of ANZNIL, ANZ Bank NZ or the ANZ Bank NZ Group since September 30, 2025 to the date of this Offering Memorandum. There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of each Issuer since September 30, 2025.
4. There are no material contracts entered into outside the ordinary course of any of the Issuers' businesses, which could result in any group member of any Issuer being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to that Issuer's ability to meet its obligation to holders in respect of the securities being issued.
5. For so long as Notes may be issued pursuant to this Offering Memorandum or any Notes shall be outstanding, the following documents will be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted), for inspection at the office of the Fiscal Agent and the London Paying Agent and at the registered office of the relevant Issuer:
 - (i) the constitutive documents of the relevant Issuer, which may also be viewed at the following website:
 - a. in respect of ANZ Bank NZ:
<https://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies/app/service/services/documents/1D713091AC470A1D9D57B6A4057E1DA3>;
<https://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies/app/service/services/documents/87E52C494E0D6492CCE81EE1E84E588B>;
 - b. in respect of ANZNIL:
<https://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies/app/service/services/documents/40B551AC3C43E02A4EBC7B8DD619B3F6>;
<https://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies/app/service/services/documents/D8FA4B0EF3445198C67861C863A657A0>

The constitutive documents above are not incorporated by reference herein and do not form part of this Offering Memorandum.
 - (ii) the Fiscal Agency Agreement;
 - (iii) the Guarantee, which is attached to this Offering Memorandum as Annex C;
 - (iv) any Final Terms;
 - (v) a copy of this Offering Memorandum together with any supplement to this Offering Memorandum or further Offering Memorandum;
 - (vi) copies of the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements, including copies of the reports of the independent auditor thereon; and
 - (vii) copies of the ANZNIL Financial Statements, including copies of the reports of the independent auditor thereon.
6. The price and amount of Notes to be issued under this program will be determined by each relevant Issuer and the relevant Agent at the time of issue in accordance with the prevailing market conditions at such time.
7. The Issuers do not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issue of Notes.
8. The establishment of this program and the issue of the Notes by it thereunder was authorized (i) by resolutions of the Board of Directors of ANZ Bank NZ on August 13, 2004, February 16, 2006, October 12, 2006, June 19, 2008, December 2, 2008, April 15, 2010, November 10, 2021 and October 23, 2025 (ii) by resolutions of the Board of Directors of ANZNIL on March 4, 2005, March 23, 2006, September 18, 2006, November 28, 2008, December 23, 2008, September 2, 2010 and November 23, 2011 and (iii) by resolutions of the shareholder of ANZNIL on February 10, 2005 and February 16, 2006.

Part B – Issuers and Guarantor Information



ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
(incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited
(incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand)

Part B – Issuers and Guarantor Information

Year ended September 30, 2025

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1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated income statement data for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 and consolidated balance sheet information of the ANZ Bank NZ Group as at September 30, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 have been derived from the ANZ Bank NZ Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (except as specified in the footnotes to the following tables). The financial information contained in this Offering Memorandum should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements. For additional information concerning the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial results, see "Section 3. Operating and Financial Review" in this Offering Memorandum.

The condensed consolidated financial statements and the financial information included herein, except where otherwise noted, have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements of accounting practice generally accepted in New Zealand ("**NZ GAAP**") and do not contain a reconciliation to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("**U.S. GAAP**"). The ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements and the ANZNIL Financial Statements comply with the New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("**NZ IFRS**"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**").

The independent auditors of the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements and the ANZNIL Financial Statements for 2025, 2024 and 2023 are subject to auditing and auditor independence standards applicable in New Zealand, which differ from those applicable in the United States.

Due to rounding, the numbers presented throughout this Offering Memorandum may not add up precisely, and percentages may not precisely reflect absolute figures.

For the convenience of the reader, this Offering Memorandum contains translations of certain NZ dollar amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be construed as representations that the NZ dollar amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise stated, amounts reported in U.S. dollars have been translated at the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025, which was US\$0.5799 = NZ\$1.00.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE NEW ZEALAND BANKING INDUSTRY

The RBNZ publishes a semi-annual Financial Stability Report, in which it assesses and reports on the soundness and efficiency of the New Zealand financial system. The following section is an excerpt from the RBNZ Financial Stability Report that was released on November 4, 2025 (the “**RBNZ Report**”). The information in this section has been accurately reproduced and as far as the ANZ Bank NZ Group is aware and able to ascertain, no facts have been omitted that would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. For more information, please see the full RBNZ Report, which is available from the RBNZ’s website at: <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/financial-stability/financial-stability-report>. The information in the RBNZ Report is not necessarily up to date as at the date of this Offering Memorandum. Additionally, it is not incorporated by reference herein and does not form part of this Offering Memorandum. For the purposes of this section, references to “we”, “our” and similar terms refer to the RBNZ.

Risks to financial stability remain higher than in recent years owing to global uncertainty and subdued domestic growth. Trade tensions are weighing on the global growth outlook, posing longer-term risks to the performance of our export sector. Businesses reliant on discretionary consumer spending are experiencing increased financial stress. Lower interest rates are easing debt-servicing pressures, particularly for households with mortgages and for the commercial property sector. The banking system is resilient, with strong capital, funding, and liquidity buffers that provide capacity to absorb potential shocks and maintain credit supply.

Global financial markets have recovered, but concerns persist about asset valuations and market vulnerabilities.

Confidence in global financial markets has improved since the broad-based US tariff announcement in April 2025, which had led to temporarily elevated market volatility. Equity markets have rebounded strongly from their April lows, supported by progress in trade negotiations between the US and some other countries. The U.S. dollar depreciated owing to the recovery in investor confidence and increased expectations of monetary easing in the US. Wholesale interest rates in advanced economies have been broadly stable.

The rebound in US equity prices has been driven by the strong performance of large technology and artificial intelligence firms. These firms’ earnings are perceived by investors as relatively insulated from the effects of tariffs and changes in consumer demand. In contrast, equities more exposed to current economic conditions have been weaker. The price-to-earnings ratios of US equities remain elevated relative to history, leaving markets vulnerable to potential volatility if earnings expectations are not met. In addition, the IMF has highlighted the increased participation of non-bank financial institutions (“**NBFIs**”), such as hedge funds and private credit firms, in financial markets. The greater role of NBFIs may increase market volatility during periods of stress.

Uncertainty remains high about the impact of US tariffs.

The full implementation of the US tariffs announced in April was delayed by four months to allow time for trade negotiations. The US reached several trade agreements, including with the European Union, UK, and Japan. Despite this, the US effective tariff rate is generally estimated to be higher than over the past eight decades.

Higher tariffs are expected to weigh on global growth, though the timing and extent of this impact remain uncertain. In August, the US imposed revised tariffs on most countries that had not concluded trade agreements. The tariff rate on New Zealand goods was raised to 15 percent, up from the 10 percent announced in April. Uncertainty about the outcome of US-China trade negotiations remains high. Ongoing legal challenges to US tariff measures add further uncertainty.

Global economic fragmentation and policy uncertainty present risks to trading-partner growth.

Trade restrictions, policy uncertainty, and weaker consumer spending are putting pressure on demand in many of our key trading partners. US private consumption growth slowed in the first half of 2025, reflecting increased household caution. Softer demand has contributed to a weaker US labor market, with employment growth slowing significantly over the past six months. Tariffs are expected to narrow corporate profit margins for some sectors, reducing their debt-servicing capacity and potentially increasing their borrowing costs.

Growth in China has been supported by industrial production and export growth. China’s economic outlook has improved moderately over the past six months, partly owing to fiscal support targeted at household demand. However, risks remain around the weak housing market, fragile consumer confidence, and high levels of local government debt.

Markets have become more concerned about fiscal sustainability risks in the US and other advanced economies. This is evidenced by higher long-term government bond yields and a rise in the compensation investors demand for bearing credit risk. This concern reflects elevated sovereign debt levels, large fiscal deficits, and recently proposed US tax cuts. As the US Federal Reserve is gradually reducing its US government securities holdings, the bond market is becoming more reliant on more risk-sensitive private investors. This may cause sovereign yields to become more responsive to fiscal sustainability concerns over time.

Many central banks are easing monetary policy in response to projected lower growth and inflation.

Inflation has continued to decline across advanced economies and remains low in China and other emerging Asian economies, which largely reflects subdued demand. The effect of tariffs on US inflation has been limited to date, reflecting pre-tariff inventory accumulation and tariff pauses for some countries. However, tariffs are expected to add to inflationary pressures in the US for the rest of 2025 and into 2026.

The US Federal Reserve lowered its policy rate in September and October owing to concerns about the softening labor market, despite upside risks to inflation from tariffs. Market participants expect that central banks in the US, euro area, UK, and Australia may ease monetary policy over the next 12 months.

Trade tensions reflect the broader increase in geopolitical risks.

Geopolitical risks to financial stability have increased over the past decade, reflecting escalating international tensions and trade disputes. New Zealand’s export sector remains highly dependent on demand from the Asia-Pacific region, creating concentration risks. Further deterioration of global trade

frameworks and a broadening of regional conflicts, including in the Middle East, would increase risks to energy prices and global growth. This would have an adverse impact on New Zealand as a small open economy reliant on international trade.

Our 2025 bank solvency stress test examines the resilience of major New Zealand banks to geopolitical tensions and global economic fragmentation, as well as targeted shocks for individual banks. The stress test outcomes show that the major banks can withstand a severe recession caused by worsening geopolitical tensions.

High export prices and lower debt burdens support New Zealand's agriculture sector.

Favorable conditions are continuing to support New Zealand's agriculture sector. Dairy prices remain high, with Fonterra maintaining an elevated midpoint forecast of \$10 per kilogram of milk solids for the 2025/26 season. Dairy farmers will also benefit from a one-off payment from Fonterra's sale of its global consumer business. The meat sector is benefiting from high beef prices and a recovery in sheepmeat prices. Elevated commodity prices are generally driven by tight global supply, including declining US cattle stocks and lower dairy output in China. Falling interest rates, prior deleveraging in the dairy sector, and lower farm cost inflation are also improving farm cashflows.

The direct impact of US tariffs on our exports is expected to vary across products. The US imports around 30 percent of our beef and sheepmeat exports. These are relatively standardized commodities that can be diverted to alternative markets fairly easily, and currently have high global prices. A 50 percent tariff on US goods imports from Brazil, one of the largest beef producers, may enhance the competitiveness of New Zealand beef in the US. In contrast, the wine sector, which also sends around a third of its exports to the US, is more exposed. This reflects the more differentiated nature of the product and its dependence on brand recognition, which make diversion to alternative markets more challenging in the short term.

A key risk is that the broader impacts of US tariffs and retaliatory measures negatively impact growth and incomes in our key trading partners. This could affect the financial performance of New Zealand exporters and could have negative spillovers to the financial system.

Some business sectors are more exposed to weak domestic demand.

Domestic demand has remained subdued over the past six months, reflecting the combined effects of earlier high interest rates, low net migration, a weakening labor market, and global uncertainty. Annual GDP in the June quarter contracted by 1.1 percent from a year earlier. In addition, the unemployment rate rose to 5.2 percent in the June quarter, amplifying risks for both the household and business sectors. Weak consumer spending is constraining revenues and increasing cashflow stress for some businesses.

Business credit demand remains muted. Credit growth remains soft for smaller businesses, while lending to large corporates is unchanged over the past year. Lending has been focused on working capital and maintenance, with limited appetite for major capital investment.

Profitability has declined most sharply in sectors reliant on discretionary consumer spending, such as retail and hospitality. Businesses continue to face elevated cost pressures, with rising energy and labor costs constraining cashflows. Smaller firms have experienced significant margin compression, reflecting limited capacity to pass on higher costs to consumers. Business deposits continue to decline relative to GDP for smaller firms, indicating a steady reduction in cash buffers for managing stress.

Lower debt-servicing costs are mitigating stress in some sectors.

Declining interest rates are providing some relief to businesses' debt-servicing costs. Some firms entered the downturn with high cash reserves, which has supported resilience. Banks have maintained stronger lending standards since the Global Financial Crisis, which has limited the build-up of risky lending. Consequently, business arrears and non-performing loans remain relatively low, despite the challenging economic environment.

Lower interest rates have benefited commercial property borrowers in particular, contributing to higher interest coverage ratios and improved repayment capacity. As a result, the share of commercial property borrowers assessed as potentially stressed or non-performing has fallen. Industrial properties and higher-quality retail and office properties are performing well, while secondary retail and lower-grade office spaces continue to face higher vacancy rates. Credit demand from commercial property borrowers remains sluggish, particularly for development lending. Competition for lending opportunities to commercial property development has strengthened, including from offshore lenders.

Household credit demand has picked up, while financial stress has stabilized.

Household credit demand has begun to recover, supported by falling interest rates. However, a subdued labor market, lack of confidence, and soft housing demand continue to hold back a stronger recovery in household lending. Personal consumer credit growth remains weak, reflecting household caution and low demand for traditional credit cards among younger borrowers.

Mortgage borrowers continue to shift from relatively high floating rates to lower fixed rates, as expectations increase that the OCR is nearing its trough in the current cycle. Mortgage borrowers are switching lenders more often to seek more favorable lending terms. Lenders are competing more aggressively for borrowers. Banks have continued to reduce their serviceability test rates for new borrowers as mortgage rates have declined.

Household stress has started to decline as debt-servicing costs have fallen. Fewer borrowers are now falling behind on debt repayments. Borrowers who had previously been in default are finding ways to mitigate stress with the lower debt-servicing costs. Longer-term arrears and impairments have stabilized, but have not improved materially yet. Banks expect non-performing loans to continue to decrease over the next year, supported by improved borrower cashflows. Instances of mortgagee sales remain low.

We are easing LVR restrictions following the introduction of DTI restrictions.

Our assessment is that risks associated with new mortgage lending are contained. House prices remain near the top of our range of sustainable estimates. New mortgage lending with relatively high debt-to-income ("DTI") ratios and loan-to-value ratios ("LVR") has picked up but remains low. Overall housing credit growth remains subdued as well. The DTI restrictions we introduced in July 2024 act as a guardrail to constrain the share of highly indebted lending if housing credit demand rises materially.

We are in the process of easing mortgage LVR restrictions from December 1, 2025. We intend to increase the owner occupier speed limit to 25 percent from 20 percent for lending with an LVR above 80 percent, and increase the investor speed limit to 10 percent from 5 percent for lending with an LVR above 70 percent. The introduction of DTI restrictions last year means LVR settings can be less restrictive on average. This includes looser default settings that we expect will be in place most of the time, except for when risks are particularly elevated.

While the likely impact of this easing on the housing market will be small, it will give banks slightly more flexibility. Over time, we expect this will help minimize the unintended impacts of the policy and support access to credit.

Housing market activity has picked up somewhat, although house prices remain flat.

House market activity has picked up from its low point in 2023, supported by lower interest rates and policy changes. National house prices remain around 12 percent below their November 2021 peak and have been broadly flat over the past three years. Elevated housing inventories in Auckland and Wellington are weighing on house prices, reflecting the soft labor market and low net migration, and offsetting stronger house price growth in parts of the South Island.

Low levels of net migration and a soft labor market continue to restrain housing demand. Falling rents and low expectations of capital gains are weighing on investor demand, although the reinstatement of interest deductibility for tax has provided some support.

Challenges in the construction sector are not expected to impair financial stability.

The residential construction sector continues to face difficult economic conditions, including soft housing demand and high costs for labor, raw materials, and residential land. Some developers are turning to non-bank and offshore lenders for finance, as they often have less stringent presale requirements than banks.

Residential building activity remains subdued, with activity concentrated in townhouses rather than large apartment complexes. Established developers are in a relatively strong financial position, with high equity positions that reduce their vulnerability to cashflow stress. However, prolonged weak demand for new builds could put further pressure on more indebted developers.

Company failures and liquidations have increased over the past year, led by construction. This partly reflects an accumulation of tax arrears that have exposed these firms to increased enforcement activity by Inland Revenue. Despite these pressures, banks' exposure to distressed construction firms is limited.

Banks have expanded their capacity to absorb potential credit losses.

Banks have continued to increase their resilience. Capital ratios remain well above minimum requirements and have increased further as the higher requirements from the 2019 Capital Review have been implemented. Banks also continue to hold high levels of provisioning, particularly against general business lending. Strong capital positions and provisioning place banks in a favorable position to absorb loan losses in a potential economic downturn, while providing credit to support the recovery.

We are reviewing key settings for capital requirements.

Consultation on policy proposals for key capital settings closed in early October, and we are currently assessing feedback alongside views from independent international experts. A final decision on capital settings is expected by the end of 2025.

Competition and efficiency are important elements of our financial policy development. We have developed competition assessment guidelines for prudential policy, partly in response to a Commerce Commission recommendation. The implementation of the Deposit Takers Act 2023 includes a proportionality framework to ensure that regulation is calibrated to the scale and complexity of different-sized deposit takers. We are seeking feedback on allowing a wider set of deposit takers to use the term 'bank' in a name or title, which supports an efficient and competitive deposit-taking sector.

Banks remain well funded and have strong liquidity positions.

Core funding ratios remain elevated relative to regulatory requirements. Wholesale funding spreads have fallen to low levels in funding markets. Deposit growth has been robust in an environment of low credit growth, reducing the need for new issuance of wholesale funding. Despite this, banks have continued to raise funding in offshore markets to maintain investor relationships in preparation for a potential pick-up in credit demand. Banks' liquidity positions remain robust, despite some easing over the past year.

Our 2025 bank liquidity stress test assessed the resilience of 10 banks to liquidity shocks over a 6-month period. We found that banks' resilience to liquidity stress has declined slightly compared to the 2024 stress test but remains stronger than in 2021.

The implementation of the DCS has not materially affected bank deposit flows or their pricing behaviour so far. Some non-bank deposit takers have reported an increase in deposit inflows, as depositors spread their deposits to maximise their coverage. This has also coincided with a sharp reduction in the differential between their deposit rates and bank rates. We remain at an early stage of the DCS and will continue to monitor developments.

Pressures on general insurance premiums have moderated, but affordability challenges continue to grow.

Growth in general insurance costs has continued to slow over the past six months, for both dwelling and contents insurance. This reflects relatively benign weather, with no catastrophes approaching the scale of the 2023 flooding and cyclone events. This has resulted in lower aggregate claims volumes than the average levels observed over the past five years.

However, inflation in general insurance premiums remains above consumer price inflation. An increase in the Natural Hazards Commission levy would place additional upward pressure on insurance premiums. Insurers have continued to adopt more risk-based pricing of dwelling insurance. Rising premiums are gradually becoming less affordable for some policyholders.

SECTION 1: KEY INFORMATION

More favorable conditions in global reinsurance markets contributed to slowing inflation in general insurance premiums. A stronger supply of capital in global reinsurance markets has helped to limit reinsurance costs for New Zealand insurers. This development highlights the key role of global reinsurance markets in mitigating our exposure to natural disasters.

In contrast, growth in health insurance premiums is accelerating. Health insurance premiums have increased around 19 percent over the past year, as health insurers face pressure from increasing claims costs. Capacity pressures in private healthcare services are pronounced. Deferred medical procedures following the COVID-19 pandemic and the stretched capacity of the public health system have contributed to a shift towards the private health system.

Growth in claims cost has resulted in health insurers generating operating losses. Insurers' solvency positions remain above our requirements. However, further increases in claims costs could increase operating losses and exacerbate financial stress in the sector.

Improved data collection bolsters our effort to monitor cyber resilience.

Our cyber resilience reporting requirements support the monitoring of cyber risks in the financial system. Analysis of data from our 2024 Cyber Capability survey shows that regulated entities are generally aligned with our guidance on cyber resilience, in terms of governance, capability building, information sharing, and the management of third-party risks. Data collected from regulated entities and our collaboration with other domestic and Australian agencies will continue to inform our cyber risk monitoring and response.

3. SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT INFORMATION

	Years ended September 30,					
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Interest income	6,108	10,532	11,914	10,215	5,811	4,600
Interest expense	3,410	5,880	7,512	5,922	2,035	1,176
Net interest income	2,698	4,652	4,402	4,293	3,776	3,424
Other operating income	523	902	480	619	1,087	765
Operating income	3,221	5,554	4,882	4,912	4,863	4,189
Operating expenses	1,051	1,812	1,760	1,663	1,653	1,621
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	2,170	3,742	3,122	3,249	3,210	2,568
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(14)	(25)	44	183	39	(114)
Profit before income tax	2,184	3,767	3,078	3,066	3,171	2,682
Income tax expense	611	1,053	870	849	882	743
Profit for the year	1,574	2,714	2,208	2,217	2,289	1,939

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

4. SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

	As at September 30,					
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,443	9,386	11,634	13,094	12,575	7,844
Settlement balances receivable	939	1,620	574	401	785	237
Collateral paid	646	1,114	1,041	801	1,672	537
Trading securities	3,681	6,348	5,576	5,921	7,228	9,585
Derivative financial instruments	6,639	11,449	10,181	8,753	15,481	9,304
Investment securities	9,544	16,458	13,295	10,958	11,357	11,926
Net loans and advances	92,020	158,683	151,666	149,321	147,067	140,756
Deferred tax assets	227	392	418	397	362	390
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,798	3,100	3,094	3,119	3,099	3,091
Premises and equipment	188	324	363	371	450	509
Other assets	648	1,115	1,334	1,153	1,058	590
Total assets	121,773	209,989	199,176	194,289	201,134	184,769
Liabilities						
Settlement balances payable	2,676	4,614	5,367	2,920	4,933	2,704
Collateral received	1,000	1,725	525	1,500	1,962	738
Deposits and other borrowings	88,888	153,282	142,645	141,630	139,642	133,139
Derivative financial instruments	6,036	10,408	11,179	8,326	13,785	7,727
Current tax liabilities	207	357	279	76	310	170
Payables and other liabilities	904	1,559	2,415	1,938	1,345	1,464
Employee entitlements and other provisions	201	347	333	331	350	433
Debt issuances	10,322	17,799	17,623	19,147	21,023	21,502
Total liabilities	110,234	190,091	180,366	175,868	183,350	167,877
Net assets	11,539	19,898	18,810	18,421	17,784	16,892
Shareholders' equity						
Share capital	10,253	17,680	17,680	12,438	12,438	11,888
Reserves	75	129	24	(93)	48	70
Retained earnings	1,211	2,089	1,106	6,076	5,298	4,934
Total shareholders' equity	11,539	19,898	18,810	18,421	17,784	16,892

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information as at September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

5. SUMMARY OF SELECTED RATIOS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION¹

	Years ended September 30,					
	2025 US\$ ²	2025 NZ\$	2024 NZ\$	2023 NZ\$	2022 NZ\$	2021 NZ\$
Ordinary share information (NZ\$ per fully paid share)³						
Dividend - declared rate	0.09	0.15	0.78	0.22	0.30	0.14
Earnings - basic	0.15	0.25	0.31	0.35	0.36	0.31
Net tangible assets - basic ⁴	0.91	1.56	1.46	2.41	2.31	2.17
Number of shares on issue (thousands)³						
Ordinary shares - fully paid ³	10,745,755	10,745,755	10,745,755	6,345,755	6,345,755	6,345,755
Preference shares ⁵	1,691,720	1,691,720	1,691,720	850,000	850,000	300,000
Ratios⁶						
Return on average shareholders equity (%) ⁷	13.79	13.79	11.68	12.10	13.11	11.73
Return on average total assets (%) ⁸	1.33	1.33	1.12	1.14	1.20	1.05
Other banking data:						
Capital adequacy ratios ⁹						
Tier 1 (%)	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.1	15.0	16.2
Tier 2 (%)	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.7
Total capital ratio (%)	17.4	17.4	17.2	15.5	16.4	16.9
Net interest margin (%) ¹⁰	2.48	2.48	2.41	2.39	2.15	2.03
Non-interest income as a percentage of assets (%) ¹¹	0.44	0.44	0.24	0.32	0.57	0.41
Non-interest income as a percentage of total income (%) ¹²	16.24	16.24	9.83	12.60	22.35	18.26
Cost to income ratio (%) ¹³	32.63	32.63	36.05	33.86	33.99	38.70
Cost to average total assets ratio (%) ¹⁴	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.88
Equity to assets ratio (%) ¹⁵	9.64	9.64	9.63	9.44	9.13	8.95
Risk-weighted exposures (NZ\$ millions) ⁹	64,025.60	110,408	104,243	111,327	107,677	97,177
Return on average risk-weighted exposures ratio (%) ¹⁶	2.52	2.52	2.07	2.01	2.21	1.95
Other information						
Points of representation (branches)	-	-	98	103	111	123

(1) Source: ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements (except as otherwise noted in footnotes below).

(2) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

(3) All ordinary shares of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited are owned by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited ("ANZH"), a subsidiary of ANZGHL.

(4) Means net assets less goodwill and other intangible assets divided by ordinary shares issued.

(5) ANZ Bank NZ issued 300 million and 866.72 million preference shares to ANZH on September 25, 2013 and September 18, 2024 respectively, 550 million and 275 million preference shares to the New Zealand public on July 18, 2022 and March 19, 2024 respectively. The 300 million preference shares issued to ANZH were redeemed in June, 2024. These preference shares do not carry any voting rights. They are wholly classified as equity instruments, as there is no contractual obligation for ANZ Bank NZ to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavorable basis.

(6) Where applicable, ratios calculated using average balances have been referenced to the table under "Additional Statistical and Financial Information—Average balance sheet and interest income/expense". Unless otherwise stated, the methodology for calculating average balances is included in that table.

(7) Profit for the year divided by average shareholders' equity.

(8) Profit for the year divided by average total assets.

(9) The RBNZ sets minimum capital requirements that ANZ Bank NZ must comply with. From January 1, 2013, ANZ Bank NZ has been required to comply with the RBNZ's Basel III (as defined below) requirements. The capital adequacy ratios and risk-weighted exposures in the above table have been calculated under the Basel III framework, utilizing the Internal Ratings Based ("IRB") approach, except for ORC, which is calculated using the standardized approach.

(10) Net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.

(11) Operating income less net interest income divided by average total assets.

(12) Operating income less net interest income divided by operating income.

(13) Operating expenses divided by operating income.

(14) Operating expenses divided by average total assets as shown in the average balance sheet table under "—Average balance sheet and interest income/expense".

(15) Equity to assets ratio is average shareholders' equity divided by average total assets.

(16) Profit for the year divided by average risk-weighted exposures. Averages are based on quarterly balances.

6. OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's businesses. It does not contain all of the information that potential investors should consider before investing in the Notes. Potential investors should carefully read the entire Offering Memorandum, including the section describing the risks of investing in the Notes under the caption "Risk Factors", before making an investment decision. Some of the statements in this overview constitute forward-looking statements. For more information, please see "Forward-Looking Statements".

ANZ Bank NZ was incorporated under the New Zealand Companies Act 1955 on October 23, 1979, was re-registered under the Companies Act on June 13, 1997, and is a private company limited by shares. ANZ Bank NZ's principal executive offices and registered office are located at Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand. ANZ Bank NZ's company number is 35976 and the telephone number is +64 (9) 252 2974. Its website is <https://www.anz.co.nz/about-us/our-company/>. No information on that website forms part of or is incorporated by reference in this Offering Memorandum.

ANZ Bank NZ is a registered bank under the BPS Act. ANZ Bank NZ is an indirect subsidiary of ANZGHL, its ultimate parent company. ANZ Bank NZ's share capital consists of 10,745,755,498 (September 2024: 10,745,755,498) ordinary shares and 1,691,720,000 perpetual preference shares (September 2024: 1,691,720,000). The ordinary shares and 866,720,000 of the perpetual preference shares are owned by ANZH, ANZ Bank NZ's immediate parent company, an indirect subsidiary of ANZGHL. ANZ Bank NZ has also issued 825,000,000 perpetual preference shares that are quoted on the NZX Debt Market. The perpetual preference shares do not carry any voting rights.

ANZ Bank NZ dates back to 1840, when the Union Bank of Australia opened a branch in Wellington, New Zealand. ANZBGL was formed through a series of mergers involving the Union Bank of Australia and its successors.

In 2003, ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited acquired NBNZ Holdings Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries including The National Bank of New Zealand Limited. In 2004, ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited amalgamated with The National Bank of New Zealand Limited and changed its name to ANZ National Bank Limited.

In 2012, ANZ National Bank Limited changed its name to ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and combined its two banking brands (ANZ and The National Bank) under the ANZ brand.

In 2022, ANZBGL established a non-operating holding company, ANZGHL, as the new listed parent holding company of the ANZ Group (and, as a result, ANZGHL is the ultimate parent company of the ANZ Bank NZ Group) by a scheme of arrangement and separated ANZBGL's banking and certain non-banking businesses into the ANZ Bank Group and ANZ Non-Bank Group. The ANZ Bank Group comprises ANZBGL and the majority of its present-day subsidiaries, including ANZ Bank NZ.

As of September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group had total assets of \$209,989 million and is the largest full-service banking group measured by total assets compared to other registered banks in New Zealand, based on the "Bank Financial Strength Dashboard" published by the RBNZ.

As of September 30, 2025, ANZ Bank NZ held approximately 28% and the New Zealand branch of ANZBGL held less than 1% of the total assets held by registered banks in New Zealand, based on data series "S10 Banks: Balance Sheet for registered banks" published by the RBNZ. As at September 30, 2025, ANZ Bank NZ was supported by 98 branches with a customer base of over 2.5 million.

Competitive strengths

ANZ Bank NZ considers that its competitive strengths are that it:

- is New Zealand's largest bank, with a combined customer base of over 2.5 million;
- has the leading market share in New Zealand in mortgages and agricultural lending and remains one of the main providers of business lending - a diverse business mix reflecting the makeup of the economy;
- has a well-respected brand and nationwide presence;
- maintains strong local corporate governance and New Zealand-based management; and
- benefits from the international connectivity of the ANZBGL Group.

7. BUSINESS MODEL

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's business model primarily consists of raising funds through customer deposits and the wholesale debt markets and lending those funds to customers. In addition, the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates a Markets business that earns revenue from sales, trading and risk management activities. The ANZ Bank NZ Group also provides payments and clearing solutions.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's primary lending activities are personal lending covering residential home loans, credit cards and overdrafts, and lending to business, agricultural, corporate and institutional customers.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's income is derived from several sources, primarily:

- Net interest income – represents the difference between the interest income the ANZ Bank NZ Group earns on its lending activities and the interest paid on customer deposits and wholesale funding;
- Net fee and commission income – represents fee income earned on lending and non-lending related financial products and services and includes net funds management income; and
- Other income – includes revenue generated from sales; trading and risk management activities in the Markets business; and net foreign exchange earnings from economic, revenue, and expense hedges.

8. STRATEGY

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's vision is to be a better, faster, safer bank for customers, shareholders and the community.

The strategy is focused on four strategic pillars:

- Customer first – with market leading, differentiated and superior propositions, the ANZ Bank NZ Group will raise the standard of every digital and human interaction with its customers;
- Simplicity – to set the market standard for productivity, the ANZ Bank NZ Group will deliver simplification and improve efficiency;
- Resilience – leading the industry in trust, safety and risk management, the ANZ Bank NZ Group will adhere to the highest standards of non-financial risk management and strengthen end-to-end accountability across the bank; and
- Delivering value – to sustainably improve the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial performance, the ANZ Bank NZ Group will create lasting value by delivering higher returning growth and results that matter for the ANZ Bank NZ Group's stakeholders.

Delivering these priorities will be supported by the ANZ Bank NZ Group's core enablers: its culture, its people and its technology.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The ANZ Bank NZ Group supports its customers in shifting to low emissions business models and operations.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's focus areas include:

- transitioning its lending to support a low-emissions, climate-resilient Aotearoa New Zealand;
- supporting its customers to reduce emissions and enhance their resilience to a changing climate;
- engaging constructively and transparently with stakeholders; and
- reducing the impact of its own operations and building its climate capability.

Climate risk is classified and managed as a 'material risk' under ANZ Bank NZ's Risk Management Strategy and prioritized in the same manner as ANZ Bank NZ's "other material risks". It is also classified as a 'cross-cutting' risk that can be a driver of "other material risks". A climate risk management team, with oversight from the material risk owners, are working to integrate and embed climate risk into the ANZ Bank NZ Group's risk management framework through existing policies, processes and governance frameworks.

10. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF ANZ BANK NZ AND ITS CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Divisional Structure

The Personal, Business & Agri and Institutional segments all operate under the ANZ brand except in certain specialized markets.

In specialized markets, the ANZ Bank NZ Group is further represented by ANZ Investments (superannuation and investment products).

As at September 30, 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group was comprised of the Personal, Business & Agri and Institutional business units. These segments were supported by centralized back office and corporate functions. Fund management products are developed and procured through ANZ Bank NZ's wholly-owned subsidiaries, ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited and ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited. Insurance (underwritten by third parties) and funds management products are distributed through the Personal segment.

Personal

Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. The ANZ Bank NZ Group delivers its services via its internet and app-based digital solutions and network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centers.

As at September 30, 2025, Personal had:

- a network of 98 branches (98 at September 30, 2024) and 362 ATMs. Customers have access to phone and mobile phone banking and on-line banking services.
- net loans and advances of \$115.3 billion and customer deposits of \$96.5 billion.
- total funds under management of \$41.9 billion.

Business & Agri

Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services through the ANZ Bank NZ Group's digital, branch and contact center channels, and traditional relationship banking and sophisticated financial solutions through dedicated managers. These cover privately owned small and medium enterprises, and the agricultural business segment.

As at September 30, 2025, Business & Agri had net loans and advances of \$24.3 billion and customer deposits of \$19.1 billion.

Institutional

The Institutional division services government and government related entities, global and domestic institutional and corporate customers via the following business units:

- **Transaction Banking** provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing and commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- **Corporate Finance** provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialized loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance and sustainable finance solutions.
- **Markets** provides customers with risk management services on foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing the ANZ Bank NZ Group's interest rate exposure and high-quality liquid asset portfolio.

As at September 30, 2025, Institutional had net loans and advances of \$19.0 billion and customer deposits of \$27.9 billion.

Other

Other includes treasury and back-office support functions, none of which constitutes a separately reportable segment.

Executive Team

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, the ANZ Bank NZ executive team is comprised of the following roles:

- Chief Executive Officer;
- Managing Director, Personal;
- Managing Director, Funds Management;
- Managing Director, Business;
- Managing Director, Institutional;
- Chief Information Officer;
- Chief Financial Officer;
- Chief Risk Officer;
- General Manager, Talent & Culture;
- General Counsel & Company Secretary;
- General Manager Public, Consumer & Government Affairs;

- Managing Director Customer Proposition; and
- General Manager, Strategy & Execution.

Significant Subsidiaries

ANZNIL is ANZ Bank NZ's only significant subsidiary. It is incorporated in New Zealand and is 100% owned directly by ANZ Bank NZ.

As at September 30, 2025, ANZNIL did not account for 10% or more of any of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's consolidated investments, operating surplus, assets or liabilities for the most recent financial year, but it is considered by management to be of importance to ANZ Bank NZ.

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

ANZNIL was incorporated under the New Zealand Companies Act 1955 on December 8, 1986, was re-registered under the Companies Act on May 27, 1996, and is a private company limited by shares. The registered office of ANZNIL is located at Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand and its New Zealand company number is 328154. ANZNIL's London branch is located at Level 12, 25 North Colonnade, London E14 5HZ, UK and the telephone number is +44 (20) 3229 2121. Its website is <https://www.anz.co.nz/about-us/media-centre/investor-information/anz-nz-limited/>. No information on that website forms part of or is incorporated by reference in this Offering Memorandum.

ANZNIL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ANZ Bank NZ. ANZNIL's share capital consists of 500,000 (2024: 500,000) fully paid ordinary shares, which have the rights and powers prescribed by Section 36 of the Companies Act. The dividends paid on those ordinary shares during the year ended September 30, 2025 was \$0 (2024: \$0).

The principal activities of ANZNIL include the provision of funding facilities to the ANZ Bank NZ Group and wholesale financing, including issuance of U.S. Commercial Paper, Euro Commercial Paper, Covered Bonds, U.S. Medium-Term Notes and Euro Medium-Term Notes.

ANZNIL's overseas activities (including the issuance of Notes) are conducted through its London branch. ANZNIL has no subsidiary companies. ANZNIL is largely dependent on its parent, ANZ Bank NZ, as ANZ Bank NZ fully guarantees all obligations under ANZNIL's funding programs.

11. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been no significant developments for ANZ Bank NZ since September 30, 2025.

12. COMPETITION

The New Zealand financial services sector in which the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates is subject to competition. ANZ Bank NZ's principal competitors are ASB Bank Limited, Bank of New Zealand, Westpac Banking Corporation/Westpac New Zealand Limited and Kiwibank Limited.

ASB Bank Limited, Bank of New Zealand and Westpac Banking Corporation/Westpac New Zealand Limited are each a subsidiary or branch of a major Australian bank. These banks participate across all customer segments from individuals to large corporates. The key areas in which ANZ Bank NZ competes with Kiwibank Limited are in the retail and business customer segments.

Competition also exists in specific business segments from other banks. Rabobank New Zealand Limited is active in retail deposits and agricultural lending markets. Regional banks, such as Heartland Bank Limited and TSB Bank Limited, are competitive in the retail segment. International banks such as The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited and MUFG Bank Ltd compete in the institutional market. Since late 2013, New Zealand has also seen Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, China Construction Bank Corporation and Bank of China Limited incorporate subsidiaries as registered banks in New Zealand (since 2017 each bank has also established branches to provide banking services in New Zealand). Their focus appears to be in housing and business lending. Their market share in these segments is small but growing.

As at September 30, 2025, lending to the residential mortgage market accounted for over half of the lending in New Zealand by registered banks¹ and this market is a key area of competition. The deposits market in New Zealand is also highly competitive.

While non-bank originators have become more active in New Zealand, the growth rate in their total assets has been lower compared to offshore markets, such as Australia, in recent years. Customers continue to move away from physical outlets towards online and digital services, which could prompt the rise of new players in the financial services sector. The non-banking sector constituted approximately 3% of total financial system assets².

Potential future economic disruptions, or increased customer demand for personal financial management services in response to inflationary pressures, could impact competition in the New Zealand financial services sector over the medium term due to changes to regulation and monetary policy, funding cost and credit provision increases, liquidity levels and changes to business strategies.

For a discussion of the Commerce Commission's market study into personal banking in New Zealand and the New Zealand Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Committee and Primary Production Committee inquiry into banking competition, see "—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Competition market study and retail payment system " and "—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Select Committee banking inquiry".

¹ Source: RBNZ, September 30, 2025

² Source: RBNZ, September 30, 2025

13. SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The BPS Act requires the RBNZ to exercise its powers of registration of banks and prudential supervision of registered banks (including ANZ Bank NZ) for the purposes of:

- promoting the maintenance of a sound and efficient financial system; and
- avoiding significant damage to the financial system that could result from the failure of a registered bank.

The main elements of the RBNZ's supervisory role include:

- requiring all banks to comply with certain minimum prudential requirements, which are applied through conditions of registration. These include constraints on connected party exposures, minimum capital adequacy requirements and minimum standards for liquidity risk management, and are set out in more detail below;
- monitoring each registered bank's financial condition and compliance with conditions of registration, principally on the basis of published half-yearly disclosure statements and monthly reporting submitted privately to the RBNZ. This monitoring is intended to ensure that the RBNZ maintains familiarity with the financial condition of each bank and the banking system as a whole, and maintains a state of preparedness to invoke crisis management powers should this be necessary;
- consulting the senior management of registered banks;
- using crisis management powers available to it under the BPS Act to intervene where a bank distress or failure situation threatens the soundness of the financial system;
- assessing whether a bank is carrying on business prudently;
- issuing guidelines and overseeing banks' compliance with anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism requirements;
- monitoring banks' outsourcing arrangements to determine whether a registered bank's risks associated with outsourcing are appropriately managed;
- issuing guidelines on banks' internal capital adequacy process and liquidity policy;
- issuing guidelines on corporate governance; and
- maintaining close working relationships with parent bank supervisors (such as APRA in Australia) on bank-specific issues, policy issues and general matters relating to the condition of the financial system in New Zealand and in the countries where parent banks are domiciled.

Registered banks are required to issue half-yearly disclosure statements that contain comprehensive details, together with full financial statements at the full-year, and unaudited interim financial statements at the half-year. The financial statements are subject to full external audit at the end of each financial year and a limited scope review at the end of each financial half-year. Each bank director is required to make certain statements and attestations in the disclosure statements. If the information in the bank's disclosure statement is found to be false or misleading, the bank and its directors may incur criminal or civil penalties.

The RBNZ publishes a quarterly "dashboard" of key information on registered banks on its website. The dashboard aims to improve the public's and market participants' ability to understand and act on information about registered banks' financial strength and risk profile. The information is sourced from private reporting that banks provide to the RBNZ. Information relating to the ANZ Bank NZ Group published in the dashboard is not incorporated by reference herein and does not form part of this Offering Memorandum. In some cases, information relating to the ANZ Bank NZ Group published in the dashboard has been classified and presented differently to the presentation in the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

New Zealand-incorporated banks (including ANZ Bank NZ) are required to comply with the Basel III capital adequacy requirements, as modified to reflect New Zealand conditions. Since July 1, 2025, the RBNZ has required domestic systemically important banks, including ANZ Bank NZ, to maintain a CET1 prudential capital buffer of 5.5% of RWA above the minimum capital ratios or face restrictions on distributions. This prudential capital buffer is scheduled to progressively increase to 9% of RWA by July 2028, but this may change as a result of the RBNZ's 2025 review of key capital requirement settings. See "—Bank capital adequacy requirements" below for further information.

New Zealand-incorporated banks (including ANZ Bank NZ) are required to comply with BS13. BS13 requires that New Zealand-incorporated banks meet a minimum core funding ratio ("CFR") of 75% ensuring that at least a minimum proportion of bank funding is met through customer deposits, term wholesale funding and Tier 1 capital.

The RBNZ requires all registered banks to obtain and maintain a credit rating from an approved organization and publish that rating in their disclosure statements.

In addition, the RBNZ has wide-reaching powers to obtain further information, data and forecasts in connection with its supervisory functions, and to require that information, data, and forecasts be audited.

The RBNZ also possesses a number of crisis management powers. Those powers include recommending that a bank's registration be cancelled, investigating the affairs of a registered bank, requiring that a registered bank consults with the RBNZ, giving directions to a registered bank, removing, replacing or appointing a director of a registered bank or recommending that a registered bank be subject to statutory management.

If a registered bank is declared to be subject to statutory management, no person may, among other things:

- commence or continue any action or other proceedings including proceedings by way of counterclaim against that bank;
- issue any execution, attach any debt, or otherwise enforce or seek to enforce any judgment or order obtained in respect of that bank;
- take any steps to put that bank into liquidation; or

- exercise any right of set off against that bank.

As part of the RBNZ's supervisory powers, a person must obtain the written consent of the RBNZ before giving effect to a transaction resulting in that person acquiring or increasing a "significant influence" over a registered bank. "Significant influence" means the ability to appoint 25% or more of the board of directors of a registered bank or a qualifying interest (e.g., legal or beneficial ownership) in 10% or more of its voting securities.

13.1 Bank capital adequacy requirements

In 2019, the RBNZ decided to revise the capital adequacy requirements that apply to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks. Implementation of the revised requirements has been underway since 2021, requiring a material increase in capital to be held by the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Further required increases were expected to be implemented incrementally to July 2028, but may not proceed as the RBNZ is conducting a review of its key capital requirements for banks. The RBNZ's final decisions are expected by the end of 2025, with the implementation timeline to be announced in the first quarter of the 2026 calendar year. The impact of the review on the ANZ Bank NZ Group is uncertain. See "Risk Factors—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position" for further information.

13.2 Replacement of the BPS Act

Since 1989, prudential supervision and regulation of banks has been governed by the BPS Act. However, the BPS Act is in the process of being replaced by two separate pieces of legislation:

- The Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021 commenced in July 2022, replacing parts of the BPS Act that relate to the RBNZ's high-level objectives, powers, functions, governance and funding arrangements. Among other things, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021:
 - establishes a new statutory governance board responsible for all decision-making, except decisions made by the Monetary Policy Committee; and
 - introduces an overarching financial stability objective of protecting and promoting the stability of New Zealand's financial system (in addition to the economic objective and central bank objective).
- The DTA will, among other things:
 - create a single regulatory regime for all bank and non-bank deposit takers;
 - strengthen accountability requirements for directors of deposit takers;
 - broaden the RBNZ's supervision and enforcement tools; and
 - strengthen and clarify the RBNZ's crisis resolution framework (which in substance carries over the key statutory management powers from the BPS Act but places those powers (where practicable) directly in the hands of the RBNZ as resolution authority).

The DTA has also introduced a DCS which covers up to \$100,000 of eligible deposits per depositor, per institution, in the event of a deposit taker failure. The DCS is funded by collecting levies from deposit takers, including ANZ Bank NZ. The DCS commenced on July 1, 2025.

The DCS is not expected to result in a material increase in costs for ANZ Bank NZ.

The RBNZ is undertaking a multi-year work program to develop policy, standards and regulations to support the commencement of the DTA regime. Until the DTA fully comes into force, the current regulatory framework for banks is continuing under the BPS Act.

13.3 RBNZ review of BS13

The RBNZ is undertaking a comprehensive review of its liquidity policy (BS13).

The RBNZ's key policy decisions so far include:

- the retention of the RBNZ's existing quantitative liquidity metrics, the one-month mismatch ratio and the core funding ratio with modifications, rather than the adoption of the Basel III liquidity framework. The one-week mismatch ratio is to be discontinued;
- the tightening of eligibility requirements for liquid assets in New Zealand; and
- the establishment of a committed liquidity facility for currently eligible liquid assets that do not meet the new eligibility requirements.

The new policy will be implemented as a standard under the DTA and is expected to commence in late 2028.

13.4 Conduct regulations for financial institutions

The CoFI regime came into force on March 31, 2025, and implements a broad conduct regime for financial institutions. The CoFI regime requires certain financial institutions (including ANZ Bank NZ) to:

- obtain a license under Part 6 of the FMC Act. ANZ Bank NZ obtained its license in September 2024;
- comply with a fair conduct principle (requiring them to treat consumers fairly, including by paying due regard to their interests);
- establish, implement, maintain and comply with an effective fair conduct program to operationalize the fair conduct principle, and publish a summary of the fair conduct program; and
- comply with regulations that regulate sales incentives for staff and others who are involved in providing a relevant service.

In March 2025, the New Zealand Government introduced the Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Bill to Parliament. If passed, the bill will alter the requirements for financial institutions' fair conduct programs, provide the Financial Markets Authority with broader investigatory powers, and consolidate market services licenses. Any amendments to the CoFI regime are expected to commence in calendar year 2026.

13.5 Loan to value ratio restrictions

In conjunction with the DTI restrictions, LVR restrictions apply to registered banks (including ANZ Bank NZ) in respect of new lending for residential properties in New Zealand. LVR restrictions set limits on the portion of lending that banks can provide to residential borrowers relative to the value of the residential property provided as security (i.e., with a LVR ratio above a certain threshold). A borrower's (either an individual or household) LVR is calculated by dividing their total loan value by the total value of the property provided as security. As of December 1, 2025, the RBNZ has implemented changes to the LVR restrictions and bank conditions of registration have been revised with the updated LVR settings. The updated LVR settings allow banks to lend:

- up to 25% (up from 20%) of the total value of their new owner-occupier lending to borrowers with an LVR of over 80%; and
- up to 10% (up from 5%) of the total value of their new investor lending to borrowers with an LVR of over 70%.

13.6 Competition market study

The Commerce Commission has completed a market study into competition in the New Zealand retail banking sector. The study focused on home loans and deposit accounts (including current and savings accounts, and overdraft facilities). The Commerce Commission released its final report in August 2024 and one of its findings was that major banks do not currently face strong competition for personal banking services in New Zealand. The Commerce Commission set out 14 recommendations designed to improve competition in the market. The New Zealand Government accepted all 14 recommendations and indicated that its response would be progressed through a cross-section of work sitting across the New Zealand Government, the RBNZ, the Financial Markets Authority and industry.

13.7 Retail payment system

Following consultation, the Commerce Commission introduced lower interchange fee caps for certain card transactions in New Zealand effective from December 1, 2025 for any products which are currently subject to interchange fee regulation (being domestically issued personal credit cards) and by May 1, 2026 for any products which are not currently subject to interchange fee regulation (being foreign issued cards). The introduction of lower interchange fee caps will reduce the interchange fees received by card issuers (such as ANZ Bank NZ).

13.8 Select committee banking inquiry

The New Zealand Parliament's Finance and Expenditure Committee and Primary Product Committee undertook an inquiry into banking competition, including business and rural banking and lending. The terms of reference included consideration of the state of competition in banking (including profitability) barriers preventing competition in banking, any possible impact of the regulatory environment on competition and efficient access to lending, rural banking and lending to Māori asset-holders, organizations, businesses, and individuals. The Finance and Expenditure Committee issued its final report in August 2025, which contained 19 recommendations to New Zealand Government agencies, financial regulators, and financial entities including retail banks, intended to improve competition in the banking sector. The New Zealand Government has accepted or partially accepted all of the recommendations.

13.9 Open banking

In March 2025, the CPD Act came into force. The CPD Act establishes a New Zealand CDR which enables customers to securely share data that is held about them with trusted third parties and improves customers' ability to compare and switch products. The banking sector is the first business sector designated as subject to the CPD Act. This requires banks, with customer consent, to (for example) provide an accredited third-party with access to data about that customer's transactions. The regulations to designate the banking sector and prescribe general requirements relating to the regulated data services provided under the CPD Act were made in October 2025. Designation in respect of New Zealand's four largest banks (including ANZ Bank NZ) commenced on December 1, 2025.

In August 2024, the New Zealand Commerce Commission published its recommendation to the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs to designate the interbank payment network under the Retail Payment System Act 2022. If the interbank payment network is designated this will enable the Commerce Commission to use its regulatory powers to further promote competition and innovation in the retail payment system. No decision by the Minister on designation has yet been announced.

13.10 Loan information litigation

ANZ Bank NZ is defending an opt-out representative proceeding where the plaintiffs are alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. The High Court ruled the relevant class was customers who entered into a home loan or personal loan with the Bank between June 6, 2015 and May 28, 2016 and requested a variation to that loan during that period. The class and the allegations made in the proceedings would potentially cover approximately 17,000 loan customers. In July 2024, the Court of Appeal, among other things, confirmed the class and granted the plaintiff's application for a common fund order with immediate effect. Lawyers for the plaintiffs have notified potential class members about the class action and a summary judgment hearing has been set down in the High Court in Auckland for March 2026. In March 2025, the New Zealand Government introduced a Bill that confirms the High Court has the power to reduce or extinguish potential consequences under section 99(1A) of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 from the date of its inception in 2015. Currently it is proposed that the retrospective law change will not apply to the claim against ANZ Bank NZ.

13.11 Review of ESAS access criteria

In March 2025, the RBNZ completed a review of the Exchange Settlement Account System ("ESAS") access criteria and revised the criteria as a result. ESAS is the payments and settlement system operated by the RBNZ that is used by banks and other approved financial institutions. The new access criteria have expanded access to ESAS, and the RBNZ has opened applications to non-bank deposit takers and other types of entities (such as payment service providers, overseas deposit takers and operators of designated financial market infrastructures). The impact of the revised ESAS access criteria on ANZ Bank NZ is uncertain at this stage.

13.12 Anti-scams measures

From November 30, 2025, new scam prevention commitments under the Code of Banking Practice apply to protect consumers from authorized payment scams (scams that deceive a customer into authorizing a payment to a fraudster). If these commitments are not met, then ANZ Bank NZ (and other New Zealand Banking Association member banks) will reimburse all or part of an eligible customer's loss from an authorized payment scam, subject to certain financial caps.

13.13 Effect of APRA's Prudential Standards

The ANZBGL Group is subject to extensive prudential regulation by APRA. APRA's current or future requirements may have an adverse effect on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial condition.

APS 222 sets minimum requirements for ADIs in Australia, including ANZBGL. The key requirements of APS222 are that an ADI must have a board approved policy that governs its associations and dealings with its related entities, identify, monitor, manage and control potential contagion risk between the ADI and its related entities and step-in risk entities, meet minimum requirements with respect to dealings with related entities and step-in entities which may give rise to prudential concerns and maintain exposures to related entities within limits.

Under APS 222, ANZBGL's ability to provide financial support to related entities (including ANZ Bank NZ) is subject to the following restrictions:

- ANZBGL should not undertake any dealings with unrelated entities, for the purpose of supporting the business of ANZ Bank NZ;
- ANZBGL must not provide support to related entities, and it must not accept support from related entities, unless such support is expressed clearly in legal documentation, is fixed as to time and amount and is in accordance with ANZBGL's policies and the prudential requirements set out in paragraphs 13 to 17 of APS 222. These requirements include without limitation that ANZBGL must not:
 - have unlimited exposures to ANZ Bank NZ; or
 - agree to cross-default clauses whereby a default by ANZ Bank NZ on an obligation (whether financial or otherwise) triggers or is deemed to trigger a default by ANZBGL on its obligations;
- ANZBGL must satisfy APRA upon request that when it purchases assets or securities issued by, or assumes or acquires liabilities of, ANZ Bank NZ, or sells assets and securities to ANZ Bank NZ, that these activities do not constitute ANZBGL providing capital support to ANZ Bank NZ; and
- the level of exposure, net of exposures deducted from capital, of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base to related ADIs or equivalents, such as ANZ Bank NZ, should not exceed (A) 25% on an individual exposure basis; or (B) 75% in aggregate to all related ADIs or equivalents.

ANZBGL's exposure to ANZ Bank NZ as of September 30, 2025 is compliant with the APS 222 limits.

In addition, no more than 5% of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base can comprise non-equity exposures to its New Zealand operations (including its subsidiaries incorporated in New Zealand, such as the ANZ Bank NZ Group and the New Zealand branch of ANZBGL) during ordinary times. This limit does not include holdings of capital instruments or eligible secured contingent funding support provided to the ANZ Bank NZ Group during times of financial stress.

APRA has also confirmed that contingent funding support by ANZBGL to its ANZ Bank NZ operations during times of financial stress must be provided on terms that are acceptable to APRA. At present, only covered bonds meet APRA's criteria for contingent funding. APRA also requires that ANZBGL's total exposures to its New Zealand operations must not exceed 50% of ANZBGL's Level 1 Tier 1 capital base.

In December 2025, APRA finalized its amendments to its bank prudential framework to phase out AT1 capital instruments as eligible regulatory capital, including replacing Tier 1 capital with CET1 for APS 222 arrangements, effective from January 1, 2027. This may impact ANZBGL's capacity to fund exposures within the revised CET1-based limits under APS 222 (depending on existing capacity under those metrics). With respect to Trans-Tasman funding arrangements, APRA has announced that it does not intend to additionally restrict Trans-Tasman funding arrangements following the removal of AT1 capital. APRA also intends to apply a uniform approach across impacted entities for Trans-Tasman funding arrangements. APRA will discuss the specific arrangements with impacted entities after the RBNZ has finalized its review of its key capital settings for New Zealand banks.

13.14 Effect of APRA's Level 3 framework

In addition, APRA's Level 3 framework as it relates to, among other things, group governance and risk exposures requires the ANZBGL Group to limit its financial and operational exposures to subsidiaries (including ANZ Bank NZ).

In determining the acceptable level of exposure to a subsidiary, the board of directors of ANZBGL (the "ANZBGL Board") should have regard to:

- the exposures that would be approved for third parties of broadly equivalent credit status; and
- the potential impact on ANZBGL's capital and liquidity positions and ability to continue operating in the event of a failure by the ANZ Bank NZ Group.

These requirements are not expected to place additional restrictions on ANZBGL's ability to provide financial or operational support to its subsidiaries, including ANZ Bank NZ.

13.15 Other APRA powers

ANZBGL may not provide financial support in breach of the Australian Banking Act. Under the Australian Banking Act:

- APRA must exercise its powers and functions for the protection of a bank's depositors in Australia and for the promotion of financial system stability in Australia; and
- in the event of a bank becoming unable to meet its obligations or suspending payment, the assets of the bank in Australia will be available to meet that bank's liabilities in Australia in relation to protected accounts that account holders keep with the bank and certain other liabilities to APRA, the RBA and in relation to certified industry support contracts in priority to all other liabilities of the bank.

The requirements of the Australian Banking Act and the exercise by APRA of its powers have the potential to impact the management of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's liquidity.

13.16 Australian Crisis Management

Under the Australian Banking Act, APRA has power to facilitate the orderly resolution of the entities it regulates in times of distress. Powers which could impact the ANZ Bank NZ Group include oversight, management and directions powers in relation to ANZBGL and other ANZ Group entities (including ANZGHL) and statutory management powers over regulated entities within the ANZ Group (including ANZGHL) in Australia (but APRA may not appoint a statutory manager to ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL). The Australian Banking Act includes provisions which are designed to give statutory recognition to the conversion or write-off of regulatory capital instruments (the "Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions").

The Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions apply in relation to certain Australian regulatory capital instruments that contain provisions for conversion or write-off for the purposes of APRA's prudential standards. Where the Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions apply to an instrument, that instrument may be converted in accordance with its terms. This is so despite any law (other than specified laws, currently those relating to the ability of a person to acquire interests in an Australian corporation or financial sector entity), the constitution of the issuer or the conversion entity for the instrument, any contract to which the issuer is a party or the conversion entity for the instrument, and any listing rules, operating rules or clearing and settlement rules applicable to the instrument. In addition, the Australian Banking Act includes a moratorium on the taking of certain actions, such as denying any obligation, accelerating any debt, closing out any transaction or enforcing any security, on grounds relating to the operation of the Statutory Conversion and Write-Off Provisions.

13.17 Australian Financial Accountability Regime

The Financial Accountability Regime Act 2023 of Australia (the "FAR") establishes an accountability framework for certain entities ("accountable entities") in the banking, insurance and superannuation industries that are regulated by APRA, and certain significant related entities and individuals ("accountable persons").

Under FAR, the accountable entities in the ANZ Group are ANZGHL, ANZBGL, Suncorp Bank, ANZ Lenders Mortgage Insurance Pty Limited and ANZ Staff Superannuation (Australia) Pty Limited. In addition, FAR's application extends to ANZ Bank NZ as a significant related entity of ANZBGL and the CEO of ANZ Bank NZ who is an accountable person for ANZ Bank NZ.

13.18 APRA Total Loss Absorbing Capacity Requirements

In 2021, APRA finalized its loss-absorbing capacity requirements for Australian domestic systematically important banks, including ANZBGL, requiring an increase to their minimum total capital requirement by 4.5% of RWA by January 2026. Excluding the capital requirement changes from APRA's approach to AT1 capital (see "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—APRA's approach to Additional Tier 1 Capital in Australia"), the total Tier 2 capital requirement will increase to 6.5%. APRA expects the requirement to be satisfied predominantly with additional Tier 2 capital with an equivalent decrease in senior funding. The amount of the additional total capital requirement will be based on the ANZBGL Group's actual RWA from January 2026.

13.19 APRA's approach to Additional Tier 1 Capital in Australia

In December 2025, APRA finalized the approach to phase out the use of AT1 capital instruments and finalized consequential amendments to APRA's prudential framework to simplify and improve the effectiveness of bank capital in a crisis. Effective January 1, 2027, APRA's announced capital adequacy requirements for the ANZBGL Group are:

- replace the current requirement for 1.5% AT1 capital with 0.25% of CET1 capital and 1.25% of Tier 2 capital;
- increase the minimum CET1 capital requirement from 4.5% to 6.0%, but remove the Advanced portion of the capital conservation buffer of 1.25%;
- keep the total capital minimum, inclusive of APRA buffers, unchanged at 18.25% (including total loss-absorbing capacity ("TLAC") requirements); and

- increase the Tier 2 requirement (inclusive of TLAC) from 6.5% to 7.75%.

For the consequential impacts of APRA's phase out of AT1 capital instruments, please refer to "Issuers and Guarantor Information—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Effect of APRA's Prudential Standards"

13.20 Dodd-Frank Act

Each of ANZBGL, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, which is the subsidiary of ANZGHL through which ANZGHL holds its interest in ANZBGL, and ANZGHL is subject to certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 ("**Dodd-Frank**"). Dodd-Frank regulates many aspects of the business of banking in the United States and internationally.

Section 13 of the *Bank Holding Company Act of 1956*, and its implementing regulations, commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule", among other things, generally prohibit banks and their affiliates from engaging in certain "proprietary trading" (but allow certain activities such as underwriting, market making-related and risk-mitigating hedging activities) and limit the sponsorship of, and investment in, certain private funds (including private equity funds and hedge funds), subject to certain important exceptions and exemptions.

Other Dodd-Frank regulations impose minimum margin requirements on uncleared swaps and security-based swaps, require the central execution and clearing of standardized over-the-counter derivatives on regulated trading platforms and clearing houses, set limits on the size of positions in certain types of derivatives, require the reporting of transaction data to regulated swap and security-based swap data repositories, and provide for heightened supervision of dealers and major market participants in the derivatives markets. Depending on the level of their swap or security-based swap dealing activities with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties, entities within the ANZ Bank NZ Group could become subject to swap dealer or security-based swap dealer registration under the Commodity Exchange Act and Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") regulations. Even if not required to be registered with the CFTC or the SEC, such entities are potentially subject to certain of the CFTC's or SEC's regulatory requirements, in connection with transactions that they enter into with counterparties that are U.S. persons and certain other categories of counterparties.

The CFTC adopted rules regarding cross-border transactions which, among other things, permit "substituted compliance" by swap dealers located in non-U.S. jurisdictions with regulatory schemes determined by the CFTC to be comparable to its own. The CFTC had made such a determination with respect to certain aspects of Australian law and regulation pursuant to guidance issued by the CFTC, and that determination has continued to remain in effect under the 2020 rules. Pursuant to that determination, ANZBGL is able to rely on substituted compliance with certain Australian rules in lieu of compliance with corresponding CFTC rules.

U.S. prudential regulators, the CFTC and the SEC have implemented rules imposing initial and variation margin requirements on transactions in uncleared swaps and security-based swaps. As ANZBGL is a swap dealer supervised by the Federal Reserve Board ("**FRB**") and operates the New York Branch that is regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("**OCC**"), it is required to comply with the uncleared swap margin rules promulgated by the FRB, Farm Credit Administration, FDIC, Federal Housing Financial Agency and the OCC (collectively the "prudential regulators"). These rules impose requirements to collect and post initial and variation margin in respect of in-scope trading with in-scope counterparties. The rules of the prudential regulators also allow non-U.S. swap dealers, such as ANZBGL, to comply with the applicable laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions in lieu of compliance with their margin rules if the prudential regulators make a determination of comparability with respect to such non-U.S. jurisdictions, or otherwise not to comply with U.S. margin rules, with respect to certain categories of transactions and counterparties.

ANZGHL conducts its debt capital markets activities in the United States through ANZ Securities, Inc. ("**ANZSI**"). ANZSI is a broker-dealer licensed by the SEC and supervised by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("**FINRA**"). ANZSI is also licensed in the states and territories where it does business. The SEC and FINRA have extensive compliance requirements that apply to ANZSI, including record-keeping, transaction and communications monitoring, supervision of ANZSI staff, internal policies and procedures, and many others that govern the day-to-day business of ANZSI. ANZSI is subject to periodic reviews of its operations by the SEC and FINRA.

13.21 FATCA

FATCA requires FIs to undertake specific customer due diligence and provide information on account holders (including substantial owners for certain entities) who are U.S. citizens or tax residents to the U.S. federal tax authority, the IRS, either directly or via local tax authorities. If the required customer data collection due diligence and provision of account holder information is not undertaken and provided in a manner and form meeting the applicable requirements, the ANZ Bank NZ Group and/or persons owning assets in accounts with the ANZ Bank NZ Group members may be subjected to a 30% withholding tax on certain amounts. Currently, such withholding applies only to certain payments derived from sources within the United States. Payments derived from sources outside the United States will not be subject to such withholding if they are made prior to the date that is two years after the date on which final U.S. regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payment" are enacted. There is currently no proposed or final definition of "foreign passthru payment" (though legislative requirements and timeframes may be subject to change) and it is therefore impossible to know whether certain payments could possibly be treated as foreign passthru payments.

The discussion above reflects proposed U.S. regulations that eliminate withholding on certain gross proceeds payments and delay the effective date for withholding on payments from sources outside the United States. The U.S. Treasury Department has indicated that taxpayers may rely on the proposed regulations. The discussion assumes that the regulations will be finalized in their current form and will be effective retroactively.

In addition to FATCA, the U.S. may require the ANZ Bank NZ Group in certain circumstances to provide certain information to U.S. payers (withholding agents, custodians, etc.), and the ANZ Bank NZ Group and/or its customers may face withholding if the ANZ Bank NZ Group does not provide such information in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations. Moreover, even if the ANZ Bank NZ Group does provide the required information, withholding may still be applicable to certain U.S. source payments.

In the case of New Zealand institutions and branches, such information is to be furnished to the IRD, which would then forward the information to the IRS pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and New Zealand.

13.22 CRS Compliance Requirements

The OECD’s CRS requires certain FIs to collect and report information regarding certain accounts (which may include the Notes) to their tax authority by following related account opening information collection and due diligence procedures. Holders of Notes may be requested to provide certain information and certifications to ensure compliance with the CRS, as necessary.

New Zealand FIs that do not fully comply with the CRS may be subject to administrative penalties. See “Risk Factors—Risks relating to the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s business—Ongoing significant compliance costs with respect to the evolving and extensive AEOI obligations imposed by global customer tax transparency regimes may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position” in this Offering Memorandum for more information.

13.23 Conditions of Registration for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

These conditions apply on and after December 1, 2025. For the purposes of this section references to “\$” are to New Zealand dollars.

The registration of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (“the bank”) as a registered bank is subject to the following conditions:

1. That—
 - (a) the Total capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 9%;
 - (b) the Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 7%;
 - (c) the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 4.5%;
 - (d) the Total capital of the banking group is not less than \$30 million.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“**Total capital ratio**”, “**Tier 1 capital ratio**”, and “**Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio**” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formulae for calculating the ratios, the term “total capital requirement for operational risk” has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

“**Total capital**” has the same meaning as in BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1A. That—
 - (a) the bank has an internal capital adequacy assessment process (“**ICAAP**”) that accords with the requirements set out in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;
 - (b) under its ICAAP the bank identifies and measures its “other material risks” defined in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy; and
 - (c) the bank determines an internal capital allocation for each identified and measured “other material risk”.
- 1B. That the bank must—
 - (a) comply with the minimum requirements for using the IRB approach set out in BPR134: IRB Minimum System Requirements;
 - (b) comply with the minimum qualitative requirements for using the AMA approach for operational risk set out in subpart B1 of BPR151: AMA Operational Risk;
 - (c) follow the process in Part E of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements for obtaining Reserve Bank approval for any changes to any IRB credit risk model;
 - (d) maintain a compendium of approved models in accordance with the requirements of section E1.5 of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process requirements.
- 1C. That, if the Prudential Capital Buffer (PCB) ratio of the banking group is 5.5% or less, the bank must—
 - (a) according to the following table, limit the aggregate distributions of the bank’s earnings, other than discretionary payments payable to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, to the percentage limit on distributions that corresponds to the banking group’s PCB ratio; and

Banking group’s PCB ratio	Percentage limit on distributions of the bank’s earnings	Capital Buffer Response Framework stage
0% – 0.5%	0%	Stage 3
>0.5 – 3.5%	30%	Stage 2
>3.5 – 5%	60%	Stage 1
>5 – 5.5%	100%	None

- (b) comply with the Capital Buffer Response Framework requirements as set out in Part D of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“**prudential capital buffer ratio**”, “**distributions**”, and “**earnings**” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formula for calculating the buffer ratio, the term “total capital requirement for operational risk” has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of B2.2(2)(a), (c) or (d) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1CA. That the bank must not make any distribution on a transitional AT1 capital instrument on or after the date on which on any conversion or write-off provision in the terms and conditions of the instrument is triggered due to either a loss absorption trigger event or a non-viability trigger event.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “transitional AT1 capital instrument” has the meaning given in section A2.3 of BPR110: Capital Definitions and “loss absorption trigger event” and “non-viability trigger event” have the meanings given in sub-section C2.2(3) of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Requirements.

- 1D. That:

- (a) the bank must not include the amount of an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument or Tier 2 capital instrument issued on or after 1 July 2021 in the calculation of its capital ratios unless it has completed the notification requirements in Part B of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of the instrument; and
- (b) the bank meets the requirements of Part C of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of regulatory capital instruments.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B2.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions;

a Tier 2 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B3.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1E. That for the purposes of LGD estimates for farm lending exposures covered by a Deed of Indemnity from the Crown under the North Island Weather Events Loan Guarantee Scheme, the bank may choose to apply either the relevant minimum LGD in Table C3.2 of BPR133, or an LGD of 8.5%.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “LGD” (loss given default) has the meaning given in BPR001: Glossary.

2. That the banking group does not conduct any non-financial activities that in aggregate are material relative to its total activities.

In this condition of registration, the meaning of “material” is based on generally accepted accounting practice.

3. That the banking group’s insurance business is not greater than 1% of its total consolidated assets.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the banking group’s insurance business is the sum of the following amounts for entities in the banking group:

- (a) if the business of an entity predominantly consists of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total consolidated assets of the group headed by the entity; and
- (b) if the entity conducts insurance business and its business does not predominantly consist of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total liabilities relating to the entity’s insurance business plus the equity retained by the entity to meet the solvency or financial soundness needs of its insurance business.

In determining the total amount of the banking group’s insurance business—

- (a) all amounts must relate to on balance sheet items only, and must comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
- (b) if products or assets of which an insurance business is comprised also contain a non-insurance component, the whole of such products or assets must be considered part of the insurance business.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“**insurance business**” means the undertaking or assumption of liability as an insurer under a contract of insurance:

“**insurer**” and “**contract of insurance**” have the same meaning as provided in sections 6 and 7 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

4. The bank must comply with all the requirements set out in the following document:

BS8 Connected Exposures 1 October 2023.

5. That exposures to connected persons are not on more favorable terms (e.g. as relates to such matters as credit assessment, tenor, interest rates, amortisation schedules and requirement for collateral) than corresponding exposures to non-connected persons.

6. That the bank complies with the following corporate governance requirements:

- (a) the board of the bank must have at least five directors;
- (b) the majority of the board members must be non-executive directors;
- (c) at least half of the board members must be independent directors;
- (d) an alternate director,—
 - (i) for a non-executive director must be non-executive; and
 - (ii) for an independent director must be independent;
- (e) at least half of the independent directors of the bank must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand;
- (f) the chairperson of the board of the bank must be independent; and
- (g) the bank's constitution must not include any provision permitting a director, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, to act other than in what he or she believes is the best interests of the company (i.e. the bank).

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**non-executive**” and “**independent**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Corporate Governance” (BS14) dated July 2014.

7. That no appointment of any director, chief executive officer, or executive who reports or is accountable directly to the chief executive officer, is made in respect of the bank unless:
- (a) the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - (b) the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
8. That a person must not be appointed as chairperson of the board of the bank unless:
- (a) the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - (b) the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
9. That the bank has a board audit committee, or other separate board committee covering audit matters, that meets the following requirements:
- (a) the mandate of the committee must include: ensuring the integrity of the bank's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards;
 - (b) the committee must have at least three members;
 - (c) every member of the committee must be a non-executive director of the bank;
 - (d) the majority of the members of the committee must be independent; and
 - (e) the chairperson of the committee must be independent and must not be the chairperson of the bank.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**non-executive**” and “**independent**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Corporate Governance” (BS14) dated July 2014.

10. That a substantial proportion of the bank's business is conducted in and from New Zealand.
11. That the bank must comply with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Outsourcing Policy” (BS11) dated September 2022.
12. That:
- (a) the business and affairs of the bank are managed by, or under the direction or supervision of, the board of the bank;
 - (b) the employment contract of the chief executive officer of the bank or person in an equivalent position (together “**CEO**”) is with the bank, and the terms and conditions of the CEO's employment agreement are determined by, and any decisions relating to the employment or termination of employment of the CEO are made by, the board of the bank; and
 - (c) all staff employed by the bank shall have their remuneration determined by (or under the delegated authority of) the board or the CEO of the bank and be accountable (directly or indirectly) to the CEO of the bank.
13. That the banking group complies with the following quantitative requirements for liquidity-risk management:
- (a) the one-week mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day;
 - (b) the one-month mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day; and
 - (c) the one-year core funding ratio of the banking group is not less than 75 per cent at the end of each business day.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the ratios identified must be calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand documents entitled “Liquidity Policy” (BS13) dated July 2022 and “Liquidity Policy Annex: Liquid Assets” (BS13A) dated July 2022.

14. That the bank has an internal framework for liquidity risk management that is adequate in the bank's view for managing the bank's liquidity risk at a prudent level, and that, in particular:
- (a) is clearly documented and communicated to all those in the organisation with responsibility for managing liquidity and liquidity risk;

- (b) identifies responsibility for approval, oversight and implementation of the framework and policies for liquidity risk management;
- (c) identifies the principal methods that the bank will use for measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk; and
- (d) considers the material sources of stress that the bank might face, and prepares the bank to manage stress through a contingency funding plan.

15. That no more than 10% of total assets may be beneficially owned by a SPV.

For the purposes of this condition,—

“**total assets**” means all assets of the banking group plus any assets held by any SPV that are not included in the banking group’s assets:

“**SPV**” means a person—

- (a) to whom any member of the banking group has sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred any asset;
- (b) who has granted, or may grant, a security interest in its assets for the benefit of any holder of any covered bond; and
- (c) who carries on no other business except for that necessary or incidental to guarantee the obligations of any member of the banking group under a covered bond:

“**covered bond**” means a debt security issued by any member of the banking group, for which repayment to holders is guaranteed by a SPV, and investors retain an unsecured claim on the issuer.

16. That—

- (a) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the notification threshold, and does not meet the non-objection threshold, unless:
 - (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination and at least 10 working days have passed; and
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document “Significant Acquisitions Policy” (BS15) dated December 2011; and
- (b) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the non-objection threshold unless:
 - (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination;
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document “Significant Acquisitions Policy” (BS15) dated December 2011; and
 - (iii) the Reserve Bank has given the bank a notice of non-objection to the significant acquisition or business combination.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**qualifying acquisition or business combination**”, “**notification threshold**” and “**non-objection threshold**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document “Significant Acquisitions Policy” (BS15) dated December 2011.

17. That the bank is pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution and in accordance with a direction from the Reserve Bank, the bank can—

- (a) close promptly at any time of the day and on any day of the week and that effective upon the appointment of the statutory manager—
 - (i) all liabilities are frozen in full; and
 - (ii) no further access by customers and counterparties to their accounts (deposits, liabilities or other obligations) is possible;
- (b) apply a *de minimis* to relevant customer liability accounts;
- (c) apply a partial freeze to the customer liability account balances;
- (d) reopen by no later than 9am the next business day following the appointment of a statutory manager and provide customers access to their unfrozen funds;
- (e) maintain a full freeze on liabilities not pre-positioned for open bank resolution; and
- (f) reinstate customers’ access to some or all of their residual frozen funds.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**de minimis**”, “**partial freeze**”, “**customer liability account**”, and “**frozen and unfrozen funds**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy” (BS17) dated June 2022.

18. That the bank has an Implementation Plan that—

- (a) is up-to-date; and

- (b) demonstrates that the bank’s prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution meets the requirements set out in the Reserve Bank document: “Open Bank Resolution Pre-positioning Requirements Policy” (BS17) dated June 2022.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**Implementation Plan**” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy” (BS17) dated June 2022.

- 19. That the bank has a compendium of liabilities that—
 - (a) at the product-class level lists all liabilities, indicating which are—
 - (i) pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution; and
 - (ii) not pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution;
 - (b) is agreed to by the Reserve Bank; and
 - (c) if the Reserve Bank’s agreement is conditional, meets the Reserve Bank’s conditions.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**compendium of liabilities**”, and “**pre-positioned and non pre-positioned liabilities**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy” (BS17) dated June 2022.

- 20. That on an annual basis the bank tests all the component parts of its Open Bank Resolution solution that demonstrates the bank’s prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution as specified in the bank’s Implementation Plan.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “**Implementation Plan**” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document “Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy” (BS17) dated June 2022.

- 21. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after February 28, 2026, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 70%, must not exceed 10% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.
- 22. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after February 28, 2026, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 25% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.
- 23. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 7, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.
- 24. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 6, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.
- 25. That the bank must not make a residential mortgage loan unless the terms and conditions of the loan contract or the terms and conditions for an associated mortgage require that a borrower obtain the registered bank’s agreement before the borrower can grant to another person a charge over the residential property used as security for the loan.

In these conditions of registration,—

“**banking group**” means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (as reporting entity) and all other entities included in the group as defined in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the purposes of Part 7 of that Act.

“**generally accepted accounting practice**” has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

In these conditions of registration, the version dates of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirement (BPR) documents that are referred to in the capital adequacy conditions 1 to 1E, or are referred to in turn by those documents or by Banking Supervision Handbook (BS) documents, are—

BPR document	Version date
BPR100: Capital adequacy	July 1, 2024
BPR110: Capital definitions	October 1, 2023
BPR120: Capital adequacy process requirements	October 1, 2023
BPR130: Credit risk RWAs overview	July 1, 2024
BPR131: Standardised credit risk RWAs	July 1, 2024
BPR132: Credit risk mitigation	July 1, 2024

BPR133: IRB credit risk RWAs	July 1, 2024
BPR134: IRB minimum system requirements	July 1, 2024
BPR140: Market risk exposure	July 1, 2024
BPR150: Standardised operational risk	July 1, 2024
BPR151: AMA operational risk	July 1, 2024
BPR160: Insurance, securitisation, and loan transfers	July 1, 2024
BPR001: Glossary	October 1, 2023

In conditions of registration 21 and 22,—

“**loan-to-valuation ratio**”, “**non property-investment residential mortgage loan**”, “**property-investment residential mortgage loan**”, “**qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans**”, and “**qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High-LVR Residential Mortgage Lending” (BS19) dated October 2021:

“**loan-to-valuation measurement period**” means a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month.

In conditions of registration 23 and 24,—

“**debt-to-income ratio**”, “**debt-to-income measurement period**”, “**non property-investment residential mortgage loan**”, “**property-investment residential mortgage loan**”, “**qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans**”, and “**qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans**” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated April 3, 2023:

“**debt-to-income measurement period**” means—

- (a) the initial period of six calendar months from the date of this conditions of registration (July 1, 2024) ending on December 31, 2024; and
- (b) thereafter, a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month, the first of which ends on January 31, 2025 and covers the months of November and December 2024 and January 2025.

In condition of registration 25,—

“**residential mortgage loan**” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated April 3, 2023.

13.24 ANZNIL

ANZNIL is not a registered bank, and so is not directly subject to the Conditions of Registration imposed by the RBNZ, nor is it directly regulated by the RBNZ under the BPS Act. However, it is part of the banking group for the purposes of ANZ Bank NZ’s registration.

14. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The ANZ Bank NZ Group publishes consolidated financial statements in New Zealand dollars. In Part B (Issuers and Guarantor Information) of this Offering Memorandum, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to “US\$”, “USD” and “U.S. dollars” are to U.S. dollars and references to “\$”, “NZD” and “NZ\$” are to New Zealand dollars. For the convenience of the reader, this Offering Memorandum contains translations of certain NZ dollar amounts into U.S. dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be construed as representations that the NZ dollar amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise stated, amounts reported in U.S. dollars have been translated at the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025, which was US\$0.5799 = NZ\$1.00.

15. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The following discussion of results of operations is based on the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements (attached as part of Annex A to this Offering Memorandum) prepared under NZ GAAP (refer to “Section 1: Key Information – Basis of Preparation” for a description of NZ GAAP).

16. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

16.1 ANZ Bank NZ Group income statement information

	Years ended September 30,			
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 ² NZ\$m	2024 ² NZ\$m	2023 ² NZ\$m
Interest income	6,108	10,532	11,914	10,215
Interest expense	3,410	5,880	7,512	5,922
Net interest income	2,698	4,652	4,402	4,293
Other operating income	523	902	480	619
Operating income	3,221	5,554	4,882	4,912
Operating expenses	1,051	1,812	1,760	1,663
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	2,170	3,742	3,122	3,249
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(14)	(25)	44	183
Profit before income tax	2,184	3,767	3,078	3,066
Income tax expense	611	1,053	870	849
Profit for the year	1,574	2,714	2,208	2,217

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

(2) Source: ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

ANZ Bank NZ Group results**Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024**

Profit for the year ended September 30, 2025 compared to the year ended September 30, 2024 increased \$506 million, to \$2,714 million.

Net interest income increased \$250 million, or 6%, from \$4,402 million in financial year 2024 to \$4,652 million in financial year 2025. The increase reflects lending and deposit volume growth. The net interest margin increased 7 basis points driven by interest bearing liabilities yields decreasing more than interest earning assets yields. Period end lending volumes increased 5% in financial year 2025 driven by growth in housing loans. Customer deposits increased 5% in financial year 2025.

Other operating income increased \$422 million, or 88%, from \$480 million in financial year 2024 to \$902 million in financial year 2025. The main factors contributing to this increase include:

- An increase in the mark-to-market value of economic hedge derivatives. Fair value gain of \$214 million was recorded in financial year 2025, compared to fair value loss of \$258 million in financial year 2024.
- A decrease in Institutional other revenue of \$39 million reflecting liquidity position impacts.

Operating expenses increased \$52 million, or 3%, from \$1,760 million in financial year 2024 to \$1,812 million in financial year 2025, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by benefits from productivity initiatives.

The credit impairment charge decreased \$69 million from a charge of \$44 million in financial year 2024 to a release of \$25 million in financial year 2025. The individual provision charge decreased \$7 million from \$42 million in financial year 2024 to \$35 million in financial year 2025, primarily due to lower new and increased provisions. The collective provision charge decreased by \$62 million from a charge of \$2 million in financial year 2024 to a release of \$60 million in financial year 2025, reflecting improved credit quality, and release of management temporary overlays.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Profit for the year ended September 30, 2024 compared to the year ended September 30, 2023 decreased \$9 million, to \$2,208 million.

Net interest income increased \$109 million, or 3%, from \$4,293 million in financial year 2023 to \$4,402 million in financial year 2024. The increase reflects lending and deposit volume growth. The net interest margin increased 3 basis points driven by higher interest rates on interest earning assets partly offset by higher interest rates on liabilities. Period end lending volumes increased 1.5% in financial year 2024 driven by growth in housing loans. Customer deposits increased 2.7% in financial year 2024.

Other operating income decreased \$139 million, or 22%, from \$619 million in financial year 2023 to \$480 million in financial year 2024. The main factors contributing to this decrease include:

- A decrease in the mark-to-market value of economic hedge derivatives. Fair value loss of \$258 million was recorded in financial year 2024, compared to fair value loss of \$169 million in financial year 2023.
- An adjustment to the gain on sale of UDC Finance Ltd (“UDC Finance”) of \$25 million in financial year 2023 due to lower credit losses than expected (with the divestment completed in 2020) not repeated.
- A gain on sale of the Data Center of \$10 million in financial year 2023 not repeated.
- A foreign exchange revaluation loss of \$21 million from hedging of USD Tier 2 and AT1 transactions in financial year 2023 not repeated.
- A decrease in Institutional other revenue of \$38 million reflecting a reduction in realized gains after portfolio rebalancing in financial year 2023, lower returns from interest rate trading and a reclassification from other operating income to net interest income.

SECTION 3: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operating expenses increased \$97 million, or 6%, from \$1,663 million in financial year 2023 to \$1,760 million in financial year 2024, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by lower discretionary spend and productivity savings.

The credit impairment charge decreased \$139 million from \$183 million in financial year 2023 to \$44 million in financial year 2024. The individual provision charge decreased \$18 million from \$60 million in financial year 2023 to \$42 million in financial year 2024, primarily due to higher write-backs and recoveries. The collective provision charge decreased by \$121 million from a charge of \$123 million in financial year 2023 to a charge of \$2 million in financial year 2024, reflecting changes in economic outlook and release of management temporary adjustments.

SECTION 3: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

16.2 Analysis of major income and expense items

Net interest income

The following table shows the ANZ Bank NZ Group's net interest income for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Interest income	10,532	11,914	10,215
Interest expense	5,880	7,512	5,922
Net interest income	4,652	4,402	4,293

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024³

Net interest income totaled \$4,652 million in financial year 2025, an increase of 6%, or \$250 million, over financial year 2024. The movement in net interest income was driven by an increase of \$43 million due to average volume growth, and \$207 million due to an increase in the interest rate spread between interest earning assets and interest earning liabilities. Key influences on the result are discussed below.

Movements in average margin

The overall interest spread increased from 1.48% in financial year 2024 to 1.78% in financial year 2025, with the yield on total average interest earning assets decreasing 91 basis points, and the yield on total average interest-bearing liabilities decreasing 121 basis points. Key influences on the result include the following:

- The average yield on net loans and advances decreased 94 basis points from 6.93% in financial year 2024 to 5.99% in financial year 2025, primarily due to repricing in a falling interest rate environment.
- The average yield on trading securities decreased 15 basis points from 4.26% in financial year 2024 to 4.11% in financial year 2025, primarily due to higher yielding assets being replaced by lower yielding assets.
- The average yield on interest bearing commercial paper, deposits and other borrowings decreased 116 basis points from 4.82% in financial year 2024 to 3.66% in financial year 2025 and the average yield on unsubordinated debt decreased 174 basis points from 6.48% in financial year 2024 to 4.74% in financial year 2025, primarily due to a falling interest rate environment.

Movements in average volume

- Average interest earning assets increased \$5,146 million, or 3% in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024. This was primarily driven by average net loans and advances which increased \$3,436 million, or 2%, primarily reflecting growth in home lending.
- Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$4,600 million or 3% in financial year 2025, primarily due to increased deposits and other borrowings and commercial paper.
- Average unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt decreased \$163 million in financial year 2025 reflecting net maturities and a decrease in other changes partly offset by a positive exchange rate impact and an increase in fair value hedge adjustments.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Net interest income totaled \$4,402 million in financial year 2024, an increase of 3%, or \$109 million, over financial year 2023. The movement in net interest income was driven by an increase of \$4 million due to average volume growth, and \$105 million due to a change in average interest rate. Key influences on the result are discussed below.

Movements in average margin

The overall interest spread decreased from 1.60% in financial year 2023 to 1.48% in financial year 2024, with the yield on total average interest earning assets increasing 85 basis points, and the yield on total average interest-bearing liabilities increasing 97 basis points. Key influences on the result include the following:

- The average yield on net loans and advances increased 91 basis points from 6.02% in financial year 2023 to 6.93% in financial year 2024, primarily due to repricing in a rising interest rate environment.
- The average yield on trading securities increased 31 basis points from 3.95% in financial year 2023 to 4.26% in financial year 2024, primarily due to lower yielding assets being replaced by higher yielding assets.
- The average yield on interest bearing commercial paper, deposits and other borrowings increased 108 basis points from 3.74% in financial year 2023 to 4.82% in financial year 2024 and the average yield on unsubordinated debt increased 75 basis points from 5.73% in financial year 2023 to 6.48% in financial year 2024, primarily due to a rising interest rate environment.

Movements in average volume

- Average interest earning assets increased \$2,647 million, or 1% in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023. This increase was in average net loans and advances which increased \$2,626 million, or 2%, primarily reflecting growth in the housing lending market.

³ Where applicable in this section, references to average balances and ratios calculated using average balances have been referenced to the table "Average balance sheet and interest income/expense" under "Additional Financial and Statistical Information—Average balance sheet and interest income/expense". Unless otherwise stated, the methodology for calculating average balances is included in that table.

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- Average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$3,677 million or 3% in financial year 2024, primarily due to increased deposits and other borrowings and commercial paper partly offset by decreased unsubordinated debt and other interest bearing financial liabilities.
- Average unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt decreased \$1,708 million in financial year 2024 reflecting net maturities and a negative exchange rate impact partly offset by an increase in fair value hedge adjustments and other changes.

Other operating income

The following table shows the ANZ Bank NZ Group's other operating income for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Net fee and commission income	483	494	504
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income	408	(26)	71
Other income	11	12	44
Other operating income	902	480	619

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Other operating income totaled \$902 million in financial year 2025, an increase of \$422 million, or 88%, compared to financial year 2024. Key influences on the result include the following:

- Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income increase of \$434 million in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024. This was due to gains on financial derivatives associated with hedging activities of \$214 million (compared to a fair value loss of \$258 million in financial year 2024), and a reduction in Institutional income of \$39 million reflecting liquidity position impacts.
- Net fee and commission income decreased \$11 million primarily due to lower card revenue and fee reductions.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Other operating income totaled \$480 million in financial year 2024, a decrease of \$139 million, or 22%, compared to financial year 2023. Key influences on the result include the following:

- A net fee and commission income decrease of \$10 million primarily due to a reclassification from other operating income to net interest income.
- A net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income decrease of \$97 million in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023. This was due to losses on financial derivatives associated with hedging activities of \$258 million (compared to a fair value loss of \$169 million in financial year 2023), a reduction in realized gains after portfolio rebalancing in financial year 2023 and lower returns from interest rate trading.
- Other income decreased \$32 million due to realized gains on the sale of the Data Center of \$10 million in financial year 2023 and a realized gain of \$25 million in financial year 2023 due to lower credit losses than expected in UDC Finance, because the divestment completed in prior years was not repeated.

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Operating expenses

The following table shows the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operating expenses for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Personnel costs	1,104	1,090	1,022
Premises costs	137	133	132
Technology costs	275	257	244
Other costs	296	280	265
Operating expenses	1,812	1,760	1,663

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Operating expenses totaled \$1,812 million in financial year 2025, an increase of \$52 million, or 3%, over financial year 2024. The key influences on the result include the following:

- Personnel costs increased \$14 million, or 1%, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by benefits from productivity initiatives.
- Technology costs increased \$18 million, or 7%, due to inflationary impacts and investment costs.
- Other costs increased \$16 million, or 6%, due to inflationary impacts.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Operating expenses totaled \$1,760 million in financial year 2024, an increase of \$97 million, or 6%, over financial year 2023. The key influences on the result include the following:

- Personnel costs increased \$68 million, or 7%, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by productivity gains from simplifying the business.
- Technology costs increased \$13 million, or 5%, due to inflationary impacts and investment costs.
- Other costs increased \$15 million, or 6%, due to inflationary impacts.

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16.3 ANZ Bank NZ Group balance sheet information

	As at September 30,			
	2025 ¹ US\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,443	9,386	11,634	13,094
Settlement balances receivable	939	1,620	574	401
Collateral paid	646	1,114	1,041	801
Trading securities	3,681	6,348	5,576	5,921
Derivative financial instruments	6,639	11,449	10,181	8,753
Investment securities	9,544	16,458	13,295	10,958
Net loans and advances	92,020	158,683	151,666	149,321
Deferred tax assets	227	392	418	397
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,798	3,100	3,094	3,119
Premises and equipment	188	324	363	371
Other assets	647	1,115	1,334	1,153
Total assets	121,773	209,989	199,176	194,289
Liabilities				
Settlement balances payable	2,676	4,614	5,367	2,920
Collateral received	1,000	1,725	525	1,500
Deposits and other borrowings	88,888	153,282	142,645	141,630
Derivative financial instruments	6,036	10,408	11,179	8,326
Current tax liability	207	357	279	76
Payables and other liabilities	904	1,559	2,415	1,938
Employee entitlements and other provisions	201	347	333	331
Debt issuances	10,322	17,799	17,623	19,147
Total liabilities	110,234	190,091	180,366	175,868
Total shareholders' equity	11,539	19,898	18,810	18,421

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information as at September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

Other banking data

	RBNZ minimum	As at September 30,		
		2025	2024	2023
Capital adequacy ratios				
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (%)	4.5	12.9	12.6	12.5
Tier 1 capital (%) ¹	7.0	15.3	15.1	14.1
Total capital (%) ²	9.0	17.4	17.2	15.5
Prudential capital buffer ratio (%) ³	5.5	8.3	8.1	7.5
Risk-weighted exposures (NZ\$ millions)⁴		110,408	104,243	111,327

(1) The minimum tier 1 capital ratio increased from 6% as of September 30, 2023 to 7% in July 2024.

(2) The minimum total capital ratio increased from 8% as of September 30, 2023 to 9% in July 2024.

(3) The minimum prudential capital buffer ratio increased from 4.5% as of September 30, 2024 to 5.5% in July 2025.

(4) Total of the carrying value of each asset class multiplied by their assigned risk weighting, as defined by the RBNZ.

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Total assets increased \$10,813 million, from \$199,176 million as at September 30, 2024, to \$209,989 million as at September 30, 2025. Key influences on the movement in assets include:

- Net loans and advances increased \$7,017 million, or 5%, as at September 30, 2025. Gross loans and advances increased \$6,960 million, with a \$5,028 million increase in housing lending and a \$1,769 million increase in non-housing lending. The credit impairment balance decreased \$57 million to \$668 million as at September 30, 2025.
- Derivative financial instrument assets increased \$1,268 million due to an increase in unrealized gains on interest rate contracts and foreign currency contracts (contra offset to movement in derivative financial instrument liabilities).
- Assets held for liquidity purposes comprise cash and cash equivalents, settlement balances receivable, trading securities, and investment securities. These assets in aggregate increased \$2,733 million (\$33,812 million as at September 30, 2025, from \$31,079 million as at September 30, 2024). The increase was reflective of overall liquidity management activities.

Total liabilities increased \$9,725 million, from \$180,366 million as at September 30, 2024, to \$190,091 million as at September 30, 2025. Key influences on the movement in liabilities include:

- Total deposits and other borrowings increased \$10,637 million, or 7%, as at September 30, 2025. Customer deposits increased \$7,379 million, or 5%, from financial year 2024 to financial year 2025 reflecting deposit growth to fund lending.
- Derivative financial instrument liabilities decreased \$771 million due to a decrease in unrealized losses on foreign currency contracts partly offset by an increase in unrealized losses on interest rate contracts (contra offset to movement in derivative financial instrument assets).
- Settlement balance payable decreased by \$753 million. This primarily relates to vostro balances and trade dated liability balances.
- Debt issuances increased \$176 million during financial year 2025. The increase reflects a positive exchange rate impact of \$1,362 million and an increase in fair value hedge adjustments of \$91 million partly offset by net maturities of \$1,266 million and a decrease in other charges of \$11 million.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Total assets increased \$4,887 million, from \$194,289 million as at September 30, 2023, to \$199,176 million as at September 30, 2024. Key influences on the movement in assets include:

- Net loans and advances increased \$2,345 million, or 2%, as at September 30, 2024. Gross loans and advances increased \$2,340 million, with \$3,767 million of this being housing lending, partly offset by a \$1,590 million decrease in non-housing lending. The credit impairment balance decreased \$5 million to \$725 million as at September 30, 2024.
- Derivative financial instrument assets increased \$1,428 million due to an increase in unrealized gains on interest rate contracts and foreign currency contracts (contra offset to movement in derivative financial instrument liabilities).
- Assets held for liquidity purposes comprise cash and cash equivalents, settlement balances receivable, trading securities, and investment securities. These assets in aggregate increased \$705 million (\$31,079 million as at September 30, 2024, from \$30,374 million as at September 30, 2023). The increase was reflective of overall liquidity management activities.

Total liabilities increased \$4,498 million, from \$175,868 million as at September 30, 2023, to \$180,366 million as at September 30, 2024. Key influences on the movement in liabilities include:

- Derivative financial instrument liabilities increased \$2,853 million due to an increase in unrealized losses on foreign currency contracts and interest rate contracts (contra offset to movement in derivative financial instrument assets).
- Settlement balance payable increased by \$2,447 million. This primarily relates to vostro balances and trade dated liability balances.
- Debt issuances decreased \$1,524 million during financial year 2024. The decrease reflects net maturities of \$1,543 million and a negative exchange rate impact of \$794 million offset by an increase in fair value hedge adjustments and other changes of \$813 million.
- Total deposits and other borrowings increased \$1,015 million, or 1%, as at September 30, 2024. Customer deposits increased \$3,634 million, or 3%, from 2023 to 2024 reflecting deposit gathering to fund growth in lending.

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16.4 Results by segment

For further information on the composition of the divisions refer to “Section 2: Information on ANZ Bank New Zealand and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries – Principal Activities”.

The segments reported are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 ¹ NZ\$m
Personal	1,240	1,128	1,121
Business & Agri	528	530	558
Institutional	561	573	538
Other	385	(23)	-
Profit after income tax	2,714	2,208	2,217

(1) During the year ended September 30, 2024, segment reporting was updated to reflect minor segmentation changes and comparative amounts have not been adjusted.

Personal

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Net interest income	2,585	2,380	2,386
Other operating income	382	386	380
Operating income	2,967	2,766	2,766
Operating expenses	1,235	1,213	1,160
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,732	1,553	1,606
Credit impairment charge/(release)	10	(17)	49
Profit before income tax	1,722	1,570	1,557
Income tax expense	482	442	436
Profit after income tax	1,240	1,128	1,121
Net loans and advances	115,317	110,149	106,138
Customer deposits	96,544	91,814	88,086

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Personal profit after income tax of \$1,240 million in financial year 2025 increased \$112 million, or 10%, compared to financial year 2024.

- A net interest income increase of \$205 million, or 9%, in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024, reflects margin improvement from home loan pricing after prior year contraction and lending and deposit volume growth, partly offset by lower deposits margins, unfavorable deposit mix with a customer preference for higher yield lower margin term deposits and lower fees.
- Other operating income decreased \$4 million, or 1%, in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024 due to lower card revenue.
- Operating expenses increased \$22 million, or 2%, in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024 due to inflationary impacts partly offset by benefits from productivity initiatives.
- The credit impairment charge increased by \$27 million from a \$17 million release in financial year 2024 to a charge of \$10 million in financial year 2025, primarily due to the release of management temporary adjustments in the prior year.
- Net loans and advances increased \$5,168 million, or 5%, as at September 30, 2025 compared to September 30, 2024, primarily due to housing loan growth. Customer deposit volumes increased by \$4,730 million, or 5%, as at September 30, 2025 compared to September 30, 2024 reflecting deposit growth to fund lending.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Personal profit after income tax of \$1,128 million in financial year 2024 increased \$7 million, or 1%, compared to financial year 2023.

- A net interest income decrease of \$6 million, or 0.3%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023, reflects customer preference for lower margin term deposits, partly offset by lending and deposit volume growth.
- Other operating income increased \$6 million, or 2%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023 due to higher funds management fees due to the results of higher average funds under management balance.
- Operating expenses increased \$53 million, or 5%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023 due to inflationary impacts partly offset by productivity gains from simplifying the business and transfer of costs to Business & Agri.
- The credit impairment charge decreased by \$66 million from a \$49 million charge in financial year 2023 to a \$17 million release in financial year 2024, reflecting changes in the economic outlook and the release of management temporary adjustments.

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- Net loans and advances increased \$4,011 million, or 4%, as at September 30, 2024 compared to September 30, 2023, primarily due to housing loan growth. Customer deposit volumes increased by \$3,728 million, or 4%, as at September 30, 2024 compared to September 30, 2023 reflecting deposit gathering to fund growth in lending.

Business & Agri

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Net interest income	959	1,013	1,014
Other operating income	43	47	55
Operating income	1,002	1,060	1,069
Operating expenses	299	276	221
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	703	784	848
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(30)	47	73
Profit before income tax	733	737	775
Income tax expense	205	207	217
Profit after income tax	528	530	558
Net loans and advances	24,324	23,952	24,424
Customer deposits	19,068	17,996	18,345

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Business & Agri profit after income tax of \$528 million decreased \$2 million in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024.

- Net interest income decreased \$54 million, or 5%, due to competitive pressure resulting in lower margins.
- Other operating income decreased \$4 million.
- Operating expenses increased \$23 million, or 8%, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by benefits from productivity initiatives.
- The credit impairment charge decreased \$77 million from a \$47 million charge in financial year 2024 to a release of \$30 million in financial year 2025, reflecting improved credit quality and release of management temporary overlays.
- Net loans and advances increased \$372 million, or 2%. Customer deposit volumes increased \$1,072 million, or 6%.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Business & Agri profit after income tax of \$530 million decreased \$28 million, or 5%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023.

- A net interest income decrease of \$1 million, or 0.1%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023.
- Other operating income decreased \$8 million due to lower merchant revenue impacted by lower volumes.
- Operating expenses increased \$55 million, or 25%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023 due to inflationary impacts and transfer of costs from Personal partly offset by productivity gains from simplifying the business.
- The credit impairment charge decreased \$26 million from \$73 million in financial year 2023 to \$47 million in financial year 2024, reflecting changes in the economic outlook and the release of management temporary adjustments.
- Net loans and advances decreased \$472 million, or 2%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023. Customer deposit volumes decreased \$349 million, or 2%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023.

Institutional

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	2023
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Net interest income	763	753	701
Other operating income	266	305	343
Operating income	1,029	1,058	1,044
Operating expenses	255	248	235
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	774	810	809
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(5)	14	61
Profit before income tax	779	796	748
Income tax expense	218	223	210
Profit after income tax	561	573	538
Net loans and advances	19,042	17,565	18,759
Customer deposits	27,930	26,353	26,098

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Institutional profit after income tax of \$561 million decreased \$12 million, or 2%, in financial year 2025 compared to financial year 2024.

- Operating income decreased \$29 million, or 3%. Drivers include lower volumes in Corporate Finance due to competitive pricing pressure partly offset by an increase in Markets revenue.
- Operating expenses increased \$7 million, or 3%, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by benefits from productivity initiatives.
- The credit impairment charge decreased \$19 million, from a charge of \$14 million in 2024 to a release of \$5 million in 2025 reflecting improved credit quality and a release of management temporary overlays.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Institutional profit after income tax of \$573 million increased \$35 million, or 7%, in financial year 2024 compared to financial year 2023.

- Operating income increased \$14 million, or 1%. Drivers include improved margins in Transaction Banking. This was partly offset by Corporate Finance mainly due to a decrease in the size of the corporate property portfolio.
- Operating expenses increased \$13 million, or 6%, due to inflationary impacts partly offset by productivity gains from simplifying the business.
- The credit impairment charge decreased \$47 million, from \$61 million in financial year 2023 to \$14 million in financial year 2024 reflecting changes in the economic outlook and the release of management temporary adjustments.

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Other

	Years ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	2023
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Profit/(loss) before income tax	533	(25)	(14)
Income tax expense/(credit)	148	(2)	(14)
Profit/(loss) after income tax	385	(23)	-

Comparison of financial year 2025 with financial year 2024

Other profit after income tax of \$385 million in financial year 2025 increased \$408 million compared to financial year 2024.

- An increase in the mark-to-market value of economic hedge derivatives. A fair value gain of \$214 million was recorded in financial year 2025, compared to fair value loss of \$258 million in financial year 2024.

Comparison of financial year 2024 with financial year 2023

Other loss after income tax of \$23 million in financial year 2024 decreased \$23 million compared to financial year 2023.

- A decrease in the mark-to-market value of economic hedge derivatives. A fair value loss of \$258 million was recorded financial year in 2024, compared to fair value loss of \$169 million in financial year 2023.
- An adjustment to the gain on sale of UDC Finance of \$25 million in financial year 2023 due to lower credit losses than expected (with the divestment completed in 2020) not repeated.
- A gain on sale of the Data Center of \$10 million in financial year 2023 not repeated.
- A foreign exchange revaluation loss of \$21 million in financial year 2023 not repeated.

17. CREDIT RISK**17.1 Loans and advances by category**

The following table presents the ANZ Bank NZ Group's portfolio by category of net loans and advances. The statistics reflect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's gross loan advances including provisions and net of unearned income.

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Overdrafts	1,149	1,091	973
Credit cards	1,230	1,243	1,262
Term loans - housing	115,835	110,807	107,040
Term loans - non-housing	40,524	38,755	40,345
Gross subtotal	158,738	151,896	149,620
Unearned income	(26)	(21)	(28)
Capitalized brokerage and other origination costs	639	516	459
Gross loans and advances	159,351	152,391	150,051
Allowance for expected credit losses	(668)	(725)	(730)
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666	149,321

17.2 Credit quality

The ANZ Bank NZ Group maintains a systematic, continuous approach to the collection of loan arrears, and it issues notices of arrears or defaults in terms detailed in policies and procedures. For the purposes of loan quality, the ANZ Bank NZ Group distinguishes between commercial loans and other (including residential housing) loans. The ANZ Bank NZ Group generally classifies commercial loans and housing loans as either performing, impaired or, in some cases, restructured assets.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group monitors consumer loan quality by independently verifying arrears and producing and distributing detailed credit performance reports to management. In addition, the ANZ Bank NZ Group closely examines the trends on arrears of various products within the portfolio to ensure measures are taken to correct and control any adverse trends that may be identified. The ANZ Bank NZ Group manages commercial loans through a watch and control list process pursuant to detailed policies and procedures. Secured impaired assets and larger unsecured impaired assets are managed individually and are subject to continuous review of recovery strategy and the adequacy of provisioning levels.

Impaired assets are credit exposures where there is doubt as to whether the full contractual amount (including interest) will be received, and/or where a material credit obligation is 90 days past due but not well secured, or is a portfolio managed facility that can be held for up to 180 days past due, or where concessional terms have been provided due to the financial difficulties of the customer.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's individual provisioning policy varies depending on the category of lending provided. The ANZ Bank NZ Group raises an individual provision on non-accrual loans based on expected security realization values less selling costs.

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17.3 Impaired assets

Gross impaired assets decreased \$1 million from \$370 million at September 30, 2024, to \$369 million at September 30, 2025. The ANZ Bank NZ Group continues its strategy of working with customers to return them to a productive status or to achieve maximum recoveries for the ANZ Bank NZ Group and the customer. Given subdued sales volumes across some asset markets, this strategy can involve extended work-out periods for some customers but it is achieving adequate levels of assets realized or repaid, or provisions recovered. Bad debts written-off during the financial year ended September 30, 2025, were \$47 million.

The following table presents the ANZ Bank NZ Group's impaired assets and details of individual provisions for credit impairment for the dates indicated:

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Gross balances of impaired assets			
with individual provisions set aside	334	338	277
without individual provisions set aside	35	32	10
Total individually impaired assets	369	370	287
Individual provision for credit impairment	68	67	65
Net impaired assets	301	303	222
Net impaired assets as a percentage of gross loans and advances (%)	0.19	0.20	0.15
Analysis of movements in impaired assets			
Balance at the beginning of the period	370	287	146
New and increased impaired assets	373	398	321
Impaired assets written off during the period	(47)	(41)	(86)
Impaired assets realized or transferred to performing	(327)	(274)	(94)
Balance at the end of the period	369	370	287
Gross impaired assets as a percentage of gross loans and advances (%)	0.23	0.24	0.19
Gross impaired assets and 90 days past due assets as a percentage of gross loans and advances (%)	0.84	0.86	0.63
Interest income forgone on impaired assets during the period			
Net interest charged but not recognized in the income statement	28	16	10
Net interest charged and recognized in the income statement	3	13	4
Past due loans			
Details of size of gross impaired assets			
Less than one million	62	48	42
Greater than one million but less than ten million	116	105	82
Greater than ten million	191	217	163
Gross impaired assets	369	370	287
Past due loans not shown as impaired assets			
Gross loans past due not subject to individual provision ^{1,2}	959	938	658
Total past due loans	1,328	1,308	945

(1) Impaired assets do not include loans accruing interest which are in arrears 90 days or more where the loans are well secured. Interest revenue on such loans continues to be recognized in the balance sheet.

(2) Despite the arrears of such loans, an assessment of the value of the security, including mortgage insurance in the case of residential loans, indicates that principal and interest should be recovered in full.

17.4 Credit impairment charge

The credit impairment charge decreased \$69 million, from a charge of \$44 million at September 30, 2024, to a release of \$25 million at September 30, 2025, driven by improvements in the forward looking economic scenarios and portfolio credit risk profile, releases in management temporary adjustments, partially offset by an increase due to enhancements in model methodology. See below for information on the economic assumptions used in calculating collective provisions.

The individual provision charge decreased \$7 million from a charge of \$42 million at September 30, 2024, to a charge of \$35 million at September 30, 2025, due to higher write-backs and lower new individual provisions raised.

The following table presents details of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's provisions for impaired assets for the periods indicated:

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Collective provision			
Balance at the beginning of the period	794	792	669
Charge / (release) to income statement	(60)	2	123
Balance at the end of the period	734	794	792
Individual provision			
Balance at the beginning of the period	67	65	82
Charge / (release) to income statement	35	42	60
Recoveries	9	11	12
Bad debts written off	(47)	(41)	(86)
Discount unwind	4	(10)	(3)
Balance at the end of the period	68	67	65
Total balance at the end of the period	802	861	857
The provision for impairment expressed as a percentage of gross impaired assets less interest reserved (%):			
Individual provisions	18.43	18.11	22.65
Total provisions	217.34	232.70	298.61
Collective provision for impairment expressed as a percentage of credit risk-weighted exposures (%)	0.80	0.91	0.84

17.5 Allowance for expected credit losses judgments and estimates

The ANZ Bank NZ Group measures the allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) using an expected credit loss impairment model as required by NZ IFRS 9. The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s accounting policy for the recognition and measurement of the allowance for ECL is described in Note 12 to the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements (attached as part of Annex A to this Offering Memorandum) which is consistent with that disclosed in the 2024 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

Collectively assessed allowance for ECL

The collectively assessed allowance for ECL decreased by \$60 million attributable to: releases of \$53 million primarily driven by improvements in the forward-looking economic scenarios and portfolio credit risk profile, releases of \$21 million in management temporary adjustments, partially offset by \$14 million increase due to enhancements in model methodology.

In estimating collectively assessed ECL, the ANZ Bank NZ Group makes judgments and assumptions in relation to:

- the selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology; and
- the selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs.

The following table summarizes the key judgments and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs and highlights significant changes during the year ended September 30, 2025.

The judgments and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty as to how various factors might impact the global economy and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The key judgments and assumptions in estimating collectively assessed ECL are presented below.

Judgment / assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended September 30, 2025
Determining when a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (“SICR”) has occurred or reversed	<p>In the measurement of ECL, judgment is involved in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan, which would result in it moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. This is a key area of judgment since transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 increases the ECL from an allowance based on the probability of default in the next 12 months, to an allowance for lifetime ECL. Subsequent decreases in credit risk resulting in transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1 may similarly result in significant changes in the ECL allowance.</p> <p>The setting of precise SICR trigger points requires judgment that may have a material impact upon the size of the ECL allowance. The ANZ Bank NZ Group monitors the effectiveness of SICR criteria on an ongoing basis.</p>	The determination of SICR was consistent with the prior period.
Measuring both 12-month and lifetime ECL	<p>The probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”), and exposure at default (“EAD”) factors used in determining ECL are point-in-time measures reflecting the relevant forward-looking information determined by management. Judgment is involved in determining which forward-looking information is relevant for particular lending portfolios and for determining each portfolio’s point-in-time sensitivity.</p> <p>In addition, judgment is required where behavioral characteristics are applied in estimating the lifetime of a facility to be used in measuring ECL.</p>	<p>The PD, LGD and EAD models are subject to the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s model risk policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring and re-validation, and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality.</p> <p>There were no material changes to the policy.</p>
Base case economic forecast	The ANZ Bank NZ Group derives a forward-looking “base case” economic scenario that reflects the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s view of future macroeconomic conditions.	<p>There have been no changes to the types of forward-looking variables (key economic drivers) used as model inputs.</p> <p>The base case assumptions have been updated to reflect a stabilization in inflation. Near-term growth forecasts have been reduced, reflecting the impacts of global uncertainty. Weaker Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth momentum pushes the return to average out to 2027. Further interest rate cuts are expected to contribute to a</p>

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Judgment / assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended September 30, 2025
Probability weighting of each economic scenario (base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios)	<p>Probability weighting of each economic scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement date.</p> <p>The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.</p>	<p>recovery in consumer spending. The level of unemployment is elevated but projected to fall.</p> <p>The expected outcomes of key economic drivers for the base case scenario at September 30, 2025 are described in the section under the heading “— Base case economic forecast assumptions”.</p> <p>Probability weightings remain unchanged from the prior period, reflecting the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s assessment of the continuing downside risks in local and global economies, and uncertainties relating to foreign policies.</p> <p>The probability weightings for current and prior periods are as detailed in the section under the heading “— Probability weightings”.</p>
Management temporary adjustments	<p>Management temporary adjustments to the ECL allowance are used in circumstances where it is judged that the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to its lending portfolios. Emerging local or global macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, and natural disasters that are not incorporated into the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s current parameters, risk ratings, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances.</p>	<p>Management have continued to apply adjustments to accommodate risks associated with higher inflation and interest rates experienced over the last few years. Management overlays have been made for risks particular to mortgages and commercial lending. The total amount of adjustments has decreased from the prior period as anticipated risks are now represented in the portfolio credit profiles.</p> <p>Management temporary adjustments total \$52 million (2024: \$73 million)</p> <p>Management has considered and concluded no temporary adjustment is required at September 30, 2025 to the ECL allowance in relation to climate or weather-related events during the period.</p>

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Base case economic forecast assumptions

Continuing uncertainties described above increase the risk of the economic forecast resulting in an understatement or overstatement of the ECL balance.

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's view of future macroeconomic conditions, used at September 30, 2025 are set out below. For the years following the near term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss.

New Zealand	Forecast calendar year		
	2025	2026	2027
GDP (annual % change)	0.9%	2.4%	2.7%
Unemployment rate (annual average as a %)	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%
Residential property prices (annual % change)	2.5%	5.0%	4.5%
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%

Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The ANZ Bank NZ Group considers these weightings to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes, taking into account short and long term inter-relationships within the ANZ Bank NZ Group's credit portfolios. The weightings applied are set out below:

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Base	50.00%	50.00%
Upside	3.75%	3.75%
Downside	33.75%	33.75%
Severe downside	12.50%	12.50%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgment applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, ECL reported by the ANZ Bank NZ Group should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it as at September 30, 2025:

	Total NZ\$ millions	Impact on total ¹ NZ\$ millions
Collectively assessed ECL as at September 30, 2025	734	-
If 1% of Stage 1 facilities were included in Stage 2	739	+5
If 1% of Stage 2 facilities were included in Stage 1	733	-5
100 % upside scenario	280	-454
100 % base scenario	360	-374
100 % downside scenario	819	+85
100 % severe downside scenario	1,720	+986

¹ There is an inverse and proportionate impact on profit or loss.

Individually assessed allowance for ECL

In estimating individually assessed ECL, the ANZ Bank NZ Group makes judgments and assumptions in relation to expected repayments, the realizable value of collateral, business prospects for the customer, competing claims and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process. Judgments and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect among other things, the uncertainties described above.

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17.6 Credit risk concentration

The following table presents total lending risk by industry, including impaired assets, specific provisions, write-offs and recoveries:

Analysis of total lending by industry is based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification codes. The significant categories shown are the level one New Zealand Standard Industry Output Categories, except that Agriculture is shown separately as required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statement (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014.

	As at September 30, 2025					
	Total lending	Impaired assets	Specific provision	Write-offs	Recoveries	Net write-off
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Agriculture	15,517	23	8	1	-	1
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	557	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,347	20	6	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,263	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,093	2	2	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	1,433	4	3	2	-	2
Retail trade and accommodation	2,638	10	6	2	-	2
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,060	9	3	-	-	-
Finance and insurance services	2,370	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and safety	181	-	-	-	-	-
Rental, hiring & real estate services	38,125	178	18	2	-	2
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	1,046	4	2	-	-	-
Households	88,329	82	13	37	9	28
Other	2,779	36	6	2	-	2
Total	158,738	369	68	47	9	38

17.7 Total provisions by industry

The following table presents a breakdown by category of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's total provisions for doubtful debts on loans and receivables:

	As at September 30, 2025		As at September 30, 2024	
	NZ\$m	%	NZ\$m	%
Collective provision	734	92	794	92
Agriculture	8	1	19	2
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6	1	4	1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	-	-	-	-
Construction	2	-	1	-
Wholesale trade	3	-	3	1
Retail trade and accommodation	6	1	10	1
Transport, postal and warehousing	3	-	5	1
Finance and insurance services	-	-	-	-
Public administration and safety	-	-	-	-
Rental, hiring & real estate services	18	2	10	1
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	2	-	3	-
Households	13	2	11	1
Other	6	1	1	-
Total provisions	802	100	861	100

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17.8 Net movement in provision by industry

The following table presents details of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's net movement in provision by industry for the periods indicated.

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Collective provision	(60)	2	123
Agriculture	(14)	11	3
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	1	-	(3)
Manufacturing	3		
Construction	2	1	(1)
Wholesale trade	2	1	1
Retail trade and accommodation	(2)	1	5
Transport, postal and warehousing	(1)	4	2
Rental, hiring & real estate services	13	2	21
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	(1)	3	(3)
Households	32	29	23
Other	-	(10)	12
Net movement in provisions	(25)	44	183

17.9 Individual provision reversals as a result of bad debt write-offs by industry

The following table presents details of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's reversal of individual provisions as a result of bad debt write-offs by industry for the periods indicated.

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Agriculture	(1)	-	(1)
Construction	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wholesale trade	(2)	(1)	-
Retail trade and accommodation	(2)	(1)	(2)
Finance and insurance services	-	-	(1)
Rental, hiring & real estate services	(2)	-	(40)
Households	(37)	(34)	(28)
Other	(2)	(4)	(13)
Total reversal of individual provisions	(47)	(41)	(86)

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17.10 Mortgagee sales

Under New Zealand property law, holders of registered mortgages are able to exercise their right of power of sale when the customer has breached the terms of their loan or mortgage. Before any mortgagee sale can be initiated, a notice under the Property Law Act 2007 ("PLA Notice") must be issued. The PLA Notice is the formal legal notice of default and advises the customer that unless ANZ Bank NZ is repaid by a set date then ANZ Bank NZ may exercise its right of power of sale.

The table below presents the actual PLA Notices issued and mortgagee sales concluded from January 2022 to September 2025.

	2022											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PLA issued	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	4	5	4	2	2
Mortgagee sales concluded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	-

	2023											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PLA issued	-	4	1	3	3	3	-	3	2	5	18	-
Mortgagee sales concluded	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2

	2024											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PLA issued	6	11	13	4	9	10	14	5	6	12	10	-
Mortgagee sales concluded	1	1	3	-	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	-

	2025											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PLA issued	3	6	12	4	20	9	17	9	17			
Mortgagee sales concluded	1	-	4	1	1	3	1	-	3			

- (1) The table above shows different amounts of PLA Notices issued than previously disclosed due to an administrative error. Specifically, compared to prior disclosures, the table above shows the same amount of PLA Notices issued in calendar year 2021 but with different monthly allocations, ten more PLA Notices issued in calendar year 2022 and four more PLA Notices issued in the three months ended March 31, 2023.

18. LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING

18.1 Capitalization and funding of the ANZ Bank NZ Group

	As at September 30,			
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Customer deposits and other liabilities				
Term deposits	35,263	60,808	59,308	54,198
On demand and short term deposits	37,928	65,405	60,983	60,673
Deposits not bearing interest	10,049	17,329	15,872	17,658
Customer deposits	83,240	143,542	136,163	132,529
Other funding liabilities ²	11,411	19,678	20,823	15,821
Total deposits and other funding liabilities	94,651	163,220	156,986	148,350
Wholesale funding				
Debt issuances ³	10,322	17,799	17,623	19,147
Certificates of deposit	511	882	1,174	2,328
Commercial paper	2,415	4,165	1,419	2,253
Other wholesale borrowings ⁴	2,721	4,693	3,889	4,520
Total wholesale funding	15,970	27,539	24,105	28,248
Total shareholders' equity	11,539	19,898	18,810	18,421
Total capitalization and funding	122,160	210,657	199,901	195,019

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

(2) Includes settlement balances payable, collateral received, derivative financial instruments, payables and other liabilities, other provisions and current tax provisions.

(3) Includes amount of all outstanding unsubordinated debt (including senior bonds and notes and covered bonds) and subordinated debt at the end of the reported financial period.

(4) Includes securities sold under repurchase agreements and deposits from immediate parent company and NZ Branch.

ANZ Bank NZ is required to meet RBNZ liquidity requirements as defined in Conditions of Registration 13 and 14. For further discussion of these requirements, see “—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Conditions of Registration for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited”. Also, as a material subsidiary of ANZBGL, ANZ Bank NZ is required to meet the Basel III liquidity coverage ratio as specified by APRA. The objective of the liquidity coverage ratio is to ensure that an ADI maintains an adequate level of unencumbered high quality liquid assets that can be readily converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day period under a severe stress scenario. ANZ Bank NZ strictly observes its prudential obligations in relation to liquidity and funding risk as required by the RBNZ's Conditions of Registration and APRA.

ANZ Bank NZ's liquidity policies are designed to ensure that it maintains sufficient cash balances and liquid asset holdings to meet its obligations as they fall due, in both ordinary market conditions and during periods of stress. These obligations include the repayment of deposits on-demand or at their contractual maturity dates, the repayment of borrowings, including unsubordinated and subordinated debt, the payment of operating expenses and taxation, the payment of dividends to shareholders, and the ability to fund new and existing loan and contractual commitments.

ANZ Bank NZ's funding policies are designed to achieve diversified sources of funding by product, term, maturity date, investor type, investor location, jurisdiction, currency and concentration, on a cost effective basis.

Liquid assets are defined by the willingness of the RBNZ to accept them as collateral in its funding facilities.

ANZ Bank NZ's principal sources of liquidity are:

- the maturity or sale of marketable securities;
- interest and principal repayments received from customer loans;
- customer deposits;
- proceeds from bonds, notes, and subordinated debt issues;
- fee income;
- interest and dividends from investments;
- security repurchase agreements with the RBNZ; and
- related party loans and asset sales.

Developments in major offshore markets can adversely affect liquidity in short and/or long term global capital markets. Although these events may be unrelated to events in New Zealand, ANZ Bank NZ can be exposed to them due to its requirement to fund regularly in the offshore market. While ANZ Bank NZ has continued to fund in both short and long term markets at costs prevailing at the time, it has taken a number of actions to manage its short and long-term funding risks effectively, including:

- having minimum holdings of liquid assets to improve its ability to manage periods of market illiquidity;
- as at September 30, 2025, ANZ Bank NZ held \$22,678 million of securities, which could be used for repurchase transactions with the RBNZ (September 30, 2024: \$18,455 million);

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- establishing an “in-house” RMBS structure to generate securities that meet the RBNZ criteria for eligible collateral for repurchase transactions, which significantly increases ANZ Bank NZ’s funding ability from the RBNZ. As at September 30, 2025, ANZ Bank NZ held eligible RMBS collateral which could be used for repurchase transactions with the RBNZ generating \$11,441 million of funding (September 30, 2024: \$10,480 million);
- ensuring that the impact of increased funding costs is passed on to its businesses, which is reflected in pricing to customers;
- actively managing its maturity profile in line with its established policies and the RBNZ liquidity policy. For example, the CFR is derived from customer deposits, as determined by the RBNZ, plus eligible term debt, plus tier 1 capital divided by Total Loans and Advances; and
- the assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by ANZ Bank NZ and which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust of issuances of covered bonds by ANZ Bank NZ or ANZNIL from time to time. As at September 30, 2025, ANZNIL has on issue covered bonds with a face value of €1,250 million (September 30, 2024: €1,250 million). As at September 30, 2025, the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust held \$10.0 billion of assets (September 30, 2024: \$10.6 billion).

Internal RMBS securitization

The RBNZ includes RMBS that satisfy criteria as acceptable collateral that banks can pledge and borrow against as part of its liquidity management arrangements designed to help ensure adequate liquidity for New Zealand financial institutions in the event of market disruption. ANZ Bank NZ has an “in-house” RMBS facility that issues securities meeting the RBNZ criteria. The facility provides part of ANZ Bank NZ’s funding capability from the RBNZ. It also resulted in ANZ Bank NZ’s financial statements recognizing a payable and receivable of equal amount totaling \$17,014 million as at September 30, 2025 (September 30, 2024: \$17,825 million), to Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1, a consolidated entity. ANZ Bank NZ’s consolidated financial statements did not change as a result of establishing this facility.

18.2 Capitalization and funding of ANZNIL

The following table presents the capitalization and funding of ANZNIL as at September 30, 2025, and has been extracted from the ANZNIL Financial Statements, included as part of Annex A-1 to this Offering Memorandum.

	As at September 30,			
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Wholesale funding				
Debt issuances ²	7,954	13,716	14,515	17,028
Commercial paper	2,412	4,160	1,417	2,252
Total wholesale funding	10,366	17,876	15,932	19,280
Other funding liabilities ³	-	-	-	-
Total equity	23	40	33	24
Total capitalization and funding	10,389	17,916	15,965	19,304

(1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799.

(2) Includes amount of all outstanding unsubordinated debt (including senior bonds and notes and covered bonds) at the end of the reported financial period.

(3) Includes payables and other liabilities, and net tax provisions.

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18.3 Funding

The following table presents the ANZ Bank NZ Group's funding for the dates indicated.

	As at September 30,			
	2025 US\$m ¹	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Deposits and short-term borrowings				
<i>Unsecured</i>				
Customer deposits	83,240	143,542	136,163	132,529
Certificates of deposit	511	882	1,174	2,328
Commercial paper	2,415	4,165	1,419	2,253
Other deposits and borrowings	100	173	139	91
Total unsecured deposits and short-term borrowings	86,267	148,762	138,895	137,201
<i>Secured</i>				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,946	3,355	1,022	629
Total secured deposits and short-term borrowings	1,946	3,355	1,022	629
Debt issuances and long-term borrowings				
<i>Unsecured</i>				
Domestic	1,608	2,773	2,035	2,584
Offshore	7,258	12,516	13,432	13,190
Total unsecured debt issuances and long-term borrowings	8,866	15,289	15,467	15,774
<i>Secured</i>				
Offshore - covered bonds	1,456	2,510	2,156	3,373
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase ²	676	1,165	2,728	3,800
Total secured debt issuances and long-term borrowings	2,131	3,675	4,884	7,173
Total customer deposits and wholesale funding	99,210	171,081	160,268	160,777
Represented by:				
Customer deposits	83,240	143,542	136,163	132,529
Wholesale	15,970	27,539	24,105	28,248
Total	99,210	171,081	160,268	160,777

- (1) For the convenience of the reader, the financial information for the financial year ended September 30, 2025 has been translated from NZ dollars into U.S. dollars using the Noon Buying Rate for September 30, 2025 of NZ\$1.00=US\$0.5799
- (2) Comprises amounts drawn under the RBNZ's Term Lending Facility and FLP.

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Funding programs

ANZ Bank NZ's current borrowing programs as at September 30, 2025, other than borrowings from ANZBGL, are summarized in the table below.

Active borrowing programs	Program size (millions)	Amount outstanding (millions)	Issuing entity	Principal market	Governing law
Under this Offering Memorandum					
U.S. Medium-Term Notes - senior		US\$3,750	ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL ¹	Offshore U.S. based	New York
U.S. Medium-Term Notes - subordinated		US\$1,000	ANZ Bank NZ	Offshore U.S. based	New York
U.S. Medium-Term Notes - total	US\$10,000 in aggregate	US\$4,750			
Other borrowings					
Euro Commercial Paper - short term	US\$10,000	-	ANZNIL ¹	Offshore non-U.S. based	English
U.S. Commercial Paper - short term	US\$10,000	US\$2,437	ANZNIL ¹	Offshore U.S. based	New York
Domestic registered certificates of deposit	Unlimited	NZ\$882	ANZ Bank NZ	On shore	New Zealand
Domestic senior medium-term notes	Unlimited	NZ\$1,250	ANZ Bank NZ	On shore	New Zealand
Domestic subordinated medium-term notes	Unlimited	NZ\$600	ANZ Bank NZ	On shore	New Zealand
Euro medium-term notes	US\$10,000	US\$2,691	ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL ¹	Offshore non-U.S. based	English
ANZNZ Covered Bonds	€8,000	€1,250	ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL ^{1,2}	Offshore	English

(1) Borrowing obligations guaranteed by ANZ Bank NZ.

(2) Borrowing obligations guaranteed by ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited. Currently, ANZNIL has on issue covered bonds with a face value of €1,250 million.

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Debt issuances maturity profile

The following table presents an analysis of ANZ Bank NZ's contractual cash obligations in respect of subordinated and unsubordinated term debt issuances as at September 30, 2025. The amounts disclosed in the tables represent undiscounted future principal and interest cash flows. As a result, the amounts in the tables differ from those represented in the balance sheet.

	As at September 30, 2025			Total NZ\$m
	Due within 1 year NZ\$m	Due between 1 and 5 years NZ\$m	Due beyond 5 years NZ\$m	
Unsubordinated debt	3,134	12,838	-	15,972
Subordinated debt ¹	1,660	1,926	-	3,586
Total debt issuances maturity	4,794	14,764	-	19,558

(1) Any callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date.

Wholesale funding maturities

As at September 30, 2025, maturities of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's total wholesale funding were as follows.

	As at September 30, 2025				Total NZ\$m
	Extend 1 year or less NZ\$m	After 1 year through 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years through 10 years NZ\$m	No maturity specified NZ\$m	
NZ\$ subordinated notes ¹	1,536	-	-	-	1,536
US\$ subordinated notes ¹	-	1,733	-	-	1,733
Euro fixed rate notes	1,024	5,878	-	-	6,902
NZ\$ fixed rate notes	-	1,237	-	-	1,237
US\$ fixed rate notes	1,685	4,706	-	-	6,391
US\$ Commercial Paper	4,165	-	-	-	4,165
Registered certificates of deposit	882	-	-	-	882
Other wholesale borrowings	4,693	-	-	-	4,693
Total wholesale funding	13,985	13,554	-	-	27,539

(1) Any callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date.

ANZBGL's liquidity policies are adopted by ANZ Bank NZ's Board to ensure that it has sufficient funds available to meet all its known and potential commitments and to meet its regulatory obligations.

Based on the level of resources within ANZ Bank NZ's businesses and its ability to access wholesale money markets and to issue debt securities should the need arise, ANZ Bank NZ considers that its overall liquidity is sufficient to meet its current obligations to customers, policyholders and bondholders. ANZ Bank NZ's business maintains a buffer above the current minimum liquidity ratio requirements of the RBNZ.

Within ANZ Bank NZ's business, liquidity relates to ANZ Bank NZ's ability to make interest payments and to repay deposits as they fall due. ANZ Bank NZ's current policy is to ensure that liquid assets and funding capabilities are sufficient to meet expected cash flows under different scenarios. ANZ Bank NZ's primary source of funding is from deposits, either on-demand or short-term deposits and term deposits. Although substantial portions of retail accounts are contractually repayable within one year, on-demand, or at short notice, customer deposit balances have traditionally provided a stable source of ANZ Bank NZ's core long-term funding.

ANZ Bank NZ also accesses the New Zealand and international debt capital markets under its various funding programs.

18.4 Credit Ratings

The cost and availability of ANZ Bank NZ's unsecured financing is influenced by credit ratings.

As at December 11, 2025, the credit ratings and rating outlooks for ANZ Bank NZ's short-term and long-term senior unsecured debt were as follows:

Credit rating agency	Short-term senior debt	Long-term senior debt	Outlook
S&P	A-1+	AA-	Stable
Moody's	P-1	A1	Stable
Fitch	F1	A+	Stable

As at December 11, 2025, the credit ratings and rating outlooks for ANZ Bank NZ's long-term subordinated unsecured debt were as follows:

Credit rating agency	Long-term subordinated debt	Outlook
S&P	A	Stable
Moody's	A3	Stable

Credit ratings are neither a rating of securities nor a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by an assigning rating agency and any rating should be evaluated independently of any other information.

The ability to sell assets quickly is also an important source of ANZ Bank NZ's liquidity. ANZ Bank NZ holds sizeable balances of government securities and other debt securities which could be sold or are eligible as collateral for borrowing from the RBNZ to provide additional funding should the need arise.

19. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

19.1 Capital adequacy in New Zealand

The RBNZ imposes capital adequacy requirements on banks, the objective of which is to ensure that an adequate level of capital is maintained, thereby providing a buffer to absorb unanticipated losses from activities. The RBNZ's approach to assessing capital adequacy focuses on credit risk associated with the bank's exposures, market and operational risks and the quality and quantity of a bank's capital.

The RBNZ has implemented the Basel III capital adequacy requirements, as modified to reflect New Zealand conditions. The RBNZ also requires certain New Zealand-incorporated registered banks, including ANZ Bank NZ, to maintain a prudential capital buffer of 5.5% (increased from 4.5% from July 1, 2025) above the minimum ratios or face restrictions on distributions.

ANZ Bank NZ is accredited by the RBNZ to use the IRB approach for calculating capital adequacy ratios, except for Operational Risk Capital, which is calculated using a standardized approach.

Regulatory capital

Regulatory capital comprises CET1 capital, AT1 capital (together, "**Tier 1 capital**") and Tier 2 capital. Each category of capital is calculated net of associated regulatory adjustments. The resultant amount of capital forms the total capital base.

CET1 capital includes eligible paid-up ordinary shares, share premium, retained earnings (net of appropriations), accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves (other than asset revaluation reserves), and minority interests less various prescribed regulatory deduction adjustments including goodwill.

AT1 capital includes eligible perpetual preference shares (which may be redeemable) and Tier 2 capital includes eligible subordinated long-term debt.

New Zealand banks are required to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted exposures of 9%, of which a minimum of 7% must be held in Tier 1 capital and 4.5% must be held in CET1 capital. The numerator of the ratio is the capital base. The denominator of the ratio is total risk-weighted exposures.

Where a capital adequacy ratio falls below its minimum ratio plus a buffer ratio of 5.5% of RWA, ANZ Bank NZ must limit any distributions payable to holders of ordinary shares in accordance with its Conditions of Registration.

In 2019, the RBNZ decided to revise the capital adequacy requirements that apply to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks. Implementation of the revised requirements has been underway since 2021, requiring a material increase in capital to be held by the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Further required increases were expected to be implemented incrementally to July 2028 but may not proceed as the RBNZ is conducting a review of its key capital requirements for banks. The RBNZ's final decisions are expected by the end of 2025, with the implementation timeline to be announced in the first quarter of the 2026 calendar year. See "**—Risk Factors—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Regulatory changes or a failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group's Position**" for further discussion.

19.2 ICAAP

ANZ Bank NZ's internal capital adequacy assessment process ("**ICAAP**") incorporates overall capital policies and objectives, capital management policies and plans, allocation of capital to business units and stress testing of both risk and capital positions.

ANZ Bank NZ's core capital objectives are to:

- protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders;
- ensure the safety and soundness of ANZ Bank NZ's capital position; and
- ensure that the capital base supports ANZ Bank NZ's risk appetite, and strategic business objectives, in an efficient and effective manner.

ANZ Bank NZ's Board holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring that capital adequacy is maintained. This includes setting, monitoring and obtaining assurance for ANZ Bank NZ's ICAAP policy and framework, standardized risk definitions for all material risks, materiality thresholds, capital adequacy targets and risk appetite.

ANZ Bank NZ has minimum and trigger levels for CET1, Tier 1 and total capital to ensure sufficient capital is maintained to:

- meet minimum prudential requirements as defined in ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration; and
- ensure consistency with ANZ Bank NZ's overall risk profile and financial positions, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan.

ANZ Bank NZ's Asset & Liability Management Committee ("**ALCO**") is responsible for maintaining an ICAAP which aligns capital levels and targets to appetite for risk and outlines processes by which ANZ Bank NZ identifies, measures, monitors and manages risks, thereby ensuring ANZ Bank NZ maintains appropriate capitalization.

ANZ Bank NZ's ICAAP is subject to independent and periodic review.

ANZ Bank NZ has complied with all RBNZ minimum levels of capital requirements as required by ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration during the current and comparative periods.

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19.3 ANZ Bank NZ's capitalization

ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration, set by the RBNZ, specify the minimum capital requirements with which ANZ Bank NZ must comply. The Conditions of Registration require capital adequacy ratios for the ANZ Bank NZ Group to be calculated in accordance with BPR documents that are referred to in the capital adequacy conditions 1 to 1E.

The following table provides details of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's CET1, Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital position as at September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024.

Capital ratios	RBNZ minimum		As at September 30,	
	As at September 30,		As at September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	%	%	%	%
Common equity tier 1 capital	4.5	4.5	12.9	12.6
Tier 1 capital	7.0	7.0	15.3	15.1
Total capital	9.0	9.0	17.4	17.2
Prudential capital buffer ratio	5.5	4.5	8.3	8.1

Capital of ANZ Bank NZ

	As at September 30,	
	2025	2024
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Tier 1 capital		
<i>Common equity tier 1 capital</i>		
Paid up ordinary shares issued by ANZ Bank NZ	15,988	15,988
Retained earnings (net of appropriations)	2,069	1,099
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	129	24
<i>Less deductions from common equity tier 1 capital</i>		
Goodwill and intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(3,100)	(3,094)
Deferred tax assets less deferred tax liabilities relating to temporary differences	(392)	(439)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(140)	(52)
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus	(43)	(24)
Expected losses to extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment	(220)	(371)
Common equity tier 1 capital	14,291	13,131
<i>Additional tier 1 capital</i>		
Preference shares	1,692	1,692
<i>Transitional additional tier 1 capital</i>		
ANZ Capital Notes	938	938
Additional tier 1 capital	2,630	2,630
Total tier 1 capital	16,921	15,761
Tier 2 capital		
NZD 600m subordinated notes	600	600
USD 1,000m subordinated notes	1,725	1,570
Tier 2 capital	2,325	2,170
Total capital	19,246	17,931

Transitional AT1 capital instruments

Certain instruments issued by ANZ Bank NZ qualify as transitional AT1 capital instruments and are subject to phase-out under the RBNZ's capital requirements. Fixing the base at the aggregate nominal amount of such instruments outstanding as at September 30, 2021 (\$2,741 million), their aggregate recognition is capped at 50% from January 1, 2025; 37.5% from January 1, 2026; 25% from January 1, 2027; 12.5% from January 1, 2028; and from July 1, 2028 onwards these instruments will not be included in regulatory capital.

19.4 RWA

Risk-weighted exposures

Credit risk exposures subject to the IRB approach

Under the IRB approach, banks use their own internal risk measures, subject to certain RBNZ impositions, for calculating the level of credit risk associated with customers and exposures, by way of the primary components of:

- PD – an estimate of the level of risk of borrower default graded by way of rating models used both at loan origination and for ongoing monitoring;
- EAD – the expected facility exposure at default; and
- LGD – an estimate of the potential economic loss on a credit exposure, incurred as a result of obligor default and expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD. For retail mortgage exposures, New Zealand banks apply downturn LGDs according to LVR prescribed bands as set out in BPR133. For Farm Lending, ANZ Bank NZ has adopted RBNZ prescribed LVR based downturn LGDs along with a minimum maturity of 2.5 years and the removal of the firm size adjustment.

Credit exposures (both on and off-balance sheet) are allocated to an asset class (sovereign, bank, corporate, retail mortgage and other retail) depending on borrower type. Corporate, retail mortgage and other retail exposures are risk-weighted using an IRB bank's internal models.

Since January 1, 2022, New Zealand IRB banks are required to apply an output floor to RWA that equates to 85% of the RWA calculated under the standardized approach.

Since October 1, 2022, New Zealand IRB banks are required to apply a scalar of 1.2 for exposures subject to the IRB and slotting approaches (1.06 prior to October 1, 2022), and 1.0 for exposures subject to the standardized approach (1.06 prior to October 1, 2022).

Specialized lending exposures subject to the slotting approach

Banks use slotting tables prescribed by the RBNZ rather than internal estimates to determine risk-weighted exposures for exposures classified under Specialized lending.

Exposures subject to the standardized approach

RWA for the following are calculated using the standardized approach set out in BPR131:

- Sovereign and bank exposure classes (as required by RBNZ from January 1, 2022); and
- Two minor portfolios where, due to systems constraints, determining these IRB risk estimates is not currently feasible or appropriate.

In addition, Qualifying Central Counterparty (**QCCP**) exposures, equity exposures and other assets such as premises and equipment, cash and claims on the RBNZ are separately identified and risk-weighted according to the requirements set out in the BPR documents.

Operational Risk

Banks are required to hold capital against operational risks associated with their business. ANZ Bank NZ uses the Standardized approach for determining its regulatory capital requirement for operational risk in accordance with BPR150.

Market Risk

Banks are required to hold capital against interest rate, foreign currency and equity risks (together, "Market Risk"). ANZ Bank NZ uses a standardized methodology for the calculation of Market Risk as prescribed by BPR140.

Total risk-weighted exposures and capital requirements

	As at September 30, 2025			As at September 30, 2024		
	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk weighted exposure or implied risk-weighted exposure ¹	Total capital requirement	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk weighted exposure or implied risk-weighted exposure ¹	Total capital requirement ²
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Exposures subject to IRB approach	178,906	71,257	6,413	170,850	66,125	5,951
Specialized lending exposures subject to slotting approach	10,230	9,861	888	10,430	10,337	930
Exposures subject to standardized approach	38,558	5,099	459	36,439	4,768	428
Output floor balancing item	n/a	5,330	480	n/a	5,857	527
Total credit risk	227,694	91,547	8,240	217,719	87,087	7,836
Market risk	n/a	6,381	574	n/a	5,186	467
Operational risk	n/a	12,480	1,123	n/a	11,970	1,077
Total	n/a	110,408	9,937	n/a	104,243	9,380

(1) Risk-weighted exposures are calculated in accordance with the RBNZ's Capital Adequacy Framework, including the application of a scalar to credit risk-weighted exposures.

(2) The total capital requirement increased from 8% to 9% of risk weighted exposure or implied risk weighted exposure from July 1, 2024 in accordance with the ANZ Bank NZ's condition of registration and BPR100: *Capital Adequacy*.

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Exposures subject to the IRB approach

The following table presents the ANZ Bank NZ's credit risk exposures under the IRB approach:

	Probability of default	Total value	Exposure at default	Exposure-weighted LGD used for the capital calculation	Exposure-weighted risk-weight	RWA ¹
	%	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%	%	NZ\$m
As at September 30, 2025						
Corporate	1.97	133,730	46,759	38	51	28,855
Residential mortgages	1.82	124,575	125,201	19	24	36,206
Other retail	2.00	6,855	6,946	79	74	6,196
Total	1.87	265,160	178,906	26	33	71,257

As at September 30, 2024

Corporate	2.36	136,875	44,199	38	54	28,605
Residential mortgages	1.73	119,053	119,665	18	22	31,483
Other retail	2.00	6,876	6,986	79	72	6,037
Total	1.91	262,804	170,850	26	32	66,125

(1) Risk-weighted exposures are calculated, including the application of a scalar, in accordance with the RBNZ's Capital Adequacy Framework.

IRB credit exposures include the following undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities:

	As at September 30, 2025		As at September 30, 2024	
	Total value	Exposure at default	Total value	Exposure at default
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities				
Corporate	12,675	11,378	11,714	10,593
Residential mortgages	10,263	10,730	9,636	10,091
Other retail	4,523	4,557	4,513	4,563
Counterparty credit risk on derivatives and securities financing transactions				
Corporate	87,680	1,784	93,074	1,205
Total	115,141	28,449	118,937	26,452

Capital held for other material risks

The ANZ Bank NZ Group has an ICAAP which complies with the requirements of the Bank's Conditions of Registration. The ANZ Bank NZ Group's ICAAP identifies and measures all "other material risks", which are those material risks that are not explicitly captured in the calculation of the ANZ Bank NZ Group's tier 1 and total capital ratios. The ANZ Bank NZ Group has identified credit concentration risk as an "other material risk". As at 30 September 2025, the ANZ Bank NZ Group's internal capital allocation for "other material risks" is \$143 million (September 2024: \$121 million, updated from \$392 million for revised methodology).

20. GOODWILL

As at September 30, 2025, the balance of goodwill recorded as an asset on the ANZ Bank NZ Group's balance sheet as a result of acquisitions was \$3,006 million (\$3,006 million as at September 30, 2024).

Management judgment is used to assess the recoverable value of goodwill and other intangible assets, and the useful economic life of an asset, or if an asset has an indefinite life. The ANZ Bank NZ Group reassesses the recoverability of the carrying value at each reporting date.

A number of key judgments are required in the determination of whether or not a goodwill balance is impaired:

- the level at which goodwill is allocated – consistent with prior periods the cash-generating units (“CGUs”) to which goodwill is allocated are the ANZ Bank NZ Group's four revenue generating segments that benefit from relevant historical business combinations generating goodwill.
- determination of the carrying amount of each CGU, which includes an allocation, on a reasonable and consistent basis of corporate assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated.
- assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU used to determine whether the carrying amount of goodwill is supported is based on judgments including the selection of the model and key assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount.

The assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU has been made within the context of an elevated level of estimation uncertainty, and reflects expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the NBNZ Holdings Limited group on December 1, 2003, and the carrying amount reflects amortization recognized before the application of NZ IFRS from October 1, 2004 and subsequent business disposals. Remaining other intangible assets, relating to funds management rights, have been assessed as having indefinite useful lives and arose on the acquisition of the ING Holdings (NZ) Limited (now ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited) group on November 30, 2009.

The annual impairment test is performed as at the end of February each year. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the relevant CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”) and its value-in use (“VIU”). ANZ Bank NZ uses a value-in-use approach to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU to which each goodwill component is allocated.

These calculations use cash flow projections based on a number of financial budgets within each CGU covering an initial forecast period. These projections also incorporate economic assumptions including GDP, inflation, unemployment, residential and commercial property prices, the impact of the restriction imposed by the RBNZ on the payment of ordinary dividends by all New Zealand-incorporated registered banks, and the implementation of the RBNZ's increased capital requirements. Cash flows beyond the forecast period are extrapolated using the terminal growth rate. These cash flow projections are discounted using a discount rate derived using a capital asset pricing model.

Future changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential impairment of part or all of the goodwill balances.

Further details about the assumptions and sensitivity testing performed is included in Note 18 to the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CREDIT RELATED COMMITMENTS

ANZ Bank NZ guarantees the performance of customers by issuing standby letters of credit and guarantees to third parties, including ANZBGL. The risk arising is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers, therefore these transactions are subjected to the same credit origination, portfolio management and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements.

The gross value of the instruments and facilities reflects the level of ANZ Bank NZ’s activity in the various products and not the much smaller net risk exposure. As ANZ Bank NZ does not believe that any irrecoverable liability will arise from the settlement of these types of transactions, they are not recorded as on-balance sheet financial instruments.

ANZ Bank NZ does not disclose fair value information in respect of off-balance sheet financial instruments, other than derivatives, as it does not believe the estimated fair value is material. Under NZ IFRS, the fair value of derivatives is already reflected in the financial statements.

The face or contract values and credit equivalent amount for ANZ Bank NZ’s off-balance sheet financial instruments are as follows:

	As at September 30,		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Contract amount of:			
Credit related commitments			
Undrawn facilities	26,964	25,759	26,305
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,427	1,232	1,029
Performance related contingencies	1,859	1,656	1,590

Off-balance sheet financial instruments

By their nature, ANZ Bank NZ’s activities are principally related to the use of financial instruments including derivatives. ANZ Bank NZ accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating rates, and for various periods, and seeks to earn an interest margin by investing these funds in high quality assets. ANZ Bank NZ seeks to increase these margins by consolidating short-term funds and lending for longer periods at higher rates, while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet all claims that might fall due.

ANZ Bank NZ also seeks to earn interest margins through lending to commercial and retail borrowers with a range of credit standings. Such exposures involve not just on-balance sheet loans and advances; ANZ Bank NZ also enters into guarantees and other commitments such as letters of credit and performance, and other bonds.

22. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Presented below is additional financial and statistical information for the ANZ Bank NZ Group's business for the periods indicated. For additional information concerning the ANZ Bank NZ Group's financial results for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023, see "Operating and Financial Review" in this Offering Memorandum and the Disclosure Statements.

22.1 Average balance sheet and interest income/expense

The following table presents the major categories of interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the respective interest rates that ANZ Bank NZ earned or paid for the periods indicated. Average balances have been calculated using monthly balances prepared on the same basis as balances included in the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements. Interest income figures include interest income on non-accrual loans to the extent cash payments in the nature of interest have been received. Non-accrual loans are included under the interest earning asset category "Net loans and advances".

	Years ended September 30,								
	2025			2024			2023		
	Average balance	Average interest	Average rate	Average balance	Average interest	Average rate	Average balance	Average interest	Average rate
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	%
Assets									
<i>Interest earning assets</i>									
Trading securities	5,618	231	4.11	5,849	249	4.26	6,227	246	3.95
Investment securities	14,816	542	3.66	11,961	409	3.42	11,045	304	2.75
Net loans and advances	154,622	9,260	5.99	151,186	10,480	6.93	148,560	8,943	6.02
Other interest earning financial assets	12,505	499	3.99	13,419	776	5.78	13,936	722	5.18
Total interest earning assets	187,561	10,532	5.62	182,415	11,914	6.53	179,768	10,215	5.68
<i>Non-interest earning assets</i>									
Allowance for ECL	(716)	-	-	(735)	-	-	(704)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	331	-	-	343	-	-	420	-	-
Other assets	16,928	-	-	14,453	-	-	14,628	-	-
Total non-interest earning assets	16,543	-	-	14,061	-	-	14,344	-	-
Total assets	204,104	10,532	-	196,476	11,914	-	194,112	10,215	-
Liabilities									
<i>Interest-bearing liabilities</i>									
Term deposits ¹	61,731	3,031	4.91	59,049	3,386	5.73	52,220	2,264	4.34
Other deposits and borrowings	67,264	1,692	2.52	65,226	2,581	3.96	66,066	2,122	3.21
Commercial paper	2,432	88	3.62	2,960	168	5.68	2,596	132	5.08
	131,426	4,811	3.66	127,235	6,135	4.82	120,882	4,518	3.74
Unsubordinated debt	14,647	695	4.74	15,533	1,007	6.48	16,976	972	5.73
Subordinated debt	3,230	216	6.69	2,507	189	7.54	2,773	209	7.54
Other interest-bearing financial liabilities	4,012	158	3.94	3,441	181	5.26	4,409	223	5.06
Total interest-bearing liabilities	153,316	5,880	3.84	148,716	7,512	5.05	145,040	5,922	4.08
<i>Non-interest-bearing liabilities</i>									
Other liabilities	31,104	-	-	28,848	-	-	30,754	-	-
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	31,104	-	-	28,848	-	-	30,754	-	-
Total liabilities	184,420	5,880	-	177,564	7,512	-	175,794	5,922	-
Net assets	19,684	4,652	-	18,912	4,402	-	18,318	4,293	-

(1) Term deposits include quoted rate term deposits, negotiable certificates of deposit and floating rate certificates of deposit.

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22.2 Volume and rate analysis

The following table attributes variances in the ANZ Bank NZ Group's interest income and interest expense to changes in volume and rate for the financial year ended September 30, 2025, compared with the financial year ended September 30, 2024, and for the financial year ended September 30, 2024, compared with the financial year ended September 30, 2023. Volume and rate variances have been calculated on the movement in average balances and the change in the interest rates on average interest earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities. Average balances have been calculated using monthly balances prepared on the same basis as balances included in the ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

	Years ended September 30,					
	2025 v. 2024			2024 v. 2023		
	Change in volume NZ\$m	Increase / (decrease) due to: Change in rate NZ\$m	Net change NZ\$m	Change in volume NZ\$m	Increase / (decrease) due to: Change in rate NZ\$m	Net change NZ\$m
Interest earning assets						
Trading securities	(10)	(8)	(18)	(15)	18	3
Investment securities	98	35	133	25	80	105
Gross loans and advances	239	(1,459)	(1,220)	158	1,381	1,539
Other interest earning financial assets	(53)	(224)	(277)	(28)	80	52
Change in interest income	274	(1,656)	(1,382)	140	1,559	1,699
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Term deposits	154	(509)	(355)	296	826	1,122
Other deposits and borrowings	80	(970)	(890)	(27)	486	459
Commercial paper	(30)	(50)	(80)	19	18	37
	204	(1,529)	(1,325)	288	1,330	1,618
Unsubordinated debt	(57)	(255)	(312)	(83)	118	35
Subordinated debt	54	(27)	27	(20)	-	(20)
Other interest-bearing financial liabilities	30	(52)	(22)	(49)	6	(43)
Change in interest expense	231	(1,863)	(1,632)	136	1,454	1,590
Change in net interest income	43	207	250	4	105	109

22.3 Interest rate repricing

The interest rate sensitivity analysis of on-balance sheet financial assets and liabilities has been prepared on the basis of contractual maturity or next repricing date, whichever is the earlier, except where the contractual terms are not considered to be reflective of interest rate sensitivity, for example, those assets and liabilities priced at the ANZ Bank NZ Group's discretion. In such cases, the rate sensitivity is based upon historically observed and/or anticipated rate sensitivity.

Interest rate exposure is monitored by an independent function to ensure that aggregate risk is managed within ANZ Bank NZ's Board determined policy. The policy ensures that the ANZ Bank NZ Group is not exposed to unpalatable variations in economic value and net interest income due to interest rates. Simulation modelling and net gap analysis are undertaken, taking into account the projected change in asset and liability levels and mix. The aggregate interest rate exposure of the balance sheet, including net interest income at risk over the next two years, and the present value sensitivity of the net gap, are reviewed on a monthly basis, under various interest rate scenarios.

The ANZ Bank NZ Group's repricing "gap position" as at September 30, 2025, is presented in the following table:

	As at September 30, 2025						
	Total NZ\$m	Up to 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 6 months NZ\$m	6 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 2 years NZ\$m	Over 2 years NZ\$m	Non- interest bearing NZ\$m
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9,386	9,147	-	-	-	-	239
Settlement balances receivable	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	1,620
Collateral paid	1,114	1,114	-	-	-	-	-
Trading securities	6,348	588	50	851	1,199	3,660	-
Derivative financial instruments	11,449	-	-	-	-	-	11,449
Investment securities	16,458	13	-	272	2,447	13,720	6
Net loans and advances	158,683	74,350	20,539	35,181	23,905	4,699	9
Other financial assets	860	-	-	-	-	-	860
Total financial assets	205,918	85,212	20,589	36,304	27,551	22,079	14,183
Financial liabilities							
Settlement balances payable	4,614	2,461	-	-	-	-	2,153
Collateral received	1,725	1,725	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and other borrowings	153,282	99,926	18,490	12,133	2,611	2,793	17,329
Derivative financial instruments	10,408	-	-	-	-	-	10,408
Debt issuances	17,799	938	-	3,274	3,820	9,767	-
Lease liabilities	206	12	12	24	46	112	-
Other financial liabilities	1,022	195	-	-	-	-	827
Total financial liabilities	189,056	105,257	18,502	15,431	6,477	12,672	30,717
Hedging instruments	-	8,116	1,826	(5,113)	(10,145)	5,316	-
Interest sensitivity gap	16,862	(11,929)	3,913	15,760	10,929	14,723	(16,534)

Board of Directors of ANZ Bank NZ

Composition of Board of Directors

At the date of this Offering Memorandum, the members of ANZ Bank NZ’s Board are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Scott St John	61	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair, ANZ Bank NZ and Independent Non-Executive Director, ANZBGL and ANZGHL
Antonia Watson	56	Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, ANZ Bank NZ and Group Executive, ANZBGL
Mark Whelan	65	Non-Executive Director, ANZ Bank NZ and Group Executive, ANZBGL
Joan Withers	72	Independent Non-Executive Director, ANZ Bank NZ
Mark Tume	65	Independent Non-Executive Director, ANZ Bank NZ
Nagaja Sanatkumar	49	Independent Non-Executive Director, ANZ Bank NZ
Carolyn Steele	52	Independent Non-Executive Director, ANZ Bank NZ

For the purposes of this Offering Memorandum, the business address of each member of the Board is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand.

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, no material conflicts of interest and no potential material conflicts of interest exist between any duties owed to ANZ Bank NZ by the members of the Board listed above and their private interests and/or other duties outside of the ANZ Bank NZ Group. ANZ Bank NZ has processes for the management of such conflicts of interest.

The Board of ANZ Bank NZ has adopted a Board Charter, which sets out the Board’s purpose, powers and responsibilities.

Scott St John. Mr. St John was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on July 6, 2021 and succeeded the Rt Hon Sir John Key as Chair on March 14, 2024. Mr. St John was appointed to the Boards of ANZGHL, ANZ BH Pty Ltd and ANZBGL on March 25, 2024. Mr. St John was Chancellor of the University of Auckland from 2017 to June 2021 and was a member of the University Council since 2009. Previously, Mr. St John was a member of the Capital Markets Development Taskforce, the Financial Markets Authority Establishment Board and the Security Industry Association, which he chaired. Mr. St John is the current Chair of Mercury NZ Limited.

Antonia Watson. Ms. Watson was appointed as CEO and Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on December 18, 2019. Ms. Watson previously held roles as Managing Director, Retail & Business Banking and Chief Financial Officer of ANZ Bank NZ. Ms. Watson spent 13 years at Morgan Stanley, where she was General Manager of their business services and technology center in Budapest and held various Finance roles in Sydney and London. Ms. Watson is also a member of the New Zealand China Council and Deputy Chair of the New Zealand Banking Association’s governing body.

Mark Whelan. Mr. Whelan was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on May 16, 2025. Mr. Whelan is also a Director of ANZ NBH Pty Ltd. Mr. Whelan is currently the Group Executive, Institutional of ANZBGL. Mr. Whelan has been in banking almost 30 years and has vast experience in the Asian Market, and Institutional, Corporate and Commercial Banking. Mr. Whelan is a Fellow of the Certified Practising Accountants (CPA) and a member of the Financial Treasury Association, the Australian Financial Markets Association and the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Joan Withers. Dame Joan Withers was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on July 1, 2013. Dame Joan Withers has an extensive career in management and governance roles in New Zealand, being the former Chair of The Warehouse Group Limited, Television New Zealand and Mercury NZ Limited, and former CEO of Fairfax Media and The Radio Network. Dame Joan Withers is also a Director of On Being Bold Limited, Origin Energy Limited and Sky Network Television Limited. Dame Joan Withers has an MBA from the University of Auckland.

Mark Tume. Mr. Tume was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on January 1, 2023. Mr. Tume is also a Director of Booster Financial Services Limited and Precinct Properties New Zealand Limited and Chair of Te Atiawa Iwi Holdings Management Limited and Bluecurrent Holdings NZ Limited. Mr. Tume’s professional experience has been in banking and funds management. Over the past 20 years, he has held governance positions in Australia and New Zealand, predominantly in the infrastructure sector.

Nagaja Sanatkumar. Ms. Sanatkumar was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on August 19, 2024. Ms. Sanatkumar has had more than 25 years of international executive and leadership experience and has held senior roles across a variety of companies including Amazon, Expedia and Icebreaker. Ms. Sanatkumar is also a Director of Meridian Energy Limited, Southern Cross Healthcare Limited, IMAgEN8 Limited and Tuatahi First Fibre Limited and is a digital advisor to Foodstuffs North Island Limited.

Carolyn Steele. Mrs. Steele was appointed as an independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of ANZ Bank NZ on April 1, 2025. Mrs. Steele has significant financial services experience and is currently on the boards of Property for Industry Limited, Vulcan Steel Limited, Oriens Capital GP 2 Limited and WEL Networks Limited. She has previously chaired, and is currently a trustee of, the Halberg Foundation and has worked for the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation, Forsyth Barr and Credit Suisse/First NZ Capital.

Remuneration of ANZ Bank NZ directors

The directors were paid an aggregate of \$1,557,942, \$1,341,184 and \$1,313,250 in directors’ fees for the financial years ended September 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Related party transactions

As permitted under New Zealand law, ANZ Bank NZ extends loans to directors and executives. Such loans are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons. For further information, refer to Note 25 of the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

Board of Directors of ANZNIL

At the date of this Offering Memorandum, the members of ANZNIL's Board of Directors are as follows:

Name	Age	Principal Outside Activities
Amanda Owen	53	Chief Financial Officer, ANZ Bank NZ
Samuel Forgie	41	Chief Executive Officer of the New Zealand Branch of ANZBGL and Head of Funding and Liquidity Management, ANZ Bank NZ

For the purposes of this Offering Memorandum, the business address of each member of the Board of Directors of ANZNIL is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand.

As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, no material conflicts of interest and no potential material conflicts of interest exist between any duties owed to ANZNIL by the members of the Board listed above and their private interests and/or other duties outside of ANZNIL. ANZNIL has processes for the management of such conflicts of interest.

Board committees

To assist in the execution of its responsibilities, the ANZ Bank NZ Board has established committees, including an Audit Committee, a Human Resources Committee, a Risk Committee, an Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee and a Renewal and Nominations Committee, each with a charter, to assist and support the Board in the conduct of its duties and obligations. The Chair of the ANZ Bank NZ Board is also the Chair of the Renewal and Nominations Committee and is an ex Officio member of all the other committees.

Audit Committee — The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board by ensuring the integrity of ANZ Bank NZ's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards, and providing oversight, review and, where appropriate, constructive challenge of:

- (a) the financial reporting principles and policies, controls, systems and procedures applicable to ANZ Bank NZ and its subsidiaries;
- (b) the effectiveness of ANZ Bank NZ's internal control and risk management framework;
- (c) the work and internal audit standards of Internal Audit;
- (d) the integrity of ANZ Bank NZ and its subsidiaries' financial statements and of ANZ Bank NZ's climate-related disclosures and the independent audit thereof (where applicable) and compliance with relevant New Zealand legal and regulatory requirements thereof;
- (e) any due diligence procedures;
- (f) prudential supervision procedures and other regulatory requirements to the extent relating to financial reporting; and
- (g) compliance of ANZ Bank NZ and its subsidiaries with the financial reporting, prudential reporting and audit requirements of the ANZ Group.

In carrying out its responsibilities and duties, the Audit Committee will aim to seek fair customer outcomes and financial market integrity in its deliberations.

The current members of the Audit Committee are Mrs. Steele (Chair), Dame Joan Withers, Mr. St John, Mr. Tume and Ms. Sanatkumar.

Human Resources Committee — The purpose of the Human Resources Committee is to assist the Board in relation to:

- (a) performance and remuneration matters in accordance with the ANZ Bank NZ Performance and Remuneration Policy (as amended from time to time); and
- (b) ANZ Bank NZ organizational culture matters.

This includes;

- (a) the remuneration arrangements relating to the ANZ Bank NZ Chair and directors;
- (b) the performance and remuneration arrangements for the ANZ Bank NZ CEO, senior management and risk and financial control roles;
- (c) the performance and remuneration arrangements of all other classes of persons employed by ANZ Bank NZ and its subsidiaries who are employing entities; and
- (d) ANZ Bank NZ's equity, diversity and inclusion strategy, including effective execution and monitoring.

The Human Resources Committee will also assist the Board by reviewing and monitoring ANZ Bank NZ's approach with respect to human resources matters, including but not limited to workforce planning, the building of capabilities (including leadership, talent management and succession), culture and diversity.

The current members of the Human Resources Committee are Dame Joan Withers (Chair), Mr. St John, Mr. Tume, Mrs. Steele and Ms. Sanatkumar.

Risk Committee — The purpose of the Risk Committee is to:

- (a) assist the Board in the effective discharge of its responsibilities to exercise due care, diligence and skill in the oversight of business, market, credit, capital, financial, operational, compliance, liquidity and funding, climate, insurance and reputation risk management;
- (b) oversee management's implementation and maintenance of ANZ Bank NZ's risk and compliance management frameworks. This will enable an institution-wide view to be taken of ANZ Bank NZ's current and future risk position relative to its risk appetite and capital strength; and
- (c) oversee compliance with ANZ Bank NZ's regulatory obligations.

The Risk Committee will aim to seek fair customer outcomes and financial market integrity when carrying out its duties.

The current members of the Risk Committee are Mr. Tume (Chair), Dame Joan Withers, Mr. St John, Mrs. Steele and Ms. Sanatkumar.

Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee — The role of the Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee is to assist the Board in the effective discharge of its responsibilities by providing oversight of ANZ Bank NZ's measures to advance ANZ Bank NZ's purpose, to shape a world where people and communities thrive, focusing on ethical, environmental, social and governance matters, including climate related matters ("EESG").

In its role, the Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee:

- (a) reviews and monitors ANZ Bank NZ's environmental, social and governance strategy;
- (b) receives reports and provides constructive challenge and direction on past, current and emerging EESG matters;
- (c) discusses, questions and provides advice to management and the Board on past, current and emerging EESG and nature related risks and opportunities relevant to ANZ Bank NZ's ability to operate as a fair, responsible and sustainable business; and
- (d) assists with any other EESG matters delegated to the Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee by the Board from time to time.

The Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee seeks to ensure ANZ Bank NZ operates responsibly and achieves fair, ethical and balanced stakeholder outcomes.

The current members of the Ethics, Environment, Social and Governance Committee are Ms. Sanatkumar (Chair), Mr. Tume, Mrs. Steele, Mr. St John, Dame Joan Withers, Mr. Whelan and Ms. Watson.

Renewal and Nominations Committee — The purpose of the Renewal and Nominations Committee is to:

- (a) provide oversight on all matters related to the proper functioning of the Board, including in relation to the ongoing renewal and composition of the Board; and
- (b) provide an environment for the Board to carry out effective and responsible decision making and oversight.

The current members of the Renewal and Nominations Committee are Mr. St John (Chair), Dame Joan Withers, Mrs. Steele and Mr. Whelan.

Board practices

Currently, ANZ Bank NZ's Board consists of seven directors, five of whom are independent non-executive directors. The Board includes one executive of ANZBGL. Board composition is reviewed when a vacancy arises or if it is considered that the Board would benefit from the services of a new director, given the existing mix of skills and experience of the Board.

Under ANZ Bank NZ's Conditions of Registration, no appointment of any director or chief executive officer or chair shall be made to the board unless a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee has been provided to the RBNZ and the RBNZ has advised that it has no objection to the appointment. The Conditions of Registration require that the chair and at least half of the directors on the board be independent.

The Board collectively and each director individually has the right to seek independent professional advice at ANZ Bank NZ's expense.

In accordance with the Companies Act, directors must keep the Board advised, on an on-going basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with ANZ Bank NZ's own interests. Under the Companies Act, a director who is interested in a transaction may attend meetings and vote on a matter relating to the transaction. However, the Board has adopted a guideline whereby a director with an interest in a transaction should not be present during discussions on, or vote on any matter relating to the transaction, unless a majority of non-interested directors agree otherwise or any other exception under the law applies.

ANZ Bank NZ's constitution

ANZ Bank NZ's constitution is available online on the searchable register at <https://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies/app/service/services/documents/1D713091AC470A1D9D57B6A4057E1DA3>. No information on that website forms part of or is incorporated by reference in this Offering Memorandum. Under ANZ Bank NZ's constitution, the Board holds all necessary powers for the management of the business and operation of the company. In particular, there are no restrictions in ANZ Bank NZ's constitution on ANZ Bank NZ borrowing or providing a guarantee.

The Board has the power to issue shares in different classes and on different terms and conditions. Under the constitution, the Board is expressly authorized to issue further shares ranking equally with, or in priority to, existing shares, whether as to voting rights or distributions or otherwise and such issue is not deemed to be an action affecting the rights attached to the existing shares. However, where ANZ Bank NZ takes action which affects the rights attached to shares (other than by way of issue of further shares ranking equally with, or in priority to, existing shares) such action must be approved

SECTION 4: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT/EXECUTIVES AND EMPLOYEES

by special resolution of each affected interest group. There are no restrictions in ANZ Bank NZ's constitution on changes in capital, rights to own securities or restrictions on foreign shareholders.

There is no shareholding qualification for directors of ANZ Bank NZ, and no mandatory retirement age. The Board has the power to fix each director's remuneration and ANZ Bank NZ shall indemnify every director or employee out of the assets of ANZ Bank NZ to the maximum extent permitted by law. Directors can be appointed and removed by ordinary resolution of the shareholders of ANZ Bank NZ (or by written notice from any shareholder who holds a majority of ANZ Bank NZ's ordinary shares), although the Board also has the power at any time to appoint directors.

Under the Companies Act, directors who are interested in a transaction of ANZ Bank NZ are required to disclose their interest. Failure to disclose this interest will not affect the validity of the transaction or the ability of the director to attend and vote at the relevant board meeting, but the director can be personally liable and if ANZ Bank NZ does not receive fair value under the transaction, the transaction may be voided within three months of its disclosure to all shareholders of ANZ Bank NZ.

In regard to shareholders, the power to:

- (a) alter, revoke or adopt a new constitution,
- (b) approve a major transaction, or
- (c) approve an amalgamation, put ANZ Bank NZ into liquidation or apply for the removal of ANZ Bank NZ from the register of companies,

must be exercised by special resolution of the shareholders under the Companies Act. All other powers reserved to shareholders may be exercised by an ordinary resolution of shareholders. Resolutions can be passed at a meeting of shareholders or pursuant to a written resolution in lieu of a meeting.

Employees

All employees are located in New Zealand except for one employee located in ANZNIL's London branch. Full-time equivalent employees include employees that are employed on a full-time basis, part-time basis or that are on a fixed term contract, casual employees and independent contractors.

	As at September 30,		
	2025	2024	2023
Number of full-time equivalent employees	6,758	7,003	7,244

Industrial Relations Developments

The large majority of ANZ Bank NZ employees are covered by individual employment agreements. ANZ Bank NZ's collective employment agreement with Workers First Union covers approximately 10% of New Zealand employees. This agreement was renewed effective August 1, 2024, and expires on July 31, 2026. Management is not involved in any significant disputes with labor unions in New Zealand.

ANZGHL AND ANZBGL

The following information regarding the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s ultimate parent company as at the date of this Offering Memorandum, ANZGHL, is presented solely for reference. Neither ANZGHL nor ANZBGL is providing a guarantee or any other type of credit support of the Notes.

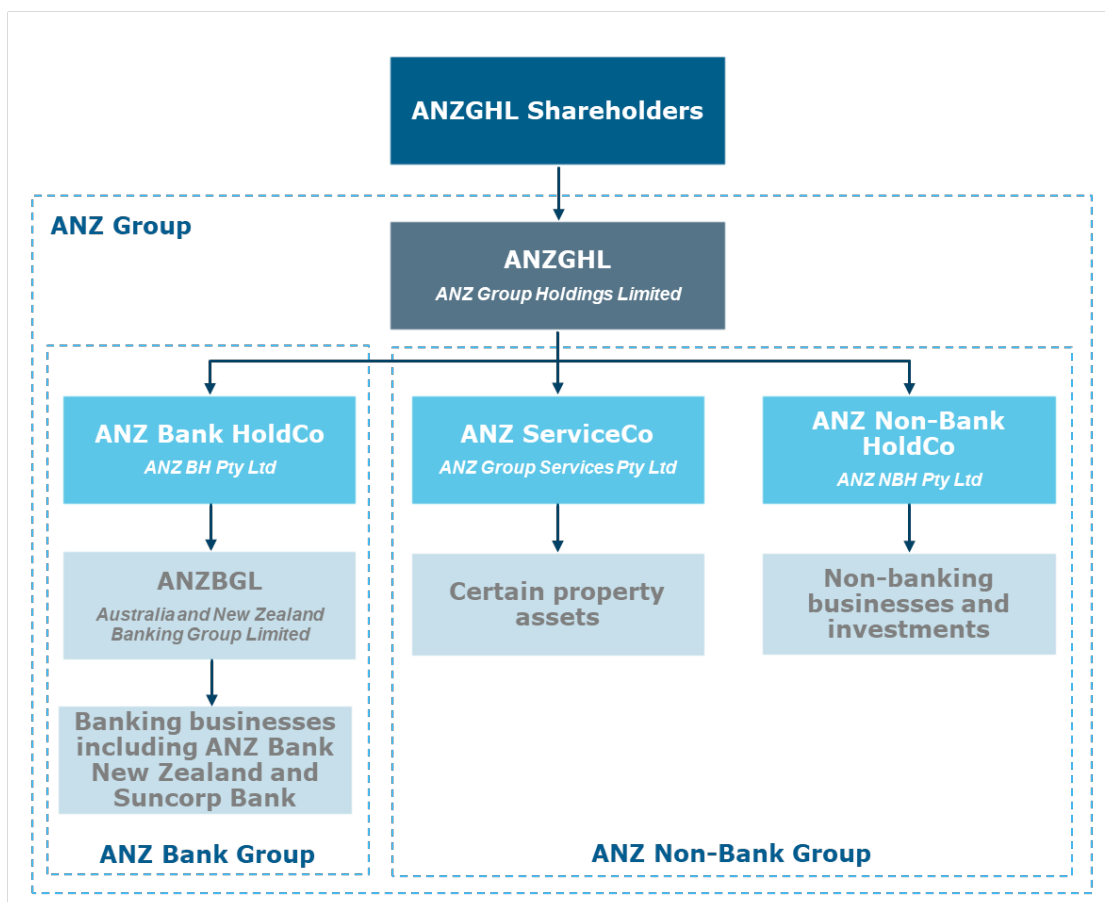
Overview

The ANZBGL Group is one of the four major banking groups headquartered in Australia. ANZBGL is a public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia with debt listed on securities exchanges. ANZBGL’s registered office is located at Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia, and the telephone number is +61 3 9683 9999. ANZBGL’s Australian Business Number is ABN 11 005 357 522.

The ANZBGL Group provides a broad range of banking and financial products and services to retail, small business, corporate and institutional customers. Geographically, operations span Australia, New Zealand, a number of other countries in the Asia Pacific region, the UK, France, Germany and the US.

The ANZBGL Group is part of the ANZ Group, which comprises ANZGHL (as the ultimate parent entity of the ANZ Group), the ANZ Bank Group and the ANZ Non-Bank Group (each as set out below).

The composition of the ANZ Group is set out in the diagram below.



Business Model

The ANZBGL Group’s business model primarily consists of raising funds through customer deposits and the wholesale debt markets and lending those funds to customers. In addition, the ANZBGL Group operates a Markets business which earns revenue from sales, trading and risk management activities. The ANZBGL Group also provides payments and clearing solutions.

The ANZBGL Group’s primary lending activities are personal lending covering residential home loans, credit cards and overdrafts, and lending to corporate and institutional customers.

The ANZBGL Group’s income is derived from a number of sources, primarily:

- Net interest income – represents the difference between the interest income the ANZBGL Group earns on its lending activities and the interest paid on customer deposits and wholesale funding;
- Net fee and commission income – represents fee income earned on lending and non-lending related financial products and services. It includes net funds management income; and
- Other income – includes revenue generated from sales, trading and risk management activities, net foreign exchange earnings, share of associates’ profits, gains and losses from economic and revenue and expense hedges, and gains or losses from divestments and business closures.

Strategy

The ANZBGL Group's ambition and strategy is focused on unlocking the ANZBGL Group's potential to win the preference of customers, shareholders and the community.

The strategy is focused on four strategic pillars:

- **Customer First** – With market leading, differentiated and superior propositions, the ANZBGL Group will raise the standard of every digital and human interaction for its customers.
- **Simplicity** – To set the market standard for productivity, the ANZBGL Group will deliver organizational simplification, divest non-core assets and improve efficiency.
- **Resilience** – Leading the industry in trust, safety and risk management, the ANZBGL Group will adhere to the highest standards of non-financial risk management and strengthen end-to-end accountability.
- **Delivering Value** – To sustainably improve its financial performance, the ANZBGL Group will create lasting value by delivering higher returning growth and results that matter for its stakeholders.

Delivering these priorities will be supported by the ANZBGL Group's core enablers: its **culture**, its **people** and its **technology**.

Principal activities of the ANZBGL Group

The ANZBGL Group operates on a divisional structure with seven divisions: Australia Retail, Australia Commercial, Institutional, New Zealand, Suncorp Bank, Pacific, and Group Centre.

The divisions reported below are consistent with operating segments as defined in AASB 8 *Operating Segments* and with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Chief Executive Officer.

As at September 30, 2025, the principal activities of the ANZBGL Group's seven divisions were:

Australia Retail

The Australia Retail division provides a full range of banking services to Australian consumers. This includes Home Loans, Deposits, Credit Cards and Personal Loans. Products and services are provided via the branch network, home loan specialists, contact centers, a variety of self-service channels (digital and internet banking, website, ATMs and phone banking) and third-party brokers.

Australia Commercial

The Australia Commercial division provides a full range of banking products and financial services across the following customer segments: SME Banking (small business owners and medium commercial customers) and Diversified & Specialist Businesses (large commercial customers, and high net worth individuals and family groups). It also includes run-off businesses (Central Functions).

The ANZBGL Group announced on October 13, 2025 ("October 2025 Strategy Day") that the Australia Commercial division will be renamed to Business & Private Bank.

Institutional

The Institutional division services global institutional and corporate customers, and governments across Australia, New Zealand and International (including Papua New Guinea ("**PNG**")) via the following business units:

- Transaction Banking provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing, commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- Corporate Finance provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialized loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance and sustainable finance solutions.
- Markets provides customers with risk management services in foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing the ANZBGL Group's interest rate exposure and liquidity position.
- Central Functions consists of enablement functions that help deliver payments services and operational support across both the Institutional division and the wider enterprise.

New Zealand

See "Overview" in Part B (Issuers and Guarantor Information) of this Offering Memorandum.

Suncorp Bank

The Suncorp Bank division provides banking and related services to retail, commercial, small and medium enterprises and agribusiness customers in Australia. It also includes treasury and back-office support functions.

Pacific

The Pacific division provides products and services to retail and commercial customers (including multi-nationals) and to governments located in the Pacific region, excluding PNG, which forms part of the Institutional division.

Group Centre

Group Centre division provides support to the operating divisions, including technology, property, risk management, financial management, treasury, strategy, marketing, human resources, corporate affairs, and shareholder functions. It also includes minority investments in Asia.

Risk Management Policies

ANZ Bank NZ recognizes the importance of effective risk management to its business success. ANZ Bank NZ is committed to achieving strong control and a distinctive risk management capability that enables ANZ Bank NZ's business units to meet their performance objectives.

ANZ Bank NZ approaches risk through managing the various elements of the system as a whole rather than viewing them as independent and unrelated parts. The risk management function is independent of the business with clear delegations from the Board and operates within a comprehensive framework comprising:

- the Board, providing leadership, setting risk appetite/strategy and monitoring progress;
- a strong framework for development and maintenance of ANZ Bank NZ's risk management policies, procedures and systems, overseen by an independent team of risk professionals;
- the use of risk tools, applications and processes to execute the global risk management strategy across ANZ Bank NZ;
- business unit level accountability, as the "first line of defense", and for the management of risks in alignment with ANZ Bank NZ's strategy; and
- independent oversight to ensure business unit level compliance with policies, regulations and laws, and to provide regular risk evaluation and reporting.

ANZ Bank NZ manages risk through an approval, delegation and limits structure. Regular reviews of the policies, systems, and risk reports, including the effectiveness of the risk management systems, discussions covering ANZ Bank NZ's response to emerging risk issues and trends, and that the requisite culture and practices are in place across ANZ Bank NZ, are conducted within ANZ Bank NZ and also by ANZBGL.

ANZ Bank NZ's Board has ultimate responsibility for all aspects of risk management, including overseeing the effective deployment of risk management frameworks, policies and processes within New Zealand. ANZ Bank NZ's Risk Committee, which is a committee of the Board, assists with this function. The role of the Committee is to assist the Board in the effective discharge of its responsibilities for business, market, credit, capital, financial, operational, compliance, liquidity and funding, insurance and reputational risk management, and to liaise and consult with the ANZBGL Risk Committee as required. ANZ Bank NZ has an independent risk management function, which, via the Chief Risk Officer, coordinates risk management directly with Business Unit functions and liaises with ANZBGL Risk Management functions as required.

The risk management process is subject to oversight by the Risk Committee of the ANZBGL Board.

ANZ Bank NZ's risk management policies are essentially the same as ANZBGL's but are tailored where required to suit the local New Zealand regulatory and business environment.

The Audit Committee, which is a committee of the Board, has responsibility for ensuring the integrity of ANZ Bank NZ's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards. It meets at least four times a year, and reports directly to the Board.

Credit Risk

ANZ Bank NZ has an overall lending objective of sound growth for appropriate returns. The credit risk management framework exists to provide a structured and disciplined process to support this objective.

This framework is top down, being defined by ANZ Bank NZ's Credit Principles and Policies. Credit policies, requirements and procedures cover all aspects of the credit life cycle from initial approval and risk grading, through ongoing management and problem debt management. The effectiveness of the credit risk management framework is validated through compliance and monitoring processes. These, together with portfolio selection, define and guide the credit process, organization and staff. ANZ Bank NZ also maintains a bank-wide risk appetite framework and business writing strategies for each of its major business units which give practical effect to the credit and risk appetite frameworks. These strategy papers are reviewed by the appropriate management committees and the ANZ Bank NZ Board.

Risk Management's responsibilities for credit risk policy and management are executed through dedicated departments, which support ANZ Bank NZ's business units. All major business unit credit decisions require approval from both business writers and independent risk personnel.

Credit risk includes concentrations of credit risk, intra-day credit risk, credit risk to bank counterparties and related party credit risk, and is the potential loss arising from the non-performance by the counterparty to an instrument or facility. Credit risk arises when funds are extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through contractual agreements, and encompasses both on and off-balance sheet instruments. Credit risk incorporates the risks associated with lending to customers who could be impacted by climate change or by changes to laws, regulations, or other policies adopted by governments or regulatory authorities. Credit risk is controlled through a combination of approvals, limits, reviews and monitoring procedures that are carried out on a regular basis, the frequency of which is dependent on the level of risk. Credit risk policy and management is executed through the Chief Risk Officer who has various dedicated areas within the Risk Management division. Wholesale Risk services ANZ Bank NZ's small business, commercial, institutional and rural lending activities through dedicated teams. Personal Risk services ANZ Bank NZ's consumer and private banking customers. The Wholesale Risk, Personal Risk and Risk Metrics and Measurement teams within Risk Management provide an independent overview of credit risk across ANZ Bank NZ at a portfolio level. ANZ Bank NZ allows discretion for transaction approvals at the business unit level in both the retail and wholesale lending sectors, with larger transactions approved by Personal Risk and Wholesale Risk.

Market Risk

ANZ Bank NZ has a market risk management and control framework, to support the trading and balance sheet management activities. This framework incorporates a risk measurement approach to quantify the magnitude of market risk exposures generated across the trading and balance sheet portfolios. This approach and related analysis identify a range of possible outcomes expected over a given period, establishes the relative likelihood of those outcomes and allocates an appropriate amount of capital to support the trading and balance sheet management activities. Within the overall strategies

and policies, monitoring of the market risk exposures at the ANZ Bank NZ level is the responsibility of the Market Risk function, which is an independent second line team that has oversight of the Markets and Treasury business units.

ANZ Bank NZ's Market Risk function monitors and manages the market risk exposures across three specialist sub-business units being: traded market risk, non-traded market risk and liquidity risk.

Traded market risk is the risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments because of movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. These risks are monitored daily against a comprehensive limit framework that includes Value at Risk ("VaR"), aggregate market position and sensitivity, product, and geographic thresholds. The principal risk components of this monitoring process include:

- currency risk is the potential loss arising from the decline in the value of a financial instrument, because of changes in foreign exchange rates or their implied volatilities;
- interest rate risk is the potential loss arising from the change in the value of a financial instrument, because of changes in market interest rates or their implied volatilities; and
- credit spread risk is the potential loss arising from a decline in value of an instrument because of a movement of its margin or spread relative to a benchmark.

The Traded Market Risk team provides specific oversight of each of the main trading areas and is responsible for the establishment of a VaR framework and detailed control limits. In all trading areas, ANZ Bank NZ has implemented models that calculate VaR exposures, monitor risk exposures against defined limits daily, and "stress test" trading portfolios. ALCO comprises of executive management and provides oversight of the Market Risk exposures.

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for daily review and oversight of traded market risk reports. The Chief Risk Officer has the authority for instructing the business units to close exposures and withdraw limits where appropriate.

Non-traded market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the overall and relative level of interest rates for different tenors, differences in the actual versus expected net interest margin, and the potential valuation risk associated with embedded options in financial instruments and bank products. Non-traded market risk is overseen within the Market Risk function and ALCO. The primary components of non-traded market risk include:

- management of interest rate risk in the banking book, which has an objective to produce strong and stable net interest income over time. ANZ Bank NZ uses simulation models to quantify the potential impact of interest rate changes on earnings and the market value of the balance sheet. Interest rate risk management focuses on two principal sources of risk: mismatches between the re-pricing dates of interest-bearing assets and liabilities; and the investment of capital and other non-interest bearing liabilities in interest-bearing assets. Non-traded interest rate risk is managed to both value and earnings at risk limits;
- currency risk, which relates to the potential loss arising from the decline in the value of foreign currency positions because of changes in foreign exchange rates. For non-traded instruments in foreign currencies, the risk is monitored and is hedged in accordance with policy. Risk arising from individual funding and other transactions is actively managed. The total amounts of unmatched foreign currency assets and liabilities and consequent foreign currency exposures arising from each class of financial asset and liability, whether recognized or unrecognized, within each currency are immaterial;
- equity risk, which is the potential loss arising from the decline in the value of equity instruments held by the ANZ Bank NZ Group because of changes in the underlying equity market prices or implied volatilities;
- prepayment risk, which is the potential risk to earnings or market value from when a customer prepays all or part of a fixed rate mortgage and where any customer fee charged is not sufficient to offset the loss in value to ANZ Bank NZ of this financial asset because of movements in interest rates and other pricing factors. Where possible the economic cost is passed through to customers in line with the applicable terms and conditions; and
- basis risk, which is the potential risk to earnings or market value from differences between customer pricing and wholesale market pricing. This is managed through active product margin reviews.

Liquidity risk is the risk that under certain conditions, cash outflows can exceed cash inflows in a specified period. ANZ Bank NZ maintains sufficient liquid assets to meet commitments based on historical and forecasted cash flow requirements. Liquidity risk is measured through cash flow modelling, with profiles produced for both normal business and short-term crisis conditions. The RBNZ Liquidity Policy (BS13 and BS13A), which covers the management of liquidity risk by registered banks in New Zealand, has been in place since March 30, 2010. A description of these requirements is covered under "—Information on ANZ Bank NZ and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries—Supervision and Regulation—Conditions of Registration for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited". Liquidity risk is overseen by the Market Risk function and ALCO.

VaR Methodology: All the above risks are measured using a VaR methodology. The VaR methodology is a statistical estimate of the likely daily loss based on historical market movements. It uses a 99% confidence probability level that the loss will not exceed the VaR estimate on any given day. Conversely, there is a 1% probability that the decrease in market value will exceed the VaR estimate on any given day. ANZ Bank NZ has adopted the historical simulation methodology as the standard approach for calculating VaR. This methodology is based on assessing the change in value of portfolios each day against historical prices.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss and/or non-compliance with laws resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk and the risk of reputational loss or damage arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, management of data and data integrity, but excludes strategic risk. ANZ Bank NZ manages operational risks through its non-financial risk framework.

Examples include failure to comply with policy and legislation, human error, natural disasters, fraud and other malicious acts. Where appropriate, risks are mitigated by insurance.

Operational risk is typically classified into risk event type categories to measure and compare risks on a consistent basis. Examples of operational risk events according to category are as follows:

- internal fraud: fraud involving ANZ Bank NZ's employees, contractors or any internal party who acts by deception or with dishonesty to obtain property belonging to another or obtain financial advantage for themselves or cause any financial disadvantage to the ANZ Bank NZ Group or others;
- external fraud: fraudulent acts or attempts that originate from outside the ANZ Bank NZ Group, more commonly associated with digital banking, lending, and cards products. Specific threats include ATM skimming, malware and phishing attacks and fraudulent applications and transactions, where financial advantage is obtained;
- employment practices and workplace safety: employee relations, diversity and discrimination, and health and safety risks to ANZ Bank NZ's employees;
- loss of key staff or inadequate management of human resources including the CEO and the management team of the CEO;
- clients, products and business practices: risk of market manipulation or anti-competitive behavior, failure to comply with disclosure obligations, product defects, incorrect advice, money laundering and misuse or unauthorized disclosure of customer information;
- business disruption (including systems failures): risk that ANZ Bank NZ's banking operating systems are disrupted or fail;
- damage to physical assets: risk that a natural disaster or terrorist or vandalism attack damages ANZ Bank NZ's buildings or property; and
- execution, delivery and process management: is associated with losses resulting from, among other things, process errors made by ANZ Bank NZ's employees caused by inadequate or poorly designed internal processes, or the poor execution of standard processes, vendor, supplier or outsource provider failures in the management of data and data integrity or failed mandatory reporting errors.

Risk Management is responsible for establishing the ANZ Bank NZ Group's operational risk framework and associated ANZBGL Group wide policies. Business units are responsible for the identification, analysis, assessment and treatment of operational risks on a day-to-day basis.

Business units have primary responsibility for the identification and management of operational risk with executive oversight provided by the relevant Risk Forums. ANZ Bank NZ's Operational Risk Executive Committee ("**OREC**") undertakes the governance function through the regular monitoring of operational risk performance across the ANZ Bank NZ Group. The Board and Risk Management conduct effective oversight through the approval of operational risk policies and frameworks and monitoring key operational risk metrics.

Compliance

The ANZ Bank NZ Group conducts its business in accordance with all relevant compliance requirements. In order to assist the ANZ Bank NZ Group to identify, manage, monitor and measure its compliance obligations, the ANZ Bank NZ Group has a comprehensive regulatory compliance framework in place, which addresses both external (regulatory) and internal compliance.

Risk Management, in conjunction with business unit staff, ensures the ANZ Bank NZ Group operates within a compliance infrastructure and framework that incorporates new and changing business obligations and processes.

The compliance policies and their supporting framework seek to minimize material risks to the ANZ Bank NZ Group's reputation and value that could arise from non-compliance with laws, regulations, industry codes and internal standards and policies. Business units have primary responsibility for the management of compliance. The Risk Management division provides policy and framework, monitoring and reporting, as well as subject matter experts in areas such as anti-money laundering procedures and matters of prudential compliance. OREC, the Chief Risk Officer, the ANZ Bank NZ Board and the Risk Committee of the ANZBGL Board conduct Board and Executive oversight.

Cybersecurity Risk Management

Cybersecurity Risk Management Processes

ANZBGL and ANZ Bank NZ employ many layers of comprehensive security controls to protect and defend the bank and prevent unauthorized access to its systems and information.

ANZ Group maintains a multi-disciplinary central security function, whose services include providing advice, guidance and tools that enable preventative and detective capability to analyze threat intelligence, responses to operational threats and incidents, protection of information and systems, and active independent penetration testing as well as red team exercises (which simulate a threat actor).

In addition to the central team, ANZ Bank NZ has complementary security functions that leverage, enhance and where required, supplement ANZ Group security capability, to ensure local support, guidance and responsiveness.

Service catalogues of both teams are reviewed periodically to keep pace with the changing cyber threats and risk landscape.

Additional teams across the bank also assist in strengthening and supporting the overall security posture for ANZ Bank NZ.

Across the ANZBGL Group and ANZ Bank NZ, Information Security and Third Party Risk Management are considered specific Non-Financial risk themes within the enterprise Non-Financial Risk Framework.

Under this framework, requirements to manage information security risks and controls are defined and monitored by the Chief Information Security Officer (“**CISO**”) and ANZ Bank NZ executives (with the help of ANZ Bank NZ Head of Information Security (reporting to both the NZ Executive and Group CISO)).

These controls include requirements for periodic risk assessments as part of change and delivery. Risk management requirements are informed through detailed threat, intelligence and scenario analysis to determine adequate coverage of controls.

Both ANZ Bank NZ Head of Information Security and ANZBGL Group CISO monitor the implementation of the ANZBGL Group’s information security policies and associated standards to ensure that the information security controls, security exposures, and risk management processes are effective and sustainable.

This is managed via the three lines of defense presented in both ANZBGL and ANZ Bank NZ:

- First Line – The ‘Business’ has first line of defense responsibilities with Assurance functions embedded within the divisions and overseen by divisional risk management committees, providing assurance on the appropriate operation of information security management processes. Assurance activities, covering the implementation and effectiveness of controls are based on ANZBGL’s operational risk management framework.
- Second Line – ‘Enterprise Risk’ (being the dedicated and independent operational risk and compliance management function) oversees and guides the first line to enable consistent application of information security management processes and the operational risk management framework. Enterprise Risk reviews and challenges the first line self-assurance activities to confirm their effectiveness.
- Third Line – ‘Internal Audit’ conducts independent reviews of the adequacy of the key controls across business processes, including information security, in accordance with the approved Internal Audit plan.

Group CISO and ANZ Bank NZ Head of Information Security are also informed through maintaining a 24/7 sophisticated Security Operations Centre (“**SOC**”) responsible for ensuring that potential security incidents are correctly identified, analyzed, defended, investigated and reported. Critically, the SOC must keep up with the latest threat intelligence and use this information to improve internal detection and defense mechanisms. The ANZ Bank NZ Group’s policy is for third parties to be contractually obliged to report information security incidents identified on their side in a timely manner.

Further, in addition to an in-house information security workforce, both ANZBGL and ANZ Bank NZ augment their workforce by leveraging its extensive security service providers (consultants and outsourced service arrangements with varied security specialization on specific products) on an as needed basis to ensure the access to specialist niche skills when required and the ability to surge as required in times of heightened threat.

This includes (but is not limited to) independent external auditors, penetration testing, Distributed Denial of Service (**DDoS**) attack prevention, and periodic engagement of external security consultants to conduct independent assessments and industry benchmarking.

An integrated incident management framework services both ANZBGL and ANZ Bank NZ when navigating through cyber incidents and include a notification process for regulators (e.g. the RBNZ) in the event of an information security incident or material information security control weakness.

Cybersecurity Risk Management Governance

The ANZ Bank NZ Board is ultimately responsible for information security within ANZ Bank NZ, and periodically inspects key information security updates, information security control effectiveness and risk indicators, with both ANZBGL CISO and ANZ Bank NZ Head of Information Security facilitating the ANZ Bank NZ Board’s education on security as required.

Internal Audit Function

ANZ Bank NZ’s Internal Audit is a function independent of management whose role is to provide the Board and management with an effective and independent appraisal of the internal controls established by management.

Operating under a Board approved Charter, the reporting line for the outcomes of work conducted by Internal Audit is direct to the Chair of the Audit Committee, with a direct communication line to the CEO and the external auditor. The Internal Audit Plan is developed using a risk-based approach and is reviewed regularly. The Audit Committee approves the plan.

Internal audit activities are conducted in accordance with international internal auditing standards, and the results of the activities are reported to the Audit Committee and management. These results influence the performance assessment of business heads. Furthermore, Internal Audit monitors the remediation of audit issues and reports the current status of any outstanding audits.

Other Contingent Liabilities

See “Risk Factors—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position” in this Offering Memorandum.

Other Court Proceedings

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the ANZ Bank NZ Group. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances, the ANZ Bank NZ Group has not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items, either because it is not practicable to do so, or because such disclosure may prejudice seriously the interests of the ANZ Bank NZ Group. For further information, refer to Note 19 of the 2025 ANZ Bank NZ Financial Statements.

Regulatory Reviews and Customer Exposures

See “Risk Factors—Legal, regulatory and corporate risk—Litigation and contingent liabilities may adversely affect the ANZ Bank NZ Group’s Position” in this Offering Memorandum.

Annex A-ANZ Bank NZ and ANZNIL Financial Statements

Contents

1. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited Group Disclosure Statement for the financial year ended September 30, 2025.
2. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited Group Disclosure Statement for the financial year ended September 30, 2024.
3. ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited Financial Statements for the financial year ended September 30, 2025.
4. ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited Financial Statements for the financial year ended September 30, 2024.



ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Annual Report and Registered Bank Disclosure Statement
For the year ended 30 September 2025

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Annual Report

For the year ended 30 September 2025

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

Accordingly, there is no information to be provided in this Annual Report other than the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025 and the assurance report on those financial statements.

The Bank is a climate reporting entity and is required to annually prepare group climate statements under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards. The Banking Group's climate statement for the financial year ending 30 September 2025 will be accessible at the website anz.co.nz/about-us/corporate-responsibility/environment/ no later than 31 January 2026.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Scott St John
Chair
7 November 2025



Antonia Watson
Executive Director
7 November 2025

Glossary

In this Registered Bank Disclosure Statement (Disclosure Statement) unless the context otherwise requires:

Bank means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.

Banking Group, We or Our means the Bank and all its controlled entities.

Immediate Parent Company means ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.

Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company, ANZGHL means ANZ Group Holdings Limited.

ANZ Group means the worldwide operations of ANZGHL including its controlled entities.

Ultimate Parent Bank, ANZBGL means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

Overseas Banking Group means the worldwide operations of the Ultimate Parent Bank including its controlled entities.

New Zealand business means all business, operations, or undertakings conducted in or from New Zealand identified and treated as if it were conducted by a company formed and registered in New Zealand.

NZ Branch means the New Zealand business of the Ultimate Parent Bank.

ANZBGL New Zealand means the New Zealand business of the Overseas Banking Group.

ANZ New Zealand means the New Zealand business of the ANZ Group.

Registered office and address for service is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

RBNZ means the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Order means the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014.

Any term or expression which is defined in, or in the manner prescribed by, the Order shall have the meaning given in or prescribed by the Order.

Financial Statements

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Income Statement

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Interest income		10,532	11,914
Interest expense		(5,880)	(7,512)
Net interest income	2	4,652	4,402
Other operating income	2	902	480
Operating income		5,554	4,882
Operating expenses	3	(1,812)	(1,760)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		3,742	3,122
Credit impairment release/(charge)	12	25	(44)
Profit before income tax		3,767	3,078
Income tax expense	4	(1,053)	(870)
Profit for the year		2,714	2,208

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Profit for the year	2,714	2,208
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit schemes	18	3
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Reserve movements:		
Unrealised gains recognised directly in equity	149	164
Realised gains transferred to the income statement	(4)	(2)
Income tax attributable to the above items	(45)	(46)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,832	2,327

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September	Note	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,386	11,634
Settlement balances receivable		1,620	574
Collateral paid		1,114	1,041
Trading securities	8	6,348	5,576
Derivative financial instruments	9	11,449	10,181
Investment securities	10	16,458	13,295
Net loans and advances	11	158,683	151,666
Deferred tax assets	4	392	418
Goodwill and other intangible assets	18	3,100	3,094
Premises and equipment		324	363
Other assets		1,115	1,334
Total assets		209,989	199,176
Liabilities			
Settlement balances payable		4,614	5,367
Collateral received		1,725	525
Deposits and other borrowings	13	153,282	142,645
Derivative financial instruments	9	10,408	11,179
Current tax liabilities		357	279
Payables and other liabilities		1,559	2,415
Employee entitlements		122	121
Other provisions	19	225	212
Debt issuances	14	17,799	17,623
Total liabilities		190,091	180,366
Net assets		19,898	18,810
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	20	17,680	17,680
Reserves	20	129	24
Retained earnings	20	2,089	1,106
Total shareholders' equity	20	19,898	18,810

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Scott St John
Chair
7 November 2025



Antonia Watson
Executive Director
7 November 2025

Cash Flow Statement

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
For the year ended 30 September		
Profit for the year	2,714	2,208
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	103	109
Impairment of premises and equipment and lease remeasurements	5	1
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	(842)	713
Other non-cash movements	(171)	(88)
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>		
Collateral paid	(73)	(240)
Trading securities	(772)	345
Net loans and advances	(7,017)	(2,345)
Other assets	(801)	(352)
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>		
Deposits and other borrowings (excluding items included in financing activities)	12,200	2,087
Settlement balances payable	(753)	2,447
Collateral received	1,200	(975)
Other liabilities	(745)	660
Total adjustments	2,334	2,362
Net cash provided by operating activities¹	5,048	4,570
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment securities:		
Purchases	(4,839)	(4,297)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	2,212	2,905
Other assets	(48)	(35)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,675)	(1,427)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Deposits and other borrowings ²	(1,563)	(1,072)
Debt issuances: ³		
Issue proceeds	1,689	1,707
Redemptions	(2,955)	(3,250)
Proceeds from issue of perpetual preference shares	-	1,138
Redemption of perpetual preference shares	-	(300)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(48)	(50)
Dividends paid ⁴	(1,744)	(2,776)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,621)	(4,603)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,248)	(1,460)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,634	13,094
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9,386	11,634

¹ Net cash provided by operating activities includes income taxes paid of NZ\$994 million (2024: NZ\$734 million).

² Movement in deposits and other borrowings include repayments of repurchase transactions entered into with the RBNZ under the Term Lending Facility of NZ\$63 million (2024: NZ\$72 million) and NZ\$1,500 million under the Funding for Lending Programme (2024: NZ\$1,000 million).

³ Movement in debt issuances (Note 14 Debt issuances) also includes a NZ\$1,362 million increase (2024: NZ\$794 million decrease) from the effect of foreign exchange rates, a NZ\$91 million increase (2024: NZ\$811 million increase) from changes in fair value hedging instruments and a NZ\$11 million decrease (2024: NZ\$2 million increase) from other changes.

⁴ In the prior year, non-cash dividends paid to the Immediate Parent Company of NZ\$900 million in June 2024 and NZ\$3,500 million in August 2024 were used to purchase ordinary shares in the Bank.

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital NZ\$m	Reserves NZ\$m	Retained earnings NZ\$m	Total shareholders' equity NZ\$m
As at 1 October 2023	12,438	(93)	6,076	18,421
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	2,208	2,208
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	117	2	119
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	117	2,210	2,327
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:				
Ordinary shares issued	4,400	-	-	4,400
Ordinary shares dividends paid	-	-	(7,125)	(7,125)
Perpetual preference shares issued (net of issue costs)	1,142	-	(4)	1,138
Perpetual preference shares redeemed	(300)	-	-	(300)
Perpetual preference shares dividends paid	-	-	(51)	(51)
As at 30 September 2024	17,680	24	1,106	18,810
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	2,714	2,714
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	105	13	118
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	105	2,727	2,832
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:				
Ordinary shares dividends paid	-	-	(1,650)	(1,650)
Perpetual preference shares dividends paid	-	-	(94)	(94)
As at 30 September 2025	17,680	129	2,089	19,898

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. About our financial statements

General information

These are the consolidated financial statements for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its controlled entities (together, the Banking Group) for the year ended 30 September 2025. The Bank is incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. The address of the Bank's registered office and its principal place of business is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

On 7 November 2025, the Directors resolved to authorise the issue of these financial statements.

Information in the financial statements is included only to the extent we consider it material and relevant to the understanding of the financial statements. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount is significant in size (quantitative factor);
- the information is significant by nature (qualitative factor);
- the user cannot understand the Banking Group's results without the specific disclosure (qualitative factor);
- the information is critical to a user's understanding of the impact of significant changes in the Banking Group's business during the period – for example, business acquisitions or disposals (qualitative factor);
- the information relates to an aspect of the Banking Group's operations that is important to its future performance (qualitative factor); and
- the information is required under legislative or other regulatory requirements.

This section of the financial statements:

- outlines the basis upon which the Banking Group's financial statements have been prepared; and
- discusses any new accounting standards or regulations that directly impact the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are general purpose (Tier 1) financial statements prepared by a 'for profit' entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. These financial statements comply with:

- New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), 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).

We present the financial statements of the Banking Group in New Zealand dollars, which is the Banking Group's functional and presentation currency. We have rounded values to the nearest million dollars (NZ\$m), unless otherwise stated.

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the basis of presentation in the current year.

Basis of measurement and presentation

The financial information has been prepared on a historical cost basis – except the following assets and liabilities which we have stated at their fair value:

- derivative financial instruments and in the case of fair value hedging, a fair value adjustment made to the underlying hedged item;
- financial instruments held for trading;
- financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Banking Group comprise the financial statements of the Bank and all its subsidiaries. An entity, including a structured entity, is considered a subsidiary of the Banking Group when we determine that the Banking Group has control over the entity. Control exists when the Banking Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. We assess power by examining existing rights that give the Banking Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity. We have eliminated, on consolidation, the effect of all transactions between entities in the Banking Group.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the relevant spot rate. Any foreign currency translation gains or losses that arise are included in profit or loss in the period they arise.

We measure translation differences on non-monetary items classified as FVTPL and report them as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items. For non-monetary items classified as investment securities measured at FVOCI, translation differences are included in other comprehensive income.

1. About our financial statements (continued)

Fiduciary activities

The Banking Group provides fiduciary services to third parties including custody, nominee and trustee services. This involves the Banking Group holding assets on behalf of third parties and making decisions regarding the purchase and sale of financial instruments. If the Banking Group is not the beneficial owner or does not control the assets, then we do not recognise these transactions in these financial statements, except when required by accounting standards or another legislative requirement.

Key judgements and estimates



In the process of applying the Banking Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions about past and future events. Further information on the key judgements and estimates that we consider material to the financial statements are contained within each relevant note to the financial statements.

The global economy continues to face challenges reflecting the impacts of global uncertainties from continuing trade and geopolitical tensions, and impacts from climate change, which contribute to an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

The Banking Group is exposed to climate risk either directly through its operations or indirectly, for example, through lending to customers. Climate risk may also be a driver of other risks within our risk management framework. Our most material climate risks arise from lending to business and retail customers, which contribute to credit risk.

The Banking Group made various accounting estimates in these financial statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions at 30 September 2025 about future events considered reasonable in the circumstances. Thus, there is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing these estimates. Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of these differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in these financial statements. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and recoverable amounts of non-financial assets.

The impact of these uncertainties on each of these accounting estimates is discussed in the relevant notes in these financial statements, along with assumptions and judgements made in relation to other key estimates. Readers should consider these disclosures in light of the uncertainties described above.

Accounting standards adopted in the period

Accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise noted.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

Amendments to New Zealand Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback amends NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* and specifies the accounting for variable lease payments by seller-lessees in sale and leaseback transactions. The amendment was effective from 1 October 2024 and did not have a material impact on the Banking Group.

Accounting standards not early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025 and have not been applied by the Banking Group in preparing these financial statements. Further details of these are set out below.

NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In May 2024, the External Reporting Board (XRB) issued NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (NZ IFRS 18) which updates and replaces requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. NZ IFRS 18 introduces new defined subtotals to be presented in the consolidated income statement, disclosure of management-defined performance measures and requirements for grouping of information. This standard will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2027. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

Classification and measurement amendments to NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

In June 2024, the XRB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* which amends requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features. The amendments will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2026. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

Nature dependent electricity contracts

In May 2025, the XRB issued *Amendments to NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature Dependent Electricity* which enhances guidance on the application of the 'own use' exemption on nature dependent power purchase agreements (PPAs) and hedge accounting requirements for PPAs that are classified as derivative financial instruments. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs. The amendments will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2026. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

2. Operating income

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Net interest income		
Interest income by type of financial asset		
Financial assets at amortised cost	9,707	11,226
Trading securities	231	249
Investment securities	542	409
Financial assets at FVTPL	52	30
Interest income	10,532	11,914
Interest expense by type of financial liability		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(5,709)	(7,284)
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(171)	(228)
Interest expense	(5,880)	(7,512)
Net interest income	4,652	4,402
Other operating income		
Fee and commission income		
Lending fees	21	19
Non-lending fees	713	715
Commissions	28	29
Funds management income	244	246
Fee and commission income	1,006	1,009
Fee and commission expense	(523)	(515)
Net fee and commission income	483	494
Other income		
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income ¹	408	(26)
Adjustment to gain on sale of UDC Finance Ltd	-	2
Gain on sale of premises and equipment	-	1
Other	11	9
Other income	419	(14)
Other operating income	902	480
Operating income	5,554	4,882

¹ Includes fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, and fair value movements in financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL.

2. Operating income (continued)

Recognition and measurement



Net interest income

Interest income and expense

We recognise interest income and expense in net interest income for all financial instruments, including those classified as held for trading, assets measured at FVOCI, and assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL. We use the effective interest rate method to calculate the amortised cost of assets held at amortised cost and to recognise interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the stream of estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. For assets subject to prepayment, we determine their expected life on the basis of historical behaviour of the particular asset portfolio taking into account contractual obligations and prepayment experience.

We recognise fees and costs, which form an integral part of the financial instrument (for example loan origination fees and costs), using the effective interest rate method. These are presented as part of interest income or expense depending on whether the underlying financial instrument is a financial asset or financial liability.

Other operating income

Fee and commission income

We recognise fee and commission revenue arising from contracts with customers (a) over time when the performance obligation is satisfied across more than one reporting period, or (b) at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied immediately or is satisfied within one reporting period.

- lending fees exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation of interest income. Lending fees include certain guarantee and commitment fees where the loan or guarantee is not likely to be drawn upon, and other fees charged for providing customers a distinct good or service that are recognised separately from the underlying lending product.
- non-lending fees include fees associated with deposit and credit card accounts, interchange fees and fees charged for specific customer transactions such as international transaction fees. Where the Banking Group provides multiple goods or services to a customer under the same contract, the Banking Group allocates the transaction price of the contract to distinct performance obligations based on the relative stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation. Revenue is recognised as each performance obligation is satisfied.
- commissions represent fees from third parties where we act as an agent by arranging a third party (such as an insurance provider) to provide goods and services to a customer. In such cases, we are not primarily responsible for providing the underlying good or service to the customer. If the Banking Group collects funds on behalf of a third party when acting as an agent, we only recognise the net commission retained as revenue. When the commission is variable based on factors outside our control (such as a trail commission), revenue is only recognised if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the variable amount will not be required in future periods.
- funds management income represents fees earned from customers for providing financial advice and asset management services. Revenue is recognised either at the point the financial advice is provided or over the period in which the asset management services are delivered.

Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income

We recognise the following as net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income:

- exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and translation differences on monetary items translated at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised;
- fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges that we use to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk on funding instruments;
- the ineffective portions of fair value hedges and cash flow hedges;
- immediately upon sale or repayment of a hedged item, the unamortised fair value adjustments to items designated as fair value hedges and amounts accumulated in equity related to designated cash flow hedges;
- fair value movements on financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL or held for trading;
- amounts released from the FVOCI reserve when a debt instrument classified as FVOCI is sold; and
- the gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets or liabilities measured at amortised cost.

3. Operating expenses

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Personnel		
Salaries and related costs	1,025	1,021
Superannuation costs	30	31
Other	49	38
Personnel	1,104	1,090
Premises		
Rent	20	19
Depreciation	71	74
Other	46	40
Premises	137	133
Technology		
Depreciation and amortisation	32	35
Subscription licences and outsourced services	214	193
Other	29	29
Technology	275	257
Other		
Advertising and public relations	43	39
Professional fees	68	76
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	50	43
Charges from ANZ Group	82	68
Other	53	54
Other	296	280
Operating expenses	1,812	1,760

Recognition and measurement



Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised as services are provided to the Banking Group, over the period in which an asset is consumed, or once a liability is created.

Salaries and related costs - annual leave, long service leave and other employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee entitlements expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of employees rendering service are measured at their nominal amounts using remuneration rates that the Banking Group expects to pay when the liabilities are settled.

We accrue employee entitlements relating to long service leave using an actuarial calculation. It includes assumptions regarding staff departures, leave utilisation and future salary increases. The result is then discounted using market yields at the reporting date. The market yields are determined from a blended rate of government bonds with terms to maturity that closely match the estimated future cash outflows.

If we expect to pay short term cash bonuses, then a liability is recognised when the Banking Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount (as a result of past service provided by the employee) and the obligation can be reliably measured.

4. Income tax

Income tax expense

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax profit with the income tax expense recognised in profit or loss:

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Profit before income tax	3,767	3,078
Prima facie income tax expense at 28%	1,055	862
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax provisions no longer required	(1)	-
Non-assessable income and non-deductible expenditure	-	8
Income tax over provided in previous years	(1)	-
Income tax expense	1,053	870
Current tax expense	1,054	933
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(13)	(1)
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	12	(62)
Income tax expense	1,053	870
Effective tax rate	28.0%	28.3%

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Deferred tax assets balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Collectively assessed allowances for expected credit losses	206	222
Individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses	19	19
Provision for employee entitlements	56	55
Other provisions	21	21
Software	132	130
Lease liabilities	62	67
Other	11	12
Total	507	526
Total deferred tax assets (before set-off)	507	526
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(115)	(108)
Net deferred tax assets	392	418

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Deferred tax liabilities balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Fixed assets	-	6
Right of use assets	48	54
Other	12	28
Total	60	88
Amounts recognised directly in Other comprehensive income:		
Cash flow hedge reserve	55	20
Total	55	20
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set-off)	115	108
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(115)	(108)
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-

4. Income tax (continued)

Recognition and measurement



Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises both current and deferred taxes and is based on the accounting profit adjusted for differences in the accounting and tax treatments of income and expenses (that is, taxable income). We recognise tax expense in profit or loss except when the tax relates to items recognised directly in equity and other comprehensive income, in which case we recognise the tax directly in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

Current tax expense

Current tax expense is the tax we expect to pay on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted at the reporting date. We recognise current tax as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

We account for deferred tax using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax arises because the accounting income is not always the same as the taxable income. This creates temporary differences, which usually reverse over time. Until they reverse, we recognise a deferred tax asset, or liability, on the balance sheet. We measure deferred taxes at the tax rates that we expect will apply to the period(s) when the asset is realised, or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

We offset current and deferred tax assets and liabilities only to the extent that:

- they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority;
- there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis; and
- it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

Key judgements and estimates



Judgement is required in determining provisions held in respect of uncertain tax positions. The Banking Group estimates its tax liabilities based on its understanding of the relevant law and seeks independent advice where appropriate.

5. Dividends

Ordinary share dividends

Dividends determined by the Bank's Board are recognised with a corresponding reduction of retained earnings on the dividend payment date.

Dividends	Amount per share	Total dividend NZ\$m
Financial Year 2024		
Dividend paid in March 2024	17.7 cents	1,125
Dividend paid in June 2024	12.4 cents	900
Dividend paid in August 2024	32.6 cents	3,500
Dividend paid in September 2024	14.9 cents	1,600
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2024		7,125
Financial Year 2025		
Dividend paid in March 2025	6.5 cents	700
Dividend paid in September 2025	8.8 cents	950
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2025		1,650

Imputation credit account

	Banking Group		Bank ¹	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Imputation credits available as at 30 September	9,756	8,951	1,168	830

¹ Imputation credits available to the Bank are shown separately as this is relevant for holders of perpetual preference shares (refer to Note 20 Shareholders' equity) issued by the Bank.

The imputation credit balance for the Banking Group includes the imputation credit balance in relation to the New Zealand resident imputation group, the Bank consolidated imputation group and other companies in the Banking Group that are not in either of these imputation groups. The imputation credit balance available to the Banking Group includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

The imputation credit balance for the Bank reflects the imputation credit balance of the Bank consolidated imputation group. The imputation credit balance available to the Bank includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

6. Segment reporting

Description of segments

The Banking Group is organised into three major business segments for segment reporting purposes - Personal, Business & Agri and Institutional. Centralised back office and corporate functions support these segments. These segments are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Bank's Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Personal

Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. We deliver our services via our internet and app-based digital solutions and a network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.

Business & Agri

Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services through our digital, branch and contact centre channels, and traditional relationship banking and sophisticated financial solutions through dedicated managers. These cover privately owned small and medium enterprises, and the agricultural business segment.

Institutional

The Institutional division services government and government-related entities, global institutional and corporate customers via the following business units:

- **Transaction Banking** provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing, commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- **Corporate Finance** provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialised loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance, and sustainable finance solutions.
- **Markets** provides customers with risk management services in foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing the Banking Group's interest rate exposure and high quality liquid asset portfolio.

Other

Other includes treasury and back office support functions, none of which constitutes a separately reportable segment.

Operating segments

	Personal		Business & Agri		Institutional		Other		Total	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Year ended 30 September										
Net interest income	2,585	2,380	959	1,013	763	753	345	256	4,652	4,402
Net fee and commission income										
- Lending fees	9	8	-	-	12	11	-	-	21	19
- Non-lending fees	454	449	212	217	49	51	(2)	(2)	713	715
- Commissions	27	28	-	-	1	1	-	-	28	29
- Funds management income	244	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	246
- Fee and commission expense	(355)	(345)	(168)	(170)	-	-	-	-	(523)	(515)
Net fee and commission income	379	386	44	47	62	63	(2)	(2)	483	494
Other income	3	-	(1)	-	204	242	213	(256)	419	(14)
Other operating income	382	386	43	47	266	305	211	(258)	902	480
Operating income	2,967	2,766	1,002	1,060	1,029	1,058	556	(2)	5,554	4,882
Operating expenses	(1,235)	(1,213)	(299)	(276)	(255)	(248)	(23)	(23)	(1,812)	(1,760)
Profit/(loss) before credit impairment and income tax	1,732	1,553	703	784	774	810	533	(25)	3,742	3,122
Credit impairment release/(charge)	(10)	17	30	(47)	5	(14)	-	-	25	(44)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	1,722	1,570	733	737	779	796	533	(25)	3,767	3,078
Income tax expense	(482)	(442)	(205)	(207)	(218)	(223)	(148)	2	(1,053)	(870)
Profit/(loss) after income tax	1,240	1,128	528	530	561	573	385	(23)	2,714	2,208
Financial position										
Goodwill	1,042	1,042	695	695	1,269	1,269	-	-	3,006	3,006
Net loans and advances	115,317	110,149	24,324	23,952	19,042	17,565	-	-	158,683	151,666
Customer deposits	96,544	91,814	19,068	17,996	27,930	26,353	-	-	143,542	136,163

Other segment

The Other segment profit/(loss) after income tax comprises:

For the year ended 30 September	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Personal and Business & Agri central functions	(2)	6
Group Centre	233	156
Economic hedges	154	(185)
Total	385	(23)

Financial assets

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial assets as they apply to the note disclosures that follow.

Classification and measurement



Financial assets - general

There are three measurement classifications for financial assets under NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (NZ IFRS 9): amortised cost, FVTPL and FVOCI. Financial assets are classified into these measurement classifications on the basis of two criteria:

- the business model within which the financial asset is managed; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (specifically whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest).

The resultant financial asset classifications are as follows:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows;
- FVOCI: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows or to sell the assets; and
- FVTPL: Any other financial assets not falling into the categories above are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value option for financial assets

A financial asset may be irrevocably designated on initial recognition:

- at FVTPL when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- at FVOCI for investments in equity securities, where that instrument is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise coins, notes, money at call, reverse repurchase agreements of less than 90 days, balances held with central banks and other banks, and other cash equivalents that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Coins, notes and cash at bank	130	149
Reverse repurchase agreements	2,026	1,762
Balances with central banks	6,949	9,451
Balances with other banks and other cash equivalents	281	272
Cash and cash equivalents	9,386	11,634

8. Trading securities

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Government securities	5,520	4,869
Corporate and financial institution securities	828	707
Trading securities	6,348	5,576

Recognition and measurement



Trading securities are financial instruments we either:

- Acquire principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term; or
- Hold as part of a portfolio we manage for short-term profit making.

We recognise purchases and sales of trading securities on trade date:

- Initially, we measure them at fair value; and
- Subsequently, we measure them in the Balance Sheet at their fair value with any change in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Assets disclosed as Trading securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for Financial Assets outlined on page 16.

Key judgements and estimates



Judgement is required when applying the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of trading securities not valued using quoted market prices. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

9. Derivative financial instruments

Fair value	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	2025	2025	2024	2024
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading ¹	11,435	(10,390)	10,151	(11,172)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships ¹	14	(18)	30	(7)
Derivative financial instruments	11,449	(10,408)	10,181	(11,179)

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

Features

Derivative financial instruments are contracts:

- whose value is derived from an underlying price index (or other variable) defined in the contract – sometimes the value is derived from more than one variable;
- that require little or no initial net investment; and
- that are settled at a future date.

Movements in the price of the underlying variables, which cause the value of the contract to fluctuate, are reflected in the fair value of the derivative.

Purpose

The Banking Group's derivative financial instruments have been categorised as follows:

Trading	Derivatives held in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet customer needs for managing their own risks. • manage risks in the Banking Group that are not in a designated hedge accounting relationship (some elements of balance sheet management). • undertake market making and positioning activities to generate profits from short-term fluctuations in prices or margins.
Designated in hedging relationships	Derivatives designated into hedge accounting relationships in order to minimise profit or loss volatility by matching movements in underlying positions relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hedges of the Banking Group's exposures to interest rate risk and currency risk. • hedges of other exposures relating to non-trading positions.

Types

The Banking Group offers or uses four different types of derivative financial instruments:

Forwards	A contract documenting the rate of interest, or the currency exchange rate, to be paid or received on a notional principal amount at a future date.
Futures	An exchange traded contract in which the parties agree to buy or sell an asset in the future for a price agreed on the transaction date, with a net settlement in cash paid on the future date without physical delivery of the asset.
Swaps	A contract in which two parties exchange one series of cash flows for another.
Options	A contract in which the buyer of the contract has the right – but not the obligation – to buy (known as a 'call option') or to sell (known as a 'put option') an asset or instrument at a set price on a future date. The seller has the corresponding obligation to fulfil the transaction to sell or buy the asset or instrument if the buyer exercises the option.

Risks managed

The Banking Group offers and uses the instruments described above to manage fluctuations in the following:

Foreign exchange	Currencies at current or determined rates of exchange.
Interest rate	Fixed or variable interest rates applying to money lent, deposited or borrowed.
Commodity	Soft commodities (that is, agricultural products such as wheat, coffee, cocoa, and sugar) and hard commodities (that is, mined products such as gold, oil and gas).
Credit	Risk of default by customers or third parties.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Banking Group uses central clearing counterparties and exchanges to settle derivative transactions. Different arrangements for posting of collateral exist with these exchanges:

- some transactions are subject to clearing arrangements which result in separate recognition of collateral assets and liabilities, with the carrying values of the associated derivative assets and liabilities held at their fair value.
- other transactions are legally settled by the payment or receipt of collateral which reduces the carrying values of the related derivative instruments by the amount paid or received.

Derivative financial instruments – held for trading

The majority of the Banking Group's derivative financial instruments are held for trading. The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading are:

Fair value	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	2025	2025	2024	2024
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Interest rate contracts				
Forward rate agreements	5	(4)	-	-
Futures contracts	2	(43)	3	(70)
Swap agreements ¹	5,163	(5,032)	3,915	(3,940)
Options	2	(1)	1	(1)
Total	5,172	(5,080)	3,919	(4,011)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Spot and forward contracts	1,770	(1,471)	2,356	(2,954)
Swap agreements	4,431	(3,776)	3,797	(4,127)
Options	15	(14)	33	(33)
Total	6,216	(5,261)	6,186	(7,114)
Commodity contracts and credit default swaps	47	(49)	46	(47)
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading²	11,435	(10,390)	10,151	(11,172)

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

² Includes derivatives held for balance sheet management which are not designated into accounting hedge relationships.

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships

Under the accounting policy choice provided by NZ IFRS 9, the Banking Group has continued to apply the hedge accounting requirements of NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (NZ IAS 39).

The Banking Group uses two types of hedge accounting relationships:

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge
Objective of this hedging arrangement	To hedge our exposure to changes to the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or unrecognised firm commitment caused by interest rate or foreign currency movements.	To hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction caused by interest rate, foreign currency and other price movements.
Recognition of effective hedge portion	The following are recognised in profit or loss at the same time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all changes in the fair value of the underlying item relating to the hedged risk; and • the change in the fair value of the derivatives. 	We recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge in the cash flow hedge reserve.
Recognition of ineffective hedge portion	Recognised immediately in Other operating income.	
If a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting	When we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss, we recognise the related unamortised fair value adjustment in profit or loss. This may occur over time if the hedged item is amortised to profit or loss as part of the effective yield over the period to maturity.	Only when we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss is the amount previously deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve transferred to profit or loss.
Hedged item sold or repaid	We recognise the unamortised fair value adjustment immediately in profit or loss.	Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred immediately to profit or loss.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of derivative financial instruments designated in hedging relationships are:

	2025			2024		
	Nominal amount NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m	Nominal amount NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements ¹	30,979	2	(11)	28,106	18	(2)
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements ¹	27,754	12	(7)	30,383	12	(5)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	58,733	14	(18)	58,489	30	(7)

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

The maturity profile of the nominal amounts of our hedging instruments held is:

Nominal amount	Average rate	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	2.28%	-	2,001	19,500	9,478	30,979
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	3.97%	6,128	8,044	12,849	733	27,754
As at 30 September 2024						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	2.03%	373	1,880	16,843	9,010	28,106
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	4.62%	6,025	6,495	15,727	2,136	30,383

The impacts of ineffectiveness from our designated hedge relationships by type of hedge relationship and type of risk being hedged are:

	Ineffectiveness						Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss ⁴	
	Change in value of hedging instrument ²		Change in value of hedged item		Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss ³		2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m		
Fair value hedges¹								
Interest rate	(1,291)	(65)	1,293	68	2	3	-	-
Cash flow hedges¹								
Interest rate	126	149	(126)	(150)	-	-	(3)	(1)

¹ All hedging instruments are classified as derivative financial instruments.

² Changes in value of hedging instruments is before any adjustments for Settle to Market clearing arrangements.

³ Recognised in Other operating income.

⁴ Recognised in Net interest income and Other operating income.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The hedged items in relation to the Banking Group's fair value hedges are:

	Balance Sheet presentation	Hedged risk	Carrying amount		Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item	
			Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(15,456)	-	321
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI ¹	Investment securities	Interest rate	15,576	-	420	-
Total			15,576	(15,456)	420	321
As at 30 September 2024						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(15,313)	-	412
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI ¹	Investment securities	Interest rate	12,443	-	39	-
Total			12,443	(15,313)	39	412

¹ The carrying amount of debt instruments at FVOCI does not include the fair value hedge adjustment. The fair value hedge adjustment is included in other comprehensive income.

The hedged items in relation to the Banking Group's cash flow hedges are:

	Hedged risk	Continuing hedges		Discontinued hedges	
		2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Floating rate loans and advances	Interest rate	269	186	17	-
Floating rate customer deposits	Interest rate	(91)	(114)	-	-

All cash flow hedges relate to hedges of interest rate risk and the movements in the cash flow hedge reserve are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 7.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Recognition	<p>Initially and at each reporting date, we recognise all derivatives at fair value. If the fair value of a derivative is positive, then we carry it as an asset, but if its value is negative, then we carry it as a liability.</p> <p>Valuation adjustments are integral in determining the fair value of derivatives. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a credit valuation adjustment to reflect the counterparty risk and/or event of default; and • a funding valuation adjustment to account for funding costs and benefits in the derivatives portfolio.
Derecognition of assets and liabilities	<p>We remove derivative assets from our Balance Sheet when the contracts expire or we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. We remove derivative liabilities from our Balance Sheet when the Banking Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.</p> <p>With respect to derivatives cleared through a central clearing counterparty or exchange, derivative assets or liabilities may be derecognised in accordance with the principle above when collateral is settled, depending on the legal arrangements in place for each instrument.</p>
Impact on the Income Statement	<p>The recognition of gains or losses on derivative financial instruments depends on whether the derivative is held for trading or is designated in a hedge accounting relationship. For derivative financial instruments held for trading, gains or losses from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.</p> <p>For an instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, the recognition of gains or losses depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Refer to the table on page 19 for details of the recognition approach applied for each type of hedge accounting relationship.</p> <p>Sources of hedge accounting ineffectiveness may arise from differences in the interest rate reference rate, margins, or rate set differences and differences in discounting between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.</p>
Hedge effectiveness	<p>To qualify for hedge accounting under NZ IAS 39, a hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective. A hedge relationship is highly effective only if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective effectiveness); and • the actual results of the hedge are within the range of 80-125% (retrospective effectiveness). <p>The Banking Group monitors hedge effectiveness on a regular basis but at a minimum at each reporting date.</p>

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of derivatives, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable, and the application of valuation adjustments to certain derivatives. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

10. Investment securities

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
Debt securities	16,452	13,290
Equity securities	6	5
Total	16,458	13,295

The maturity profile of investment securities is as follows:

As at 30 September 2025	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	No maturity NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Government securities	176	271	11,168	4,460	-	16,075
Corporate and financial institution securities	1	-	363	13	-	377
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total	177	271	11,531	4,473	6	16,458

As at 30 September 2024	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	No maturity NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Government securities	126	829	7,326	4,543	-	12,824
Corporate and financial institution securities	1	50	415	-	-	466
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	5	5
Total	127	879	7,741	4,543	5	13,295

Recognition and measurement

Investment securities are those financial assets in security form (that is, transferable debt or equity instruments) that are not held for trading purposes. By way of exception, bills of exchange (a form of security/transferable instrument) which are used to facilitate the Banking Group's customer lending activities are classified as Loans and advances (rather than Investment securities) to better reflect the substance of the arrangement.

Equity investments not held for trading purposes may be designated at FVOCI on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If this election is made, gains or losses are not reclassified from Other comprehensive income to profit or loss on disposal of the investment. However, gains or losses may be reclassified within equity.

Assets disclosed as Investment securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 16. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, and the allowance for expected credit loss is recognised in the FVOCI reserve in equity with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of assets not valued using quoted market prices, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

11. Net loans and advances

The following table provides details of Net loans and advances for the Banking Group:

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Overdrafts	1,149	1,091
Credit cards	1,230	1,243
Term loans - housing	115,835	110,807
Term loans - non-housing ¹	40,524	38,755
Gross subtotal	158,738	151,896
Unearned income ²	(26)	(21)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs ²	639	516
Gross loans and advances	159,351	152,391
Allowance for expected credit losses (refer to Note 12)	(668)	(725)
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>		
Within one year	19,371	25,259
More than one year	139,312	126,407
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666
<i>Carried on Balance Sheet at:</i>		
Amortised cost	157,722	151,666
Fair value through profit or loss	961	-
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666

¹ Includes reverse repurchase agreements (with 90 days or more to maturity) designated at FVTPL of NZ\$961 million (2024: nil).

² Amortised over the expected life of the loan.

The Bank has sold residential mortgages to the NZ Branch with a net carrying value of NZ\$281 million as at 30 September 2025 (2024: NZ\$298 million). These assets qualify for derecognition as the Bank does not retain a continuing involvement in the transferred assets.

Recognition and measurement



Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are facilities the Banking Group provides directly to customers or through third party channels.

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the loan or advance, which are primarily brokerage and other origination costs which we amortise over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, we then measure loans and advances at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any allowance for expected credit losses, or at fair value when they are specifically designated on initial recognition as FVTPL, are classified as held for sale or when held for trading. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

The Banking Group enters into transactions in which it transfers financial assets that are recognised on its Balance Sheet. When the Banking Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets remain on the Banking Group's Balance Sheet, however if substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the Banking Group derecognises the asset. If the risks and rewards are partially retained and control over the asset is lost, the Banking Group derecognises the asset. If control over the asset is not lost, the Banking Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

We separately recognise the rights and obligations retained, or created, in the transfer of assets as appropriate.

Assets disclosed as Net loans and advances are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 16. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with loans and advances at amortised cost are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses

	2025			2024		
	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	604	64	668	661	64	725
Off-balance sheet commitments	130	4	134	133	3	136
Total	734	68	802	794	67	861

The following tables present the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for the year.

Net loans and advances - at amortised cost

Allowance for ECL is included in Net loans and advances.

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
As at 1 October 2023	193	398	79	60	730
Transfer between stages	36	(40)	(1)	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(42)	12	26	99	95
Write-backs	-	-	-	(49)	(49)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725
Transfer between stages	58	(58)	(2)	2	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(57)	8	(6)	94	39
Write-backs	-	-	-	(53)	(53)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
Discount unwind	-	-	-	4	4
As at 30 September 2025	188	320	96	64	668

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

Allowance for ECL is included in Other provisions.

As at 1 October 2023	80	39	3	5	127
Transfer between stages	4	(4)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(10)	21	-	(2)	9
As at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136
Transfer between stages	5	(5)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(9)	6	-	1	(2)
As at 30 September 2025	70	57	3	4	134

The collectively assessed allowance for ECL decreased by NZ\$60 million attributable to: releases of NZ\$53 million primarily driven by improvements in the forward-looking economic scenarios and portfolio credit risk profile, releases of NZ\$21 million in management temporary adjustments, partially offset by NZ\$14 million increase due to enhancements in model methodology.

Credit impairment charge – Income Statement

Credit impairment charge/(release) analysis

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
New and increased provisions (net of releases) ¹		
- Collectively assessed	(60)	2
- Individually assessed	97	102
Write-backs	(53)	(49)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(9)	(11)
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	(25)	44

¹ Includes the impact of transfers between collectively assessed and individually assessed.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement



Expected credit loss model

The measurement of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability weighted prediction which evaluates a range of scenarios and takes into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are either measured over 12 months or the expected lifetime of the financial asset, depending on credit deterioration since origination, according to the following three-stage approach:

- Stage 1: At the origination of a financial asset, and where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months from the reporting date. For instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, expected credit losses are estimated based on default events that are possible over the remaining time to maturity.
- Stage 2: Where there has been a SICR since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. If credit risk were to improve in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since origination is no longer considered significant, the exposure returns to a Stage 1 classification with ECL measured accordingly.
- Stage 3: Where there is objective evidence of impairment, an allowance equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Expected credit losses are estimated on a collective basis for exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and on either a collective or individual basis when transferred to Stage 3.

Measurement of expected credit loss

ECL is calculated as the product of the following credit risk factors at a facility level, discounted to incorporate the time value of money:

- Probability of default (PD) - the estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default over a given period;
- Exposure at default (EAD) - the expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest; and
- Loss given default (LGD) - the expected loss in the event of the borrower defaulting, expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD, taking into account direct and indirect recovery costs.

These credit risk factors are adjusted for current and forward-looking information through the use of macroeconomic variables.

Expected life

When estimating ECL for exposures in Stage 2 and 3, the Banking Group considers the expected lifetime over which it is exposed to credit risk.

For non-retail portfolios, the Banking Group uses the maximum contractual period as the expected lifetime for non-revolving credit facilities. For non-retail revolving credit facilities, such as corporate lines of credit, the expected life reflects the Banking Group's contractual right to withdraw a facility as part of a contractually agreed annual review, after taking into account the applicable notice period.

For retail portfolios, the expected lifetime is determined using a behavioural term, taking into account expected prepayment behaviour and events that give rise to substantial modifications.

Definition of default, credit impaired and write-offs

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes across all portfolios. This definition is also in line with the regulatory definition of default. Default occurs when there are indicators that a debtor is unlikely to fully satisfy contractual credit obligations to the Banking Group, or the exposure is 90 days past due.

Financial assets, including those that are well secured, are considered credit impaired for financial reporting purposes when they default.

When there is no realistic probability of recovery, loans are written off against the related impairment allowance on completion of the Banking Group's internal processes and when all reasonably expected recoveries have been collected. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recorded as a release to the credit impairment charge in the Income Statement.

Modified financial assets

If the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one for either credit or commercial reasons, an assessment is made to determine if the changes to the terms of the existing financial asset are considered substantial. This assessment considers both changes in cash flows arising from the modified terms as well as changes in the overall instrument risk profile; for example, changes in the principal (credit limit), term, or type of underlying collateral. Where a modification is considered non-substantial, the existing financial asset is not derecognised and its date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification is considered substantial, the existing financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date, which also becomes the date of origination used to determine SICR for this new asset.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement



Significant increase in credit risk

Stage 2 assets are those that have experienced a SICR since origination. In determining what constitutes a SICR, the Banking Group considers both qualitative and quantitative information:

i. Internal credit rating grade

For the majority of portfolios, the primary indicator of a SICR is a significant deterioration in the internal credit rating grade of a facility since origination and is measured by the application of thresholds.

For non-retail portfolios, a SICR is determined by comparing the Customer Credit Rating (CCR) applicable to a facility at reporting date to the CCR at origination of that facility. A CCR is assigned to each borrower which reflects the PD of the borrower and incorporates both borrower and non-borrower specific information, including forward-looking information. CCRs are subject to review at least annually or more frequently when an event occurs which could affect the credit risk of the customer.

For retail portfolios, a SICR is determined, depending on the type of facility, by either comparing the scenario weighted lifetime PD at the reporting date to that at origination, or by reference to customer behavioural score thresholds. The scenario weighted lifetime probability of default may increase significantly if:

- there has been a deterioration in the economic outlook, or an increase in economic uncertainty; or
- there has been a deterioration in the customer's overall credit position, or ability to manage their credit obligations.

ii. Backstop criteria

The Banking Group uses 30 days past due arrears as a backstop criterion for both non-retail and retail portfolios. For retail portfolios only, facilities are required to demonstrate three to six months of good payment behaviour prior to being allocated back to Stage 1.

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is incorporated into both our assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a SICR since origination and in our estimate of ECL. In applying forward-looking information for estimating ECL, the Banking Group considers four probability-weighted forecast economic scenarios as follows:

i. Base case scenario

The base case scenario is the Banking Group's view of future macroeconomic conditions. It reflects the same basis of assumptions used by management for strategic planning and budgeting, and also informs the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process which is the process the Banking Group applies in strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon;

ii. Upside scenario

The upside scenario is fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions (not economic conditions prevailing at balance date) and is based on a combination of more optimistic economic events and uncertainty over long term horizons; and

iii. Downside and iv. Severe downside scenarios

The downside and severe scenarios assume an economic downturn, both domestically and globally. Forecast macroeconomic variables for such scenarios are developed internally, reflecting plausible scenarios unfolding over a 5-year period given current economic conditions. These assumptions have been revised in 2025, reflecting a sharp rise in inflation, declining asset prices, and increases to unemployment. The impacts to underlying macroeconomic variables are deeper in the case of the severe scenario.

The four scenarios are described in terms of macroeconomic variables used in the PD, LGD and EAD models (collectively the ECL models) depending on the lending portfolio and country of the borrower. Examples of the macroeconomic variables include unemployment rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, residential property price indices, commercial property price indices and consumer price indices.

Probability weighting of each scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario, as well as specific portfolio considerations where required.

Where applicable, temporary adjustments may be made to account for situations where known or expected risks have not been adequately addressed in the modelling process.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates



Collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses

In estimating collectively assessed ECL, the Banking Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to:

- the selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology; and
- the selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs.

The following table summarises the key judgements and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs, and highlights significant changes during the current period.

The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty as to how various factors might impact the global economy and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Banking Group's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2025
Determining when a SICR has occurred or reversed	<p>In the measurement of ECL, judgement is involved in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan, which would result in it moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. This is a key area of judgement since transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 increases the ECL from an allowance based on the PD in the next 12 months, to an allowance for lifetime ECL. Subsequent decreases in credit risk resulting in transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1 may similarly result in significant changes in the ECL allowance.</p> <p>The setting of precise SICR trigger points requires judgement which may have a material impact upon the size of the ECL allowance. The Banking Group monitors the effectiveness of SICR criteria on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>The determination of SICR was consistent with prior period.</p>
Measuring both 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses	<p>The PD, LGD and EAD factors used in determining ECL are point-in-time measures reflecting the relevant forward-looking information determined by management. Judgement is involved in determining which forward-looking information is relevant for particular lending portfolios and for determining each portfolio's point-in-time sensitivity.</p> <p>In addition, judgement is required where behavioural characteristics are applied in estimating the lifetime of a facility which is used in measuring ECL.</p>	<p>The PD, LGD and EAD models are subject to the Banking Group's model risk policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring and re-validation, and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality.</p> <p>There were no material changes to the policy.</p>
Base case economic forecast	<p>The Banking Group derives a forward-looking 'base case' economic scenario which reflects our view of future macroeconomic conditions.</p>	<p>There have been no changes to the types of forward-looking variables (key economic drivers) used as model inputs.</p> <p>The base case assumptions have been updated to reflect a stabilisation in inflation. Near-term growth forecasts have been reduced, reflecting the impacts of global uncertainty. Weaker GDP growth momentum pushes the return to average out to 2027. Further interest rate cuts are expected to contribute to a recovery in consumer spending. The level of unemployment is elevated but projected to fall.</p> <p>The expected outcomes of key economic drivers for the base case scenario at 30 September 2025 are described in the section on page 29 under the heading 'Base case economic forecast assumptions'.</p>

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates



Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2025
Probability weighting of each economic scenario (base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios)	<p>Probability weighting of each economic scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement date.</p> <p>The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.</p>	<p>Probability weightings remain unchanged from the prior period, reflecting our assessment of the continuing downside risks in local and global economies, and uncertainties related to foreign policies.</p> <p>The probability weightings for current and prior periods are as detailed in the section on page 30 under the heading 'Probability weightings'.</p>
Management temporary adjustments	<p>Management temporary adjustments to the ECL allowance are used in circumstances where it is judged that our existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to our lending portfolios. Emerging local or global macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, and natural disasters that are not incorporated into our current parameters, risk ratings, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances.</p>	<p>Management have continued to apply adjustments to accommodate risks associated with higher inflation and interest rates experienced over the last few years. Management overlays have been made for risks particular to mortgages and commercial lending. The total amount of adjustments has decreased from the prior period as anticipated risks are now represented in the portfolio credit profiles.</p> <p>Management temporary adjustments total NZ\$52 million (2024: NZ\$73 million).</p> <p>Management has considered and concluded no temporary adjustment is required at 30 September 2025 to the ECL in relation to climate or weather related events during the period.</p>

Base case economic forecast assumptions

Continuing uncertainties described above increase the risk of the economic forecast resulting in an understatement or overstatement of the ECL balance.

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of the Banking Group's view of future macroeconomic conditions used at 30 September 2025 are set out below. For the years following the near-term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss.

	Forecast calendar year		
	2025	2026	2027
New Zealand			
GDP (annual % change)	0.9	2.4	2.7
Unemployment rate (annual average as a %)	5.2	4.8	4.3
Residential property prices (annual % change)	2.5	5.0	4.5
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	2.7	1.9	2.0

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates



Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Banking Group considers these weightings to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes, taking into account short and long term inter-relationships within the Banking Group's credit portfolios. The weightings applied are set out below:

	2025	2024
Base	50.00%	50.00%
Upside	3.75%	3.75%
Downside	33.75%	33.75%
Severe downside	12.50%	12.50%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgement applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, expected credit losses reported by the Banking Group should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it as at 30 September 2025:

	Total NZ\$m	Impact on total ¹ NZ\$m
Collectively assessed ECL as at 30 September 2025 (refer to page 25)	734	-
If 1% of Stage 1 facilities were included in Stage 2	739	+5
If 1% of Stage 2 facilities were included in Stage 1	733	-1
100% upside scenario	280	-454
100% base scenario	360	-374
100% downside scenario	819	+85
100% severe downside scenario	1,720	+986

¹ There is an inverse and proportionate impact on profit or loss.

Individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses

In estimating individually assessed ECL, the Banking Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to expected repayments, the realisable value of collateral, business prospects for the customer, competing claims and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect amongst other things, the uncertainties described above and in Note 1 About our financial statements.

Financial liabilities

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial liabilities relevant to the note disclosures that follow.

Classification and measurement



Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, or FVTPL when they are held for trading. Additionally, financial liabilities can be designated at FVTPL where:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- a group of financial liabilities are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives unless:
 - a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or
 - b) the embedded derivative is closely related to the host financial liability.

Where financial liabilities are designated as measured at fair value, gains or losses relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk are included in Other comprehensive income, except where doing so would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

13. Deposits and other borrowings

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Term deposits	60,808	59,308
On demand and short term deposits	65,405	60,983
Deposits not bearing interest	17,329	15,872
Total customer deposits	143,542	136,163
Certificates of deposit	882	1,174
Commercial paper	4,165	1,419
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,520	3,750
Deposits from Immediate Parent Company and NZ Branch	173	139
Deposits and other borrowings	153,282	142,645
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>		
Within one year	147,892	136,741
More than one year	5,390	5,904
Deposits and other borrowings	153,282	142,645
<i>Carried on balance sheet at:</i>		
Amortised cost	145,762	140,204
Fair value through profit or loss (designated on initial recognition)	7,520	2,441
Deposits and other borrowings	153,282	142,645

Recognition and measurement



For deposits and other borrowings that:

- are not designated at FVTPL on initial recognition, we measure them at amortised cost and recognise their interest expense using the effective interest rate method; and
- are managed on a fair value basis, reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch or contain an embedded derivative, we designate them as measured at FVTPL.

Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

For deposits and other borrowings designated at fair value we recognise the amount of fair value gain or loss attributable to changes in the Banking Group's own credit risk in Other comprehensive income in retained earnings. Any remaining amount of fair value gain or loss we recognise directly in profit or loss. Once we have recognised an amount in other comprehensive income, we do not later reclassify it to profit or loss.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent a liability to repurchase the financial assets that remain on our balance sheet since the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Banking Group. Over the life of the repurchase agreement, we recognise the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price and charge it to interest expense in profit or loss.

14. Debt issuances

The Banking Group uses a variety of funding programmes to issue unsubordinated debt (including senior debt and covered bonds) and subordinated debt. The difference between unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt is that, in a winding up of the issuer, holders of unsubordinated debt rank in priority to holders of subordinated debt. Subordinated debt will be repaid only after the repayment of claims of depositors and other creditors (including holders of unsubordinated debt) of that issuer.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Senior debt	12,020	12,349
Covered bonds	2,510	2,156
Total unsubordinated debt	14,530	14,505
Subordinated debt		
- Additional tier 1 capital	938	938
- Tier 2 capital	2,331	2,180
Total subordinated debt	3,269	3,118
Total debt issued	17,799	17,623
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>		
Within one year	4,245	3,213
More than one year	13,554	14,410
Total debt issued	17,799	17,623

Total debt issued by currency

The table below shows the Banking Group's issued debt by currency of issue, which broadly represents the debt holders' base location.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
AUD Australian dollars	-	43
EUR Euro	6,902	5,892
NZD New Zealand dollars	2,773	2,035
CHF Swiss Francs	-	743
USD United States dollars	8,124	8,910
Total debt issued	17,799	17,623

The Bank has guaranteed the payment of interest and principal of covered bonds issued by its subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited. This obligation is guaranteed by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited (the Covered Bond Guarantor), solely in its capacity as trustee of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust). The Covered Bond Trust is a member of the Banking Group. The Covered Bond Guarantor is not a member of the Banking Group and has no credit ratings applicable to its long term senior unsecured obligations. The covered bonds have been assigned a long term rating of Aaa and AAA by Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings respectively. Refer to page 63 for the carrying amount of assets transferred to the ANZ Covered Bond Trust pledged as security for covered bonds.

Subordinated debt

All subordinated debt is issued by the Bank and qualifies as regulatory capital for the Banking Group. Each subordinated debt instrument is classified as either additional tier 1 (AT1) capital, in the case of the ANZ NZ Internal Capital Notes, or tier 2 capital for RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes depending on the terms and conditions of the instruments.

ANZ NZ Internal Capital Notes (ANZ NZ ICN)

ANZ NZ ICN are convertible non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debt securities. Holders of ANZ NZ ICN do not have any right to vote in general meetings of the Bank. ANZ NZ ICN are classified as debt given there are circumstances beyond the Bank's control where the principal is converted into a variable number of ordinary shares of the Bank. Interest payments on ANZ NZ ICN are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions.

In the event of liquidation, holders of ANZ NZ ICN are entitled to claim an amount equal to the issue price of the ANZ NZ ICN. Holders of ANZ NZ ICN rank behind the claims of all depositors and other creditors of the Bank (other than creditors that rank equally with the ANZ NZ ICN), equally with the rights of holders of perpetual preference shares, and other equal ranking securities and obligations, and in priority to the rights of holders of ordinary shares.

The Bank issued NZ\$938 million of ANZ NZ ICN to NZ Branch in 2016. The key terms of the ANZ NZ ICN are as follows:

The interest amount is based on a floating rate equal to the aggregate of the New Zealand 6 month bank bill rate plus 6.29% per annum.

ANZ NZ ICN provide the Bank with a redemption option on specified dates and a redemption or conversion to equity option in certain other circumstances. Redemption is subject to RBNZ's prior written approval. The ANZ NZ ICN will immediately convert into ordinary shares of the Bank if:

- the Banking Group's common equity tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125% - known as a Common Equity Capital Trigger Event; or
- RBNZ directs the Bank to convert to equity or write-off the ANZ NZ ICN, or a statutory manager is appointed to the Bank and decides that the Bank must convert to equity or write-off the ANZ NZ ICN.

14. Debt issuances (continued)

In 2019, RBNZ decided to revise the capital adequacy requirements that apply to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks. Under the revised requirements, the ANZ NZ ICN are subject to a progressive reduction in their regulatory capital recognition and will not be recognised from 1 July 2028. However, the ANZ NZ ICN are expected to fully contribute to the Bank's capital adequacy requirements until at least their next optional call date in June 2026.

The Bank has determined that a regulatory event has occurred in respect of the ANZ NZ ICN. The occurrence of a regulatory event means that the Bank may choose to redeem the ANZ NZ ICN at its discretion, subject to certain conditions including prior written approval from RBNZ. As at 7 November 2025, no decision has been made on whether the Bank will redeem the ANZ NZ ICN.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital notes are fully paid unsecured subordinated notes. Interest payments are subject to the Bank being solvent at the time of, and immediately following, the payment. Unpaid interest accumulates, and will be paid at the earlier of when the Bank is solvent again or at maturity. The Bank may repay the notes early (the next optional call dates are specified below), or in certain other circumstances (such as a tax or regulatory event). Early repayment is subject to certain conditions, including prior written approval from RBNZ.

The table below shows the tier 2 capital subordinated notes on issue at 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024:

Currency	Face value	Issue date	Maturity	Next optional call date - subject to RBNZ's approval	Interest rate	Interest reset date	Credit rating ²	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
NZD	600m	Sep 2021	Sep 2031	Sep 2026	2.999%	Sep 2026	A	598	597
USD	500m	Aug 2022	Aug 2032	Aug 2027	5.548%	Aug 2027	A	849	771
USD	500m	Jul 2024	Jul 2034	Jul 2029	5.898%	Jul 2029	A	884	812
Total tier 2 capital¹								2,331	2,180

¹ Carrying amounts are net of issuance costs and, where applicable, include fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

² Credit rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings as at 30 September 2025.

Recognition and measurement



Debt issuances are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except where designated at FVTPL. Interest expense on debt issuances is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Where the Banking Group enters into a fair value hedge accounting relationship, the fair value attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in adjustments to the carrying value of the debt.

Subordinated debt with capital-based conversion features (i.e. Common Equity Capital Trigger Events or Non-Viability Trigger Events) are considered to contain embedded derivatives that we account for separately at FVTPL. The embedded derivatives arise because the number of shares issued on conversion following any of those trigger events is subject to the maximum conversion number, however they have no significant value as of the reporting date given the remote nature of those trigger events.

15. Financial risk management

Risk management framework and model

Introduction

The use of financial instruments is fundamental to the Banking Group's business of providing banking and other financial services to our customers. The associated financial risks (primarily credit, market, and liquidity risks) are a significant portion of the Banking Group's material risks.

This note details the Banking Group's financial risk management policies, processes and quantitative disclosures in relation to the material financial risks:

Material financial risks

Credit risk

The risk of financial loss resulting from:

- a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or
- a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a financial loss.

Credit risk incorporates the risks associated with us lending to customers who could be impacted by climate change, changes to laws, regulations, or other policies adopted by governments or regulatory authorities. Climate change impacts include both physical risks (climate- or weather-related events) and transition risks resulting from the adjustment to a low emissions economy. Transition risks include resultant changes to laws, regulations and policies noted above.

Key sections applicable to this risk

- Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities
- Maximum exposure to credit risk
- Credit quality
- Concentrations of credit risk
- Collateral management

Market risk

The risk to the Banking Group's earnings arising from:

- changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility and correlations; or
- fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices.

- Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities
- Measurement of market risk
- Traded and non-traded market risk
- Foreign currency risk – structural exposure

Liquidity and funding risk

The risk that the Banking Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including:

- repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or
- the Banking Group having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets.

- Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities
- Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk
- Liquidity portfolio management
- Funding position
- Residual contractual maturity analysis of the Banking Group's liabilities

Overview

An overview of our risk management framework

This overview is provided to aid the users of the financial statements in understanding the context of the financial disclosures required under NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the Banking Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). The Board has delegated authority to the Bank's Board Risk Committee (BRC) to develop and monitor compliance with the Banking Group's risk management policies. The BRC reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

The Board approves the strategic objectives of the Banking Group including:

- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which sets out the Board's expectations regarding the degree of risk that the Banking Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan; and
- the Risk Management Strategy (RMS), which describes the Banking Group's strategy for managing risks and the key elements of the RMF that give effect to this strategy. This includes a description of each material risk, and an overview of how the RMF addresses each risk, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures. It also includes information on how the Banking Group identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, reports and controls or mitigates material risks.

The Banking Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and robust control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. At the Banking Group, risk is everyone's responsibility.

The Banking Group has an independent risk management function, headed by the Chief Risk Officer who:

- is responsible for overseeing the risk profile and the risk management framework;
- can effectively challenge activities and decisions that materially affect the Banking Group's risk profile; and
- has an independent reporting line to the BRC to enable the appropriate escalation of issues of concern.

Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is a function independent of management whose role is to provide the Board and management with an effective and independent appraisal of the internal controls established by management. Operating under a Board approved Charter, the reporting line for the outcomes of work conducted by Internal Audit is direct to the Chair of the Audit Committee, with a direct communication line to the Chief Executive Officer and the external auditor. The Internal Audit Plan is developed using a risk based approach and is reviewed quarterly. The Audit Committee approves the plan.

All audit activities are conducted in accordance with international internal auditing standards, and the results of the activities are reported to the Audit Committee and management. These results influence the performance assessment of business heads. Furthermore, Internal Audit monitors the remediation of audit issues and reports the current status of any outstanding audits.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Granting credit facilities to customers is one of the Banking Group's major sources of income. As this activity is also a principal risk, the Banking Group dedicates considerable resources to its management. The Banking Group assumes credit risk in a wide range of lending and other activities in diverse markets and in many jurisdictions. Credit risks arise from traditional lending to customers as well as from interbank, treasury, trade finance and capital markets activities.

Our credit risk management framework ensures we apply a consistent approach across the Banking Group when we measure, monitor and manage the credit risk appetite set by the Board. The Board is assisted and advised by the BRC in discharging its duty to oversee credit risk. The BRC:

- approves the credit risk appetite and credit strategies; and
- approves policies and control frameworks for the management of the Banking Group's credit risk.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of credit risk and compliance with credit risk policies to the Bank's Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC).

We quantify credit risk through an internal credit rating system (Master Scale) to ensure consistency across exposure types and to provide a consistent framework for reporting and analysis. The system uses models and other tools to measure the following for customer exposures:

Probability of Default (PD)	Expressed by a Customer Credit Rating (CCR), reflecting the Banking Group's assessment of a customer's ability to service and repay debt.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest at the time of default.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Expressed by a Security Indicator (SI) ranging from A to G. The SI is calculated by reference to the percentage of loan covered by security which the Banking Group can realise if a customer defaults. The A-G scale is supplemented by a range of other SIs which cover such factors as cash cover and sovereign backing. For retail and some small business lending, we group exposures into large homogeneous pools, and the LGD is assigned at the pool level.

Our specialist credit risk teams develop and validate the Banking Group's PD and LGD rating models. The outputs from these models drive our day-to-day credit risk management decisions including origination, pricing, approval levels, regulatory capital adequacy, internal capital allocation, and credit provisioning.

All customers with whom the Banking Group has a credit relationship are assigned a CCR at origination via either of the following assessment approaches:

Large and more complex lending	Retail and some small business lending
Rating models provide a consistent and structured assessment, with judgement required around the use of out-of-model factors. We handle credit approval on a dual approval basis, jointly with the business writer and an independent credit officer.	Automated assessment of credit applications using a combination of scoring (application and behavioural), policy rules and external credit reporting information. If the application does not meet the automated assessment criteria, then it is subject to manual assessment.

We use the Banking Group's internal CCR to manage the credit quality of financial assets. To enable wider comparisons, the Banking Group's CCRs are mapped to external rating agency scales as follows:

Credit quality description	Internal CCR	The Banking Group customer requirements	Moody's Ratings	S&P Global Ratings
Strong	CCR 0+ to 4-	Demonstrated superior stability in their operating and financial performance over the long-term, and whose earnings capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	Aaa – Baa3	AAA – BBB-
Satisfactory	CCR 5+ to 6-	Demonstrated sound operational and financial stability over the medium to long-term even though some may be susceptible to cyclical trends or variability in earnings.	Ba1 – B1	BB+ – B+
Weak	CCR 7+ to 8=	Demonstrated some operational and financial instability, with variability and uncertainty in profitability and liquidity projected to continue over the short and possibly medium term.	B2 – Caa	B – CCC
Defaulted	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as defaulted.	n/a	n/a

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount. In certain circumstances there may be differences between the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and the amounts reported in the tables below. Principally, these differences arise in respect of financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity instruments which are primarily subject to market risk, or bank notes and coins.

For undrawn facilities, this maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. For contingent exposures, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Banking Group would have to pay if the instrument is called upon.

The table below shows our maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Reported		Excluded ¹		Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
On-balance sheet positions						
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666	-	-	158,683	151,666
Other financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,386	11,634	130	130	9,256	11,504
Settlement balances receivable	1,620	574	-	-	1,620	574
Collateral paid	1,114	1,041	-	-	1,114	1,041
Trading securities	6,348	5,576	-	-	6,348	5,576
Derivative financial instruments	11,449	10,181	-	-	11,449	10,181
Investment securities	16,458	13,295	-	-	16,458	13,295
Other financial assets ²	860	1,113	-	-	860	1,113
Total other financial assets	47,235	43,414	130	130	47,105	43,284
Subtotal	205,918	195,080	130	130	205,788	194,950
Off-balance sheet positions						
Undrawn and contingent facilities ³	30,116	28,511	-	-	30,116	28,511
Total	236,034	223,591	130	130	235,904	223,461

¹ Coins, notes and cash at bank within cash and cash equivalents were excluded as they do not have credit risk exposure.

² Other financial assets mainly comprise accrued interest and acceptances.

³ Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies, net of collectively assessed and individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality

An analysis of the Banking Group's credit risk exposure is presented in the following tables based on the Banking Group's internal credit quality rating by stage without taking account of the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements.

Net loans and advances

	Stage 3				Total NZ\$m
	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
As at 30 September 2025					
Strong	79,659	1,315	-	-	80,974
Satisfactory	61,298	5,568	-	-	66,866
Weak	5,283	3,045	-	-	8,328
Defaulted	-	-	1,240	369	1,609
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	146,240	9,928	1,240	369	157,777
Allowance for ECL	(188)	(320)	(96)	(64)	(668)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	146,052	9,608	1,144	305	157,109
Coverage ratio	0.13%	3.22%	7.74%	17.34%	0.42%
Loans and advances at FVTPL					961
Unearned income					(26)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					639
Net carrying amount					158,683
As at 30 September 2024					
Strong	73,623	1,549	-	-	75,172
Satisfactory	59,827	6,901	-	-	66,728
Weak	4,903	3,470	-	-	8,373
Defaulted	-	-	1,253	370	1,623
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	138,353	11,920	1,253	370	151,896
Allowance for ECL	(187)	(370)	(104)	(64)	(725)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	138,166	11,550	1,149	306	151,171
Coverage ratio	0.14%	3.10%	8.30%	17.30%	0.48%
Unearned income					(21)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					516
Net carrying amount					151,666

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

As at 30 September 2025	Stage 3				Total NZ\$m
	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Strong	24,065	254	-	-	24,319
Satisfactory	4,169	1,097	-	-	5,266
Weak	223	403	-	-	626
Defaulted	-	-	16	23	39
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	28,457	1,754	16	23	30,250
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions (refer to Note 19)	(70)	(57)	(3)	(4)	(134)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	28,387	1,697	13	19	30,116
Coverage ratio	0.25%	3.25%	18.75%	17.39%	0.44%

As at 30 September 2024	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Strong	23,508	196	-	-	23,704
Satisfactory	3,530	1,087	-	-	4,617
Weak	30	260	-	-	290
Defaulted	-	-	26	10	36
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	27,068	1,543	26	10	28,647
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions (refer to Note 19)	(74)	(56)	(3)	(3)	(136)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	26,994	1,487	23	7	28,511
Coverage ratio	0.27%	3.63%	11.54%	30.00%	0.47%

Other financial assets

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Strong	47,019	43,245
Satisfactory	76	32
Weak	10	7
Defaulted	-	-
Total carrying amount	47,105	43,284

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Concentrations of credit risk

Credit risk becomes concentrated when a number of customers are engaged in similar activities, have similar economic characteristics, or have similar activities within the same geographic region – therefore, they may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Banking Group monitors its credit portfolio to manage risk concentration and rebalance the portfolio. The Banking Group also applies single customer counterparty limits to protect against unacceptably large exposures to one single customer.

Analysis of financial assets by industry sector is based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes. The significant categories shown are the level one New Zealand Standard Industry Output Categories (NZSIOC), except that Agriculture is shown separately.

Composition of financial instruments that give rise to credit risk by industry group are presented below:

	Loans and advances		Other financial assets		Off-balance sheet credit related commitments		Total	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
New Zealand residents								
Agriculture	15,517	15,489	70	82	1,055	745	16,642	16,316
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	557	557	5	4	102	94	664	655
Mining	83	158	1	2	80	226	164	386
Manufacturing	2,347	2,444	184	94	2,182	1,952	4,713	4,490
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,263	589	298	290	2,018	1,383	3,579	2,262
Construction	1,093	961	5	6	970	969	2,068	1,936
Wholesale trade	1,433	1,439	70	39	1,476	1,578	2,979	3,056
Retail trade and accommodation	2,638	2,902	13	28	770	621	3,421	3,551
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,060	1,042	40	89	853	706	1,953	1,837
Finance and insurance services	2,309	864	12,356	13,004	1,272	1,465	15,937	15,333
Rental, hiring & real estate services	38,125	37,098	1,916	1,960	1,772	1,996	41,813	41,054
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	1,046	1,054	21	8	616	440	1,683	1,502
Public administration and safety	181	209	15,196	10,938	721	845	16,098	11,992
Health care and social assistance	886	915	11	9	338	294	1,235	1,218
Households	86,779	82,871	356	427	14,400	13,760	101,535	97,058
All other New Zealand residents ¹	1,172	1,153	71	109	1,338	1,384	2,581	2,646
Subtotal	156,489	149,745	30,613	27,089	29,963	28,458	217,065	205,292
Overseas								
Finance and insurance services	61	66	16,259	16,170	287	189	16,607	16,425
Households	1,550	1,508	6	8	-	-	1,556	1,516
All other non-New Zealand residents	638	577	227	17	-	-	865	594
Subtotal	2,249	2,151	16,492	16,195	287	189	19,028	18,535
Gross subtotal	158,738	151,896	47,105	43,284	30,250	28,647	236,093	223,827
Allowance for ECL	(668)	(725)	-	-	(134)	(136)	(802)	(861)
Subtotal	158,070	151,171	47,105	43,284	30,116	28,511	235,291	222,966
Unearned income	(26)	(21)	-	-	-	-	(26)	(21)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs	639	516	-	-	-	-	639	516
Maximum exposure to credit risk	158,683	151,666	47,105	43,284	30,116	28,511	235,904	223,461

¹ Other includes exposures to information media and telecommunications; education and training; arts and recreation services; and other services.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Collateral management

We use collateral for on and off-balance sheet exposures to mitigate credit risk if a counterparty cannot meet its repayment obligations. Where there is sufficient collateral, an expected credit loss is not recognised. This is largely the case for certain lending products, such as margin loans and reverse repurchase agreements that are secured by the securities purchased using the lending. For some products, the collateral provided by customers is fundamental to the product's structuring, so it is not strictly the secondary source of repayment – for example, lending secured by trade receivables is typically repaid by the collection of those receivables. During the period there was no change in our collateral policies.

The nature of collateral or security held for the relevant classes of financial assets is as follows:

Net loans and advances

Loans – housing and personal	Housing loans are secured by mortgage(s) over property and additional security may take the form of guarantees and deposits. Personal lending (including credit cards and overdrafts) is predominantly unsecured. If we take security, then it is restricted to eligible vehicles, motor homes and other assets.
Loans – business	Business loans may be secured, partially secured or unsecured. Typically, we take security by way of a mortgage over property and/or a charge over the business or other assets. If appropriate, we may take other security to mitigate the credit risk, such as guarantees, standby letters of credit or derivative protection.

Other financial assets

Trading securities, investment securities, derivatives and other financial assets	For trading securities, we do not seek collateral directly from the issuer or counterparty. However, the collateral may be implicit in the terms of the instrument (for example, with an asset-backed security). The terms of debt securities may include collateralisation. For derivatives we will have large individual exposures to single name counterparties such as central clearing houses, financial institutions, and other institutional clients. Open derivative positions with these counterparties are aggregated and cash collateral (or other forms of eligible collateral) is exchanged daily through the respective Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreements. The collateral is provided by the counterparty when their position is out of the money (or provided to the counterparty by the Banking Group when our position is out of the money). Credit risk will remain where the full amount of the derivative exposure is not covered by any collateral.
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Off-balance sheet positions

Undrawn and contingent facilities	Collateral for off-balance sheet positions is mainly held against undrawn facilities, and they are typically performance bonds or guarantees. Undrawn facilities that are secured include housing loans secured by mortgages over residential property and business lending secured by commercial real estate and/or charges over business assets.
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The table below shows the estimated value of collateral we hold and the net unsecured portion of credit exposures:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk		Total value of collateral ¹		Unsecured portion of credit exposure	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Net loans and advances	158,683	151,666	149,636	144,547	9,047	7,119
Other financial assets	47,105	43,284	5,985	3,605	41,120	39,679
Off-balance sheet positions	30,116	28,511	17,260	15,700	12,856	12,811
Total	235,904	223,461	172,881	163,852	63,023	59,609

¹ In estimating the value of collateral for housing loans, customers are assumed to be meeting their insurance obligations for the properties over which the mortgages are secured.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Market risk stems from the Banking Group's trading and balance sheet management activities and the impact of changes and correlations between interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities, equities and the volatility within these asset classes.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of both market risk and compliance with market risk policies to the Bank's Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

Within overall strategies and policies established by the BRC, business units and risk management have joint responsibility for the control of market risk at the Banking Group level. The Market & Treasury Risk team (a specialist risk management unit independent of the business) allocates market risk limits at various levels and monitors and reports on them daily. This detailed framework allocates individual limits to manage and control exposures using risk factors and profit and loss limits.

Management, measurement and reporting of market risk is undertaken in two broad categories:

Traded market risk	Non-traded market risk
<p>Risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. Principal risk categories monitored are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency risk – potential loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates or their implied volatilities. • Interest rate risk – potential loss from changes in market interest rates or their implied volatilities. • Credit spread risk – potential loss arising from a movement in margin or spread relative to a benchmark. • Commodity risk – potential loss arising from changes in commodity prices or their implied volatilities. • Equity risk – potential loss arising from changes in equity prices. 	<p>Risk of loss associated with the management of non-traded interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange exposures. This includes interest rate risk in the banking book. This risk of loss arises from adverse changes in the overall and relative level of interest rates for different tenors, differences in the actual versus expected net interest margin, and the potential valuation risk associated with embedded options in financial instruments and bank products.</p>

Measurement of market risk

We primarily manage and control market risk using Value at Risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress testing.

VaR measures the Banking Group's possible daily loss based on historical market movements.

The Banking Group's VaR approach for both traded and non-traded risk is historical simulation. We use historical changes in market rates, prices and volatilities over:

- the previous 500 business days, to calculate standard VaR; and
- a 1-year stressed period, to calculate stressed VaR.

We calculate traded and non-traded VaR using a one-day holding period. For stressed VaR we use a ten-day period. Back testing is used to ensure our VaR models remain accurate.

The Banking Group measures VaR at a 99% confidence interval which means there is a 99% chance that a loss will not exceed the VaR for the relevant holding period.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Traded and non-traded market risk

Traded market risk

The table below shows the traded market risk VaR on a diversified basis by risk categories:

	2025				2024			
	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m	As at ² NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m
Traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Foreign exchange	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.8
Interest rate	0.9	2.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	3.8	0.8	1.5
Credit	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.7
Diversification benefit ¹	(0.5)	n/a	n/a	(0.8)	(0.5)	n/a	n/a	(1.0)
Total VaR	1.5	4.1	0.6	1.3	1.3	4.8	1.2	2.0

¹ The diversification benefit reflects risks that offset across categories. The high and low VaR figures reported for each factor did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported for the Banking Group as a whole. Consequently, a diversification benefit for high and low would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the table.

² Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

Non-traded market risk

Balance sheet risk management

The principal objectives of balance sheet risk management are to maintain acceptable levels of interest rate and liquidity risk to mitigate the negative impact of movements in interest rates on the earnings and market value of the Banking Group's banking book, while ensuring the Banking Group maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk management

Non-traded interest rate risk relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on the Banking Group's future net interest income. This risk arises from two principal sources, namely mismatches between the repricing dates of interest bearing assets and liabilities; and the investment of capital and other non-interest bearing liabilities and assets. Interest rate risk is reported using VaR and scenario analysis (based on the impact of a 1% rate shock). The table below shows VaR figures for non-traded interest rate risk for the Banking Group.

	2025				2024			
	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m
Non-traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Total VaR	26.8	30.1	21.9	26.0	29.4	37.5	26.3	28.8

We undertake scenario analysis to stress test the impact of extreme events on the Banking Group's market risk exposures. We model a 1% overnight parallel positive shift in the yield curve to determine the potential impact on our net interest income over the next 12 months. This is a standard risk measure which assumes the parallel shift is reflected in all wholesale and customer rates.

The table below shows the outcome of this risk measure for the current and previous financial years, expressed as a percentage of reported net interest income.

	2025	2024
Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income		
As at period end	0.3%	-0.4%
Maximum exposure	0.6%	1.1%
Minimum exposure	-0.4%	-0.6%
Average exposure (in absolute terms)	0.0%	0.4%

Foreign currency risk – structural exposures

Where it is considered appropriate, the Banking Group takes out economic hedges against larger foreign exchange denominated expenditure streams (primarily Australian Dollar, US Dollar and US Dollar correlated). The primary objective of hedging these streams is to protect against a significant decrease in shareholder value due to negative impacts of foreign exchange rate movements.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Banking Group:

- is unable to meet its payment obligations (including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt) when they fall due; or
- does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to fund increases in its assets.

Management of liquidity and funding is overseen by ALCO following delegation from the BRC. Within an overall framework established by the BRC, Treasury and Market & Treasury Risk have responsibility for the control of funding and liquidity risk. Banking Group liquidity and funding risks are governed by principles approved by the BRC that include:

- maintaining the ability to meet all payment obligations in the immediate term;
- maintaining the ability to meet 'survival horizons' under Banking Group specific and general market liquidity stress scenarios to meet cash flow obligations over the short to medium term;
- maintaining strength in the balance sheet structure to ensure long term resilience in the liquidity and funding risk profile;
- adequately diversifying funding arrangements by counterparty, geography and tenor;
- maintaining a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets to act as a source of liquidity in times of stress and support normal day-to-day payment activities; and
- establishing a stress funding plan that would cover a range of market funding scenarios.

Key areas of measurement for liquidity and funding risk

Supervision and regulation

RBNZ requires the Bank to have a comprehensively documented Board approved liquidity framework that specifies governance and oversight responsibilities and principal methods that will be used to measure, monitor and control liquidity risk. This also includes a formal contingency plan for dealing with a liquidity crisis. The Banking Group is required to meet one week and one month liquidity mismatch ratios and a one year core funding ratio each day.

Scenario modelling

A key component of the Banking Group's liquidity management framework is scenario modelling of a range of regulatory and internal liquidity metrics.

Potential severe liquidity crisis scenarios that model the behaviour of cash flows where there is a problem (real or perceived) may include, but are not limited to, operational issues, doubts about the solvency of the Banking Group, or adverse credit rating changes. Under these scenarios the Banking Group may have significant difficulty rolling over or replacing funding. The Banking Group's liquidity policy requires sufficient high quality liquid assets to be held to meet its liquidity needs for the following one month under the modelled scenarios.

As at 30 September 2025, the Banking Group was operating above the required minimums for the modelled scenarios.

Structural balance sheet metrics

The Banking Group's liquidity management framework also encompasses structural balance sheet metrics such as the RBNZ's core funding ratio. The core funding ratio is designed to limit the amount of wholesale funding required to be rolled over within a one year timeframe and so interacts with the modelled liquidity scenarios to maintain the Banking Group's liquidity position.

Wholesale funding

The Banking Group's wholesale funding strategy is designed to deliver a sustainable portfolio of wholesale funds that balances cost efficiency with targeting diversification by markets, investors, currencies, maturities and funding structures. Short-term and long-term wholesale funding is managed and executed by Treasury.

The Banking Group also uses maturity concentration limits under the wholesale funding and liquidity management framework. Maturity concentration limits ensure that the Banking Group is not required to issue large volumes of new wholesale funding within a short time period to replace maturing wholesale funding. Funding instruments used to meet the wholesale borrowing requirement must be on a pre-established list of approved products.

Funding capacity and debt issuance planning

The Banking Group adopts a conservative approach to determine its funding capacity. Annually, a funding plan is approved by the Bank's Board. The plan is supplemented by regular updates and is linked to the Banking Group's three-year strategic planning cycle.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Liquidity portfolio management

The Banking Group holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high quality liquid securities primarily to support liquidity risk management. The size of the Banking Group's liquidity portfolio is determined with consideration of the amount required to meet the requirements of its internal and regulatory liquidity scenario metrics.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Central and local government bonds	14,487	9,684
Government treasury bills	111	207
Certificates of deposit	537	359
Other bonds	7,543	8,205
Securities eligible to be accepted as collateral in repurchase transactions	22,678	18,455
Cash and balances with central banks	7,270	9,723
Total liquidity portfolio	29,948	28,178

Assets held in the Banking Group's liquidity portfolio are all denominated in New Zealand dollars and include balances held with RBNZ and securities issued by the New Zealand Government, supranational agencies, highly rated banks, state owned enterprises, local authorities (including through a funding authority) and highly rated corporates.

The Bank also held unencumbered internal residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) which would be accepted as collateral by RBNZ in repurchase transactions. These holdings would entitle the Bank to enter into repurchase transactions with RBNZ with a value of NZ\$11,441 million at 30 September 2025 (2024: NZ\$10,480 million).

RBNZ Term Lending Facility (TLF) and Funding for Lending Programme (FLP)

- Between May 2020 and July 2021, RBNZ made funds available under the TLF to promote lending to businesses. The TLF is a five-year secured funding facility for New Zealand banks at a fixed rate of 0.25%.
- Between December 2020 and December 2022, RBNZ made funds available under the FLP to lower the cost of borrowing for New Zealand businesses and households. The FLP is a three-year secured funding facility for New Zealand banks at a floating rate of the New Zealand Official Cash Rate (OCR).

As at 30 September 2025, the Bank had NZ\$165 million drawn under the TLF (2024: NZ\$228 million) and NZ\$1,000 million drawn under the FLP (2024: NZ\$2,500 million). These amounts are included in securities sold under repurchase agreements in Note 13 Deposits and other borrowings.

Liquidity crisis contingency planning

The Banking Group maintains a liquidity crisis contingency plan to define an approach for analysing and responding to a liquidity-threatening event. The framework includes:

- the establishment of crisis severity/stress levels;
- clearly assigned crisis roles and responsibilities;
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching crisis, and mechanisms to monitor and report these signals;
- action plans, and courses of action for altering asset and liability behaviour;
- procedures for crisis management reporting, and covering cash-flow shortfalls; and
- the approach to internal and external communications.

Funding position

The Banking Group actively uses balance sheet disciplines to prudently manage the funding mix. The Banking Group employs funding metrics to ensure that an appropriate proportion of its assets are funded from stable sources, including customer liabilities, longer-dated wholesale debt (with remaining term exceeding one year) and equity.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Funding composition		
Customer deposits	143,542	136,163
<i>Wholesale funding</i>		
Debt issuances	17,799	17,623
Certificates of deposit	882	1,174
Commercial paper	4,165	1,419
Other borrowings	4,693	3,889
Total wholesale funding	27,539	24,105
Total deposits and wholesale funding	171,081	160,268

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Analysis of funding liabilities by industry is based on ANZSIC codes. The significant categories shown are the level one NZSIOC.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Customer deposits by industry - New Zealand residents		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,595	3,949
Mining	222	313
Manufacturing	2,967	3,091
Construction	3,195	2,911
Wholesale trade	2,389	2,326
Retail trade and accommodation	2,312	2,195
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,616	1,530
Financial and insurance services	15,591	13,773
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3,697	3,441
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	6,803	6,750
Public administration and safety	1,428	1,855
Health care and social assistance	1,685	1,587
Arts, recreation and other services	2,507	2,466
Households	80,832	77,164
All other New Zealand residents ¹	2,662	2,577
Subtotal	132,501	125,928
Customer deposits by industry - overseas		
Households	10,260	9,488
All other non-New Zealand residents	781	747
Subtotal	11,041	10,235
Total customer deposits	143,542	136,163
Wholesale funding (financial and insurance services industry)		
New Zealand	7,543	6,547
Overseas	19,996	17,558
Total wholesale funding	27,539	24,105
Total deposits and wholesale funding	171,081	160,268
Concentrations of funding by geography		
New Zealand	140,044	132,475
Australia	1,790	1,575
United States	12,983	11,156
Europe	8,158	7,747
Other countries	8,106	7,315
Total deposits and wholesale funding	171,081	160,268

¹ Other includes electricity, gas, water and waste services; information media and telecommunications; and education and training.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Residual contractual maturity analysis of the Banking Group's financial liabilities

The tables below provide residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities at 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024 within relevant maturity groupings. All outstanding debt issuances are profiled on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may pay. The amounts represent principal and interest cash flows – so they may differ from equivalent amounts reported on the Balance Sheet.

It should be noted that this is not how the Banking Group manages its liquidity risk. The management of this risk is detailed on page 43.

	On demand NZ\$m	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025						
Settlement balances payable	3,403	1,232	-	-	-	4,635
Collateral received	-	1,725	-	-	-	1,725
Deposits and other borrowings	82,737	34,918	31,628	5,957	-	155,240
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	10,333	-	-	-	10,333
Debt issuances ¹	-	15	4,779	14,764	-	19,558
Lease liabilities	-	14	41	137	42	234
Other financial liabilities	-	26	10	87	180	303
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management)						
- gross inflows	-	(548)	3,100	7,287	819	10,658
- gross outflows	-	854	(3,220)	(7,456)	(870)	(10,692)
As at 30 September 2024						
Settlement balances payable	3,772	1,620	-	-	-	5,392
Collateral received	-	525	-	-	-	525
Deposits and other borrowings	76,860	25,392	36,705	6,458	2	145,417
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	11,109	-	-	-	11,109
Debt issuances ¹	-	400	3,284	14,692	1,191	19,567
Lease liabilities	-	14	41	156	46	257
Other financial liabilities	-	454	32	152	296	934
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management) ²						
- gross inflows	-	(540)	7,194	4,307	1,203	12,164
- gross outflows	-	809	(7,365)	(4,345)	(1,096)	(11,997)

¹ Any callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date. Refer to Note 14 Debt issuances for subordinated debt call dates.

² Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

At 30 September 2025, NZ\$30,250 million (2024: NZ\$28,647 million) of its credit related commitments and contingent liabilities mature in less than 1 year, based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay.

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Banking Group recognises and measures financial instruments at either fair value or amortised cost, with a significant number of financial instruments on the Balance Sheet at fair value.

Fair value is the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables set out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases together with their carrying amounts as recognised on the Balance Sheet.

	Note	2025			2024		
		At amortised cost NZ\$m	At fair value NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	At amortised cost NZ\$m	At fair value NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents ¹	7	7,760	1,626	9,386	10,590	1,044	11,634
Settlement balances receivable		1,620	-	1,620	574	-	574
Collateral paid		1,114	-	1,114	1,041	-	1,041
Trading securities	8	-	6,348	6,348	-	5,576	5,576
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	11,449	11,449	-	10,181	10,181
Investment securities	10	-	16,458	16,458	-	13,295	13,295
Net loans and advances	11	157,722	961	158,683	151,666	-	151,666
Other financial assets		860	-	860	1,113	-	1,113
Total		169,076	36,842	205,918	164,984	30,096	195,080
Financial liabilities							
Settlement balances payable		4,614	-	4,614	5,367	-	5,367
Collateral received		1,725	-	1,725	525	-	525
Deposits and other borrowings	13	145,762	7,520	153,282	140,204	2,441	142,645
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	10,408	10,408	-	11,179	11,179
Debt issuances	14	17,799	-	17,799	17,623	-	17,623
Other financial liabilities		1,033	195	1,228	1,692	372	2,064
Total		170,933	18,123	189,056	165,411	13,992	179,403

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to reflect the classification of certain reverse repurchase agreements included in cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities is generally determined at the individual instrument level.

If the Banking Group holds offsetting risk positions, then the portfolio exception in NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (NZ IFRS 13) is used to measure the fair value of such groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Banking Group measures the portfolio based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (an asset) for a particular risk exposure, or to transfer a net short position (a liability) for a particular risk exposure.

Fair value designation

The Banking Group designates certain Net loans and advances and Deposits and other borrowings as FVTPL where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

Fair value approach and valuation techniques

We use valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes where no quoted price in an active market exists for that asset or liability. This includes the following:

Asset or liability	Fair value approach
Financial instruments classified as:	Discounted cash flow (DCF) techniques are used whereby contractual future cash flows of the instrument are discounted using wholesale market interest rates, or market borrowing rates for debt or loans with similar maturities or yield curves appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.
- Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities (including trading and non-trading)	
- Repurchase agreements <90 days	
- Net loans and advances	
- Deposits and other borrowings	
- Debt issuances	
Other financial instruments held for trading:	Valuation techniques are used that incorporate observable market inputs for financial instruments with similar credit risk, maturity and yield characteristics.
- Securities sold short	
Financial instruments classified as:	Valuation techniques use comparable multiples (such as price-to-book ratios) or DCF techniques incorporating, to the extent possible, observable inputs from instruments with similar characteristics.
- Trading securities	
- Investment securities	

There were no significant changes to valuation approaches during the current or prior periods.

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Banking Group categorises financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value into a fair value hierarchy as required by NZ IFRS 13 based on the observability of inputs used to measure the fair value:

- Level 1 – valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuations using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for a similar asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – valuations where significant unobservable inputs are used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

The following table presents assets and liabilities carried at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value measurements								
	Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total		
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents ¹	-	-	1,626	1,044	-	-	1,626	1,044	
Trading securities ²	5,169	4,653	1,179	923	-	-	6,348	5,576	
Derivative financial instruments	2	3	11,445	10,177	2	1	11,449	10,181	
Investment securities ²	14,370	12,184	2,082	1,106	6	5	16,458	13,295	
Net loans and advances	-	-	961	-	-	-	961	-	
Total	19,541	16,840	17,293	13,250	8	6	36,842	30,096	
Financial liabilities									
Deposits and other borrowings	-	-	7,520	2,441	-	-	7,520	2,441	
Derivative financial instruments	43	70	10,365	11,108	-	1	10,408	11,179	
Other financial liabilities	195	358	-	14	-	-	195	372	
Total	238	428	17,885	13,563	-	1	18,123	13,992	

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to reflect the classification of certain reverse repurchase agreements included in cash and cash equivalents.

² During 2025, NZ\$434 million of assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (2024: no assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2) and NZ\$127 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 for the Banking Group (2024: NZ\$2,390 million transferred from Level 2 to Level 1) due to a change in the observability of market price and/or valuation inputs. There were no other material transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are measured at amortised cost on the Banking Group's balance sheet. While this is the value at which we expect the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, the Banking Group provides an estimate of the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date in the table below.

Fair values of financial asset and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost not included in the table below approximate their carrying values. These financial assets and financial liabilities are either short term in nature or are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

	Categorised into fair value hierarchy									
	At amortised cost		Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total fair value	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Financial assets										
Net loans and advances	157,722	151,666	-	-	82	69	158,282	151,973	158,364	152,042
Total	157,722	151,666	-	-	82	69	158,282	151,973	158,364	152,042
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other borrowings	145,762	140,204	-	-	145,971	140,382	-	-	145,971	140,382
Debt issuances ¹	17,799	17,623	1,897	1,094	16,162	16,717	-	-	18,059	17,811
Total	163,561	157,827	1,897	1,094	162,133	157,099	-	-	164,030	158,193

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The following table sets out the Banking Group's basis of estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost where the carrying value is not typically a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial asset and liability	Fair value approach
Net loans and advances to banks	Discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for loans with similar credit quality.
Net loans and advances to customers	Present value of future cash flows, discounted using a curve that incorporates changes in wholesale market rates, the Banking Group's cost of wholesale funding and the customer margin, as appropriate.
Deposit liability without a specified maturity or at call	The amount payable on demand at the reporting date. We do not adjust the fair value for any value we expect the Banking Group to derive from retaining the deposit for a future period.
Interest bearing fixed maturity deposits and other borrowings and acceptances with quoted market rates	Market borrowing rates of interest for debt with a similar maturity are used to discount contractual cash flows to derive the fair value.
Debt issuances	Calculated based on quoted market prices or observable inputs as applicable. If quoted market prices are not available, we use a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt instrument. The fair value reflects adjustments to credit spreads applicable to the Banking Group for that instrument.

Key judgements and estimates



A significant portion of financial instruments are carried on the Balance Sheet at fair value. The Banking Group therefore regularly evaluates the key valuation assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of financial instruments incorporated within the financial statements, as this can involve a high degree of judgement and estimation in determining the carrying values at the balance sheet date.

In determining the fair valuation of financial instruments, the Banking Group has considered the impact of related economic and market conditions on fair value measurement assumptions and the appropriateness of valuation inputs in these estimates, notably valuation adjustments, as well as the impact of these matters on the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Most of the valuation models the Banking Group uses employ only observable market data as inputs. For certain financial instruments, we may use data that is not readily observable in current markets. If we use unobservable market data, then we need to exercise more judgement to determine fair value depending on the significance of the unobservable input to the overall valuation. Generally, we derive unobservable inputs from other relevant market data and compare them to observed transaction prices where available. When establishing the fair value of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Banking Group also considers any required valuation adjustments in determining the fair value. We may apply adjustments (such as credit valuation adjustments and funding valuation adjustments – refer to Note 9 Derivative financial instruments) to reflect the Banking Group's assessment of factors that market participants would consider in determining fair value of a particular financial instrument.

17. Offsetting

We offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet (in accordance with NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) when there is:

- a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts in all circumstances; and
- an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The following table identifies financial assets and financial liabilities which have not been offset but are subject to enforceable master netting agreements (or similar arrangements) and the related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet. We have not taken into account the effect of over collateralisation.

	Total amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet NZ\$m	Amounts not subject to master netting agreement or similar NZ\$m	Amount subject to master netting agreement or similar			
			Total NZ\$m	Financial instruments ⁵ NZ\$m	Financial collateral (received)/pledged ⁵ NZ\$m	Net amount NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025						
Derivative financial assets ¹	11,449	(1,526)	9,923	(8,144)	(717)	1,062
Reverse repurchase agreements ²						
- at amortised cost	1,361	-	1,361	-	(1,361)	-
- at FVTPL	1,626	-	1,626	-	(1,626)	-
Total financial assets	14,436	(1,526)	12,910	(8,144)	(3,704)	1,062
Derivative financial liabilities ¹	(10,408)	1,076	(9,332)	8,144	434	(754)
Repurchase agreements ³						
- at amortised cost	(1,165)	-	(1,165)	-	1,165	-
- at FVTPL	(3,355)	-	(3,355)	-	3,355	-
Total financial liabilities	(14,928)	1,076	(13,852)	8,144	4,954	(754)
As at 30 September 2024						
Derivative financial assets ¹	10,181	(1,600)	8,581	(8,260)	(72)	249
Reverse repurchase agreements ^{2,4}						
- at amortised cost	718	-	718	-	(718)	-
- at FVTPL	1,044	-	1,044	-	(1,044)	-
Total financial assets	11,943	(1,600)	10,343	(8,260)	(1,834)	249
Derivative financial liabilities ¹	(11,179)	1,858	(9,321)	8,260	331	(730)
Repurchase agreements ^{3,4}						
- at amortised cost	(2,728)	-	(2,728)	-	2,728	-
- at FVTPL	(1,022)	-	(1,022)	-	1,022	-
Total financial liabilities	(14,929)	1,858	(13,071)	8,260	4,081	(730)

¹ Derivative assets and liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet reflect the impact of certain central clearing collateral arrangements, whereby collateral that qualifies as legal settlement has reduced the carrying value of those associated derivative balances.

² Reverse repurchase agreements:

- with less than 90 days to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Cash and cash equivalents; or
- with 90 days or more to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Net loans and advances.

³ Repurchase agreements are presented on the Balance Sheet within Deposits and other borrowings.

⁴ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

⁵ The amount of financial instruments and financial collateral disclosed is limited to the net balance sheet exposure of the relevant financial assets or liabilities, and any over-collateralisation is excluded from the tables.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Goodwill	3,006	3,006
Software	27	19
Management rights	67	69
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,100	3,094

Goodwill and other intangible assets allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs)

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the NBNZ Holdings Limited group on 1 December 2003, and the carrying amount reflects amortisation recognised before the application of NZ IFRS from 1 October 2004 and subsequent business disposals. Funds management rights, assessed as having indefinite useful lives, arose on the acquisition of the ING Holdings (NZ) Limited (now ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited) group on 30 November 2009.

Goodwill and funds management rights are allocated to CGUs as follows:

Cash generating unit	Goodwill		Management rights	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Personal	980	980	-	-
Funds Management	62	62	67	69
Personal segment	1,042	1,042	67	69
Business & Agri	695	695	-	-
Institutional	1,269	1,269	-	-
Total	3,006	3,006	67	69

Goodwill was assessed for indicators of impairment as at 30 September 2025, taking into account the results of the February 2025 impairment test and associated sensitivity and scenario analysis performed and the forecast impact of recent economic events. There were no indicators of impairment therefore, in accordance with NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, no further impairment test was required.

The following information is for the annual goodwill impairment test, and reflects the CGUs and goodwill allocations as at 28 February 2025.

Annual goodwill impairment test

The annual impairment test is performed as at the end of February each year. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the relevant CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). We use a VIU approach to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU to which each goodwill component is allocated. Based on this assessment no impairment was identified for any CGU, and therefore a FVLCD calculation was not required.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Value-in-use

These calculations use cash flow projections based on a number of financial budgets within each CGU covering an initial forecast period. These projections also incorporate economic assumptions including GDP, inflation, unemployment, residential and commercial property prices, and the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements. Cash flows beyond the forecast period are extrapolated using the terminal growth rate. These cash flow projections are discounted using a discount rate derived using a capital asset pricing model.

Future changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential impairment of part or all of the goodwill balances.

Values applied in 28 February 2025 impairment test

Forecast period and projections	To 30 September 2028 – a forecast period was used to cover the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements over the transition period ending on 1 July 2028.
Revenue growth over forecast period	Comprises impacts of net interest margin and volume growth, arising from planned responses to known regulatory and economic forecasts. Average annual forecast revenue growth rates are shown below.
Credit impairment over forecast period	Varies by CGU, based on ECL modelling for 2025 and 2026, before returning to long run experience levels for 2027 to 2028. Long run experience levels are based on the Banking Group's bad debts written off, net of recoveries, since 2004 of 0.13% of gross loans and advances. Credit impairment for each CGU as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances for 2027 to 2028 is shown below.
Terminal growth rate	2.0% - based on 2026 forecast inflation from RBNZ's February 2025 Monetary Policy Statement.
Discount rate	Post tax: 11.1% (February 2024: 11.7%). The main variables in the calculation of the discount rate used are the risk free rate, beta and the market risk premium. The risk-free rate was the average traded 10-year New Zealand government bond yield as at 28 February 2025 of 4.6%. The market risk premium was estimated using observed historic rates of return for the New Zealand stock exchange and 10-year government bonds. Beta was consistent with observable measures applied in the regional banking sector.

The values of the average revenue growth, credit impairment as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances, and pre-tax discount rates assumptions by CGU are shown in the table below. The implied pre-tax discount rates are significantly higher than the post-tax discount rate above because regulatory capital retention over the forecast period is not tax effected.

Cash generating unit	Revenue growth		Credit impairment		Pre-tax discount rate	
	28 Feb 25	29 Feb 24	28 Feb 25	29 Feb 24	28 Feb 25	29 Feb 24
Personal	3.6%	4.6%	0.02%	0.04%	29.0%	25.3%
Funds Management	1.4%	4.4%	n/a	n/a	26.5%	23.5%
Business & Agri	2.4%	2.8%	0.12%	0.11%	29.8%	25.4%
Institutional	1.6%	1.8%	0.05%	0.12%	29.4%	25.5%

We performed stress tests for key sensitivities in each CGU. For Institutional, a 140 basis point decrease in the average annual growth over the forecast period to 0.2% would be required to reduce the CGU's recoverable amount to nil. A change, considered to be reasonably possible by management, in key assumptions would not cause the carrying amounts of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement



The table below details how we recognise and measure different intangible assets:

	Goodwill	Software	Other Intangibles
Definition	Excess amount the Banking Group has paid in acquiring a business over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.	<p>Purchased software owned by the Banking Group is capitalised.</p> <p>Internal and external costs incurred in building software and computer systems costing greater than NZ\$20 million are capitalised as assets. Those less than NZ\$20 million are expensed in the year in which the costs are incurred.</p> <p>Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals or in maintaining systems after implementation are not capitalised.</p>	Management fee rights arising from acquisition of funds management business.
Carrying value	<p>Cost less any accumulated impairment losses.</p> <p>Allocated to the CGU to which the acquisition relates.</p>	<p>Initially, measured at cost or if acquired in a business combination at the acquisition date, fair value.</p> <p>Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.</p>	<p>Initially, measured at fair value at acquisition.</p> <p>Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.</p>
Useful life	<p>Indefinite.</p> <p>Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.</p>	<p>Except for major core infrastructure, amortised over periods between 2-5 years; however major core infrastructure may be amortised over 7 years subject to approval by the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Purchased software is amortised over 2 years unless it is considered integral to other assets with a longer useful life.</p>	Management fee rights with an indefinite life are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.
Amortisation method	Not applicable.	Straight-line method.	Not applicable.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Key judgements and estimates



Management judgement is used to assess the recoverable value of goodwill and other intangible assets, and the useful economic life of an asset, or whether an asset has an indefinite life. We reassess the recoverability of the carrying value at each reporting date.

Goodwill

A number of key judgements are required in the determination of whether or not a goodwill balance is impaired including:

- the level at which goodwill is allocated – consistent with prior periods the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated are the Banking Group's revenue generating segments that benefit from relevant historical business combinations generating goodwill.
- determination of the carrying amount of each CGU which includes an allocation, on a reasonable and consistent basis, of corporate assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated.
- assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU used to determine whether the carrying amount of goodwill is supported and is based on judgements including the selection of the model and key assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount.

Software and other intangible assets

At each reporting date, software and other intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment and, where such indicators are identified, an impairment test is performed. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset is written down immediately. Those assets not yet ready for use are tested for impairment annually.

In addition, the expected useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at each reporting date. The assessment requires management judgement, and in relation to our software assets, a number of factors can influence the expected useful lives. These factors include changes to business strategy, significant divestments and the pace of technological change.

19. Other provisions

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
ECL allowance on undrawn and contingent facilities ¹	134	136
Customer remediation	39	24
Restructuring costs	15	8
Leasehold make good	21	22
Other	16	22
Total other provisions	225	212

¹ Refer to Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses for movement analysis.

	Customer remediation NZ\$m	Restructuring costs NZ\$m	Leasehold make good NZ\$m	Other NZ\$m
Balance at 1 October 2024	24	8	22	22
New and increased provisions made during the year	27	15	1	5
Provisions used during the year	(12)	(8)	(1)	(7)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	-	-	(1)	(4)
Balance at 30 September 2025	39	15	21	16

Customer remediation

Customer remediation includes provisions for expected refunds to customers and other counterparties, and related customer, counterparty and regulatory claims, penalties and litigation costs and outcomes.

Restructuring costs

Provisions for restructuring costs arise from activities related to material changes in the scope of business undertaken by the Banking Group or the manner in which that business is undertaken and include employee termination benefits. Costs relating to on-going activities are not provided for and are expensed as incurred.

Leasehold make good

Provisions associated with leased premises where, at the end of a lease, the Banking Group is required to remove any fixtures and fittings installed in the leased property. This obligation arises immediately upon installation. Estimated make good costs are added to the right of use asset (within premises and equipment) upon installation and amortised over the lease term.

Other

Other provisions comprise various other provisions including losses arising from other legal action, operational issues, and warranties and indemnities provided in connection with various disposals of businesses and assets.

Recognition and measurement



The Banking Group recognises provisions when there is a present obligation arising from a past event, an outflow of economic resources is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the timing and amount of the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Key judgements and estimates



The Banking Group holds provisions for various obligations including customer remediation, restructuring costs, leasehold make good and litigation related claims. These provisions involve judgements regarding the timing and outcome of future events, including estimates of expenditure required to satisfy such obligations. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made.

In relation to customer remediation, determining the amount of the provisions, which represent management's best estimate of the cost of settling the identified matters, requires the exercise of significant judgement. It will often be necessary to form a view on a number of different assumptions, including the number of impacted customers, the average refund per customer, and the implications of regulatory exposures and customer claims having regard to their specific facts and circumstances. There is a heightened level of estimation uncertainty where the customer remediation provision relates to a legal proceeding or matter. The appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence including expert legal advice, and adjustments are made to the provisions where appropriate.

20. Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Share capital	17,680	17,680
Reserves		
FVOCI reserve	(11)	(28)
Cash flow hedge reserve	140	52
Total reserves	129	24
Retained earnings	2,089	1,106
Total shareholders' equity	19,898	18,810

Share capital

The table below details the movement in shares and share capital for the period.

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	NZ\$m	Number of shares	NZ\$m
Ordinary shares				
Balance at start of year	10,745,755,498	15,988	6,345,755,498	11,588
Ordinary shares issued during the year	-	-	4,400,000,000	4,400
Total ordinary shares at end of year	10,745,755,498	15,988	10,745,755,498	15,988
Perpetual preference shares				
Balance at start of year	1,691,720,000	1,692	850,000,000	850
Perpetual preference shares issued during the year	-	-	1,141,720,000	1,142
Perpetual preference shares redeemed during the year	-	-	(300,000,000)	(300)
Total perpetual preference shares at end of year	1,691,720,000	1,692	1,691,720,000	1,692
Total share capital	12,437,475,498	17,680	12,437,475,498	17,680

Perpetual preference shares

Perpetual preference shares (PPS) do not carry any voting rights. They are classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation, holders of PPS are entitled to an amount equal to the issue price of the PPS. Holders of PPS rank behind the claims of all depositors and other creditors of the Bank (other than creditors that rank equally with the PPS), equally with the rights of other holders of PPS, ANZ NZ ICN and other equal ranking securities and obligations, and in priority to the rights of holders of ordinary shares.

Holders of PPS are entitled to receive dividends that are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions. If a PPS dividend is not paid, there are certain restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay a dividend on its ordinary shares. Holders of the PPS have no other rights to participate in the profits or property of the Bank.

Holders of PPS have no right to require that the PPS be redeemed.

The Bank has three classes of PPS: PPS issued in 2022 and 2024 that are quoted on the NZX Debt Market (Quoted PPS), and PPS issued to the Immediate Parent Company in 2024 (2024 PPS).

PPS qualify as AT1 capital for RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes.

The key terms of the PPS are as follows:

	2022 Quoted PPS	2024 Quoted PPS	2024 PPS
Issue date	18 July 2022	19 March 2024	18 September 2024
Issue amount	NZ\$550 million	NZ\$275 million	NZ\$867 million
First optional redemption date	18 July 2028	19 March 2030	18 October 2030
Final maturity date	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
Dividend amount	6.95% per annum until 18 July 2028 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).	7.60% per annum until 19 March 2030 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).	Floating rate equal to the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.03%.

As at 30 September 2025, the Quoted PPS carried a BBB+ credit rating from S&P Global Ratings.

The Bank may, at its option, redeem a class of PPS on an optional redemption date (being each scheduled quarterly dividend payment date from and including the first optional redemption date), or at any time following the occurrence of a tax event or regulatory event, subject to prior written approval of RBNZ and certain other conditions being met.

20. Shareholders' equity (continued)

Recognition and measurement



Ordinary shares	<p>Ordinary shares have no par value. They entitle holders to receive dividends, or proceeds available on winding up of the Bank, in proportion to the number of fully paid ordinary shares held. They are recognised at the amount paid per ordinary share net of directly attributable costs. Every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting of the Bank in person, or by proxy, is entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on a show of hands, one vote; and • on a poll, one vote, for each share held.
Perpetual preference shares	<p>Perpetual preference shares do not carry any voting rights. They are wholly classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.</p> <p>In the event of liquidation, holders of perpetual preference shares are entitled to available subscribed capital per share, pari passu with all holders of existing perpetual preference shares and AT1 capital instruments but in priority to all holders of ordinary shares. They have no entitlement to participate in further distribution of profits or assets.</p>
Reserves:	
Cash flow hedge reserve	Includes fair value gains and losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments together with any tax effect.
FVOCI reserve	<p>Includes changes in the fair value of certain debt securities and equity securities included within Investment Securities together with any tax effect.</p> <p>In respect of debt securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition, except for those relating to allowance for ECL, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. As debt securities at FVOCI are recorded at fair value, the balance of the FVOCI reserve is net of the ECL allowance associated with such assets. When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is reclassified to profit or loss and presented in Other operating income.</p> <p>In respect of the equity securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition (including any related foreign exchange gains or losses). When an equity security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is not recycled to profit or loss.</p>

21. Capital management

Capital management strategy

The Banking Group's core capital objectives are to:

- protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders;
- ensure the safety and soundness of the Banking Group's capital position; and
- ensure that the capital base supports the Banking Group's risk appetite, and strategic business objectives, in an efficient and effective manner.

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring that capital adequacy is maintained. This includes: setting, monitoring and obtaining assurance for the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) policy and framework; standardised risk definitions for all material risks; materiality thresholds; capital adequacy targets; internal capital principles; and risk appetite.

The Banking Group has minimum and trigger levels for common equity tier 1, tier 1 and total capital that ensure sufficient capital is maintained to:

- meet minimum prudential requirements imposed by regulators;
- ensure consistency with the Banking Group's overall risk profile and financial positions, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan; and
- support the internal risk capital requirements of the business.

ALCO is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Banking Group's ICAAP framework, including ongoing monitoring, reporting and compliance. The Banking Group's ICAAP is subject to independent and periodic review.

Throughout the year, the Banking Group maintained compliance with RBNZ's minimum capital ratios.

Regulatory environment

As the Bank is a registered bank in New Zealand, it is primarily regulated by RBNZ under the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989. The Bank must comply with the minimum regulatory capital requirements, capital ratios and specific reporting levels that RBNZ sets. RBNZ requirements are summarised below:

	Regulatory capital definition	Minimum capital ratios
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	Comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings, and certain accounting reserves. Some amounts (e.g. the value of goodwill) must be deducted to determine the final value of CET1 capital.	CET1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 4.5%.
Tier 1 capital	CET1 capital plus additional tier 1 instruments that comprise high-quality capital and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds; • be freely available to absorb losses; and • provide for fully discretionary capital distributions. 	Tier 1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 7.0%.
Total capital	Tier 1 plus tier 2 capital. Tier 2 instruments include some subordinated instruments and accounting reserves that are not included in tier 1 capital. Some amounts are deducted in determining the value of tier 2 instruments.	Total capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 9.0%.
Capital buffer	The Capital buffer is actual CET1 capital in excess of any of the minimum capital requirements imposed on the Bank.	Capital buffer divided by total risk weighted assets should be at least 5.5% (2024: 4.5%).
	Reporting levels	
Solo consolidated	The registered bank plus subsidiaries which are funded exclusively and wholly owned by the registered bank.	
Banking Group	The registered bank's consolidated group.	

The Bank measures capital adequacy and reports to RBNZ on a Banking Group basis monthly, and measures capital adequacy on a Solo consolidated basis quarterly. Banking Group and Solo consolidated capital ratios are reported publicly in six-monthly disclosure statements.

21. Capital management (continued)

Capital adequacy

The following table provides details of the Banking Group's capital adequacy ratios at 30 September:

Unaudited	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Qualifying capital		
Tier 1		
Shareholders' equity	19,898	18,810
Perpetual preference shares and other adjustments to shareholders' equity ¹	(1,712)	(1,699)
Gross common equity tier 1 capital	18,186	17,111
Deductions	(3,895)	(3,980)
Common equity tier 1 capital	14,291	13,131
Additional tier 1 capital	2,630	2,630
Tier 1 capital	16,921	15,761
Tier 2 capital	2,325	2,170
Total capital	19,246	17,931
Capital adequacy ratios		
Common equity tier 1	12.9%	12.6%
Tier 1	15.3%	15.1%
Tier 2	2.1%	2.1%
Total	17.4%	17.2%
Prudential capital buffer ratio	8.3%	8.1%
Risk weighted assets	110,408	104,243

¹ Includes a deduction for dividends on AT1 capital instruments approved by the Bank's board, but not yet paid as at 30 September 2025, as required by BPR1.10 *Capital Definitions*.

22. Controlled entities

The following table lists the subsidiaries of the Banking Group. All subsidiaries are 100% owned and incorporated in New Zealand unless stated otherwise.

	Nature of business
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	Registered bank
ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	Custodian and nominee
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited	Funds management
ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited	Staff superannuation scheme trustee
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited	Finance
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited	Holding company
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited	Funds management
OneAnswer Nominees Limited	Wrap services provider
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust ¹	Securitisation entity
Arawata Assets Limited	Property
Endeavour Finance Limited	Investment
Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1 ¹	Securitisation entity

¹ The Banking Group does not own ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust and Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1. Control exists as the Banking Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the operations. Details of the Banking Group's interest in consolidated structured entities is included in Note 23 Structured entities.

Changes in controlled entities

ANZ New Zealand Investments Nominees Limited amalgamated with OneAnswer Nominees Limited on 31 August 2025.

Recognition and measurement



The Banking Group's subsidiaries are those entities it controls through:

- being exposed to, or having rights to, variable returns from the entity; and
- being able to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Banking Group assesses whether it has power over those entities by examining the Banking Group's existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

If the Banking Group sells or acquires subsidiaries during the year, it includes their operating results in the Banking Group results to the date of disposal or from the date of acquisition. When the Banking Group's control ceases, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity.

If the Banking Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary changes in a way that does not result in a loss of control, then the Banking Group accounts for that as a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders.

All transactions between the Banking Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

23. Structured entities

A Structured Entity (SE) is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls the entity. SEs are generally established with restrictions on their ongoing activities in order to achieve narrow and well defined objectives.

SEs are classified as subsidiaries and consolidated when control exists. If the Banking Group does not control a SE, then it is not consolidated. This note provides information on both consolidated and unconsolidated SEs.

The Banking Group's involvement with SEs is as follows:

Type	Details
Securitisation	<p>The Banking Group uses the Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1 (the Kingfisher Trust) to securitise residential mortgages that it has originated, in order to diversify sources of funding for liquidity management. The Kingfisher Trust is an internal securitisation (bankruptcy remote) vehicle created for the purpose of structuring assets that are eligible for repurchase under agreements with RBNZ (these are known as 'Repo eligible').</p> <p>The Banking Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Kingfisher Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Kingfisher Trust's activities. The Kingfisher Trust is therefore consolidated.</p> <p>As at 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024, the Banking Group had entered into repurchase agreements with RBNZ in relation to the TLF and FLP.</p> <p>Additionally, the Banking Group may acquire interests in securitisation vehicles set up by third parties through providing lending facilities to, or holding securities issued by, such entities.</p>
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust)	<p>Substantially all of the assets of the Covered Bond Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by the Bank which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the Covered Bond Trust of issuances of covered bonds by the Bank, or its wholly owned subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited, from time to time. The assets of the Covered Bond Trust are not available to creditors of the Bank, although the Bank (or its liquidator or statutory manager) may have a claim against the residual assets of the Covered Bond Trust (if any) after all priority ranking creditors of the Covered Bond Trust have been satisfied.</p> <p>The Banking Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Covered Bond Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Covered Bond Trust's activities. The Covered Bond Trust is therefore consolidated.</p>
Structured finance arrangements	<p>The Banking Group is involved with SEs established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in connection with structured lending transactions to facilitate debt syndication and/or to ring-fence collateral; and • to own assets that are leased to customers in structured leasing transactions. <p>The Banking Group may provide risk management products (derivatives) to the SE.</p> <p>In all instances, the Banking Group does not control these SEs. Further, the Banking Group's involvement does not establish more than a passive interest in decisions about the relevant activities of the SE, and accordingly we do not consider that interest disclosable.</p>
Funds management activities	<p>The Banking Group is the scheme manager for a number of Managed Investment Schemes (MIS). These MIS include the ANZ and OneAnswer branded KiwiSaver, and retail schemes. These MIS are financed through the issue of units to investors and the Banking Group considers them to be SEs. The Banking Group's interests in these MIS are limited to receiving fees for services or providing risk management products (derivatives). These interests do not create significant exposures to the MIS that would allow the Banking Group to control the funds. Therefore, these MIS are not consolidated.</p>

23. Structured entities (continued)

Consolidated structured entities

Financial or other support provided to consolidated SEs

The Bank provides lending facilities, derivatives and commitments to the Kingfisher Trust and the Covered Bond Trust and/or holds debt instruments that they have issued. The Bank did not provide any non-contractual support to consolidated SEs during the year (2024: nil).

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Banking Group's interest in unconsolidated SEs

An 'interest' in an unconsolidated SE is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement with a SE that exposes the Banking Group to variability of returns from the performance of that SE. These interests include, but are not limited to: holdings of debt or equity securities; derivatives that pass on risks specific to the performance of the SE; lending; loan commitments; financial guarantees; and fees from funds management activities.

For the purpose of disclosing interests in unconsolidated SEs:

- no disclosure is made if the Banking Group's involvement is not more than a passive interest - for example: when the Banking Group's involvement constitutes a typical customer-supplier relationship. On this basis, exposures to unconsolidated SEs that arise from lending, trading and investing activities are not considered disclosable interests - unless the design of the structured entity allows the Banking Group to participate in decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns).
- 'interests' do not include derivatives intended to expose the Banking Group to market risk (rather than performance risk specific to the SE) or derivatives through which the Banking Group creates, rather than absorbs, variability of the unconsolidated SE (such as purchase of credit protection under a credit default swap).

The Banking Group earned funds management fees from its MIS of NZ\$207 million (2024: NZ\$199 million) during the year. As at 30 September 2025, the Banking Group had total funds under management of NZ\$41.9 billion (2024: NZ\$39.7 billion) of which NZ\$26.8 billion (2024: NZ\$26.0 billion) related to its MIS, with the largest individual fund being approximately NZ\$5.4 billion (2024: NZ\$5.2 billion).

The Banking Group did not provide any non-contractual support to unconsolidated SEs during the year (2024: nil): nor does it have any current intention to provide financial or other support to unconsolidated SEs.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

The Banking Group may also sponsor unconsolidated SEs in which it has no disclosable interest.

For the purposes of this disclosure, the Banking Group considers itself the 'sponsor' of an unconsolidated SE if it is the primary party involved in the design and establishment of that SE and:

- the Banking Group is the major user of that SE; or
- the Banking Group's name appears in the name of that SE, or on its products; or
- the Banking Group provides implicit or explicit guarantees of that SE's performance.

The Bank has sponsored the ANZ PIE Fund, which invests only in deposits with the Bank. The Banking Group does not provide any implicit or explicit guarantees of the capital value or performance of investments in the ANZ PIE Fund. There was no income received from, nor assets transferred to, this entity during the year.

Key judgements and estimates



Significant judgement is required in assessing whether the Banking Group has control over Structured Entities. Judgement is required to determine the existence of:

- power over the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns);
- exposure to variable returns of the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the Banking Group's returns.

24. Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred

Amounts presented as collateral paid and received in the Balance Sheet relate to derivative liabilities and derivative assets respectively. The terms and conditions of those collateral agreements are included in the standard CSA that forms part of the ISDA Master Agreement under which most of the Banking Group derivatives are executed. The following disclosures exclude these balances.

In the normal course of business, the Banking Group enters into transactions where it pledges or transfers financial assets directly to third parties. These transfers may result in the Banking Group fully, or partially, derecognising those financial assets - depending on the Banking Group's exposure to the risks and rewards or control over the transferred assets. If the Banking Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of a transferred asset, the transfer does not qualify for derecognition and the asset remains on the Banking Group's balance sheet in its entirety, with a corresponding liability recognised for proceeds from the transfer.

Covered bonds

The Banking Group operates a covered bond programme to raise funding. Refer to Note 14 Debt issuances and Note 23 Structured entities for further details. The covered bonds issued externally are included within debt issuances.

Repurchase agreements

When the Banking Group sells securities subject to repurchase agreements under which we retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, then those assets do not qualify for derecognition. An associated liability is recognised for the consideration received from the counterparty.

The table below sets out the balance of assets transferred that do not qualify for derecognition, along with the associated liabilities:

	Covered bonds		Repurchase agreements	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Current carrying amount of assets transferred	9,995	10,563	4,947	4,327
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	2,510	2,156	4,520	3,750

Collateral accepted as security for assets

The Banking Group has received collateral associated with various financial transactions. Under certain arrangements the Banking Group has the right to sell, or to repledge, the collateral received. These arrangements are governed by standard industry agreements.

The fair value of collateral we have received and that which we have sold or repledged is as follows:

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Fair value of assets which can be sold or repledged	2,631	1,707
Fair value of assets sold or repledged	1,789	697

25. Related party disclosures

Key management personnel and their related parties

Key management personnel (KMP) are defined as directors and those executives having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Banking Group. Executive roles included in KMP are the Bank's CEO and all executives reporting directly to the Bank's CEO, and the CEO – NZ Branch. KMP compensation included within total personnel expenses in Note 3 Operating expenses is as follows:

	2025 NZ\$000	2024 NZ\$000
Key management personnel compensation¹		
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	13,736	13,318
Post-employment benefits	612	363
Other long-term benefits ²	77	76
Share-based payments	3,783	4,200
Total	18,208	17,957

¹ Includes former disclosed KMPs until the end of their employment, and close family members of KMP employed by the Banking Group.

² Comprises long service leave accrued during the year.

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties¹		
Secured loans and advances	12	12
Credit related commitments (undrawn loan facilities)	3	4
Interest income	1	1
Customer deposits ²	8	9
Payables and other liabilities (share-based payments liability)	3	4

¹ Includes KMP, close family members of KMP and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or their close family members, of the Banking Group and its parent companies.

² Includes holdings of units in the ANZ PIE Fund (a sponsored unconsolidated structured entity) which are invested solely in deposits of the Bank.

Loans made to KMP and their related parties are made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate. No amounts have been written off or forgiven, or individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses raised in respect of these balances (2024: nil).

All other transactions with KMP and their related parties are made on terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers. These transactions generally involve the provision of financial and investment services. In addition to the amounts above:

- Aggregate amounts for each of unsecured loans and advances, interest expense, fee income, debt issuances and collectively assessed credit impairment charge and allowance for expected credit losses were less than NZ\$1 million for both years presented.
- KMP and their related parties also hold units in other MIS managed by the Banking Group. Transactions and balances in respect of these MIS holdings are not disclosed because those MIS are unconsolidated structured entities and not included in the financial statements of the Banking Group.
- Some KMP pay the Banking Group for the use of carparks in premises owned or leased by the Banking Group. These amounts were less than NZ\$0.1 million (2024: less than NZ\$0.1 million).

25. Related party disclosures (continued)

Transactions with other members of the ANZ Group and associates

The Banking Group undertakes transactions with the Immediate Parent Company, the Ultimate Parent Bank, other members of the ANZ Group and associates.

These transactions principally consist of funding and hedging transactions, the provision of other financial and investment services, technology and process support, and compensation for share based payments made to Banking Group employees. These transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms.

Transactions	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Immediate Parent Company		
Interest expense	3	4
Ordinary shares issued	-	4,400
Perpetual preference shares issued	-	1,142
Perpetual preference shares redeemed	-	300
Dividends paid	1,701	7,141
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Interest income	12	7
Interest expense	117	132
Other operating income	13	12
Operating expenses	84	68
Mortgages sold to the NZ Branch	65	65
Mortgages repurchased from the NZ Branch	22	23
Associates		
Operating expenses	3	3
Outstanding balances		
Immediate Parent Company		
Derivative financial instruments	-	4
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Cash and cash equivalents	443	117
Collateral paid	1	-
Derivative financial instruments	8,209	7,452
Other assets	55	160
Total due from related parties	8,708	7,733
Immediate Parent Company		
Deposits and other borrowings	161	128
Derivative financial instruments	42	-
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Settlement balances payable	38	90
Collateral received	775	-
Deposits and other borrowings	67	271
Derivative financial instruments	7,431	7,473
Payables and other liabilities	36	37
Debt issuances	938	940
Associates		
Deposits and other borrowings	1	1
Total due to related parties	9,489	8,940

Balances due from / to other members of the ANZ Group and associates are unsecured. The Bank has provided guarantees and commitments to, and received guarantees from, these entities as follows:

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Financial guarantees provided by the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	166	249
Financial guarantees provided to the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	287	189
Performance related contingent liabilities to the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	56	58
Undrawn facilities provided to associates	1	1

26. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Credit related commitments and contingencies

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Contract amount of:		
Undrawn facilities	26,964	25,759
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,427	1,232
Performance related contingencies	1,859	1,656
Total	30,250	28,647

Undrawn facilities

The majority of undrawn facilities are subject to customers maintaining specific credit and other requirements or conditions. Many of these facilities are expected to be only partially used, and others may never be used at all. As such, the total of the nominal principal amounts is not necessarily representative of future liquidity risks or future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay, the full amount of undrawn facilities mature within 12 months.

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies relate to transactions that the Banking Group has entered into as principal.

Letters of credit involve the Banking Group issuing letters of credit guaranteeing payment in favour of an exporter. They are secured against an underlying shipment of goods or backed by a confirmatory letter of credit from another bank.

Performance related contingencies are liabilities that oblige the Banking Group to make payments to a third party if the customer fails to fulfil its non-monetary obligations under the contract.

To reflect the risks associated with these transactions, we apply the same credit origination, portfolio management and collateral requirements that we apply to loans. The contract amount represents the maximum potential amount that we could lose if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay, the full amount of guarantees and letters of credit and performance related contingencies mature within 12 months.

Other contingent liabilities

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Banking Group. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions (refer to Note 19 Other provisions) and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice seriously the interests of the Banking Group.

Regulatory and customer exposures

The Banking Group regularly engages with its regulators. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in New Zealand and globally. The Banking Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators from time to time as part of both industry-wide and Banking Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

The Banking Group's regulatory interactions can relate to a broad range of matters including, for example, responsible lending practices, regulated lending requirements, product suitability and distribution, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediation, wealth advice, insurance distribution, pricing, competition, conduct in financial markets and financial transactions, capital market transactions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, privacy obligations and information security, business continuity management, reporting and disclosure obligations and product disclosure documentation.

The possible exposures associated with the Bank's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

There may also be exposures to customers, investors or third parties which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

Loan information litigation

The Bank is defending an opt-out representative proceeding where the plaintiffs are alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. The High Court ruled the relevant class was customers who entered into a home loan or personal loan with the Bank between 6 June 2015 and 28 May 2016 and requested a variation to that loan during that period. The class and the allegations made in the proceedings would potentially cover approximately 17,000 loan customers.

In July 2024, the Court of Appeal, among other things, confirmed the class and granted the plaintiff's application for a common fund order with immediate effect. Lawyers for the plaintiffs have notified potential class members about the class action and a summary judgment hearing has been set down in the High Court in Auckland for March 2026.

In March 2025, the Government introduced a Bill that confirms the High Court has the power to reduce or extinguish potential consequences under section 99(1A) of the Credit Contracts and Consumer Finance Act 2003 from the date of its inception in 2015. Currently, it is proposed that the retrospective law change will not apply to the claim against the Bank.

Warranties and indemnities

The Bank has provided warranties, indemnities and other commitments in various contracts for the disposal of businesses and assets and other commercial transactions, covering a range of matters and risks. It is exposed to potential claims under those warranties, indemnities and commitments, some of which are currently active. The outcomes and total costs associated with these exposures remain uncertain.

27. Auditor fees

	2025 NZ\$000	2024 NZ\$000
KPMG¹		
Audit or review of the financial statements ²	2,422	2,574
Audit or review related services:		
- Assurance engagements ³	29	132
- Agreed upon procedures engagements ⁴	93	94
- Other non-assurance engagements ⁵	124	120
Total audit or review related services	246	346
Other assurance services and other agreed upon procedures engagements ⁶	468	792
Total fees relating to the Banking Group	3,136	3,712
Fees relating to unconsolidated SEs managed by the Banking Group		
Audit or review of the financial statements	1,058	821
Audit or review related services ⁷	185	429
Other assurance services and other agreed upon procedures engagements ⁶	241	-
Total fees relating to unconsolidated SEs managed by the Banking Group	1,484	1,250
Total KPMG fees	4,620	4,962

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation of auditor fees.

² Includes fees relating to the audit of the annual disclosure statements, review of the interim disclosure statements and the audit of the Bank's subsidiaries' annual financial statements.

³ Includes fees relating to trust deed compliance, internal control reviews and other regulatory reporting assurance.

⁴ Includes fees relating to other SEs, registry reviews and other services.

⁵ Includes fees relating to treasury funding programmes and offer document reviews.

⁶ Includes assurance engagement fees relating to greenhouse gas statements, other sustainability reports, and regulatory reporting.

⁷ Includes assurance engagement fees relating to internal control and registry reviews.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (the Banking Group) on pages 4 to 67 which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 September 2025;
- the consolidated income statement, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Banking Group's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, which in this instance means New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 Banking Group 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)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. 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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

Our firm has provided services to the Banking Group in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.

Key Audit Matters

The **Key Audit Matters** we identified are:

- Allowance for expected credit losses
- Valuation of financial instruments
- Information technology systems and controls
- Carrying amount of goodwill

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the shareholder as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion.

Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses (\$802 million)

Refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and advances balance to the consolidated financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Banking Group's Expected Credit Loss models (ECL models) used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including impacts of multiple economic scenarios, and other assumptions such as defining a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR).

NZ IFRS 9 requires the Banking Group to measure ECL on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of future economic conditions, of which GDP and unemployment levels are considered key assumptions. Post-model adjustments to the ECL results are also made by the Banking Group to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loan portfolios. We exercise significant judgement in challenging both the economic scenarios used and the judgemental post-model adjustments that the Banking Group applies to the ECL results.

The Banking Group's criteria selected to identify a SICR, such as a decrease in customer credit rating (CCR), are key areas of judgement within the Banking Group's ECL methodology as these criteria determine if a forward-looking 12 month or lifetime allowance is recorded.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the allowance for ECL and disclosures included assessing the Banking Group's significant accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard. Credit risk and economic specialists were used in ECL audit procedures as a core part of our audit team.

We tested key controls in relation to:

- The Banking Group's ECL model governance and validation processes which involved assessment of model performance;
- The Banking Group's assessment and approval of the forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenario weightings through challenge applied by the Banking Group's internal governance processes;
- Reconciliation of the data used in the ECL calculation process to gross balances recorded within the general ledger as well as source systems;
- Counterparty risk grading for wholesale loans (larger customer exposures are monitored individually), a key input into the SICR assumption. We tested the approval of new lending facilities against the Banking Group's lending policies, and controls over the monitoring of counterparty credit quality; and
- IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears, group exposures into delinquency buckets and recalculate individual allowances. We tested automated calculation and change management controls and evaluated the oversight of the portfolios, with a focus on controls over delinquency monitoring.

We tested relevant General Information Technology Controls over the key IT applications used by the Banking Group in measuring ECL allowances, as detailed in the IT Systems and Controls key audit matter below.

In addition to controls testing, our procedures included:

- Re-performing credit assessments for a sample of wholesale loans controlled by the Banking Group's specialist workout and recovery team, who assessed them as higher risk or impaired, and a sample of other loans, focusing on larger exposures assessed by the Banking Group as showing signs of deterioration, or in areas of emerging risk (assessed against external market);
- For each loan sampled, we challenged the Banking Group's CCR and Security Indicator, assessment of loan recoverability, valuation of security and the impact on the credit allowance. To do this, we reviewed the information on the Banking Group's loan file, understood the facts and circumstances of the case with the relationship manager, and performed our own assessment of recoverability;
- Exercising our judgement, our procedures included using our understanding of relevant industries and the macro-economic environment, and comparing data and assumptions used by the Banking Group in recoverability assessments to externally sourced evidence, such as commodity prices and external property sale information. Where relevant, we assessed the forecast timing of future cash flows in the context of underlying valuations and approved business plans and challenged key assumptions in the valuations;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Banking Group's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating the Banking Group's ECL model methodologies against established market practices and criteria in the accounting standards;
- Working with our credit risk specialists, we assessed the accuracy of the Banking Group's ECL model estimates by re-performing, for a sample of loans, the ECL allowance using our independently driven calculation tools and comparing this to the amount recorded by the Banking Group;
- Working with our economic specialists, we challenged the Banking Group's forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenarios incorporated in the Banking Group's ECL models. We compared the Banking Group's forecast GDP and unemployment rates, to relevant publicly available macro-economic information, and considered other known variables and information obtained through our other audit procedures to identify contradictory indicators;
- Testing the implementation of the Banking Group's SICR methodology by re-performing the staging calculation for a sample of loans taking into consideration movements in the CCR from loan origination and comparing our expectation to actual staging applied on an individual account level in the Banking Group's ECL model; and
- Assessing the accuracy of the data used in the ECL models by confirming a sample of data fields such as account balance and CCR to relevant source systems.

We also challenged key assumptions in the components of the Banking Group's post-model adjustments. This included:

- Assessing the requirement for post-model adjustments considering the Banking Group's ECL model and data deficiencies identified by the Banking Group's ECL model validation processes;
- Comparing underlying data used in concentration risk and economic cycle allowances to underlying loan portfolio characteristics of recent loss experience, current market conditions and specific risks inherent in the Banking Group's loan portfolios;
- Assessing certain post-model adjustments identified against internal and external information; and
- Assessing the completeness of post-model adjustments by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the portfolios against the Banking Group's assessment.

We assessed the appropriateness of the Banking Group's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of NZ IFRS.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Valuation of financial instruments

Fair value of Level 2 financial instruments in asset positions \$17,293 million, in liability positions \$17,885 million

Refer to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter

The fair value of the Banking Group's Level 2 financial instruments is determined by the Banking Group through the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumption and estimates.

The valuation of Level 2 financial instruments held at fair value is a key audit matter due to the complexity associated with the valuation methodology and models of certain more complex Level 2 financial instruments including fair value adjustments (FVAs) leading to an increase in subjectivity and estimation uncertainty. Level 2 financial instruments represent 47% of the Banking Group's financial assets carried at fair value and 99% of the Banking Group's financial liabilities carried at fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value included:

Performing an assessment of the population of financial instruments held at fair value to identify portfolios that have a higher risk of misstatement arising from significant judgment over valuation either due to unobservable inputs or complex models.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating specifically to these financial instruments, including:

- Independent Price Verification (IPV), including completeness of portfolios and valuation inputs subject to IPV;
- Model validation at inception and periodically, including assessment of model limitation and assumptions;
- Review and challenge of daily profit and loss by a control function;
- Collateral management process, including review of margin reconciliations with clearing houses; and
- Review and approval of FVAs, including exit price and portfolio level adjustments.

In relation to the valuation of Level 2 financial instruments, with the assistance of our valuation specialists:

- Assessing the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives;
- Comparing the Banking Group's valuation methodology to industry practice and the criteria in the accounting standards; and
- Independently revaluing a selection of financial instruments and FVAs. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market and available alternatives. We challenged and assessed any differences.

We assessed the Banking Group's consolidated financial statement disclosures, including key judgements and assumptions using our understanding obtained from our testing and against NZ IFRS.

Information technology (IT) systems and controls

The Key Audit Matter

As a major New Zealand bank, the Banking Group's businesses utilise a large number of complex, interdependent IT systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. Controls over access and changes to IT systems are critical to the recording of financial information and the preparation of financial statements which provides a true and fair view of the Banking Group's financial position and performance. The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter and our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of the Banking Group's IT controls.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We tested the control environment for key IT applications used in processing significant transactions and recording balances in the general ledger. We also tested automated controls embedded within these systems which support the effective operation of technology-enabled business processes. Our IT specialists were used throughout the engagement as a core part of our audit team.

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing the governance and higher-level controls in place across the IT environment, including the approach to the Banking Group policy design, review and awareness;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls across the User Access Management Lifecycle, including how users are on-boarded, reviewed, and removed on a timely basis from critical IT applications and supporting infrastructure. We also examined how privileged roles and functions are managed across each IT application and the supporting infrastructure;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls in place over change management, including how changes are initiated, documented, approved, tested and authorised prior to migration into the production environment of critical IT applications. We also assessed the appropriateness of users with access to make changes to IT applications across the Banking Group;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls used by the Banking Group's technology teams to schedule system jobs and monitor system integrity;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls related to significant IT application programs per the ANZ Delivery Framework; and
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of automated business process controls including those that enforce segregation of duties between conflicting roles within IT applications, configurations in place to perform calculations, mappings, and flagging of financial transactions, automated reconciliation controls (both between systems, and intra-system) and data integrity of critical system reporting used by us in our audit to select samples and analysis data used by management to generate financial reporting.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Carrying amount of goodwill (\$3,006 million)

Refer to Note 18 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter

Carrying value of goodwill is a key audit matter due to a number of judgements required in the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill, and because the carrying value of goodwill is financially significant at the reporting date.

The Banking Group uses a value-in-use (VIU) approach to estimate the recoverable amount of each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated. The reasonableness of the recoverable amounts was assessed using an implied market-multiples approach.

The ongoing effects and uncertainties associated with the environment continue to increase the potential for impairment and our audit effort in this area remains elevated. There is increased judgement in forecasting cash flows and assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models and market-multiples used in the reasonableness assessment. The risk is most pronounced for the Institutional CGU.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior team members in assessing this key audit matter.

Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included:

- In accordance with accounting standards, assessing the reasonableness of the amounts allocated to the CGUs to which the Banking Group allocated goodwill;
- Considering the appropriateness of the valuation method applied by the Banking Group to perform their annual test for impairment against the requirements of the accounting standards;
- Assessing the integrity of the VIU model used by the Banking Group, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulae;
- Assessing the accuracy of previous Banking Group forecasts to inform our evaluation of forecasts incorporated in the VIU model;
- For each CGU, stress testing key VIU assumptions to consider reasonably possible alternatives;
- For the Institutional CGU, assessing the Banking Group's key assumptions used in the VIU model, including discount rates, revenue growth rates, and terminal growth rates comparing to external observable metrics, historical experience, our knowledge of the markets and current market practice;
- Comparing the forecast cash flows contained in the model to the revised Operational forecast, reflecting the current economic environment and the increased regulatory minimum capital requirements;
- Assessing the reasonableness of the Banking Group's review for potential internal and external indicators of impairment. This review considered the period from the annual impairment test as at 28 February 2025 up to financial year end; and
- Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Banking Group's general disclosures in section B1 required to be included in the Banking Group's Disclosure Statement in accordance with schedule 2 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder of the Bank. 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, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the shareholder for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions or conclusions we have formed.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the consolidated financial statements

Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Clause 24 of the Order;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability of the Banking Group 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 consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Clause 24 of the Order 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 the consolidated financial statements.

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

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1-1/>

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

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

For and on behalf of:

The logo for KPMG, consisting of the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, blue, handwritten-style font.

KPMG
Auckland

7 November 2025

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Registered Bank Disclosures

This section contains the disclosures required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014.

Section	Order reference	Page
B1. General disclosures	Schedule 2	75
B2. Additional financial disclosures	Schedule 4	85
B3. Asset quality	Schedule 7	86
B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios	Schedule 11	95
B5. Concentration of credit exposures to individual counterparties	Schedule 13	102
B6. Credit exposures to connected persons	Schedule 14	103
B7. Insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products	Schedule 15	104
B8. Risk management policies	Schedule 17	106
Directors' statement		110
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B1. General disclosures (unaudited)

Details of ultimate parent bank and ultimate non-bank holding company

The ultimate parent bank of the Bank is Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (Ultimate Parent Bank). The address for service of the Ultimate Parent Bank is ANZ Centre, Melbourne, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia.

The ultimate non-bank holding company is ANZ Group Holdings Limited. The address for service is ANZ Centre, Melbourne, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia.

Restrictions on the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial support

Effect of APRA's Prudential Standards

The Banking Group is subject to extensive prudential regulation by APRA. APRA's current or future requirements may have an adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial condition.

APRA Prudential Standard APS 222 Associations with Related Entities (APS 222) sets minimum requirements for authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) in Australia, including the Ultimate Parent Bank. The key requirements of APS 222 are that: an ADI must have a board-approved policy that governs its associations and dealings with its related entities; identify, monitor, manage and control potential contagion risk between the ADI and its related entities and step-in risk entities; meet minimum requirements with respect to dealings with related entities and step-in risk entities which may give rise to prudential concerns; and maintain exposures to related entities within limits.

Under APS 222, the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial support to the Bank is subject to the following restrictions:

- the Ultimate Parent Bank should not undertake any dealings with unrelated entities for the purpose of supporting the business of the Bank;
- the Ultimate Parent Bank must not provide support to, or accept support from, the Bank, unless such support is expressed clearly in legal documentation, is fixed as to time and amount, and is in accordance with the Ultimate Parent Bank's policies and the prudential requirements set out in paragraphs 13 to 17 of APS 222. These requirements include (without limitation) that the Ultimate Parent Bank must not:
 - have unlimited exposures to the Bank; or
 - agree to cross-default clauses whereby a default by the Bank on an obligation (whether financial or otherwise) triggers or is deemed to trigger a default by the Ultimate Parent Bank on its obligations;
- the Ultimate Parent Bank must satisfy APRA (upon request) that when it purchases assets or securities issued by, or assumes or acquires liabilities of, the Bank, or sells assets and securities to the Bank, that these activities do not constitute the Ultimate Parent Bank providing capital support to the Bank; and
- the level of exposure, net of exposures deducted from capital, of the Ultimate Parent Bank's level 1 tier 1 capital base to the Bank should not exceed: (A) 25% on an individual exposure basis; or (B) 75% in aggregate (being exposures to all similar regulated ADI equivalent entities related to the Ultimate Parent Bank).

In addition, since 1 January 2021, no more than 5% of the Ultimate Parent Bank's level 1 tier 1 capital base can comprise non-equity exposures to its New Zealand operations (including its subsidiaries incorporated in New Zealand, such as the Banking Group and the NZ Branch) during ordinary times. This limit does not include holdings of capital instruments or eligible secured contingent funding support provided to the Bank during times of financial stress.

APRA has also confirmed that contingent funding support by the Ultimate Parent Bank to the Bank during times of financial stress must be provided on terms that are acceptable to APRA. At present, only covered bonds meet APRA's criteria for contingent funding.

In July 2025, APRA released a consultation paper proposing to replace tier 1 capital references with CET1 capital in relation to exposure limits, including APS 222 and Trans-Tasman funding arrangements, which may impact the Ultimate Parent Bank's capacity to fund exposures under the above metrics (depending on existing capacity under those metrics). ADIs who are impacted by the changes to APS 222 or Trans-Tasman funding arrangements have been advised to contact their APRA supervisor to discuss potential adjustments. APRA has indicated that it intends to finalise changes to prudential standards before the end of the 2025 calendar year, with implementation from 1 January 2027.

Effect of the level 3 framework

In addition, certain requirements of APRA's level 3 framework relating to, among other things, group governance and risk exposures became effective on 1 July 2017. This framework also requires that the Ultimate Parent Bank must limit its financial and operational exposures to subsidiaries (including the Bank).

In determining the acceptable level of exposure to a subsidiary, the Board of the Ultimate Parent Bank should have regard to:

- the exposures that would be approved for third parties of broadly equivalent credit status;
- the potential impact on the Ultimate Parent Bank's capital and liquidity positions; and
- the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to continue operating in the event of a failure by the Bank.

These requirements are not expected to place additional restrictions on the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial or operational support to the Bank.

Other APRA powers

The Ultimate Parent Bank may not provide financial support in breach of the Australian Banking Act 1959 (the Banking Act). Under the Banking Act:

- APRA must exercise its powers and functions for the protection of an ADI's depositors in Australia and for the promotion of financial system stability in Australia; and
- in the event of an ADI becoming unable to meet its obligations or suspending payment, the assets of the ADI in Australia are to be available to meet (among others) that ADI's liabilities in Australia in relation to protected accounts that account-holders keep with the ADI in priority to all other liabilities of the ADI.

The requirements of the Banking Act and the exercise by APRA of its powers have the potential to impact the management of the liquidity of the Bank.

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

Ultimate Parent Bank enforceable undertaking with APRA and its relevance to the Bank

The Ultimate Parent Bank is the subject of an enforceable undertaking with APRA where it has committed to a comprehensive programme of activity to uplift its management of non-financial risk and improve its control environment. The Bank will also deliver this uplift, where relevant. The Bank has identified areas of non-financial risk where certain control weaknesses exist, and is progressing plans to enhance those control environments, including in a way to ensure alignment with regulator expectations. Refer to page 107 for a non-exhaustive description of non-financial risk and those non-financial risks which pose a higher inherent risk to the Banking Group.

Interests in 5% or more of voting securities of the Bank

The Immediate Parent Company holds 100% of the voting securities of the Bank. The Immediate Parent Company has the direct ability to appoint 100% of the Directors of the Bank, subject to RBNZ advising that it has no objection to the appointment in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration. RBNZ also has the power under section 113B of the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989, after obtaining the consent of the Minister of Finance, to remove, replace, or appoint directors in certain circumstances.

Priority of creditors' claims

In the event that the Bank was put into liquidation or ceased to trade, claims of secured creditors and those creditors set out in Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1993 would rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors. Customer deposits are unsecured and rank equally with other unsecured liabilities of the Bank, and such liabilities rank ahead of any subordinated instruments issued by the Bank.

Guarantees

No material obligations of the Bank are guaranteed as at 7 November 2025.

Auditors

KPMG, 18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.

Directors

Any document or communication may be sent to any Director at the Registered Office. The document or communication should be marked for the attention of that Director.

Transactions with Directors

No Director has disclosed that he/she or any immediate relative or professional associate has any dealing with the Banking Group which has been either entered into on terms other than those which would in the ordinary course of business be given to any other person of like circumstances or means or which could otherwise be reasonably likely to influence materially the exercise of the Director's duties as a Director of the Bank.

Board Audit Committee

There is a Board Audit Committee which covers audit matters. The committee has five members. Each member is a non-executive Director, and each satisfies the criteria for independence.

Policy of the Board of Directors for avoiding or dealing with conflicts of interest

In order to ensure that members of the Board are reminded of their conflict of interest disclosure obligations under the Companies Act 1993, the Board has adopted a protocol setting out the procedures for Directors to follow to disclose and manage conflicts of interest. This protocol is reviewed biennially. In addition:

- at least once in each year, Directors are requested to confirm and disclose, in terms of section 140(1) of the Companies Act 1993, any interests which they have with the Bank itself. Directors are reminded at this time of their obligation under the Companies Act 1993 to disclose promptly any transaction or proposed transaction with the Bank in which they have an interest.
- Directors are also requested to confirm and make a general disclosure of their interest in other entities in terms of section 140(2) of the Companies Act 1993.

In addition to the disclosures referred to above, Directors disclose relevant interests which they have before discussion of particular business items. Disclosures are entered into the Bank's Interests Register. The Companies Act 1993 allows a Director with an interest in a transaction to participate in discussions and to vote on all matters relating to that particular transaction. However, under the protocol the Board has adopted a guideline whereby a Director with an interest in a transaction should not be present during any discussions, and should not vote, on any matter pertaining to that particular transaction.

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

Directors of the Bank as at 7 November 2025



	Scott St John	Antonia Watson
Position	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Occupation	Company Director	Chief Executive Officer New Zealand and Group Executive
Qualifications	BCom, Diploma of Business	BCom (Hons), GAICD
Resides	Auckland, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand
Other company directorships	ANZ Group Holdings Ltd, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Captain Cook Nominees Ltd, Hutton Wilson Nominees Ltd, Mercury NZ Ltd, Te Awanga Terraces Ltd	None



	Nagaja Sanatkumar	Carolyn Steele	Mark Tume
Position	Independent Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director
Occupation	Company Director	Company Director	Company Director
Qualifications	B.Tech, MBA, MSDG, CMIInstD	BMS (Hons)	BBS, PGDipBank
Resides	Auckland, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand
Other company directorships	First Fibre Bidco NZ Ltd, First Fibre Midco Ltd, IMAgEN8 Ltd, Meridian Energy Ltd, NTS Digital Advisory Ltd, Southern Cross Healthcare Ltd, Tuatahi First Fibre Ltd, UFF Holdings Ltd	Infratec New Zealand Ltd, Newpower Energy Ltd, Newpower Energy Services Ltd, Oriens Capital GP 2 Ltd, P.F.I. Property No. 1 Ltd, Property for Industry Ltd, Vulcan Steel Ltd, WEL Networks Ltd	Arc Innovations Ltd, Bluecurrent Assets NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Holdings NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent No.2 NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent No.3 NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Services NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Holdings (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent Assets (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent No.2 (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent No.3 (Australia) Pty Ltd, Booster Financial Services Ltd, Long Board Ltd, Mariu Ltd, Precinct Properties New Zealand Ltd, Te Atiawa Iwi Holdings Management Ltd, Te Atiawa (Taranaki) Holdings Ltd, Welltest Ltd, Yeo Family Trustee Ltd



	Mark Whelan	Dame Joan Withers, DNZ
Position	Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director
Occupation	Group Executive, Institutional	Company Director
Qualifications	BCom, GradDipTax, DipAccounting, FCPA	MBA, CFIInstD
Resides	Melbourne, Australia	Auckland, New Zealand
Other company directorships	ANZ NBH Pty Ltd	On Being Bold Ltd, Origin Energy Ltd, Sky Network Television Ltd, The Warehouse Group Ltd, The Warehouse Planit Trustees Ltd, The Warehouse Management Trustee Company Ltd, The Warehouse Management Trustee Company No.2 Ltd

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

Conditions of registration

The following conditions of registration were applicable as at 30 September 2025, and have applied from 1 July 2025.

The registration of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (“the bank”) as a registered bank is subject to the following conditions:

1. That—

- (a) the Total capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 9%;
- (b) the Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 7%;
- (c) the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 4.5%;
- (d) the Total capital of the banking group is not less than \$30 million.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“Total capital ratio”, “Tier 1 capital ratio”, and “Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formulae for calculating the ratios, the term “total capital requirement for operational risk” has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

“Total capital” has the same meaning as in BPR110: Capital Definitions.

1A. That—

- (a) the bank has an internal capital adequacy assessment process (“ICAAP”) that accords with the requirements set out in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;
- (b) under its ICAAP the bank identifies and measures its “other material risks” defined in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy; and
- (c) the bank determines an internal capital allocation for each identified and measured “other material risk”.

1B. That the bank must—

- (a) comply with the minimum requirements for using the IRB approach set out in BPR134: IRB Minimum System Requirements;
- (b) comply with the minimum qualitative requirements for using the AMA approach for operational risk set out in subpart B1 of BPR151: AMA Operational Risk;
- (c) follow the process in Part E of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements for obtaining Reserve Bank approval for any changes to any IRB credit risk model;
- (d) maintain a compendium of approved models in accordance with the requirements of section E1.5 of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process requirements.

1C. That, if the Prudential Capital Buffer (PCB) ratio of the banking group is 5.5% or less, the bank must—

- (a) according to the following table, limit the aggregate distributions of the bank’s earnings, other than discretionary payments payable to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, to the percentage limit on distributions that corresponds to the banking group’s PCB ratio; and

Banking group's PCB ratio	Percentage limit on distributions of the bank's earnings	Capital Buffer Response Framework stage
0% - 0.5%	0%	Stage 3
>0.5 - 3.5%	30%	Stage 2
>3.5 - 5%	60%	Stage 1
>5 - 5.5%	100%	None

- (b) comply with the Capital Buffer Response Framework requirements as set out in Part D of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“prudential capital buffer ratio”, “distributions”, and “earnings” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formula for calculating the buffer ratio, the term “total capital requirement for operational risk” has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of B2.2(2)(a), (c) or (d) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

1CA. That the bank must not make any distribution on a transitional AT1 capital instrument on or after the date on which on any conversion or write-off provision in the terms and conditions of the instrument is triggered due to either a loss absorption trigger event or a non-viability trigger event.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “transitional AT1 capital instrument” has the meaning given in section A2.3 of BPR110: Capital Definitions and “loss absorption trigger event” and “non-viability trigger event” have the meanings given in sub-section C2.2(3) of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Requirements.

1D. That:

- (a) the bank must not include the amount of an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument or Tier 2 capital instrument issued on or after 1 July 2021 in the calculation of its capital ratios unless it has completed the notification requirements in Part B of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of the instrument; and
- (b) the bank meets the requirements of Part C of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of regulatory capital instruments.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B2.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions;

a Tier 2 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B3.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

- 1E. That for the purposes of LGD estimates for farm lending exposures covered by a Deed of Indemnity from the Crown under the North Island Weather Events Loan Guarantee Scheme, the bank may choose to apply either the relevant minimum LGD in Table C3.2 of BPR133, or an LGD of 8.5%. For the purposes of this condition of registration, "LGD" (loss given default) has the meaning given in BPR001: Glossary.
-
2. That the banking group does not conduct any non-financial activities that in aggregate are material relative to its total activities. In this condition of registration, the meaning of "material" is based on generally accepted accounting practice.
-
3. That the banking group's insurance business is not greater than 1% of its total consolidated assets. For the purposes of this condition of registration, the banking group's insurance business is the sum of the following amounts for entities in the banking group:
- if the business of an entity predominantly consists of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total consolidated assets of the group headed by the entity; and
 - if the entity conducts insurance business and its business does not predominantly consist of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total liabilities relating to the entity's insurance business plus the equity retained by the entity to meet the solvency or financial soundness needs of its insurance business.
- In determining the total amount of the banking group's insurance business—
- all amounts must relate to on balance sheet items only, and must comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
 - if products or assets of which an insurance business is comprised also contain a non-insurance component, the whole of such products or assets must be considered part of the insurance business.
- For the purposes of this condition of registration,—
- "insurance business" means the undertaking or assumption of liability as an insurer under a contract of insurance;
- "insurer" and "contract of insurance" have the same meaning as provided in sections 6 and 7 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.
-
4. The bank must comply with all the requirements set out in the following document: BS8 Connected Exposures 1 October 2023.
-
5. That exposures to connected persons are not on more favourable terms (e.g. as relates to such matters as credit assessment, tenor, interest rates, amortisation schedules and requirement for collateral) than corresponding exposures to non-connected persons.
-
6. That the bank complies with the following corporate governance requirements:
- the board of the bank must have at least five directors;
 - the majority of the board members must be non-executive directors;
 - at least half of the board members must be independent directors;
 - an alternate director,—
 - for a non-executive director must be non-executive; and
 - for an independent director must be independent;
 - at least half of the independent directors of the bank must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand;
 - the chairperson of the board of the bank must be independent; and
 - the bank's constitution must not include any provision permitting a director, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, to act other than in what he or she believes is the best interests of the company (i.e. the bank).
- For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.
-
7. That no appointment of any director, chief executive officer, or executive who reports or is accountable directly to the chief executive officer, is made in respect of the bank unless:
- the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
-
8. That a person must not be appointed as chairperson of the board of the bank unless:
- the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
-
9. That the bank has a board audit committee, or other separate board committee covering audit matters, that meets the following requirements:
- the mandate of the committee must include: ensuring the integrity of the bank's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards;
 - the committee must have at least three members;
 - every member of the committee must be a non-executive director of the bank;
 - the majority of the members of the committee must be independent; and
 - the chairperson of the committee must be independent and must not be the chairperson of the bank.
- For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.
-
10. That a substantial proportion of the bank's business is conducted in and from New Zealand.
-
11. That the bank must comply with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Outsourcing Policy" (BS11) dated September 2022.
-

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

12. That:

- (a) the business and affairs of the bank are managed by, or under the direction or supervision of, the board of the bank;
- (b) the employment contract of the chief executive officer of the bank or person in an equivalent position (together "CEO") is with the bank, and the terms and conditions of the CEO's employment agreement are determined by, and any decisions relating to the employment or termination of employment of the CEO are made by, the board of the bank; and
- (c) all staff employed by the bank shall have their remuneration determined by (or under the delegated authority of) the board or the CEO of the bank and be accountable (directly or indirectly) to the CEO of the bank.

13. That the banking group complies with the following quantitative requirements for liquidity-risk management:

- (a) the one-week mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day;
- (b) the one-month mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day; and
- (c) the one-year core funding ratio of the banking group is not less than 75 per cent at the end of each business day.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the ratios identified must be calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand documents entitled "Liquidity Policy" (BS13) dated July 2022 and "Liquidity Policy Annex: Liquid Assets" (BS13A) dated July 2022.

14. That the bank has an internal framework for liquidity risk management that is adequate in the bank's view for managing the bank's liquidity risk at a prudent level, and that, in particular:

- (a) is clearly documented and communicated to all those in the organisation with responsibility for managing liquidity and liquidity risk;
- (b) identifies responsibility for approval, oversight and implementation of the framework and policies for liquidity risk management;
- (c) identifies the principal methods that the bank will use for measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk; and
- (d) considers the material sources of stress that the bank might face, and prepares the bank to manage stress through a contingency funding plan.

15. That no more than 10% of total assets may be beneficially owned by a SPV.

For the purposes of this condition,—

"total assets" means all assets of the banking group plus any assets held by any SPV that are not included in the banking group's assets:

"SPV" means a person—

- (a) to whom any member of the banking group has sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred any asset;
- (b) who has granted, or may grant, a security interest in its assets for the benefit of any holder of any covered bond; and
- (c) who carries on no other business except for that necessary or incidental to guarantee the obligations of any member of the banking group under a covered bond:

"covered bond" means a debt security issued by any member of the banking group, for which repayment to holders is guaranteed by a SPV, and investors retain an unsecured claim on the issuer.

16. That—

- (a) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the notification threshold, and does not meet the non-objection threshold, unless:
 - (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination and at least 10 working days have passed; and
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011; and
- (b) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the non-objection threshold unless:
 - (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination;
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011; and
 - (iii) the Reserve Bank has given the bank a notice of non-objection to the significant acquisition or business combination.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "qualifying acquisition or business combination", "notification threshold" and "non-objection threshold" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011.

17. That the bank is pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution and in accordance with a direction from the Reserve Bank, the bank can—

- (a) close promptly at any time of the day and on any day of the week and that effective upon the appointment of the statutory manager—
 - (i) all liabilities are frozen in full; and
 - (ii) no further access by customers and counterparties to their accounts (deposits, liabilities or other obligations) is possible;
- (b) apply a *de minimis* to relevant customer liability accounts;
- (c) apply a partial freeze to the customer liability account balances;
- (d) reopen by no later than 9am the next business day following the appointment of a statutory manager and provide customers access to their unfrozen funds;
- (e) maintain a full freeze on liabilities not pre-positioned for open bank resolution; and
- (f) reinstate customers' access to some or all of their residual frozen funds.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "*de minimis*", "partial freeze", "customer liability account", and "frozen and unfrozen funds" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

18. That the bank has an Implementation Plan that—
- is up-to-date; and
 - demonstrates that the bank's prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution meets the requirements set out in the Reserve Bank document: "Open Bank Resolution Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "Implementation Plan" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

19. That the bank has a compendium of liabilities that—
- at the product-class level lists all liabilities, indicating which are—
 - pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution; and
 - not pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution;
 - is agreed to by the Reserve Bank; and
 - if the Reserve Bank's agreement is conditional, meets the Reserve Bank's conditions.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "compendium of liabilities", and "pre-positioned and non pre-positioned liabilities" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

20. That on an annual basis the bank tests all the component parts of its Open Bank Resolution solution that demonstrates the bank's prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution as specified in the bank's Implementation Plan.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "Implementation Plan" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

21. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 30 September 2024, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 70%, must not exceed 5% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

22. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 30 September 2024, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

23. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 7, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.

24. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 6, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.

25. That the bank must not make a residential mortgage loan unless the terms and conditions of the loan contract or the terms and conditions for an associated mortgage require that a borrower obtain the registered bank's agreement before the borrower can grant to another person a charge over the residential property used as security for the loan.

In these conditions of registration,—

"banking group" means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (as reporting entity) and all other entities included in the group as defined in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the purposes of Part 7 of that Act.

"generally accepted accounting practice" has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

In these conditions of registration, the version dates of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirement (BPR) documents that are referred to in the capital adequacy conditions 1 to 1E, or are referred to in turn by those documents or by Banking Supervision Handbook (BS) documents, are—

BPR document	Version date
BPR100: Capital adequacy	1 July 2024
BPR110: Capital definitions	1 October 2023
BPR120: Capital adequacy process requirements	1 October 2023
BPR130: Credit risk RWAs overview	1 July 2024
BPR131: Standardised credit risk RWAs	1 July 2024
BPR132: Credit risk mitigation	1 July 2024
BPR133: IRB credit risk RWAs	1 July 2024
BPR134: IRB minimum system requirements	1 July 2024
BPR140: Market risk exposure	1 July 2024
BPR150: Standardised operational risk	1 July 2024
BPR151: AMA operational risk	1 July 2024
BPR160: Insurance, securitisation, and loan transfers	1 July 2024
BPR001: Glossary	1 October 2023

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

In conditions of registration 21 to 22,—

“loan-to-valuation ratio”, “non property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans”, and “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High-LVR Residential Mortgage Lending” (BS19) dated October 2021:

“loan-to-valuation measurement period” means a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month.

In conditions of registration 23 to 24,—

“debt-to-income ratio”, “debt-to-income measurement period”, “non property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans”, and “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated 3 April 2023:

“debt-to-income measurement period” means—

- (a) the initial period of six calendar months from the date of this conditions of registration (1 July 2024) ending on 31 December 2024; and
- (b) thereafter, a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month, the first of which ends on 31 January 2025 and covers the months of November and December 2024 and January 2025.

In condition of registration 25,—

“residential mortgage loan” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated 3 April 2023.

Changes to the Bank’s conditions of registration since the last disclosure statement (for the six months ended 31 March 2025)

The Bank’s conditions of registration have been amended to implement changes to the prudential capital buffer ratio and prudential capital buffer ratio bands (effective 1 July 2025).

Other matters relevant to the conditions of registration

There may be other matters under review where there may be more than one valid interpretation of the respective policy wording or requirement. Where there may be some uncertainty about the interpretation the Bank has applied, where appropriate it has sought guidance from, and will be liaising with, RBNZ. In addition, there may be some matters where an assessment of materiality has not been completed prior to approval of this Disclosure Statement. Where that is the case, the Bank will complete materiality assessments as soon as practicable and will liaise with RBNZ in accordance with the Bank’s usual breach reporting processes.

Other material matters

RBNZ capital requirements

In 2019, RBNZ decided to revise the capital adequacy requirements that apply to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks. Implementation of the revised requirements has been underway since 2021, requiring a material increase in capital to be held by the Banking Group. Further required increases were expected to be implemented incrementally to July 2028 but may not proceed as RBNZ is conducting a review of their key capital requirements for banks.

In its consultation paper published in August 2025, RBNZ proposed introducing lower and more granular standardised risk weights for certain types of lending, and removing AT1 capital from the capital framework. RBNZ also outlined two potential options for the capital requirements for the New Zealand systemically important banks, including the Bank:

- Option 1 proposes a minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 14% and a minimum total capital ratio requirement of 17%.
- Option 2 proposes a minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement of 12%, a minimum total capital ratio requirement of 15% and a Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) requirement, of which the form has not yet been considered, of 6%. Under Option 2 all tier 2 and LAC instruments would be required to be issued to the Ultimate Parent Bank.

RBNZ expects both options to result in lower average funding costs than the 2019 capital decisions once fully implemented.

RBNZ has announced that it intends to make any final decisions by the end of 2025. The impact of the review on the Banking Group is uncertain.

Under RBNZ’s 2019 capital review decisions, contingent capital instruments will no longer be treated as eligible regulatory capital. As at 30 September 2025, the Bank had NZ\$938 million of AT1 instruments that will progressively lose eligible regulatory capital treatment over the transition period to July 2028.

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

Credit rating

The Bank has credit ratings that apply to its long-term senior unsecured obligations payable in New Zealand in New Zealand dollars.

As at 7 November 2025, the Bank's credit ratings are:

Rating agency	Credit rating	Qualification
S&P Global Ratings	AA-	Outlook Stable
Fitch Ratings	A+	Outlook Stable
Moody's Investors Service	A1	Outlook Stable

The following table describes the credit rating grades available. The descriptions are from S&P Global Ratings. Credit ratings from S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings may be modified by the addition of "+" or "-" to show the relative standing within the "AA" to "B" categories. Moody's Investors Service applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each of the "Aa" to "Caa" classifications, with 1 indicating the higher end and 3 the lower end of the rating category.

	S&P Global Ratings	Moody's Investors Service	Fitch Ratings
Investment grade:			
Extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments. Highest rating.	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Very strong capacity to meet financial commitments.	AA	Aa	AA
Strong ability to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances.	A	A	A
Adequate capacity to meet financial commitments, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.	BBB	Baa	BBB
Speculative grade:			
Less vulnerable in the near-term but faces major ongoing uncertainties to adverse business, financial and economic conditions.	BB	Ba	BB
More vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions but currently has the capacity to meet financial commitments.	B	B	B
Currently vulnerable and dependent on favourable business, financial and economic conditions to meet financial commitments.	CCC	Caa	CCC
Highly vulnerable; default has not yet occurred, but is expected to be a virtual certainty.	CC to C	Ca	CC to C
Payment default on a financial commitment or breach of an imputed promise; also used when a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken.	D	C	RD & D

B1. General disclosures (unaudited) (continued)

Historical summary of financial statements

Income statement

For the year ended 30 September	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Interest income	10,532	11,914	10,215	5,811	4,600
Interest expense	(5,880)	(7,512)	(5,922)	(2,035)	(1,176)
Net interest income	4,652	4,402	4,293	3,776	3,424
Non-interest income	902	480	619	1,087	765
Operating income	5,554	4,882	4,912	4,863	4,189
Operating expenses	(1,812)	(1,760)	(1,663)	(1,653)	(1,621)
Credit impairment release/(charge)	25	(44)	(183)	(39)	114
Profit before income tax	3,767	3,078	3,066	3,171	2,682
Income tax expense	(1,053)	(870)	(849)	(882)	(743)
Profit after income tax	2,714	2,208	2,217	2,289	1,939

Balance sheet

As at 30 September	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2022 NZ\$m	2021 NZ\$m
Total assets	209,989	199,176	194,289	201,134	184,769
Total individually impaired assets	369	370	287	146	155
Total liabilities	190,091	180,366	175,868	183,350	167,877
Equity	19,898	18,810	18,421	17,784	16,892
<i>Dividends paid or provided for included in Equity</i>					
Ordinary dividends paid	1,650	7,125	1,400	1,915	900
Preference dividends paid	94	51	44	9	8

The amounts included in this summary have been taken from the audited financial statements of the Banking Group.

Pending proceedings or arbitration

A description of any pending legal proceedings or arbitration concerning any member of the Banking Group that may have a material adverse effect on the Bank or the Banking Group is included in Note 26 Commitments and contingent liabilities.

Other information

The depositor compensation scheme protects up to NZ\$100,000 per eligible depositor per deposit taker, in the event of a deposit taker failure. It is funded by levies collected from deposit takers, including the Bank, and commenced on 1 July 2025. For more information about the scheme, please refer to RBNZ's website at www.rbnz.govt.nz/dcs.

B2. Additional financial disclosures

Additional information on the balance sheet

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Total interest earning and discount bearing assets	191,735	183,117
Total interest and discount bearing liabilities	158,339	148,373

Additional information on interest rate sensitivity

The following table represents the interest rate sensitivity of the Banking Group's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments by showing the periods in which these instruments may reprice, that is, when interest rates applicable to each asset or liability can be changed.

As at 30 September 2025	Total NZ\$m	Up to 3 months NZ\$m	Over 3 to 6 months NZ\$m	Over 6 to 12 months NZ\$m	Over 1 to 2 years NZ\$m	Over 2 years NZ\$m	Not bearing interest ¹ NZ\$m
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	9,386	9,147	-	-	-	-	239
Settlement balances receivable	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	1,620
Collateral paid	1,114	1,114	-	-	-	-	-
Trading securities	6,348	588	50	851	1,199	3,660	-
Derivative financial instruments	11,449	-	-	-	-	-	11,449
Investment securities	16,458	13	-	272	2,447	13,720	6
Net loans and advances	158,683	74,350	20,539	35,181	23,905	4,699	9
Other financial assets	860	-	-	-	-	-	860
Total financial assets	205,918	85,212	20,589	36,304	27,551	22,079	14,183
Liabilities							
Settlement balances payable	4,614	2,461	-	-	-	-	2,153
Collateral received	1,725	1,725	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and other borrowings	153,282	99,926	18,490	12,133	2,611	2,793	17,329
Derivative financial instruments	10,408	-	-	-	-	-	10,408
Debt issuances	17,799	938	-	3,274	3,820	9,767	-
Lease liabilities	206	12	12	24	46	112	-
Other financial liabilities	1,022	195	-	-	-	-	827
Total financial liabilities	189,056	105,257	18,502	15,431	6,477	12,672	30,717
Hedging instruments	-	8,116	1,826	(5,113)	(10,145)	5,316	-
Interest sensitivity gap	16,862	(11,929)	3,913	15,760	10,929	14,723	(16,534)

¹ Excludes non-coupon bearing discounted financial assets and financial liabilities which are shown as repricing on their maturity date.

Reconciliation of mortgage related amounts

As at 30 September 2025	Note	NZ\$m
Term loans - housing ¹	11	115,835
Less: housing loans made to corporate customers		(1,524)
Add: unsettled re-purchases of mortgages from the NZ Branch		1
On-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per asset quality and LVR analysis)	B3, B4	114,312
Add: off-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per asset quality and LVR analysis)	B3, B4	10,263
Total residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per LVR analysis)	B4	124,575

¹ Term loans - housing includes loans secured over residential property for owner-occupier, residential property investment and business purposes.

B3. Asset quality

This section should be read in conjunction with the estimates, assumptions and judgements included in Note 1, Note 12 and Note 15 to the financial statements.

Movements in components of loss allowance – total

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	187	370	104	64	725
Transfer between stages	58	(58)	(2)	2	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(57)	8	(6)	94	39
Write-backs	-	-	-	(53)	(53)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	1	(50)	(8)	34	(23)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	9	9
Discount unwind	-	-	-	4	4
As at 30 September 2025	188	320	96	64	668

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments

As at 1 October 2024	74	56	3	3	136
Transfer between stages	5	(5)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(9)	6	-	1	(2)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(4)	1	-	1	(2)
As at 30 September 2025	70	57	3	4	134

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - total

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost

As at 1 October 2024	138,353	11,920	1,253	370	151,896
Net transfers into each stage	271	8	368	168	815
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	42,808	1,668	71	205	44,752
Additions	43,079	1,676	439	373	45,567
Net transfers out of each stage	(219)	(573)	(23)	-	(815)
Amounts repaid	(34,973)	(3,095)	(429)	(327)	(38,824)
Deletions	(35,192)	(3,668)	(452)	(327)	(39,639)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
As at 30 September 2025	146,240	9,928	1,240	369	157,777
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	188	320	96	64	668

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments

As at 1 October 2024	27,068	1,543	26	10	28,647
Net transfers into each stage	9	208	5	11	233
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	7,534	365	4	9	7,912
Additions	7,543	573	9	20	8,145
Net transfers out of each stage	(212)	(10)	(11)	-	(233)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(5,942)	(352)	(8)	(7)	(6,309)
Deletions	(6,154)	(362)	(19)	(7)	(6,542)
As at 30 September 2025	28,457	1,754	16	23	30,250
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	70	57	3	4	134

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

Overall, loss allowances are 0.43% of gross balances as at 30 September 2025, down from 0.48% as at 30 September 2024. The NZ\$59 million (6.9%) decrease in loss allowances was driven by a decrease in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and a release of management temporary adjustments, partially offset by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – total

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	193	398	79	60	730
Transfer between stages	36	(40)	(1)	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(42)	12	26	99	95
Write-backs	-	-	-	(49)	(49)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(6)	(28)	25	44	35
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	11	11
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	80	39	3	5	127
Transfer between stages	4	(4)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(10)	21	-	(2)	9
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(6)	17	-	(2)	9
As at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - total

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	137,342	11,101	890	287	149,620
Net transfers into each stage	-	1,951	496	143	2,590
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	32,902	1,694	100	255	34,951
Additions	32,902	3,645	596	398	37,541
Net transfers out of each stage	(2,590)	-	-	-	(2,590)
Amounts repaid	(29,301)	(2,826)	(233)	(274)	(32,634)
Deletions	(31,891)	(2,826)	(233)	(274)	(35,224)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
As at 30 September 2024	138,353	11,920	1,253	370	151,896
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - total					
As at 1 October 2023	27,759	1,137	15	13	28,924
Net transfers into each stage	-	301	8	15	324
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	6,095	389	11	1	6,496
Additions	6,095	690	19	16	6,820
Net transfers out of each stage	(324)	-	-	-	(324)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(6,462)	(284)	(8)	(19)	(6,773)
Deletions	(6,786)	(284)	(8)	(19)	(7,097)
As at 30 September 2024	27,068	1,543	26	10	28,647
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

Overall, loss allowances are 0.48% of gross balances as at 30 September 2024, unchanged from 30 September 2023. The NZ\$4 million (0.5%) increase in loss allowances was driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3, and changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios, offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – residential mortgages

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	41	86	47	17	191
Transfer between stages	15	(16)	-	1	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(9)	(5)	3	16	5
Write-backs	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge/(release)	6	(21)	3	5	(7)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2025	47	65	50	21	183
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between stages	-	-	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	1	-	-	-	1
Credit impairment charge/(release)	1	-	-	-	1
As at 30 September 2025	1	-	-	-	1

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - residential mortgages

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	103,750	4,779	833	55	109,417
Net transfers into each stage	-	-	355	53	408
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	31,276	672	35	50	32,033
Additions	31,276	672	390	103	32,441
Net transfers out of each stage	(196)	(212)	-	-	(408)
Amounts repaid	(25,742)	(1,091)	(244)	(60)	(27,137)
Deletions	(25,938)	(1,303)	(244)	(60)	(27,545)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
As at 30 September 2025	109,088	4,148	979	97	114,312
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	47	65	50	21	183
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2024	9,555	80	1	-	9,636
Net transfers into each stage	9	-	1	-	10
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	2,119	14	-	-	2,133
Additions	2,128	14	1	-	2,143
Net transfers out of each stage	-	(10)	-	-	(10)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(1,485)	(20)	(1)	-	(1,506)
Deletions	(1,485)	(30)	(1)	-	(1,516)
As at 30 September 2025	10,198	64	1	-	10,263
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	1	-	-	-	1

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$7 million (3.7%) decrease in loss allowances on residential mortgage exposures is primarily driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and a release of management temporary adjustments, partially offset by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 3. Overall loss allowances and individually impaired exposures remain low, reflecting that approximately 91% of on-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures have loan to valuation ratios not exceeding 80% (refer to page 97).

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – residential mortgages

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	42	131	48	14	235
Transfer between stages	17	(16)	(1)	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(18)	(29)	-	11	(36)
Write-backs	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(1)	(45)	(1)	4	(43)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	41	86	47	17	191
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between stages	-	-	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge/(release)	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	-	-	-	-	-

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - residential mortgages

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	100,579	4,451	661	40	105,731
Net transfers into each stage	-	742	293	31	1,066
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	24,838	543	56	31	25,468
Additions	24,838	1,285	349	62	26,534
Net transfers out of each stage	(1,066)	-	-	-	(1,066)
Amounts repaid	(20,601)	(957)	(177)	(46)	(21,781)
Deletions	(21,667)	(957)	(177)	(46)	(22,847)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
As at 30 September 2024	103,750	4,779	833	55	109,417
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	41	86	47	17	191
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	9,528	73	1	-	9,602
Net transfers into each stage	-	10	-	-	10
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	1,671	15	-	-	1,686
Additions	1,671	25	-	-	1,696
Net transfers out of each stage	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(1,634)	(18)	-	-	(1,652)
Deletions	(1,644)	(18)	-	-	(1,662)
As at 30 September 2024	9,555	80	1	-	9,636
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	-	-	-	-	-

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$44 million (18.7%) decrease in loss allowances on residential mortgage exposures is primarily driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios and a release of management temporary adjustments, partially offset by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3. Overall loss allowances and individually impaired exposures remain low, reflecting that approximately 93% of on-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures have loan to valuation ratios not exceeding 80%.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – other retail exposures

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	2	45	15	3	65
Transfer between stages	4	(4)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(3)	(3)	(1)	46	39
Write-backs	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	1	(7)	(1)	29	22
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	9	9
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2025	3	38	14	-	55
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2024	18	6	2	-	26
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(9)	1	-	-	(8)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(7)	(1)	-	-	(8)
As at 30 September 2025	11	5	2	-	18

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances – other retail exposures

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	2,201	124	32	6	2,363
Net transfers into each stage	-	8	13	2	23
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	490	17	4	53	564
Additions	490	25	17	55	587
Net transfers out of each stage	(23)	-	-	-	(23)
Amounts repaid	(482)	(39)	(18)	(15)	(554)
Deletions	(505)	(39)	(18)	(15)	(577)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
As at 30 September 2025	2,186	110	31	5	2,332
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	3	38	14	-	55
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2024	4,477	27	9	-	4,513
Net transfers into each stage	-	5	4	-	9
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	308	4	1	-	313
Additions	308	9	5	-	322
Net transfers out of each stage	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(291)	(8)	(4)	-	(303)
Deletions	(300)	(8)	(4)	-	(312)
As at 30 September 2025	4,485	28	10	-	4,523
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	11	5	2	-	18

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$18 million (19.8%) decrease in loss allowances is driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – other retail exposures

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	5	31	19	2	57
Transfer between stages	4	(3)	(1)	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(7)	17	(3)	41	48
Write-backs	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(3)	14	(4)	29	36
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	8	8
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	2	45	15	3	65
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	13	9	3	-	25
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	3	(1)	(1)	-	1
Credit impairment charge/(release)	5	(3)	(1)	-	1
As at 30 September 2024	18	6	2	-	26

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - other retail exposures

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	2,191	116	32	5	2,344
Net transfers into each stage	-	20	13	2	35
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	476	19	4	46	545
Additions	476	39	17	48	580
Net transfers out of each stage	(35)	-	-	-	(35)
Amounts repaid	(431)	(31)	(17)	(11)	(490)
Deletions	(466)	(31)	(17)	(11)	(525)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
As at 30 September 2024	2,201	124	32	6	2,363
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	2	45	15	3	65
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	4,605	28	9	-	4,642
Net transfers into each stage	-	5	4	-	9
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	250	3	2	-	255
Additions	250	8	6	-	264
Net transfers out of each stage	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(369)	(9)	(6)	-	(384)
Deletions	(378)	(9)	(6)	-	(393)
As at 30 September 2024	4,477	27	9	-	4,513
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	18	6	2	-	26

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$9 million (11.0%) increase in loss allowances is driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, partially offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – corporate exposures¹

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	144	239	42	44	469
Transfer between stages	39	(38)	(2)	1	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(45)	16	(8)	32	(5)
Write-backs	-	-	-	(33)	(33)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(6)	(22)	(10)	-	(38)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-	-	4	4
As at 30 September 2025	138	217	32	43	430
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2024	56	50	1	3	110
Transfer between stages	3	(3)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(1)	5	-	1	5
Credit impairment charge/(release)	2	2	-	1	5
As at 30 September 2025	58	52	1	4	115

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances – corporate exposures

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2024	32,402	7,017	388	309	40,116
Net transfers into each stage	271	-	-	113	384
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	11,042	979	32	102	12,155
Additions	11,313	979	32	215	12,539
Net transfers out of each stage	-	(361)	(23)	-	(384)
Amounts repaid	(8,749)	(1,965)	(167)	(252)	(11,133)
Deletions	(8,749)	(2,326)	(190)	(252)	(11,517)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
As at 30 September 2025	34,966	5,670	230	267	41,133
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	138	217	32	43	430
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments – corporate exposures					
As at 1 October 2024	13,036	1,436	16	10	14,498
Net transfers into each stage	-	203	-	11	214
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	5,107	347	3	9	5,466
Additions	5,107	550	3	20	5,680
Net transfers out of each stage	(203)	-	(11)	-	(214)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(4,166)	(324)	(3)	(7)	(4,500)
Deletions	(4,369)	(324)	(14)	(7)	(4,714)
As at 30 September 2025	13,774	1,662	5	23	15,464
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2025	58	52	1	4	115

¹ Also includes all other non-retail exposure classes in net loans and advances and off balance sheet credit related commitments to reconcile to the respective totals for the Banking Group.

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$34 million (5.9%) decrease in loss allowances is driven by a reduction in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3, changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and a release of management temporary adjustments, partially offset by enhancements to model methodology.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – corporate exposures¹

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	146	236	12	44	438
Transfer between stages	15	(21)	1	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(17)	24	29	47	83
Write-backs	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(2)	3	30	11	42
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	3	3
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	144	239	42	44	469
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	67	30	-	5	102
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(13)	22	1	(2)	8
Credit impairment charge/(release)	(11)	20	1	(2)	8
As at 30 September 2024	56	50	1	3	110

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances – corporate exposures

Gross loans and advances at amortised cost					
As at 1 October 2023	34,572	6,534	197	242	41,545
Net transfers into each stage	-	1,189	190	110	1,489
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	7,588	1,132	40	178	8,938
Additions	7,588	2,321	230	288	10,427
Net transfers out of each stage	(1,489)	-	-	-	(1,489)
Amounts repaid	(8,269)	(1,838)	(39)	(217)	(10,363)
Deletions	(9,758)	(1,838)	(39)	(217)	(11,852)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
As at 30 September 2024	32,402	7,017	388	309	40,116
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	144	239	42	44	469
Off-balance sheet credit related commitments					
As at 1 October 2023	13,626	1,036	5	13	14,680
Net transfers into each stage	-	286	4	15	305
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	4,174	371	9	1	4,555
Additions	4,174	657	13	16	4,860
Net transfers out of each stage	(305)	-	-	-	(305)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(4,459)	(257)	(2)	(19)	(4,737)
Deletions	(4,764)	(257)	(2)	(19)	(5,042)
As at 30 September 2024	13,036	1,436	16	10	14,498
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	56	50	1	3	110

¹ Also includes all other non-retail exposure classes in net loans and advances and off balance sheet credit related commitments to reconcile to the respective totals for the Banking Group.

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$39 million (7.2%) increase in loss allowances is driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3, and changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios, offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. Asset quality (continued)

Past due assets and other asset quality information

	2025				2024			
	Residential mortgages NZ\$m	Other retail exposures NZ\$m	Non-retail exposures NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	Residential mortgages NZ\$m	Other retail exposures NZ\$m	Non-retail exposures NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Past due assets								
Less than 30 days past due	633	78	320	1,031	718	89	264	1,071
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	317	12	6	335	321	12	125	458
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	257	8	147	412	336	8	12	356
At least 90 days past due	892	21	46	959	759	21	158	938
Total past due but not individually impaired	2,099	119	519	2,737	2,134	130	559	2,823
Other asset quality information								
Undrawn facilities with individually impaired customers	-	-	23	23	-	-	10	10
Other assets under administration	4	1	-	5	4	1	-	5

Asset quality for financial assets designated at fair value

The Banking Group has no financial assets designated at FVTPL where changes in fair value are attributable to the credit risk of the financial asset.

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited)

RBNZ capital ratios

As at	RBNZ minimum		Banking Group		Bank (Solo Consolidated)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Common equity tier 1 capital	4.5%	4.5%	12.9%	12.6%	12.7%	12.4%
Tier 1 capital	7.0%	7.0%	15.3%	15.1%	15.1%	14.9%
Total capital	9.0%	9.0%	17.4%	17.2%	17.2%	17.0%
Prudential capital buffer ratio	5.5%	4.5%	8.3%	8.1%	n/a	n/a

Capital

As at 30 September 2025

NZ\$m

Tier 1 capital	
<i>Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital</i>	
Paid up ordinary shares issued by the Bank	15,988
Retained earnings (net of appropriations) ¹	2,069
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves ²	129
<i>Less deductions from CET1 capital</i>	
Goodwill and intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(3,100)
Deferred tax assets less deferred tax liabilities relating to temporary differences	(392)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(140)
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus	(43)
Expected losses to the extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment ³	(220)
CET1 capital	14,291
<i>Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital</i>	
NZD 1,692m perpetual preference shares ⁴	1,692
<i>Transitional AT1 capital</i>	
NZD 938m ANZ New Zealand Internal Capital Notes (ANZ NZ ICN) ⁵	938
AT1 capital	2,630
Total tier 1 capital	16,921
Tier 2 capital	
NZD 600m subordinated notes ⁵	600
USD 1,000m subordinated notes ⁵	1,725
Tier 2 capital	2,325
Total capital	19,246

¹ Includes a deduction for dividends on AT1 capital instruments approved by the Bank's board, but not yet paid as at 30 September 2025, as required by BPR110 *Capital Definitions*. These dividends are not recognised under NZ GAAP because the payment of the dividends remains at the Bank's discretion until payment is made.

² Includes the cash flow hedging reserve of NZ\$140 million less the FVOCI reserve of NZ\$11 million as at 30 September 2025.

³ During the period, the Bank revised its RWA calculations for defaulted accounts, resulting in a reduction of expected losses to the extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment.

⁴ Classified as equity on the balance sheet under NZ GAAP.

⁵ Classified as a liability on the balance sheet under NZ GAAP.

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

Total capital requirements of the Banking Group

	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weighted exposure or implied risk weighted exposure NZ\$m	Total capital requirement NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025			
Exposures subject to internal ratings based approach	178,906	71,257	6,413
Specialised lending exposures subject to the slotting approach	10,230	9,861	888
Exposures subject to the standardised approach	38,558	5,099	459
Output floor balancing item	n/a	5,330	480
Total credit risk	227,694	91,547	8,240
Market risk	n/a	6,381	574
Operational risk	n/a	12,480	1,123
Total	n/a	110,408	9,937

Credit risk subject to the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach

IRB credit exposures by exposure class and customer credit rating

	Probability of default %	Total value NZ\$m	Exposure at default NZ\$m	Exposure-weighted LGD used for the capital calculation %	Exposure-weighted risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025						
Corporate						
0 - 2	0.05	63,994	9,174	54	24	2,673
3 - 4	0.36	44,176	17,657	36	41	8,658
5	1.00	16,545	12,179	31	54	7,943
6	2.29	5,886	5,088	32	75	4,590
7 - 8	14.32	2,857	2,386	36	151	4,310
Default ¹	100.00	272	275	31	206	681
Total corporate exposures	1.97	133,730	46,759	38	51	28,855
Residential mortgages						
0 - 3	0.15	44,169	44,633	17	6	3,088
4	0.43	24,822	24,872	19	15	4,414
5	0.89	27,356	27,432	20	26	8,590
6	2.17	21,643	21,673	21	48	12,416
7 - 8	5.70	5,504	5,509	21	80	5,281
Default ¹	100.00	1,081	1,082	21	186	2,417
Total residential mortgage exposures	1.82	124,575	125,201	19	24	36,206
Other retail						
0 - 2	0.10	487	490	77	49	290
3 - 4	0.26	3,994	4,066	78	56	2,724
5	1.09	1,010	978	77	83	972
6	2.78	594	618	84	106	784
7 - 8	8.07	731	754	87	136	1,228
Default ¹	100.00	39	40	81	422	198
Total other retail exposures	2.00	6,855	6,946	79	74	6,196
Total credit risk exposures subject to the IRB approach	1.87	265,160	178,906	26	33	71,257

¹ During the period, the Bank revised its RWA calculations for defaulted accounts, resulting in an increase in IRB RWA.

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

IRB credit exposures include the following undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities:

As at 30 September 2025	Total value NZ\$m	Exposure at default NZ\$m
Undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities		
Corporate	12,675	11,378
Residential mortgages	10,263	10,730
Other retail	4,523	4,557
Counterparty credit risk on derivatives and securities financing transactions		
Corporate	87,680	1,784
Total	115,141	28,449

Additional mortgage information

As required by RBNZ, LVRs are calculated as the current exposure secured by a residential mortgage divided by the Banking Group's valuation of the security property at origination of the exposure. Off-balance sheet exposures include undrawn and partially drawn residential mortgage loans as well as commitments to lend. Commitments to lend are formal offers for housing lending which have been accepted by the customer.

As at 30 September 2025	On-balance sheet NZ\$m	Off-balance sheet NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
LVR range			
Does not exceed 60%	55,642	7,508	63,150
Exceeds 60% and not 70%	21,347	1,222	22,569
Exceeds 70% and not 80%	27,229	1,229	28,458
Does not exceed 80%	104,218	9,959	114,177
Exceeds 80% and not 90%	8,709	196	8,905
Exceeds 90%	1,385	108	1,493
Total	114,312	10,263	124,575

Specialised lending subject to the slotting approach

As at 30 September 2025	Exposures after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
On-balance sheet exposures			
Strong	6,374	70	5,354
Good	2,072	90	2,238
Satisfactory	460	115	635
Weak	311	250	933
Default	280	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight			
Undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures	733	80	701
Total exposures subject to the slotting approach	10,230	80	9,861

The supervisory categories of specialised lending above are associated with specific risk weights. These categories broadly correspond to the following external credit assessments using S&P Global Ratings' rating scale, Strong: BBB- or better, Good: BB+ or BB, Satisfactory: BB- or B+ and Weak: B to C-.

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

Credit risk exposures subject to the standardised approach

As at 30 September 2025	Exposure or principal amount NZ\$m	Average credit conversion factor %	Exposure after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
On-balance sheet exposures by separate risk weight					
Cash and gold bullion			130	-	-
Sovereign and central banks			20,692	-	-
Multilateral development banks and other international organisations			4,734	-	-
Public sector entities			1,884	20	377
Banks - 20% risk weight			785	20	157
- 50% risk weight			917	50	459
- 100% risk weight			8	100	8
Equity exposures not deducted from capital					
Unlisted equity holdings			6	400	23
Other on-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight					
Corporate			75	100	75
Past due assets			-	150	-
Other assets			1,335	100	1,335
Off-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight					
Total off balance sheet exposures	2,037	58	1,189	44	518
Counterparty credit risk by average risk weight					
Foreign exchange contracts	311,927		3,715	20	730
Interest rate contracts	866,435		1,660	20	328
Other	4,658		71	20	14
Credit valuation adjustment					872
Trades settled on Qualifying Central Counterparties (QCCP) by average risk weight					
Bank as QCCP clearing member, clearing own trades			1,118	18	198
Collateral posted for clearing own trades			239	2	5
Total exposures subject to the standardised approach			38,558	13	5,099

Credit valuation adjustment

The IRB, slotting and standardised tables above include a Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge of NZ\$105 million, and implied risk weighted exposures for the CVA of NZ\$1,315 million.

Credit risk mitigation

As at 30 September 2025, under the IRB approach, the Banking Group had NZ\$259 million of corporate exposures covered by guarantees where the presence of the guarantees was judged to reduce the underlying credit risk of the exposures. Information on the value of other exposures covered by financial guarantees and eligible financial collateral is not disclosed, as the effect of these guarantees and collateral on the underlying credit risk exposures is not considered to be material.

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

Impact of the standardised floor on total credit RWAs

	Risk weighted assets	
	Calculated for compliance purposes	Recalculated using the standardised approach
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025		
Exposures subject to the IRB or slotting approaches ¹	81,118	101,704
Standardised floor at 85% of standardised equivalents	n/a	86,448
Output floor adjusting item	5,330	n/a
IRB and slotting RWA with floor applied	86,448	n/a
RWAs for standardised exposures	5,099	n/a
Total credit risk RWAs	91,547	n/a

¹ RWA calculated for compliance purposes includes a scalar of 1.2 as required by BPR 130 *Credit Risk RWAs Overview*.

Information about RWA recalculated using the standardised approach is in section *Standardised equivalents of IRB risk weighted assets* on page 101.

In accordance with BPR 130 *Credit Risk RWAs Overview*, IRB and Slotting RWA with the standardised floor is calculated as the greater of RWA for compliance purposes, and 85% of the total RWA for such exposures calculated using the standardised approach.

Market risk

The aggregate capital charge below has been calculated in accordance with BPR140: *Market Risk*. Implied risk weighted exposures are equal to 12.5 x aggregate capital charge in accordance with BPR100: *Capital Adequacy* and as prescribed by the Order. The peak end-of-day market risk exposures are for the six months ended 30 September 2025.

The total capital requirement for market risk exposure calculated at 9% of implied risk weighted exposure is disclosed on page 96.

	Implied risk weighted exposure		Aggregate capital charge	
	Period end	Peak	Period end	Peak
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2025				
Interest rate risk	6,357	6,906	509	552
Foreign currency risk	18	86	1	7
Equity risk	6	6	-	-

Operational risk

As required by the Bank's conditions of registration, the Banking Group uses the standardised approach to calculate the total operational risk capital requirement in accordance with BPR150: *Standardised Operational Risk*.

As at 30 September 2025, the Banking Group had an implied risk weighted exposure of NZ\$12,480 million and a total operational risk capital requirement of NZ\$998 million. The implied risk weighted exposure is equal to 12.5 x total operational risk capital requirement in accordance with BPR100: *Capital Adequacy* and as prescribed by the Order.

The total capital requirement for operational risk calculated at 9% of implied risk weighted exposure is disclosed on page 96.

Capital for other material risks

The Banking Group has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which complies with the requirements of the Bank's Conditions of Registration. The Banking Group's ICAAP identifies and measures all 'other material risks', which are those material risks that are not explicitly captured in the calculation of the Banking Group's tier 1 and total capital ratios. The Banking Group has identified credit concentration risk as an other material risk. As at 30 September 2025, the Banking Group's internal capital allocation for other material risks is NZ\$143 million (2024: NZ\$121 million, updated from \$392 million for revised methodology).

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

Information about Ultimate Parent Bank and Overseas Banking Group

APRA Basel III capital ratios

As at	Overseas Banking Group		Ultimate Parent Bank (Extended Licensed Entity)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Common equity tier 1 capital	12.0%	12.2%	12.4%	12.6%
Tier 1 capital	13.6%	14.0%	14.2%	14.9%
Total capital	21.0%	20.6%	22.8%	22.7%

The Ultimate Parent Bank and the Overseas Banking Group are required to hold minimum capital as determined by APRA's capital framework, which is at least equal to that specified under the internationally agreed Basel III framework.

APRA has authorised the Ultimate Parent Bank and the Overseas Banking Group to use:

- the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) methodology for calculation of credit risk weighted assets. Where the Overseas Banking Group is not accredited to use the IRB methodology the Overseas Banking Group applies the standardised approach.
- the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) for the operational risk weighted asset equivalent.

The Overseas Banking Group exceeded the minimum capital requirements set by APRA as at 30 September 2025 and for the comparative prior periods.

The Overseas Banking Group is required to publicly disclose Pillar 3 financial information as at 30 September 2025. The Overseas Banking Group's Pillar 3 disclosure document for the quarter ended 30 September 2025, in accordance with APS 330: *Public Disclosure of Prudential Information*, discloses capital adequacy ratios and other prudential information. This document can be accessed at anz.com/shareholder/centre/reporting/regulatory-disclosure/.

Regulatory liquidity ratios

RBNZ requires banks to hold minimum amounts of liquid assets to help ensure that they are effectively managing their liquidity risk. The mismatch ratio is a measure of a bank's liquid assets, adjusted for expected cash inflows and outflows during a 1-month or 1-week period of stress. It is expressed as a ratio over the bank's total funding. The Banking Group must maintain its 1-month and 1-week mismatch ratios above zero on a daily basis.

RBNZ requires banks to get a minimum amount of funding from stable sources called core funding. The minimum amount of core funding is 75% of a bank's total loans. The Banking Group must maintain its core funding ratio above the regulatory minimum on a daily basis.

For the three months ended	30 Sep 25	30 Jun 25
Quarterly average 1-week mismatch ratio	8.3%	8.1%
Quarterly average 1-month mismatch ratio	7.2%	6.9%
Quarterly average core funding ratio	90.3%	91.2%

B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios (unaudited) (continued)

Standardised equivalents of IRB risk weighted assets

Background

This section contains the additional information required by the Order about RWAs and the resulting capital ratios recalculated as if the Bank were subject to the standardised approach for capital adequacy.

Capital adequacy information calculated in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration is presented in the section above.

Historical comparison with standardised capital ratios and risk weights

	2025	2024	2023
	%	%	%
As at 30 September			
Total capital ratio	17.4	17.2	15.5
Total capital ratio recalculated as if the Bank were not an IRB bank	15.5	15.4	14.4
Actual average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures	42.9	42.2	49.5
Standardised equivalent average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures	57.7	57.5	58.8

In the table above:

- Total capital ratio is the Banking Group's actual capital ratio, calculated in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration.
- Total capital ratio recalculated as if the Bank were not an IRB bank is calculated in accordance with the standardised approach.
- Actual average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures is calculated as the ratio of total risk weighted assets for all exposures that are subject to the IRB modelling approach or the supervisory slotting approach, including any applicable scalar and credit risk supervisory adjustments, to total exposure at default for all such exposures.
- Standardised equivalent average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures is calculated as the ratio of total risk weighted assets for all exposures subject to the IRB modelling approach or the supervisory slotting approach recalculated as if the Bank was a standardised bank, to total on-balance sheet exposures and credit equivalent amounts for all such exposures, defined in accordance with the standardised risk-weighting approach in BPR131 *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs*.

Standardised equivalent capital ratios

As at 30 September 2025		CET 1 capital	Tier 1 capital	Total capital
Standardised equivalent capital amount	NZ\$m	14,511	17,141	19,466
Standardised equivalent total RWAs	NZ\$m	125,631	125,631	125,631
Ratio		11.6%	13.6%	15.5%

The standardised equivalent of the Banking Group capital and the Banking Group reported capital amounts are different due to Expected losses to the extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment which only applies under the IRB approach.

The standardised equivalent of the Banking Group total RWAs and the Banking Group reported total RWAs amounts are different due to (i) credit RWAs as the Banking Group is accredited to report under BPR133 *IRB Credit Risk RWAs* whereas credit RWAs are recalculated under BPR131 *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs* for dual reporting purposes and (ii) CVA for credit risk exposures subject to the standardised approach.

Credit risk: standardised equivalents of IRB risk weighted assets

As at 30 September 2025	IRB approach		Standardised equivalent	
	Exposure NZ\$m	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m	Exposure NZ\$m	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
Corporate	46,759	28,855	41,959	40,212
Residential mortgages	125,201	36,206	119,858	46,865
Other retail	6,946	6,196	4,635	4,652
Specialised lending subject to the slotting approach	10,230	9,861	9,824	9,975
Total	189,136	81,118	176,276	101,704

B5. Concentration of credit exposures to individual counterparties

The Banking Group measures its concentration of credit exposures to individual counterparties at the reporting date on the basis of actual exposures. Peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposures are measured on the basis of internal limits that were not materially exceeded between the reporting date for the previous disclosure statement and the reporting date for the Disclosure Statement.

The exposure information in the table below excludes exposures to:

- connected persons (i.e. other members of the Overseas Banking Group and Directors of the Bank);
- the central government or central bank of any country with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent; and
- any supranational or quasi-sovereign agency with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent.

	As at 30 Sep 25	Peak end of day over 6 months to 30 Sep 25
Exposures to banks		
Total number of exposures to banks that are greater than 10% of CET1 capital	-	-
with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent	-	-
with a long-term credit rating of at least BBB- or Baa3, or its equivalent, and at most BBB+ or Baa1, or its equivalent	-	-
Exposures to non-banks		
Total number of exposures to non-banks that are greater than 10% of CET1 capital	2	2
with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent	2	2
- 10% to less than 15% of CET1 capital	2	2
with a long-term credit rating of at least BBB- or Baa3, or its equivalent, and at most BBB+ or Baa1, or its equivalent	-	-

B6. Credit exposures to connected persons

	Connected persons		Non-bank connected persons	
	Amount NZ\$m	% of tier 1 capital	Amount NZ\$m	% of tier 1 capital
As at 30 September 2025				
Gross amount, before netting	17,873	105.6%	14	0.1%
Amount netted	13,053	77.1%	-	0.0%
Aggregate credit exposure (on partial bilateral net basis)	4,820	28.5%	14	0.1%
Peak end-of day aggregate credit exposure over the year ended 30 September 2025				
Gross amount, before netting	16,373	96.8%	14	0.1%
Amount netted	10,924	64.6%	-	0.0%
Aggregate credit exposure (on partial bilateral net basis)	5,449	32.2%	14	0.1%

Credit exposures to connected persons

The information on credit exposure to connected persons has been derived in accordance with the RBNZ Banking Supervision Handbook document *Connected Exposures Policy* (BS8), is net of individual credit impairment allowances and excludes advances to connected persons of a capital nature.

Peak end-of-day aggregate exposure

Peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposure to connected persons as a ratio to tier 1 capital for the full year accounting period is derived by determining the maximum end-of-day aggregate amount of credit exposure over the accounting period and then dividing that amount by the Banking Group's tier 1 capital as at the reporting date.

Rating contingent limit

The rating-contingent limit that applied to the Banking Group as at 30 September 2025 was 60%. No limit changes have occurred over the year to 30 September 2025. Within the overall rating-contingent limit, there is a sub-limit of 15% of tier 1 capital that applies to the aggregate credit exposure to non-bank connected persons.

Additional requirements for aggregate credit exposure to connected persons

Aggregate credit exposure to connected persons has been calculated on a partial bilateral net basis. The gross amounts and amounts netted off under a bilateral netting agreement are included in the table above.

Unfunded contingent credit protection provided by connected persons

NZ\$166 million of contingent exposures of the Banking Group to connected persons arose from unfunded contingent credit protection arrangements provided by any connected persons in respect of credit exposures to counterparties (excluding counterparties that are connected persons) as at 30 September 2025.

Loss allowance for credit-impaired credit exposures to connected persons

There were no loss allowances provided against credit exposures to connected persons as at 30 September 2025.

B7. Insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products

Insurance business

The Banking Group does not conduct any insurance business.

Banking Group's involvement in securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products

a) Banking Group's involvement in the establishment, marketing, or sponsorship of trust, custodial, funds management, and other fiduciary activities

Activity	Details
Custodial	As at 30 September 2025, ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited is the sole custodian operated by the Banking Group. It serves as the appointed custodian for private banking's (ANZ Private) Discretionary Investment Management Service, Wholesale Investment Services and Trading Service.
Funds management	<p>The Banking Group provides the following funds management services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Managed Investment Schemes (MIS)</i>: The Banking Group's subsidiaries ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited (ANZ Investments) and ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited (ANZIS) act as manager for a number of managed investment schemes. ANZ Investments holds an MIS Manager licence and is the issuer and manager of ANZ and OneAnswer-branded KiwiSaver and retail schemes. ANZIS is the issuer and manager of the ANZ PIE Fund. ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited, also a subsidiary of the Banking Group, is the trustee and manager of the ANZ National Retirement Scheme, which is a restricted workplace savings scheme. <i>Discretionary Investment Management Service (DIMS)</i>: The Bank is a licensed DIMS provider. This service is offered to ANZ Private customers. <i>Other investment portfolios</i>: ANZ Investments also manages investment portfolios for a number of schemes where the scheme manager or trustee has outsourced investment management services to ANZ Investments.
Other fiduciary activities	ANZ Investments, through its subsidiary OneAnswer Nominees Limited, offers the OneAnswer Portfolio Service. The associated administration and custody services are provided by FNZ Limited and FNZ Custodians Limited respectively (together FNZ). FNZ is not a member or related party of the Banking Group.

b) Banking Group's involvement in the origination of securitised assets, and the marketing or servicing of securitisation schemes

The Banking Group originates securitised assets in the form of residential mortgage backed securities held for potential repurchase transactions with RBNZ, and covered bonds. Refer to Note 23 Structured entities for further details about these programmes. Other than these activities, the Banking Group is not involved in the marketing or servicing of securitisation schemes.

c) Banking Group's involvement in marketing and distribution of insurance products

The Banking Group markets and distributes life insurance, other personal and business insurance products provided by or arranged through a number of insurance partners. None of these insurance partners are affiliated insurance entities or affiliated insurance groups. Our insurance partners are:

- Vero Insurance New Zealand Limited for home, contents, motor vehicle, boat, and lifestyle block insurance;
- AWP Services New Zealand Limited, trading as Allianz Partners, for premium card overseas travel insurance. Policies are underwritten by Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited (incorporated in Japan);
- Chubb Life Insurance New Zealand Limited for life & living, and business insurance; and
- Arthur J. Gallagher & Co (NZ) Limited for business insurance.

Arrangements to ensure no adverse impacts arising from the above activities

Arrangements have been put in place to ensure that difficulties arising from the activities in a), b) and c) above would not impact adversely on the Banking Group. The policies and procedures in place include comprehensive and prominent disclosure of information regarding products, and formal and regular review of operations and policies by management.

B7. Insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products (continued)

Amounts represented by funds management and securitisation activities

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Funds under management:		
KiwiSaver ¹	23,025	21,768
Other managed funds ¹	3,560	3,370
ANZ PIE Fund ²	7,292	5,994
DIMS ³	7,808	7,621
Other investment portfolios ⁴	168	910
Total funds under management	41,853	39,663
Funds under custodial arrangements	7,820	7,635
Other funds held or managed subject to fiduciary responsibilities ⁵	1,978	2,004
Outstanding securitised assets originated by the Banking Group - carrying amount of covered bonds	2,510	2,156

¹ Managed by ANZ Investments.

² Managed by ANZIS and wholly invested in deposits of the Bank.

³ Managed by the Bank.

⁴ Comprises portfolios managed by ANZ Investments, and the ANZ National Retirement Scheme managed by ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited.

⁵ Not included in funds under management.

Financial services provided to entities conducting the above activities

Financial services provided by any member of the Banking Group to entities that conduct the activities in a) or b) above are provided on arm's length terms and conditions and at fair value.

Assets purchased from entities conducting the above activities

Over the year ended 30 September 2025, any assets purchased by any member of the Banking Group from entities that conduct the activities in a), b) or c) above have been purchased on arm's length terms and conditions and at fair value.

Funding provided to entities in aggregate and individually

The peak end-of-day aggregate amount of funding provided to entities that provide services relating to the Banking Group's involvement in the above activities over the year ended 30 September 2025 was NZ\$0.1 million (2024: NZ\$0.1 million) which was 0.0% (2024: 0.0%) of the Banking Group's tier 1 capital and 0.1% (2024: 0.1%) of the total assets of the individual entity.

Method for deriving peak end-of-day amount of funding in aggregate and individually

The peak end-of-day aggregate amount of funding is the maximum end-of-day aggregate amount of funding over the full year accounting period, divided by the Banking Group's tier 1 capital as at the balance date, and the total assets as at the balance date of the individual entity to which the Banking Group has provided funding. Where financial statements for the individual entity are not publicly available, total assets from the publicly available financial statements of the group of which the entity is a member have been used.

B8. Risk management policies

Information about risk

At the Banking Group, risk management is a foundational pillar that enables us to deliver on our purpose: to shape a world where people and communities thrive. In an increasingly complex and dynamic environment, we recognise that our ability to identify, access, and manage risk is critical on delivering on customer commitments, maintaining trust, protecting our stakeholders, and achieving sustainable growth.

Our RMF is designed to support the Banking Group's strategic objectives. It encompasses a structured approach to identifying and managing both financial and non-financial material risks through robust governance, clear accountabilities, and a culture of proactive risk ownership.

Central to our approach are the Banking Group's Risk Principles, which guide everyday decision-making across the organisation. They ensure that risk management is not siloed but shared - everyone at the Banking Group has a role to play in keeping the Banking Group strong, safe and trusted.

The Board is ultimately responsible for establishing and overseeing the Banking Group's RMF, which is supported by the Banking Group's underlying systems, structures, policies, procedures, processes and people. The Board has delegated authority to the Bank's BRC to develop and monitor compliance with the Banking Group's risk management policies. The BRC reports regularly to the Board on its activities. The key pillars of the Banking Group's RMF include:

- The Risk Management Strategy (RMS) is a key part of the RMF. It outlines how risk management supports the Banking Group's purpose and strategy; and the values and behaviours that guide risk decision making. The RMS describes each material risk and how it is managed, including policies, standards and procedures. It also details how risks are identified, measured, evaluated, monitored, reported and controlled or mitigated, along with the oversight mechanism and committees in place.
- The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) articulates the maximum level of risk the Banking Group is willing to accept in pursuing its strategic objectives and its operating plans considering its shareholders', depositors' and customers' interests.
- The Banking Group's Strategic Planning outlines the approach to implementing strategic objectives, considering the material risks the Bank might have to navigate to achieve its goals.

Material risks

The material risks facing the Banking Group per our RMS, and how these risks are managed, are summarised below.

Each material risk has an associated RAS component and, where applicable, is measured by appropriate metric(s) and associated tolerance(s) representing the maximum level of risk appropriate to execute the Banking Group's strategic agenda. Metrics are reviewed at least annually. A risk appetite dashboard is prepared and reviewed by senior management monthly, and presented to the BRC at each meeting.

Risk type	Description	Managing the risk
Capital adequacy risk	The risk of loss arising from the Banking Group failing to maintain the level of capital required by prudential regulators and other key stakeholders (shareholders, debt investors, depositors, rating agencies, etc.) to support the Banking Group's consolidated operations and risk appetite.	We pursue an active approach to Capital Management, which is designed to protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders through ongoing review, and Board approval, of the level and composition of our capital base against key policy objectives. The ICAAP also operates as part of the management framework for this risk.
Credit risk	The risk of financial loss resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or • a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a deterioration of value. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concentrations of credit risk; • intra-day credit risk; • credit risk to bank counterparties; and • related party credit risk 	Our Credit risk framework is top down, being defined by credit principles, policies and requirements. Credit policies, requirements and procedures cover all aspects of the credit life cycle from initial approval and risk grading, through to ongoing management and problem debt management. The effectiveness of the Credit risk framework is assessed through various compliance and monitoring processes. These, together with portfolio selection, define and guide the credit process, organisation and staff.
Liquidity and funding risk	The risk that the Banking Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or • the Banking Group having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. 	The Banking Group recognises the inherent liquidity and funding risk in the balance sheet and has established a set of key principles, to mitigate and control liquidity and funding risk. Our framework is top down, being defined by liquidity principles and policies. A liquidity limit framework is in place with liquidity limits set based on a liquidity stress testing framework.
Market risk	The risk stems from our trading and balance sheet activities and is the risk to the Banking Group's earnings arising from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in any interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility, and correlations; or • fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. 	We have a detailed market risk management and control framework which includes incorporating an independent risk measurement approach to quantify the magnitude of market risk within the trading and balance sheet portfolios. This approach identifies the range of possible outcomes that can be expected over a given period of time, and establishes the likelihood of those outcomes and allocates an appropriate amount of capital to support these activities. The Banking Group's key tools to measure and manage Market risk on a daily basis include value at risk, earnings at risk, interest rate sensitivities, market value loss limits and stress testing.

B8. Risk management policies (continued)

Risk type	Description	Managing the risk
Strategic risk	<p>Strategic risk is defined as the risk that the Banking Group is prevented from achieving the key strategic goals that are core to its operations through ineffective strategic choices, failure to execute the strategy effectively or manage introduced risk due to strategy changes or a failure to adapt the strategy in response to changing environments and requirements.</p> <p>Strategic risk may arise from factors such as changes in the environment context, failure to meet strategic targets, and the introduction of risks resulting from strategic changes.</p>	<p>Strategic risks are discussed and managed by the New Zealand Leadership Team (NZLT) through the Banking Group's strategic planning process. Additionally, we monitor delivery risk associated with strategic initiatives and perform risk assessments when strategy changes to understand introduced risks, in line with change management processes.</p>
Climate risk	<p>Climate risk refers to the financial and non-financial risks arising from climate change including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical risk – arising from both longer-term changes in climate (chronic risk) as well as changes to the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events (acute risk). Examples of chronic physical risks drivers include rising sea levels, rising average temperatures and ocean acidification. Examples of acute physical risk drivers include heatwaves, floods, bushfires and cyclones; or Transition risk – arising from the transition to a lower emissions economy, including changes in domestic and international policy and regulatory settings, technological innovation, social adaptation, market changes and litigation or regulatory action. 	<p>We continue to integrate and embed climate risk within our RMF.</p> <p>While climate risk can be a driver of credit risk through lending to our customers, it may also result in other financial risks.</p> <p>Climate risks can also be a driver of non-financial risks including conduct risk, regulatory risk, operational resilience risk and physical security risk.</p> <p>Climate-related financial and non-financial risks are managed through the risk management strategies associated with these risks.</p>
Non-financial risk (operational risk)	<p>Non-financial risk (NFR), is the risk of loss and/or non-compliance (including failure to act in accordance with laws, regulations, industry standards and codes, and internal policies) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, system and/or data, or from external events.</p>	<p>The Banking Group's strategy for evolving NFR management provides a planned and proactive approach to improving the Banking Group's NFR management. The NFR strategy is being operationalised through the NFR Framework, which has been designed to enable the Banking Group to holistically, consistently and effectively identify, assess, remediate, monitor and report on NFR. The Banking Group manages NFR in accordance with the industry-wide Operational Risk Exchange (ORX) taxonomy, of 16 'Risk Themes', noting some of these present a higher inherent risk to the Banking Group such as Technology, Conduct, Financial Crime, Data and Information Security (including Cyber).</p> <p>Cyber threats continue to increase in sophistication, persistence, scale, frequency and impact. Cyber-attacks have the potential to cause financial system instability, loss to the Banking Group and could result in serious disruption to customer banking services or compromise customer data privacy and cause customer losses.</p>

Refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for the disclosures required under NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

Other material risks

Other material risks do not require the same degree of active or transactional management as the material risks and are managed and monitored as part of the Banking Group's business, strategic and capital management process. The maximum level of risk is set as part of the Banking Group's ICAAP.

Refer to Note 21 Capital management for more information about the Banking Group's ICAAP, and the section 'Capital for other material risks' in Note B4 for the capital held for these risks.

The Banking Group has identified credit concentration risk as an other material risk, which is not explicitly captured in the calculation of the Banking Group's tier 1 and total capital.

B8. Risk management policies (continued)

Capital adequacy

Refer to Note 21 Capital management for the disclosures required under NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements*.

Reviews of the Banking Group's risk management systems

Refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for details of the Internal Audit Function's reviews of the Banking Group's RMF. These reviews are not conducted by a party external to the Banking Group or the Ultimate Parent Bank.

Internal Audit Function of the Banking Group

The Banking Group has an Internal Audit Function, refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for details.

Board Audit Committee

The nature and scope of the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, to which Internal Audit reports, are to assist the Board by ensuring the integrity of the Bank's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards, and providing oversight, review and, where appropriate, constructive challenge of:

- the Banking Group's financial reporting principles and policies, controls, systems and procedures;
- the effectiveness of the Banking Group's internal control and risk management framework;
- the work and internal audit standards of Internal Audit which reports directly and solely to the Chair of the Audit Committee;
- the integrity of the Banking Group's consolidated financial statements, climate related disclosures and, where applicable, the independent audit thereof, and the Banking Group's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements in relation thereto;
- any due diligence procedures;
- prudential supervision procedures and other regulatory requirements to the extent relating to financial reporting; and
- any other matters referred to it by the Board.

The Audit Committee is also responsible for:

- the appointment, annual evaluation and oversight of the external auditor;
- annual review of the independence, fitness and propriety, and qualifications of the external auditor;
- compensation of the external auditor; and
- where deemed appropriate, replacement of the external auditor.

In carrying out its responsibilities and duties, the Audit Committee will aim to seek fair customer outcomes and financial market integrity in its deliberations.

Measurement of impaired assets

Refer to Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and Note 15 Financial risk management for details of the Banking Group's approach to measurement of impaired assets. Further to this, impairment is assessed monthly, with individual allowances for credit impairment also updated monthly and collective allowances for credit impairment updated quarterly.

Credit risk mitigation

Refer to Note 17 Offsetting for the policies and processes for, and extent of, on-balance sheet netting. The same policies and processes apply to off-balance sheet credit related commitments. No off-balance sheet credit related commitments or guarantees meet the criteria for netting.

As an IRB bank, the Banking Group uses the comprehensive method to measure the mitigating effects of collateral.

The Banking Group assesses the integrity and ability of counterparties to meet their contractual financial obligations for repayment. The Banking Group generally takes collateral security in the form of real property or a security interest in personal property, except for major government, bank and corporate counterparties of strong financial standing. Longer term consumer finance, in the form of housing loans, is generally secured against real estate while short term revolving consumer credit is generally unsecured.

B8. Risk management policies (continued)

Additional information about credit risk

Implementation of the advanced internal ratings based approach to credit risk measurement

The Banking Group adheres to the standards of risk grading and risk quantification as set out for IRB banks in the RBNZ Banking Prudential Requirements (BPRs). Under this IRB Framework banks use their own measures for calculating the level of credit risk associated with customers and exposures, by way of the primary components of:

- Probability of Default (PD): An estimate of the level of risk of borrower default graded by way of rating models used both at loan origination and for ongoing monitoring.
- Exposure at Default (EAD): The expected facility exposure at default.
- Loss Given Default (LGD): An estimate of the potential economic loss on a credit exposure, incurred as a consequence of obligor default and expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD. For Retail Mortgage exposures the Bank is required to apply the downturn LGDs according to loan to value (LVR) bands as set out in BPR133: *IRB Credit Risk RWAs*. For farm lending exposures the Banking Group is required to adopt RBNZ prescribed downturn LVR based LGDs, along with a minimum maturity of 2.5 years and the removal of the firm-size adjustment as set out in BPR133: *IRB Credit Risk RWAs*.

For exposures classified under Specialised Lending, the Banking Group uses slotting tables approved by RBNZ rather than internal estimates.

The exceptions to IRB treatment are Sovereign, Bank, Equity, Other, Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCP) and two minor corporate exposure types where, due to systems constraints, determining these IRB risk estimates is not currently feasible or appropriate. Risk weights for these exposures are calculated under a separate treatment as set out in the RBNZ document BPR131: *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs*.

Internal ratings based approach

IRB asset class	Borrower type	Rating approach
Corporate	Corporation, partnerships or proprietorships that do not fit any other asset classification	IRB - Advanced
	Corporate Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) with turnover of less than NZ\$50 million	IRB - Advanced
Retail Mortgages	Individuals' borrowings against residential property	IRB - Advanced
Other Retail	Other lending to individuals (including credit cards)	IRB - Advanced
	SME business borrowers	IRB - Advanced
Corporate sub-class - Specialised lending	Project finance	IRB - Slotting
	Income producing real estate	IRB - Slotting

Standardised approach

Exposure class	Exposure type	Reason for standardised approach	Future treatment
Sovereign	Crown	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	RBNZ	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	Any other sovereign and its central bank	Required by BPRs	Standardised
Bank		Required by BPRs	Standardised
Equity		Required by BPRs	Standardised
Other	All other assets not falling within any of the above classes	Required by BPRs	Standardised
Corporate	QCCP	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	Merchant card prepayment exposures	System constraints	Move to IRB
	Corporate credit cards	System constraints	Move to IRB

Controls surrounding credit risk rating systems

The term "Rating Systems" covers all of the methods, processes, controls, data collection and technology that support the assessment of credit risk, the assignment of internal credit risk ratings and the quantification of associated default and loss estimates.

All material aspects of the Rating Systems and risk estimate processes are governed by the BRC. Risk grades are an integral part of reporting to senior management and executives. Management and staff of credit risk functions, in conjunction with the relevant Retail and Wholesale Risk committees, regularly assess the performance of the rating systems, identify any areas for improvement and monitor progress on previously identified development work needed.

The Banking Group's Rating Systems are governed by a comprehensive framework of controls that operate at the business unit and support centres, and through central audit and validation processes. All policies, model designs, model reviews, methodologies, validations, responsibilities, systems and processes supporting the ratings systems are fully documented.

The Banking Group's Retail and Wholesale ratings functions work closely with the Ultimate Parent Bank's risk ratings functions, are independent of operational lending activities and are responsible for the ratings strategies and ongoing management of credit risk models within New Zealand. The annual review of models used across the Banking Group is a function undertaken by the ANZ Credit Model Validation Unit, which is also independent of credit risk operational functions and is responsible for overseeing the design, implementation and performance of all rating models in the Banking Group.

The target approach to modelling for the Banking Group is to deploy the model most suitable for the environment. At present this involves an approach to modelling that combines models developed in New Zealand and models developed by the Ultimate Parent Bank, tested and validated for use in New Zealand, as appropriate.

Directors' Statement

As at the date on which this Disclosure Statement is signed, after due enquiry, each Director believes that:

- The Disclosure Statement contains all the information that is required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014; and
- The Disclosure Statement is not false or misleading.

Over the year ended 30 September 2025, after due enquiry, each Director believes that:

- ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has complied in all material respects with each condition of registration that applied during that period¹;
- Credit exposures to connected persons were not contrary to the interests of the Banking Group; and
- Except as noted in the 'Ultimate Parent Bank enforceable undertaking with APRA and its relevance to the Bank' section on page 76, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited had systems in place to monitor and control adequately the Banking Group's material risks, including credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other business risks, and that those systems were being properly applied.

¹ In accordance with the Order, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has complied in all material respects with each of its conditions of registration that applied during the period if RBNZ has not published any information about a breach on its website, and has not notified ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited of any material breach. Also refer to the 'Other matters relevant to the conditions of registration' section on page 82.

This Disclosure Statement is dated, and has been signed by all Directors of the Bank on, 7 November 2025.

Nagaja Sanatkumar



Scott St John



Carolyn Steele



Mark Tume



Antonia Watson



Mark Whelan



Dame Joan Withers, DNZ





Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Report on the audit of the Registered Bank Disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 of the Disclosure Statement

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying registered bank disclosures of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (together, the Banking Group) in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 on pages 85 to 94 and 102 to 109 of the Disclosure Statement as at and for the year ended 30 September 2025, which comprise the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (the Order).

In our opinion, the accompanying registered bank disclosures that are required to be disclosed in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order on pages 85 to 94 and 102 to 109:

- presents fairly the matters to which they relate;
- are disclosed in accordance with those schedules; and
- have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with any conditions of registration relating to the disclosure requirements, imposed under section 74(4)(c) of the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989 and any conditions of registration.

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 Banking Group 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)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of public interest entities. 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* section of our report.

Our firm has provided services to the Banking Group in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.

Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Banking Group's general disclosures in section B1, but does not include the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in this 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 for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.

Responsibilities of the Directors

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the registered bank disclosures in sections B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 of the Disclosure Statement in accordance with Schedules 2, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order; and
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of the registered bank disclosures in sections B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 of the Disclosure Statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8, (excluding the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order 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 it 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 the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 of the Disclosure Statement.

For and on behalf of:



KPMG
Auckland

7 November 2025



Independent Limited Assurance Report

To the shareholder of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

Report on the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements

Conclusion

Our limited assurance conclusion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

Based on our limited assurance engagement, which is not a reasonable assurance engagement or audit, nothing has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that the information relating to the Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (together, the Banking Group), disclosed in section B4 on pages 95 to 101 of the Disclosure Statement, is not, in all material respects, disclosed in accordance with Schedule 1.1 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (the Order).

Information subject to assurance

We have reviewed the information relating to the Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, as disclosed in section B4 of the Disclosure Statement as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2025.

Criteria

The information relating to the Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements comprises the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedule 1.1 of the Order.

Standards we followed

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* (SAE 3100 (Revised)) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Accounting Standards Board. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited conclusion. In accordance with the SAE 3100 (Revised), we have:

- used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, is free from material misstatement and non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error;
- considered relevant internal controls when designing our assurance procedures, however we do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of these controls;
- ensured that the engagement team possesses the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies;
- obtained an understanding of the process, models, data and internal controls implemented over the preparation of the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements;
- performed inquiry and analytical review procedures over the Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements;
- obtained an understanding of the Bank's compliance framework and internal control environment over the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, including the Bank's assessment of any matters of non-compliance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's Prudential Requirements; and
- agreed the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, extracted from the Bank's models, accounting records or other supporting documentation to the Disclosure Statement.

How to interpret limited assurance and material misstatement and non-compliance

In a limited assurance engagement, the assurance practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of discussion and enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and observation and walk-throughs, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including identifying areas where the risk of material misstatement and non-compliance with Schedule 1.1 of the Order.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Misstatements, including omissions, within the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements and non-compliance are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the relevant decisions of the intended users taken on the basis of the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements.

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance with compliance requirements may occur and not be detected.

A limited assurance engagement as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2025 does not provide assurance on whether compliance with Schedule 11 of the Order will continue in the future.

Use of this assurance report

Our report is made solely for the Bank's shareholder. Our assurance work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in the assurance report and for no other purpose.

Our report should not be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's shareholder for any purpose or in any context. Any other person who obtains access to our report or a copy thereof and chooses to rely on our report (or any part thereof) will do so at its own risk.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's shareholder for our work, for this independent assurance report, and/or for the opinions or conclusions we have reached.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors

The Directors of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited are responsible for the disclosure of the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements in accordance with Schedule 11 of the Order, which Directors have determined meets the disclosure requirements under the Order. This responsibility includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable compliance and to monitor ongoing compliance and to enable the disclosure of the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements that is free from material misstatement and non-compliance whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion to the Directors of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited on whether anything has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that, in all material respects the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements has not been disclosed in accordance with Schedule 11 of the Order as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2025.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements (PES 3)*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality control including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our firm has provided services to the Banking Group in relation to reviews of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed-upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.

The logo for KPMG, consisting of the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, blue, handwritten-style font.

KPMG
Auckland

7 November 2025

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**ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024



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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

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

Accordingly, there is no information to be provided in this Annual Report other than the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024 and the assurance report on those financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Scott St John
Chair
7 November 2024



Antonia Watson
Executive Director
7 November 2024

GLOSSARY

In this Registered Bank Disclosure Statement (Disclosure Statement) unless the context otherwise requires:

Bank means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.

Banking Group, We or Our means the Bank and all its controlled entities.

Immediate Parent Company means ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.

Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company, ANZGHL means ANZ Group Holdings Limited.

ANZ Group means the worldwide operations of ANZGHL including its controlled entities.

Ultimate Parent Bank means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

Overseas Banking Group means the worldwide operations of the Ultimate Parent Bank including its controlled entities.

New Zealand business means all business, operations, or undertakings conducted in or from New Zealand identified and treated as if it were conducted by a company formed and registered in New Zealand.

NZ Branch means the New Zealand business of the Ultimate Parent Bank.

ANZBGL New Zealand means the New Zealand business of the Overseas Banking Group.

ANZ New Zealand means the New Zealand business of the ANZ Group.

Registered Office is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand, which is also the Banking Group's address for service.

RBNZ means the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

the Order means the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014.

Any term or expression which is defined in, or in the manner prescribed by, the Order shall have the meaning given in or prescribed by the Order.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Interest income		11,914	10,215
Interest expense		(7,512)	(5,922)
Net interest income	2	4,402	4,293
Other operating income	2	480	619
Operating income		4,882	4,912
Operating expenses	3	(1,760)	(1,663)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		3,122	3,249
Credit impairment charge	12	(44)	(183)
Profit before income tax		3,078	3,066
Income tax expense	4	(870)	(849)
Profit for the year		2,208	2,217

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 September	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Profit after tax	2,208	2,217
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit schemes	3	7
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Reserve movements:		
Unrealised gains / (losses) recognised directly in equity	164	(181)
Realised gains transferred to the income statement	(2)	(16)
Income tax attributable to the above items	(46)	54
Other comprehensive income after tax	119	(136)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,327	2,081

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 September	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	11,634	13,094
Settlement balances receivable		574	401
Collateral paid		1,041	801
Trading securities	8	5,576	5,921
Derivative financial instruments	9	10,181	8,753
Investment securities	10	13,295	10,958
Net loans and advances	11	151,666	149,321
Deferred tax assets	4	418	397
Goodwill and other intangible assets	19	3,094	3,119
Premises and equipment		363	371
Other assets		1,334	1,153
Total assets		199,176	194,289
Liabilities			
Settlement balances payable		5,367	2,920
Collateral received		525	1,500
Deposits and other borrowings	13	142,645	141,630
Derivative financial instruments	9	11,179	8,326
Current tax liabilities		279	76
Payables and other liabilities		2,415	1,938
Employee entitlements		121	122
Other provisions	20	212	209
Debt issuances	14	17,623	19,147
Total liabilities		180,366	175,868
Net assets		18,810	18,421
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	21	17,680	12,438
Reserves	21	24	(93)
Retained earnings	21	1,106	6,076
Total shareholders' equity	21	18,810	18,421

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Scott St John
Chair
7 November 2024



Antonia Watson
Executive Director
7 November 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
For the year ended 30 September		
Profit after income tax	2,208	2,217
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	109	114
Loss/(gain) on sale and impairment of premises and equipment and lease remeasurements	1	(7)
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	713	543
Other non-cash movements	(88)	(146)
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>		
Collateral paid	(240)	871
Trading securities	345	1,307
Net loans and advances	(2,345)	(2,254)
Other assets	(352)	254
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>		
Deposits and other borrowings (excluding items included in financing activities)	2,087	988
Settlement balances payable	2,447	(2,013)
Collateral received	(975)	(462)
Other liabilities	660	366
Total adjustments	2,362	(439)
Net cash provided by operating activities¹	4,570	1,778
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment securities:		
Purchases	(4,297)	(4,768)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	2,905	5,414
Other assets	(35)	(28)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(1,427)	618
Cash flows from financing activities		
Deposits and other borrowings ²	(1,072)	1,000
Debt issuances: ³		
Issue proceeds	1,707	3,020
Redemptions	(3,250)	(4,407)
Proceeds from issue of perpetual preference shares	1,138	-
Redemption of perpetual preference shares	(300)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(50)	(46)
Dividends paid ⁴	(2,776)	(1,444)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,603)	(1,877)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,460)	519
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,094	12,575
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11,634	13,094

1 Net cash provided by operating activities includes income taxes paid of NZ\$734 million (2023: NZ\$1,064 million).

2 Movement in deposits and other borrowings include repayments of repurchase transactions entered into with the RBNZ under the Term Lending Facility of NZ\$72 million and NZ\$1,000 million under the Funding for Lending Programme (2023: amount drawn under the Funding for Lending Programme of NZ\$1,000 million).

3 Movement in debt issuances (Note 14 Debt issuances) also includes a NZ\$794 million decrease (2023: NZ\$574 million decrease) from the effect of foreign exchange rates, a NZ\$811 million increase (2023: NZ\$82 million increase) from changes in fair value hedging instruments and a NZ\$2 million increase (2023: NZ\$3 million increase) from other changes.

4 Non-cash dividends paid to the Immediate Parent Company of NZ\$900 million in June 2024 and NZ\$3,500 million in August 2024 were used to purchase ordinary shares in the Bank.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital NZ\$m	Reserves NZ\$m	Retained earnings NZ\$m	Total shareholders' equity NZ\$m
As at 1 October 2022	12,438	48	5,298	17,784
Profit for the year	-	-	2,217	2,217
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(141)	5	(136)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(141)	2,222	2,081
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:				
Ordinary dividends paid	-	-	(1,400)	(1,400)
Perpetual preference dividends paid	-	-	(44)	(44)
As at 30 September 2023	12,438	(93)	6,076	18,421
Profit for the year	-	-	2,208	2,208
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	117	2	119
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	117	2,210	2,327
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:				
Ordinary shares issued	4,400	-	-	4,400
Ordinary dividends paid	-	-	(7,125)	(7,125)
Perpetual preference shares issued (net of issue costs)	1,142	-	(4)	1,138
Perpetual preference shares redeemed	(300)	-	-	(300)
Perpetual preference dividends paid	-	-	(51)	(51)
As at 30 September 2024	17,680	24	1,106	18,810

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

These are the consolidated financial statements for ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its controlled entities (together, the Banking Group) for the year ended 30 September 2024. The Bank is incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. The address of the Bank's registered office and its principal place of business is Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.

On 7 November 2024, the Directors resolved to authorise the issue of these financial statements.

Information in the financial statements is included only to the extent we consider it material and relevant to the understanding of the financial statements. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount is significant in size (quantitative factor);
- the information is significant by nature (qualitative factor);
- the user cannot understand the Banking Group's results without the specific disclosure (qualitative factor);
- the information is critical to a user's understanding of the impact of significant changes in the Banking Group's business during the period – for example, business acquisitions or disposals (qualitative factor);
- the information relates to an aspect of the Banking Group's operations that is important to its future performance (qualitative factor); and
- the information is required under legislative or other regulatory requirements.

This section of the financial statements:

- outlines the basis upon which the Banking Group's financial statements have been prepared; and
- discusses any new accounting standards or regulations that directly impact the financial statements.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements are general purpose (Tier 1) financial statements prepared by a 'for profit' entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. These financial statements comply with:

- New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), 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).

We present the financial statements of the Banking Group in New Zealand dollars, which is the Banking Group's functional and presentation currency. We have rounded values to the nearest million dollars (NZ\$m), unless otherwise stated.

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the basis of presentation in the current year.

BASIS OF MEASUREMENT AND PRESENTATION

We have prepared the financial information in accordance with the historical cost basis - except for the following assets and liabilities which we have stated at their fair values:

- derivative financial instruments and in the case of fair value hedging, a fair value adjustment made to the underlying hedged items;
- financial instruments held for trading;
- financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Banking Group comprise the financial statements of the Bank and all its subsidiaries. An entity, including a structured entity, is considered a subsidiary of the Banking Group when we determine that the Banking Group has control over the entity. Control exists when the Banking Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. We assess power by examining existing rights that give the Banking Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity. We have eliminated, on consolidation, the effect of all transactions between entities in the Banking Group.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the relevant spot rate. Any foreign currency translation gains or losses that arise are included in profit or loss in the period they arise.

We measure translation differences on non-monetary items classified as FVTPL and report them as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items. For non-monetary items classified as investment securities measured at FVOCI, translation differences are included in other comprehensive income.

FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

The Banking Group provides fiduciary services to third parties including custody, nominee and trustee services. This involves the Banking Group holding assets on behalf of third parties and making decisions regarding the purchase and sale of financial instruments. If the Banking Group is not the beneficial owner or does not control the assets, then we do not recognise these transactions in these financial statements, except when required by accounting standards or another legislative requirement.

1. ABOUT OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Banking Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions about past and future events. Further information on the key judgements and estimates that we consider material to the financial statements are contained within each relevant note to the financial statements.

The global economy continues to face challenges associated with inflation and interest rate uncertainties, continuing trade and geopolitical tensions, and impacts from climate change, which contribute to an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

The Banking Group is exposed to climate risk either directly through its operations or indirectly, for example, through lending to customers. Climate risk may also be a driver of other risks within our risk management framework. Our most material climate risks arise from lending to business and retail customers, which contributes to credit risk.

The Banking Group has made various accounting estimates in these financial statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions at 30 September 2024 about future events considered reasonable in the circumstances. Thus, there is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing these estimates. Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of these differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in these financial statements. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and recoverable amounts of non-financial assets.

The impact of these uncertainties on each of these accounting estimates is discussed further in the relevant notes of these financial statements, along with assumptions and judgements made in relation to other key estimates. Readers should consider these disclosures in light of the inherent uncertainties described above.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED IN THE PERIOD

Accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise noted.

DEFERRED TAX RELATED TO ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARISING FROM A SINGLE TRANSACTION

Amendments to New Zealand Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction amends NZ IAS 12 *Income Taxes* (NZ IAS 12). It clarifies that entities are required to recognise deferred tax on transactions for which there is both an asset and a liability and that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences which may apply to leases and decommissioning or restoration obligations. This amendment was effective for the Banking Group from 1 October 2023 and did not have a material impact on the Banking Group.

INTERNATIONAL TAX REFORM – PILLAR TWO MODEL RULES

The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development published the Pillar Two Model Rules in December 2021 which are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises pay a minimum level of tax of 15% in each of the jurisdictions where they operate. A number of countries in which the ANZ Group operates have implemented or announced the proposed implementation of the Pillar Two rules including New Zealand.

Pillar Two legislation was enacted in New Zealand in March 2024 and will be effective for the Banking Group from 1 October 2025.

The External Reporting Board (XRB) issued International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to NZ IAS 12) in July 2023 to address the Pillar Two Model rules. The Banking Group has applied the mandatory exemption in para 4A of this standard and has not recognised or disclosed any associated deferred taxes.

The Banking Group has assessed the potential impact from the Pillar Two legislation and does not expect a material exposure, if any, once the Pillar Two legislation becomes effective.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT EARLY ADOPTED

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024 and have not been applied by the Banking Group in preparing these financial statements. Further details of these are set out below.

NZ IFRS 18 PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In May 2024, the XRB issued NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (NZ IFRS 18) which updates and replaces requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. NZ IFRS 18 introduces new defined subtotals to be presented in the consolidated income statement, disclosure of management-defined performance measures and requirements for grouping of information. This standard will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2027. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this standard.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT AMENDMENTS TO NZ IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (NZ IFRS 9)

In June 2024, the XRB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* which amends requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features. The amendments will be effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2026. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting the amendments.

LEASE LIABILITY IN A SALE AND LEASEBACK

Amendments to New Zealand Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback amends NZ IFRS 16 *Leases* and specifies the accounting for variable lease payments by seller-lessees in sale and leaseback transactions. The amendment is effective from 1 October 2024 and will not have a material impact on the Banking Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. OPERATING INCOME

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Net interest income		
Interest income by type of financial asset		
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,226	9,645
Trading securities	249	246
Investment securities	409	304
Financial assets at FVTPL	30	20
Interest income	11,914	10,215
Interest expense by type of financial liability		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(7,284)	(5,711)
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(228)	(211)
Interest expense	(7,512)	(5,922)
Net interest income	4,402	4,293
Other operating income		
Fee and commission income		
Lending fees	19	28
Non-lending fees	715	729
Commissions	29	33
Funds management income	246	244
Fee and commission income	1,009	1,034
Fee and commission expense	(515)	(530)
Net fee and commission income	494	504
Other income		
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income ¹	(26)	71
Loss on sale of mortgages to the NZ Branch	-	(1)
Adjustment to gain on sale of UDC Finance Ltd	2	25
Gain on sale of premises and equipment	1	10
Other	9	10
Other income	(14)	115
Other operating income	480	619
Operating income	4,882	4,912

¹ Includes fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, and fair value movements in financial assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL.

2. OPERATING INCOME (continued)

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income and expense

We recognise interest income and expense in net interest income for all financial instruments, including those classified as held for trading, assets measured at FVOCI, and assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL. We use the effective interest rate method to calculate the amortised cost of assets held at amortised cost and to recognise interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the stream of estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. For assets subject to prepayment, we determine their expected life on the basis of historical behaviour of the particular asset portfolio taking into account contractual obligations and prepayment experience.

We recognise fees and costs, which form an integral part of the financial instrument (for example loan origination fees and costs), using the effective interest rate method. These are presented as part of interest income or expense depending on whether the underlying financial instrument is a financial asset or financial liability.

OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Fee and commission income

We recognise fee and commission revenue arising from contracts with customers (a) over time when the performance obligation is satisfied across more than one reporting period or (b) at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied immediately or is satisfied within one reporting period.

- lending fees exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation of interest income. Lending fees include certain guarantee and commitment fees where the loan or guarantee is not likely to be drawn upon, and other fees charged for providing customers a distinct good or service that are recognised separately from the underlying lending product.
- non-lending fees include fees associated with deposit and credit card accounts, interchange fees and fees charged for specific customer transactions such as international transaction fees. Where the Banking Group provides multiple goods or services to a customer under the same contract, the Banking Group allocates the transaction price of the contract to distinct performance obligations based on the relative stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation. Revenue is recognised as each performance obligation is satisfied.
- commissions represent fees from third parties where we act as an agent by arranging a third party (such as an insurance provider) to provide goods and services to a customer. In such cases, we are not primarily responsible for providing the underlying good or service to the customer. If the Banking Group collects funds on behalf of a third party when acting as an agent, we only recognise the net commission retained as revenue. When the commission is variable based on factors outside our control (such as a trail commission), revenue is only recognised if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the variable amount will not be required in future periods.
- funds management income represents fees earned from customers for providing financial advice and asset management services. Revenue is recognised either at the point the financial advice is provided or over the period in which the asset management services are delivered.

Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income

We recognise the following as net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income:

- exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and translation differences on monetary items translated at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised;
- fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges that we use to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk on funding instruments;
- the ineffective portions of fair value hedges and cash flow hedges;
- immediately upon sale or repayment of a hedged item, the unamortised fair value adjustments to items designated as fair value hedges and amounts accumulated in equity related to designated cash flow hedges;
- fair value movements on financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL or held for trading;
- amounts released from the FVOCI reserve when a debt instrument classified as FVOCI is sold; and
- the gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets or liabilities measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Personnel		
Salaries and related costs	1,021	974
Superannuation costs	31	29
Other	38	19
Personnel	1,090	1,022
Premises		
Rent	19	17
Depreciation	74	78
Other	40	37
Premises	133	132
Technology		
Depreciation and amortisation	35	36
Subscription licences and outsourced services	193	186
Other	29	22
Technology	257	244
Other		
Advertising and public relations	39	38
Professional fees	76	80
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	43	46
Charges from ANZ Group	68	63
Other	54	38
Other	280	265
Operating expenses	1,760	1,663



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses are recognised as services are provided to the Banking Group, over the period in which an asset is consumed, or once a liability is created.

SALARIES AND RELATED COSTS – ANNUAL LEAVE, LONG SERVICE LEAVE AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Wages and salaries, annual leave, and other employee entitlements expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of employees rendering service are measured at their nominal amounts using remuneration rates that the Banking Group expects to pay when the liabilities are settled.

We accrue employee entitlements relating to long service leave using an actuarial calculation. It includes assumptions regarding staff departures, leave utilisation and future salary increases. The result is then discounted using market yields at the reporting date. The market yields are determined from a blended rate of government bonds with terms to maturity that closely match the estimated future cash outflows.

If we expect to pay short term cash bonuses, then a liability is recognised when the Banking Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount (as a result of past service provided by the employee) and the obligation can be reliably measured.

4. INCOME TAX

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax profit with the income tax expense recognised in profit or loss:

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Profit before income tax	3,078	3,066
Prima facie income tax expense at 28%	862	859
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax provisions no longer required	-	(3)
Non-assessable income and non-deductible expenditure	8	(7)
Income tax expense	870	849
Current tax expense	933	857
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(1)	(4)
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(62)	(4)
Income tax expense	870	849
Effective tax rate	28.3%	27.7%

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Deferred tax assets balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the income statement:		
Collectively assessed allowances for expected credit losses	222	222
Individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses	19	18
Provision for employee entitlements	55	52
Other provisions	21	24
Software	130	146
Lease liabilities ¹	67	61
Other	12	12
Total	526	535
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:		
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	21
Total	-	21
Total deferred tax assets (before set-off)	526	556
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(108)	(159)
Net deferred tax assets	418	397

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Deferred tax liabilities balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the income statement:		
Finance leases	-	83
Fixed assets	6	3
Right of use assets ¹	54	46
Other	28	27
Total	88	159
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income:		
Cash flow hedge reserve	20	-
Total	20	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set-off)	108	159
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	(108)	(159)
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-

1 Comparative amounts have been adjusted to reflect the adoption of amendments to NZ IAS 12 related to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that arise from a single transaction.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INCOME TAX (continued)



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense comprises both current and deferred taxes and is based on the accounting profit adjusted for differences in the accounting and tax treatments of income and expenses (that is, taxable income). We recognise tax expense in profit or loss except when the tax relates to items recognised directly in equity and other comprehensive income, in which case we recognise the tax directly in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

CURRENT TAX EXPENSE

Current tax expense is the tax we expect to pay on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted at the reporting date. We recognise current tax as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

We account for deferred tax using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax arises because the accounting income is not always the same as the taxable income. This creates temporary differences, which usually reverse over time. Until they reverse, we recognise a deferred tax asset, or liability, on the balance sheet. We measure deferred taxes at the tax rates that we expect will apply to the period(s) when the asset is realised, or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

We offset current and deferred tax assets and liabilities only to the extent that:

- they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority;
- there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis; and
- it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

5. DIVIDENDS

ORDINARY SHARE DIVIDENDS

Dividends	Amount per share	Total dividend NZ\$m
Financial Year 2023		
Dividend paid in March 2023	14.2 cents	900
Dividend paid in September 2023	7.9 cents	500
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2023		1,400
Financial Year 2024		
Dividend paid in March 2024	17.7 cents	1,125
Dividend paid in June 2024	12.4 cents	900
Dividend paid in August 2024	32.6 cents	3,500
Dividend paid in September 2024	14.9 cents	1,600
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2024		7,125

IMPUTATION CREDIT ACCOUNT

	Banking Group		Bank ¹	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Imputation credits available as at 30 September	8,951	8,872	830	1,396

¹ Imputation credits available to the Bank are shown separately as this is relevant for holders of perpetual preference shares (refer to Note 21 Shareholders' equity) issued by the Bank.

The imputation credit balance for the Banking Group includes the imputation credit balance in relation to the New Zealand resident imputation group, the Bank consolidated imputation group and other companies in the Banking Group that are not in either of these imputation groups. The imputation credit balance available to the Banking Group includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

The imputation credit balance for the Bank reflects the imputation credit balance of the Bank consolidated imputation group. The imputation credit balance available to the Bank includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

6. SEGMENT REPORTING

DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENTS

The Banking Group is organised into three major business segments for segment reporting purposes - Personal, Business & Agri and Institutional. Centralised back office and corporate functions support these segments. These segments are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Bank's Chief Executive Officer.

Segment reporting has been updated to reflect minor changes to the Banking Group's structure. Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's segment definitions.

Personal

Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. We deliver our services via our internet and app-based digital solutions and a network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.

Business & Agri

Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services through our digital, branch and contact centre channels, and traditional relationship banking and sophisticated financial solutions through dedicated managers. These cover privately owned small, medium and large enterprises, the agricultural business segment, government and government related entities.

Institutional

The Institutional division services governments, global institutional and corporate customers via the following business units:

- **Transaction Banking** provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing, commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- **Corporate Finance** provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialised loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance, and sustainable finance solutions.
- **Markets** provides customers with risk management services in foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing the Banking Group's interest rate exposure and high quality liquid asset portfolio.

Other

Other includes treasury and back office support functions, none of which constitutes a separately reportable segment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

OPERATING SEGMENTS

	Personal		Business & Agri		Institutional		Other		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Year ended 30 September	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Net interest income	2,380	2,386	1,013	1,014	753	701	256	192	4,402	4,293
Net fee and commission income										
- Lending fees	8	7	-	1	11	20	-	-	19	28
- Non-lending fees	449	437	217	243	51	51	(2)	(2)	715	729
- Commissions	28	32	-	-	1	1	-	-	29	33
- Funds management income	246	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	244
- Fee and commission expense	(345)	(341)	(170)	(189)	-	-	-	-	(515)	(530)
Net fee and commission income	386	379	47	55	63	72	(2)	(2)	494	504
Other income	-	1	-	-	242	271	(256)	(157)	(14)	115
Other operating income	386	380	47	55	305	343	(258)	(159)	480	619
Operating income	2,766	2,766	1,060	1,069	1,058	1,044	(2)	33	4,882	4,912
Operating expenses	(1,213)	(1,149)	(276)	(241)	(248)	(235)	(23)	(38)	(1,760)	(1,663)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,553	1,617	784	828	810	809	(25)	(5)	3,122	3,249
Credit impairment release / (charge)	17	(49)	(47)	(73)	(14)	(61)	-	-	(44)	(183)
Profit before income tax	1,570	1,568	737	755	796	748	(25)	(5)	3,078	3,066
Income tax expense	(442)	(439)	(207)	(211)	(223)	(210)	2	11	(870)	(849)
Profit / (loss) after income tax	1,128	1,129	530	544	573	538	(23)	6	2,208	2,217
Financial position										
Goodwill	1,042	1,042	695	695	1,269	1,269	-	-	3,006	3,006
Net loans and advances	110,149	106,138	23,952	24,424	17,565	18,759	-	-	151,666	149,321
Customer deposits	91,814	88,086	17,996	18,345	26,353	26,098	-	-	136,163	132,529

OTHER SEGMENT

The Other segment profit after income tax comprises:

	2024	2023
For the year ended 30 September	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Personal and Business & Agri central functions	6	3
Group Centre	156	125
Economic hedges	(185)	(122)
Total	(23)	6

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial assets as they apply to the note disclosures that follow.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial assets - general

There are three measurement classifications for financial assets under NZ IFRS 9: amortised cost, FVTPL and FVOCI. Financial assets are classified into these measurement classifications on the basis of two criteria:

- the business model within which the financial asset is managed; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (specifically whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest).

The resultant financial asset classifications are as follows:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows;
- FVOCI: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows or to sell the assets; and
- FVTPL: Any other financial assets not falling into the categories above are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value option for financial assets

A financial asset may be irrevocably designated on initial recognition:

- at FVTPL when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- at FVOCI for investments in equity securities, where that instrument is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and other balances, as outlined below, that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value and with remaining maturities of three months or less, including reverse repurchase agreements.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Coins, notes and cash at bank	149	155
Securities purchased under agreements to resell in less than 3 months	1,762	668
Balances with central banks	9,451	12,139
Settlement balances receivable within 3 months	272	132
Cash and cash equivalents	11,634	13,094

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. TRADING SECURITIES

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Government securities	4,869	5,249
Corporate and financial institution securities	707	672
Trading securities	5,576	5,921



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Trading securities are financial instruments we either:

- acquire principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term; or
- hold as part of a portfolio we manage for short-term profit making.

We recognise purchases and sales of trading securities on trade date:

- initially, we measure them at fair value; and
- subsequently, we measure them in the balance sheet at their fair value with any change in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Assets disclosed as trading securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 17.



KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgement is required when applying the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of trading securities not valued using quoted market prices. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading	9,251	(10,135)	7,528	(6,632)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	930	(1,044)	1,225	(1,694)
Derivative financial instruments	10,181	(11,179)	8,753	(8,326)

FEATURES

Derivative financial instruments are contracts:

- whose value is derived from an underlying price index (or other variable) defined in the contract – sometimes the value is derived from more than one variable;
- that require little or no initial net investment; and
- that are settled at a future date.

Movements in the price of the underlying variables, which cause the value of the contract to fluctuate, are reflected in the fair value of the derivative.

PURPOSE

The Banking Group's derivative financial instruments have been categorised as follows:

Trading	Derivatives held in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet customer needs for managing their own risks. • manage risks in the Banking Group that are not in a designated hedge accounting relationship (some elements of balance sheet management). • undertake market making and positioning activities to generate profits from short-term fluctuations in prices or margins.
Designated in hedging relationships	Derivatives designated into hedge accounting relationships in order to minimise profit or loss volatility by matching movements in underlying positions relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hedges of the Banking Group's exposures to interest rate risk and currency risk. • hedges of other exposures relating to non-trading positions.

TYPES

The Banking Group offers or uses four different types of derivative financial instruments:

Forwards	A contract documenting the rate of interest, or the currency exchange rate, to be paid or received on a notional principal amount at a future date.
Futures	An exchange traded contract in which the parties agree to buy or sell an asset in the future for a price agreed on the transaction date, with a net settlement in cash paid on the future date without physical delivery of the asset.
Swaps	A contract in which two parties exchange one series of cash flows for another.
Options	A contract in which the buyer of the contract has the right - but not the obligation - to buy (known as a 'call option') or to sell (known as a 'put option') an asset or instrument at a set price on a future date. The seller has the corresponding obligation to fulfil the transaction to sell or buy the asset or instrument if the buyer exercises the option.

RISKS MANAGED

The Banking Group offers and uses the instruments described above to manage fluctuations in the following market factors:

Foreign exchange	Currencies at current or determined rates of exchange.
Interest rate	Fixed or variable interest rates applying to money lent, deposited or borrowed.
Commodity	Soft commodities (that is, agricultural products such as wheat, coffee, cocoa, and sugar) and hard commodities (that is, mined products such as gold, oil and gas).
Credit	Risk of default by customers or third parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Banking Group uses central clearing counterparties and exchanges to settle derivative transactions. Different arrangements for posting of collateral exist with these exchanges:

- some transactions are subject to clearing arrangements which result in separate recognition of collateral assets and liabilities, with the carrying values of the associated derivative assets and liabilities held at their fair value.
- other transactions are legally settled by the payment or receipt of collateral which reduces the carrying values of the related derivative instruments by the amount paid or received.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - HELD FOR TRADING

The majority of the Banking Group's derivative financial instruments are held for trading. The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading are:

Fair value	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	2024	2024	2023	2023
	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Interest rate contracts				
Forward rate agreements	-	-	1	(2)
Futures contracts	3	(70)	38	(2)
Swap agreements	3,015	(2,903)	1,522	(1,640)
Options	1	(1)	-	(10)
Total	3,019	(2,974)	1,561	(1,654)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Spot and forward contracts	2,356	(2,954)	1,856	(1,739)
Swap agreements	3,797	(4,127)	4,050	(3,183)
Options	33	(33)	29	(27)
Total	6,186	(7,114)	5,935	(4,949)
Commodity contracts and credit default swaps	46	(47)	32	(29)
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading	9,251	(10,135)	7,528	(6,632)

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - DESIGNATED IN HEDGING RELATIONSHIPS

Under the accounting policy choice provided by NZ IFRS 9, the Banking Group has continued to apply the hedge accounting requirements of NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (NZ IAS 39).

The Banking Group uses two types of hedge accounting relationships:

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge
Objective of this hedging arrangement	To hedge our exposure to changes to the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or unrecognised firm commitment caused by interest rate or foreign currency movements.	To hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction caused by interest rate, foreign currency and other price movements.
Recognition of effective hedge portion	The following are recognised in profit or loss at the same time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all changes in the fair value of the underlying item relating to the hedged risk; and • the change in the fair value of the derivatives. 	We recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge in the cash flow hedge reserve.
Recognition of ineffective hedge portion	Recognised immediately in other operating income.	
If a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting	When we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss, we recognise the related unamortised fair value adjustment in profit or loss. This may occur over time if the hedged item is amortised to profit or loss as part of the effective yield over the period to maturity.	Only when we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss is the amount previously deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve transferred to profit or loss.
Hedged item sold or repaid	We recognise the unamortised fair value adjustment immediately in profit or loss.	Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred immediately to profit or loss.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The fair value of derivative financial instruments designated in hedging relationships are:

	2024			2023		
	Nominal amount NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m	Nominal amount NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements	28,106	661	(721)	27,328	988	(1,285)
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements	30,383	269	(323)	36,022	237	(409)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	58,489	930	(1,044)	63,350	1,225	(1,694)

The maturity profile of the nominal amounts of our hedging instruments held is:

Nominal amount	Average interest rate	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	2.03%	373	1,880	16,843	9,010	28,106
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	4.62%	6,025	6,495	15,727	2,136	30,383
As at 30 September 2023						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	1.76%	434	2,695	14,261	9,938	27,328
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	3.59%	4,747	9,389	19,462	2,424	36,022

The impacts of ineffectiveness from our designated hedge relationships by type of hedge relationship and type of risk being hedged are:

	Ineffectiveness						Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss ⁴	
	Change in value of hedging instrument ²		Change in value of hedged item		Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss ³		2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m		
Fair value hedges¹								
Interest rate	(65)	(54)	68	77	3	23	-	-
Cash flow hedges¹								
Interest rate	149	(114)	(150)	114	-	(1)	(1)	1

1 All hedging instruments are classified as derivative financial instruments.

2 Changes in value of hedging instruments is before any adjustments for Settle to Market clearing arrangements.

3 Recognised in other operating income.

4 Recognised in net interest income and other operating income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The hedged items in relation to the Banking Group's fair value hedges are:

	Balance sheet presentation	Hedged risk	Carrying amount		Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item	
			Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m	Assets NZ\$m	Liabilities NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(15,313)	-	412
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI ¹	Investment securities	Interest rate	12,443	-	39	-
Total			12,443	(15,313)	39	412
As at 30 September 2023						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(17,630)	-	1,223
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI ¹	Investment securities	Interest rate	9,395	-	(837)	-
Total			9,395	(17,630)	(837)	1,223

¹ The carrying amount of debt instruments at FVOCI does not include the fair value hedge adjustment. The fair value hedge adjustment is included in other comprehensive income.

The hedged items in relation to the Banking Group's cash flow hedges are:

	Hedged risk	Continuing hedges		Discontinued hedges	
		2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Floating rate loans and advances	Interest rate	186	(358)	-	-
Floating rate customer deposits	Interest rate	(114)	283	-	(1)

All cash flow hedges relate to hedges of interest rate risk and the movements in the cash flow hedge reserve are shown in the statement of changes in equity on page 7.

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

 **RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT**

Recognition	<p>Initially and at each reporting date, we recognise all derivatives at fair value. If the fair value of a derivative is positive, then we carry it as an asset, but if its value is negative, then we carry it as a liability.</p> <p>Valuation adjustments are integral in determining the fair value of derivatives. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a credit valuation adjustment (CVA) to reflect the counterparty risk and/or event of default; and • a funding valuation adjustment (FVA) to account for funding costs and benefits in the derivatives portfolio.
Derecognition of assets and liabilities	<p>We remove derivative assets from our balance sheet when the contracts expire or we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. We remove derivative liabilities from our balance sheet when the Banking Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.</p> <p>With respect to derivatives cleared through a central clearing counterparty or exchange, derivative assets or liabilities may be derecognised in accordance with the principle above when collateral is settled, depending on the legal arrangements in place for each instrument.</p>
Impact on the income statement	<p>The recognition of gains or losses on derivative financial instruments depends on whether the derivative is held for trading or is designated into a hedge accounting relationship. For derivative financial instruments held for trading, gains or losses from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss.</p> <p>For an instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, the recognition of gains or losses depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Refer to the table on page 20 for details of the recognition approach applied for each type of hedge accounting relationship.</p> <p>Sources of hedge accounting ineffectiveness may arise from differences in the interest rate reference rate, margins, or rate set differences and differences in discounting between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.</p>
Hedge effectiveness	<p>To qualify for hedge accounting under NZ IAS 39, a hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective. A hedge relationship is highly effective only if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective effectiveness); and • the actual results of the hedge are within the range of 80-125% (retrospective effectiveness). <p>The Banking Group monitors hedge effectiveness on a regular basis but at a minimum at each reporting date.</p>

 **KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

Judgement is required when we select the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of derivatives, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable, and the application of valuation adjustments to certain derivatives. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
Debt securities	13,290	10,957
Equity securities	5	1
Total	13,295	10,958

The maturity profile of investment securities is as follows:

	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	No maturity NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024						
Government securities	126	829	7,326	4,543	-	12,824
Corporate and financial institution securities	1	50	415	-	-	466
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	5	5
Total	127	879	7,741	4,543	5	13,295
As at 30 September 2023						
Government securities	492	512	6,423	3,115	-	10,542
Corporate and financial institution securities	29	-	386	-	-	415
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	521	512	6,809	3,115	1	10,958



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Investment securities are those financial assets in security form (that is, transferable debt or equity instruments) that are not held for trading purposes. By way of exception, bills of exchange (a form of security/transferable instrument) which are used to facilitate the Banking Group's customer lending activities are classified as loans and advances (rather than investment securities) to better reflect the substance of the arrangement.

Equity investments not held for trading purposes may be designated at FVOCI on an instrument by instrument basis. If this election is made, gains or losses are not reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss on disposal of the investment. However, gains or losses may be reclassified within equity.

Assets disclosed as investment securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 17. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with 'Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI' are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, and the allowance for expected credit loss is recognised in the FVOCI reserve in equity with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.



KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgement is required when we select valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of assets not valued using quoted market prices, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

11. NET LOANS AND ADVANCES

The following table provides details of net loans and advances for the Banking Group:

	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Overdrafts		1,091	973
Credit cards		1,243	1,262
Term loans - housing		110,807	107,040
Term loans - non-housing		38,755	40,345
Subtotal		151,896	149,620
Unearned income		(21)	(28)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs		516	459
Gross loans and advances		152,391	150,051
Allowance for expected credit losses	12	(725)	(730)
Net loans and advances		151,666	149,321
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>			
Within one year		25,259	27,922
More than one year		126,407	121,399
Net loans and advances		151,666	149,321

The Bank has sold residential mortgages to the NZ Branch with a net carrying value of NZ\$298 million as at 30 September 2024 (2023: NZ\$306 million). These assets qualify for derecognition as the Bank does not retain a continuing involvement in the transferred assets.



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are facilities the Banking Group provides directly to customers or through third party channels.

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the loan or advance, which are primarily brokerage and other origination costs which we amortise over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, we then measure loans and advances at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any allowance for expected credit losses.

The Banking Group enters into transactions in which it transfers financial assets that are recognised on its balance sheet. When the Banking Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets remain on the Banking Group's balance sheet, however if substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the Banking Group derecognises the asset. If the risks and rewards are partially retained and control over the asset is lost, then the Banking Group derecognises the asset. If control over the asset is not lost, then the Banking Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

We separately recognise the rights and obligations retained, or created, in the transfer of assets as appropriate.

Assets disclosed as net loans and advances are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 17. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with loans and advances at amortised cost are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

	2024			2023		
	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	661	64	725	670	60	730
Off-balance sheet commitments	133	3	136	122	5	127
Total	794	67	861	792	65	857

The following tables present the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for the year.

Net loans and advances

Allowance for ECL is included in net loans and advances.

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
As at 1 October 2022	199	311	59	77	646
Transfer between stages	19	(19)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(25)	106	20	94	195
Write-backs	-	-	-	(22)	(22)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(86)	(86)
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
As at 30 September 2023	193	398	79	60	730
Transfer between stages	36	(40)	(1)	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(42)	12	26	99	95
Write-backs	-	-	-	(49)	(49)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

Allowance for ECL is included in other provisions.

As at 1 October 2022	66	31	3	5	105
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	12	10	-	-	22
As at 30 September 2023	80	39	3	5	127
Transfer between stages	4	(4)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(10)	21	-	(2)	9
As at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136

The collectively assessed allowance for ECL increased by NZ\$2 million attributable to: increases of NZ\$12 million for downside risks associated with the economic outlook, NZ\$70 million due to portfolio credit risk profile changes reflecting the revised economic scenario weightings and enhanced model methodology, NZ\$23 million in large exposure, model risk and other adjustment allowances, offset by a release of NZ\$103 million management temporary adjustments.

CREDIT IMPAIRMENT CHARGE - INCOME STATEMENT

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
New and increased provisions (net of releases)		
- Collectively assessed	2	123
- Individually assessed	102	94
Write-backs	(49)	(22)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(11)	(12)
Total credit impairment charge	44	183

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (continued)

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS MODEL

The measurement of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability weighted prediction which evaluates a range of scenarios and takes into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are either measured over 12 months or the expected lifetime of the financial asset, depending on credit deterioration since origination, according to the following three-stage approach:

- Stage 1: At the origination of a financial asset, and where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months from the reporting date. For instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, expected credit losses are estimated based on default events that are possible over the remaining time to maturity.
- Stage 2: Where there has been a SICR since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. If credit risk were to improve in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since origination is no longer considered significant, the exposure returns to a Stage 1 classification with ECL measured accordingly.
- Stage 3: Where there is objective evidence of impairment, an allowance equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Expected credit losses are estimated on a collective basis for exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and on either a collective or individual basis when transferred to Stage 3.

MEASUREMENT OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

ECL is calculated as the product of the following credit risk factors at a facility level, discounted to incorporate the time value of money:

- Probability of default (PD) – the estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default over a given period;
- Exposure at default (EAD) – the expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest; and
- Loss given default (LGD) – the expected loss in the event of the borrower defaulting, expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD, taking into account direct and indirect recovery costs.

These credit risk factors are adjusted for current and forward-looking information through the use of macroeconomic variables.

EXPECTED LIFE

When estimating ECL for exposures in Stage 2 and 3, the Banking Group considers the expected lifetime over which it is exposed to credit risk.

For non-retail portfolios, the Banking Group uses the maximum contractual period as the expected lifetime for non-revolving credit facilities. For non-retail revolving credit facilities, such as corporate lines of credit, the expected life reflects the Banking Group's contractual right to withdraw a facility as part of a contractually agreed annual review, after taking into account the applicable notice period.

For retail portfolios, the expected lifetime is determined using a behavioural term, taking into account expected prepayment behaviour and events that give rise to substantial modifications.

DEFINITION OF DEFAULT, CREDIT IMPAIRED AND WRITE-OFFS

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes across all portfolios. This definition is also in line with the regulatory definition of default. Default occurs when there are indicators that a debtor is unlikely to fully satisfy contractual credit obligations to the Banking Group, or the exposure is 90 days past due.

Financial assets, including those that are well secured, are considered credit impaired for financial reporting purposes when they default.

When there is no realistic probability of recovery, loans are written off against the related impairment allowance on completion of the Banking Group's internal processes and when all reasonably expected recoveries have been collected. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recorded as a release to the credit impairment charge in the income statement.

MODIFIED FINANCIAL ASSETS

If the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one for either credit or commercial reasons, an assessment is made to determine if the changes to the terms of the existing financial asset are considered substantial. This assessment considers both changes in cash flows arising from the modified terms as well as changes in the overall instrument risk profile; for example, changes in the principal (credit limit), term, or type of underlying collateral. Where a modification is considered non-substantial, the existing financial asset is not derecognised and its date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification is considered substantial, the existing financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date, which also becomes the date of origination used to determine SICR for this new asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (continued)

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK (SICR)

Stage 2 assets are those that have experienced a SICR since origination. In determining what constitutes a SICR, the Banking Group considers both qualitative and quantitative information:

i. Internal credit rating grade

For the majority of portfolios, the primary indicator of a SICR is a significant deterioration in the internal credit rating grade of a facility since origination and is measured by application of thresholds.

For non-retail portfolios, a SICR is determined by comparing the Customer Credit Rating (CCR) applicable to a facility at reporting date to the CCR at origination of that facility. A CCR is assigned to each borrower which reflects the PD of the borrower and incorporates both borrower and non-borrower specific information, including forward-looking information. CCRs are subject to review at least annually or more frequently when an event occurs which could affect the credit risk of the customer.

For retail portfolios, a SICR is determined, depending on the type of facility, by either comparing the scenario weighted lifetime PD at the reporting date to that at origination, or by reference to customer behavioural score thresholds. The scenario weighted lifetime probability of default may increase significantly if:

- there has been a deterioration in the economic outlook, or an increase in economic uncertainty; or
- there has been a deterioration in the customer's overall credit position, or ability to manage their credit obligations.

ii. Backstop criteria

The Banking Group uses 30 days past due arrears as a backstop criterion for both non-retail and retail portfolios. For retail portfolios only, facilities are required to demonstrate three to six months of good payment behaviour prior to being allocated back to Stage 1.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Forward-looking information is incorporated into both our assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a SICR since origination and in our estimate of ECL. In applying forward-looking information for estimating ECL, the Banking Group considers four probability-weighted forecast economic scenarios as follows:

i. Base case scenario

The base case scenario is our view of future macroeconomic conditions. It reflects the same basis of assumptions used by management for strategic planning and budgeting, and also informs the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process which is the process the Banking Group applies in strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon;

ii. Upside and iii. Downside scenarios

The upside and downside scenarios are fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions (that is, they are not based on the economic conditions prevailing at balance date) and are based on a combination of more optimistic (in the case of the upside) and pessimistic (in the case of the downside) economic events and uncertainty over long term horizons; and

iv. Severe downside scenario

The severe scenario assumes a deep economic downturn, both domestically and globally. We forecast macroeconomic variables for such a scenario, reflecting a plausible scenario unfolding over a 5-year period given current economic conditions. These assumptions have been revised in 2024, reflecting an escalation of geopolitical tensions, persistent inflation, and worsening national budget positions.

The four scenarios are described in terms of macroeconomic variables used in the PD, LGD and EAD models (collectively the ECL models) depending on the lending portfolio and country of the borrower. Examples of the macroeconomic variables include unemployment rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, residential property price indices, commercial property price indices and consumer price indices.

Probability weighting of each scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario, as well as specific portfolio considerations where required.

Where applicable, temporary adjustments may be made to account for situations where known or expected risks have not been adequately addressed in the modelling process.

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (continued)


KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses

In estimating collectively assessed ECL, the Banking Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to:

- the selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology; and
- the selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs.

The following table summarises the key judgements and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs, and highlights significant changes during the current period.

The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty as to how various factors might impact the global economy and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Banking Group's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgement / assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2024
Determining when a SICR has occurred or reversed	<p>In the measurement of ECL, judgement is involved in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan, which would result in it moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. This is a key area of judgement since transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 increases the ECL from an allowance based on the PD in the next 12 months, to an allowance for lifetime ECL. Subsequent decreases in credit risk resulting in transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1 may similarly result in significant changes in the ECL allowance.</p> <p>The setting of precise SICR trigger points requires judgement which may have a material impact upon the size of the ECL allowance. The Banking Group monitors the effectiveness of SICR criteria on an ongoing basis.</p>	The determination of SICR was consistent with prior periods.
Measuring both 12-month and lifetime ECL	<p>The PD, LGD and EAD factors used in determining ECL are point-in-time measures reflecting the relevant forward-looking information determined by management. Judgement is involved in determining which forward-looking information is relevant for particular lending portfolios and for determining each portfolio's point-in-time sensitivity.</p> <p>In addition, judgement is required where behavioural characteristics are applied in estimating the lifetime of a facility which is used in measuring ECL.</p>	<p>The PD, LGD and EAD models are subject to the Banking Group's model risk policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring and re-validation, and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality.</p> <p>There were no material changes to the policy.</p>
Base case economic forecast	The Banking Group derives a forward-looking 'base case' economic scenario which reflects our view of future macroeconomic conditions.	<p>There have been no changes to the types of forward-looking variables (key economic drivers) used as model inputs.</p> <p>As at 30 September 2024, the base case assumptions have been updated to reflect a moderation in inflation and an easing in labour market conditions. The economy is forecast to continue to grow below trend. Despite increased household disposable incomes, limited flow-through to household consumption is forecast.</p> <p>The expected outcomes of key economic drivers for the base case scenario at 30 September 2024 are described below under the heading 'Base case economic forecast assumptions'.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (continued)


KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgement / assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2024
Probability weighting of each economic scenario (base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios)¹	<p>Probability weighting of each economic scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement date.</p> <p>The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.</p>	<p>Probability weightings shifted from downside to upside scenarios during the current period reflecting increasing confidence in economic recovery with high-frequency data providing early indication that the economy is responding to monetary easing.</p> <p>The probability weightings for current and prior periods are as detailed in the section below under the heading on 'Probability weightings'.</p>
Management temporary adjustments	<p>Management temporary adjustments to the ECL allowance are used in circumstances where it is judged that our existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to our lending portfolios. Emerging local or global macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, and natural disasters that are not incorporated into our current parameters, risk ratings, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances.</p>	<p>Management have continued to apply adjustments to accommodate uncertainty associated with higher inflation and interest rates. Management overlays have been made for risks particular to mortgages and commercial lending.</p> <p>Management temporary adjustments total NZ\$73 million (September 2023: NZ\$176 million).</p> <p>Management has considered and concluded no temporary adjustment is required at 30 September 2024 to the ECL allowance in relation to climate- or weather-related events during the period.</p>

¹ The upside and downside scenarios are fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions (that is, they are not based on the economic conditions prevailing at balance date) and are based on a combination of more optimistic (in the case of the upside) and pessimistic (in the case of the downside) economic conditions.

Base case economic forecast assumptions

Continuing uncertainties described above increase the risk of the economic forecast resulting in an understatement or overstatement of the ECL balance.

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of our view of future macroeconomic conditions, used at 30 September 2024 are set out below. For years following the near term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss.

New Zealand	Forecast calendar year		
	2024	2025	2026
GDP (annual % change)	-0.1%	0.8%	2.2%
Unemployment rate (annual average)	4.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Residential property prices (annual % change)	-1.0%	4.5%	5.0%
Consumer price index (CPI) (annual % change)	3.1%	2.2%	1.8%

12. ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (continued)


KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES
Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The upside scenario weighting has increased to 3.75% (2023: 0.0%), and the downside scenario weighting has decreased to 33.75% (2023: 37.5%).

The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Banking Group considers these weightings to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes and taking into account short and long term inter-relationships within the Banking Group's credit portfolios. The weightings applied are set out below:

	2024	2023
Base	50.0%	50.0%
Upside	3.75%	0.0%
Downside	33.75%	37.5%
Severe downside	12.5%	12.5%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgement applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, ECL reported by the Banking Group should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it at 30 September 2024:

	ECL NZ\$m	Impact on ECL NZ\$m
If 1% of Stage 1 facilities were included in Stage 2	803	9
If 1% of Stage 2 facilities were included in Stage 1	793	(1)
100% upside scenario	284	(510)
100% base scenario	420	(374)
100% downside scenario	757	(37)
100% severe downside scenario	1,961	1,167

Individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses

In estimating individually assessed ECL, the Banking Group makes judgements and assumptions in relation to expected repayments, the realisable value of collateral, business prospects for the customer, competing claims and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect amongst other things, the uncertainties described above and in Note 1 About our financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial liabilities relevant to the note disclosures that follow.

CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, or FVTPL when they are held for trading. Additionally, financial liabilities can be designated at FVTPL where:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- a group of financial liabilities are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives unless:
 - a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or
 - b) the embedded derivative is closely related to the host financial liability.

Where financial liabilities are designated as measured at fair value, gains or losses relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk are included in other comprehensive income, except where doing so would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

13. DEPOSITS AND OTHER BORROWINGS

	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Term deposits		59,308	54,198
On demand and short term deposits		60,983	60,673
Deposits not bearing interest		15,872	17,658
Total customer deposits		136,163	132,529
Certificates of deposit		1,174	2,328
Commercial paper		1,419	2,253
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		3,750	4,429
Deposits from Immediate Parent Company and NZ Branch	26	139	91
Deposits and other borrowings		142,645	141,630
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>			
Within one year		136,741	135,360
More than one year		5,904	6,270
Deposits and other borrowings		142,645	141,630
<i>Carried on balance sheet at:</i>			
Amortised cost		140,204	138,748
Fair value through profit or loss (designated on initial recognition)		2,441	2,882
Deposits and other borrowings		142,645	141,630

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

For deposits and other borrowings that:

- are not designated at FVTPL on initial recognition, we measure them at amortised cost and recognise their interest expense using the effective interest rate method; and
- are managed on a fair value basis, reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch or contain an embedded derivative, we designate them as measured at FVTPL.

Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

For deposits and other borrowings designated at fair value we recognise the amount of fair value gain or loss attributable to changes in the Banking Group's own credit risk in other comprehensive income in retained earnings. Any remaining amount of fair value gain or loss we recognise directly in profit or loss. Once we have recognised an amount in other comprehensive income, we do not later reclassify it to profit or loss.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent a liability to repurchase the financial assets that remain on our balance sheet since the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the Banking Group. Over the life of the repurchase agreement, we recognise the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price and charge it to interest expense in profit or loss.

14. DEBT ISSUANCES

The Banking Group uses a variety of funding programmes to issue unsubordinated debt (including senior debt and covered bonds) and subordinated debt. The difference between unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt is that, in a winding up of the issuer, holders of unsubordinated debt rank in priority to holders of subordinated debt. Subordinated debt will be repaid only after the repayment of claims of depositors and other creditors (including holders of unsubordinated debt) of that issuer.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Senior debt	12,349	13,466
Covered bonds	2,156	3,373
Total unsubordinated debt	14,505	16,839
Subordinated debt		
- Additional tier 1 capital	938	938
- Tier 2 capital	2,180	1,370
Total debt issued	17,623	19,147
<i>Residual contractual maturity:</i>		
Within one year	3,213	3,488
More than one year	14,410	15,659
Total debt issued	17,623	19,147

TOTAL DEBT ISSUED BY CURRENCY

The table below shows the Banking Group's issued debt by currency of issue, which broadly represents the debt holders' base location.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
AUD Australian dollars	43	42
EUR Euro	5,892	6,053
NZD New Zealand dollars	2,035	2,584
CHF Swiss Francs	743	1,117
USD United States dollars	8,910	9,351
Total debt issued	17,623	19,147

The Bank has guaranteed the payment of interest and principal of covered bonds issued by its subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited. This obligation is guaranteed by ANZ NZ Covered Bond Trust Limited (the Covered Bond Guarantor), solely in its capacity as trustee of ANZ NZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust). The Covered Bond Trust is a member of the Banking Group. The Covered Bond Guarantor is not a member of the Banking Group and has no credit ratings applicable to its long term senior unsecured obligations. The covered bonds have been assigned a long term rating of Aaa and AAA by Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings respectively. Refer to page 51 for the amount of assets of the ANZ Covered Bond Trust pledged as security for covered bonds.

SUBORDINATED DEBT

All subordinated debt is issued by the Bank and qualifies as regulatory capital for the Banking Group. Each subordinated debt instrument is classified as either additional tier 1 (AT1) capital, in the case of the ANZ NZ Internal Capital Notes (ANZ NZ ICN), or tier 2 capital for RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes depending on the terms and conditions of the instruments.

AT1 capital notes

AT1 capital notes are convertible non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debt securities. Holders of AT1 capital notes do not have any right to vote in general meetings of the Bank. AT1 capital notes are classified as debt given there are circumstances beyond the Bank's control where the principal is converted into a variable number of ordinary shares of the Bank. Interest payments on AT1 capital notes are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions.

In the event of liquidation, holders of AT1 capital notes are entitled to claim an amount equal to the issue price of the AT1 capital notes. Holders of AT1 capital notes rank behind the claims of all depositors and other creditors of the Bank (other than creditors that rank equally with the AT1 capital notes), equally with the rights of holders of perpetual preference shares, and other equal ranking securities and obligations, and in priority to the rights of holders of ordinary shares.

The Bank issued NZ\$938 million of AT1 capital notes to NZ Branch in 2016 (ANZ NZ ICN). The key terms of the ANZ NZ ICN notes are as follows:

The interest amount is based on a floating rate equal to the aggregate of the New Zealand 6 month bank bill rate plus 6.29% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. DEBT ISSUANCES (continued)

ANZ NZ ICN notes provide the Bank with a redemption option on specified dates and a redemption or conversion to equity option in certain other circumstances. Redemption is subject to RBNZ's prior written approval. The ANZ NZ ICN notes will immediately convert into ordinary shares of the Bank if:

- the Banking Group's common equity tier 1 capital ratio is equal to or less than 5.125% - known as a Common Equity Capital Trigger Event; or
- RBNZ directs the Bank to convert to equity or write-off the ANZ NZ ICN notes, or a statutory manager is appointed to the Bank and decides that the Bank must convert to equity or write-off the ANZ NZ ICN notes.

Transitional AT1 capital

RBNZ has revised its capital adequacy requirements for New Zealand banks. Under the revised requirements, the ANZ NZ ICN are subject to a progressive reduction in their regulatory capital recognition and will not be recognised from 1 July 2028. However, the ANZ NZ ICN are expected to fully contribute to the Bank's capital adequacy requirements until at least their next optional call date.

The Bank has determined that a regulatory event has occurred in respect of the ANZ NZ ICN. The occurrence of a regulatory event means that the Bank may choose to redeem the ANZ NZ ICN at its discretion, subject to certain conditions including the prior written approval of RBNZ. As at 7 November 2024, no decision has been made on whether the Bank will redeem the ANZ NZ ICN.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital notes are fully paid unsecured subordinated notes. Interest payments are subject to the Bank being solvent at the time of, and immediately following, the payment. Unpaid interest accumulates, and will be paid at the earlier of when the Bank is solvent again or at maturity. The Bank may repay the notes early (the next optional call dates are specified below), or in certain other circumstances (such as a tax or regulatory event). Early repayment is subject to certain conditions, including prior written approval from RBNZ.

The table below shows the tier 2 capital subordinated notes on issue at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023:

Currency	Face value	Issue date	Maturity	Next optional call date - subject to RBNZ's approval	Interest rate	Interest reset date	Credit rating ²	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
NZD	600m	Sep 2021	Sep 2031	Sep 2026	2.999%	Sep 2026	A	597	596
USD	500m	Aug 2022	Aug 2032	Aug 2027	5.548%	Aug 2027	A	771	774
USD	500m	Jul 2024	Jul 2034	Jul 2029	5.898%	Jul 2029	A	812	-
Total tier 2 capital¹								2,180	1,370

¹ Carrying amounts are net of issuance costs and, where applicable, include fair value hedge accounting adjustments.

² Credit rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The credit rating of the tier 2 capital notes was upgraded to A from A- on 2 April 2024



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Debt issuances are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except where designated at FVTPL. Interest expense on debt issuances is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Where the Banking Group enters into a fair value hedge accounting relationship, the fair value attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in adjustments to the carrying value of the debt.

Subordinated debt with capital-based conversion features (i.e. Common Equity Capital Trigger Events or Non-Viability Trigger Events) are considered to contain embedded derivatives that we account for separately at FVTPL. The embedded derivatives arise because the amount of shares issued on conversion following any of those trigger events is subject to the maximum conversion number, however they have no significant value as of the reporting date given the remote nature of those trigger events.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND MODEL

INTRODUCTION

The use of financial instruments is fundamental to the Banking Group's business of providing banking and other financial services to our customers. The associated financial risks (primarily credit, market, and liquidity risks) are a significant portion of the Banking Group's material risks.

This note details the Banking Group's financial risk management policies, processes and quantitative disclosures in relation to the material financial risks:

Material financial risks	Key sections applicable to this risk
<p>Credit risk</p> <p>The risk of financial loss resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or • a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a financial loss. <p>Credit risk incorporates the risks associated with us lending to customers who could be impacted by climate change, changes to laws, regulations, or other policies adopted by governments or regulatory authorities. Climate change impacts include both physical risks (climate- or weather-related events) and transition risks resulting from the adjustment to a low emissions economy. Transition risks include resultant changes to laws, regulations and policies noted above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Maximum exposure to credit risk • Credit quality • Concentrations of credit risk • Collateral management
<p>Market risk</p> <p>The risk to the Banking Group's earnings arising from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility and correlations; or • fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Measurement of market risk • Traded and non-traded market risk • Foreign currency risk – structural exposure
<p>Liquidity and funding risk</p> <p>The risk that the Banking Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or • the Banking Group having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk • Liquidity portfolio management • Funding position • Residual contractual maturity analysis of the Banking Group's liabilities

OVERVIEW

AN OVERVIEW OF OUR RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This overview is provided to aid the users of the financial statements in understanding the context of the financial disclosures required under NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing the Banking Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). The Board has delegated authority to the Bank's Board Risk Committee (BRC) to develop and monitor compliance with the Banking Group's risk management policies. The BRC reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

The Board approves the strategic objectives of the Banking Group including:

- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which sets out the Board's expectations regarding the degree of risk that the Banking Group is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan; and
- the Risk Management Strategy (RMS), which describes the Banking Group's strategy for managing risks and the key elements of the RMF that give effect to this strategy. This includes a description of each material risk, and an overview of how the RMF addresses each risk, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures. It also includes information on how the Banking Group identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, reports and controls or mitigates material risks.

The Banking Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and robust control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. At the Banking Group, risk is everyone's responsibility.

The Banking Group has an independent risk management function, headed by the Chief Risk Officer who:

- is responsible for overseeing the risk profile and the risk management framework;
- can effectively challenge activities and decisions that materially affect the Banking Group's risk profile; and
- has an independent reporting line to the BRC to enable the appropriate escalation of issues of concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is a function independent of management whose role is to provide the Board and management with an effective and independent appraisal of the internal controls established by management. Operating under a Board approved Charter, the reporting line for the outcomes of work conducted by Internal Audit is direct to the Chair of the Audit Committee, with a direct communication line to the Chief Executive Officer and the external auditor. The Internal Audit Plan is developed using a risk based approach and is reviewed quarterly. The Audit Committee approves the plan.

All audit activities are conducted in accordance with international internal auditing standards, and the results of the activities are reported to the Audit Committee and management. These results influence the performance assessment of business heads. Furthermore, Internal Audit monitors the remediation of audit issues and reports the current status of any outstanding audits.

CREDIT RISK

CREDIT RISK OVERVIEW, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Granting credit facilities to customers is one of the Banking Group's major sources of income. As this activity is also a principal risk, the Banking Group dedicates considerable resources to its management. The Banking Group assumes credit risk in a wide range of lending and other activities in diverse markets and in many jurisdictions. Credit risks arise from traditional lending to customers as well as from interbank, treasury, trade finance and capital markets activities.

Our credit risk management framework ensures we apply a consistent approach across the Banking Group when we measure, monitor and manage the credit risk appetite set by the Board. The Board is assisted and advised by the BRC in discharging its duty to oversee credit risk. The BRC:

- approves the credit risk appetite and credit strategies; and
- approves policies and control frameworks for the management of the Banking Group's credit risk.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of credit risk and compliance with credit risk policies to the Bank's Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC).

We quantify credit risk through an internal credit rating system (Master Scale) to ensure consistency across exposure types and to provide a consistent framework for reporting and analysis. The system uses models and other tools to measure the following for customer exposures:

Probability of Default (PD)	Expressed by a Customer Credit Rating (CCR), reflecting the Banking Group's assessment of a customer's ability to service and repay debt.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest at the time of default.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Expressed by a Security Indicator (SI) ranging from A to G. The SI is calculated by reference to the percentage of loan covered by security which the Banking Group can realise if a customer defaults. The A-G scale is supplemented by a range of other SIs which cover such factors as cash cover and sovereign backing. For retail and some small business lending, we group exposures into large homogeneous pools, and the LGD is assigned at the pool level.

Our specialist credit risk teams develop and validate the Banking Group's PD and LGD rating models. The outputs from these models drive our day-to-day credit risk management decisions including origination, pricing, approval levels, regulatory capital adequacy, internal capital allocation, and credit provisioning.

All customers with whom the Banking Group has a credit relationship are assigned a CCR at origination via either of the following assessment approaches:

Large and more complex lending	Retail and some small business lending
Rating models provide a consistent and structured assessment, with judgement required around the use of out-of-model factors. We handle credit approval on a dual approval basis, jointly with the business writer and an independent credit officer.	Automated assessment of credit applications using a combination of scoring (application and behavioural), policy rules and external credit reporting information. If the application does not meet the automated assessment criteria, then it is subject to manual assessment.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

We use the Banking Group's internal CCR to manage the credit quality of financial assets. To enable wider comparisons, the Banking Group's CCRs are mapped to external rating agency scales as follows:

Credit quality description	Internal CCR	The Banking Group customer requirements	Moody's Ratings	S&P Global Ratings
Strong	CCR 0+ to 4-	Demonstrated superior stability in their operating and financial performance over the long-term, and whose earnings capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	Aaa – Baa3	AAA – BBB-
Satisfactory	CCR 5+ to 6-	Demonstrated sound operational and financial stability over the medium to long-term even though some may be susceptible to cyclical trends or variability in earnings.	Ba1 – B1	BB+ – B+
Weak	CCR 7+ to 8=	Demonstrated some operational and financial instability, with variability and uncertainty in profitability and liquidity projected to continue over the short and possibly medium term.	B2 – Caa	B - CCC
Defaulted	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as defaulted.	n/a	n/a

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount. In certain circumstances there may be differences between the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and the amounts reported in the tables below. Principally, these differences arise in respect of financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity instruments which are primarily subject to market risk, or bank notes and coins.

For undrawn facilities, this maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. For contingent exposures, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Banking Group would have to pay if the instrument is called upon.

The table below shows our maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Reported		Excluded ¹		Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
On-balance sheet positions						
Net loans and advances	151,666	149,321	-	-	151,666	149,321
Other financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,634	13,094	130	155	11,504	12,939
Settlement balances receivable	574	401	-	-	574	401
Collateral paid	1,041	801	-	-	1,041	801
Trading securities	5,576	5,921	-	-	5,576	5,921
Derivative financial instruments	10,181	8,753	-	-	10,181	8,753
Investment securities	13,295	10,958	-	-	13,295	10,958
Other financial assets ²	1,113	995	-	-	1,113	995
Total other financial assets	43,414	40,923	130	155	43,284	40,768
Subtotal	195,080	190,244	130	155	194,950	190,089
Off-balance sheet positions						
Undrawn and contingent facilities ³	28,511	28,797	-	-	28,511	28,797
Total	223,591	219,041	130	155	223,461	218,886

1 Coins, notes and cash at bank within cash and cash equivalents were excluded as they do not have credit risk exposure.

2 Other financial assets mainly comprise accrued interest and acceptances.

3 Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies, net of collectively assessed and individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CREDIT QUALITY

An analysis of the Banking Group's credit risk exposure is presented in the following tables based on the Banking Group's internal credit quality rating by stage without taking account of the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements.

Net loans and advances	Stage 3				Total NZ\$m
	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
As at 30 September 2024					
Strong	73,623	1,549	-	-	75,172
Satisfactory	59,827	6,901	-	-	66,728
Weak	4,903	3,470	-	-	8,373
Defaulted	-	-	1,253	370	1,623
Subtotal	138,353	11,920	1,253	370	151,896
Allowance for ECL	(187)	(370)	(104)	(64)	(725)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	138,166	11,550	1,149	306	151,171
Coverage ratio	0.14%	3.10%	8.30%	17.30%	0.48%
Unearned income					(21)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					516
Net carrying amount					151,666

As at 30 September 2023

Strong	116,859	3,646	-	-	120,505
Satisfactory	19,979	5,025	-	-	25,004
Weak	504	2,430	-	-	2,934
Defaulted	-	-	890	287	1,177
Subtotal	137,342	11,101	890	287	149,620
Allowance for ECL	(193)	(398)	(79)	(60)	(730)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	137,149	10,703	811	227	148,890
Coverage ratio	0.14%	3.59%	8.88%	20.91%	0.49%
Unearned income					(28)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					459
Net carrying amount					149,321

Other financial assets

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Strong	43,245	40,598
Satisfactory	32	52
Weak	7	118
Defaulted	-	-
Total carrying amount	43,284	40,768

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
As at 30 September 2024					
Strong	23,508	196	-	-	23,704
Satisfactory	3,530	1,087	-	-	4,617
Weak	30	260	-	-	290
Defaulted	-	-	26	10	36
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	27,068	1,543	26	10	28,647
Allowance for ECL included in other provisions (refer to Note 20)	(74)	(56)	(3)	(3)	(136)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	26,994	1,487	23	7	28,511
Coverage ratio	0.27%	3.63%	11.54%	30.00%	0.47%
As at 30 September 2023					
Strong	24,408	202	-	-	24,610
Satisfactory	3,343	701	-	-	4,044
Weak	8	234	-	-	242
Defaulted	-	-	15	13	28
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	27,759	1,137	15	13	28,924
Allowance for ECL included in other provisions (refer to Note 20)	(80)	(39)	(3)	(5)	(127)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	27,679	1,098	12	8	28,797
Coverage ratio	0.29%	3.43%	20.00%	38.46%	0.44%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk becomes concentrated when a number of customers are engaged in similar activities, have similar economic characteristics, or have similar activities within the same geographic region – therefore, they may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Banking Group monitors its credit portfolio to manage risk concentration and rebalance the portfolio. The Banking Group also applies single customer counterparty limits to protect against unacceptably large exposures to one single customer.

Analysis of financial assets by industry sector is based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes. The significant categories shown are the level one New Zealand Standard Industry Output Categories (NZSIOC), except that Agriculture is shown separately.

Composition of financial instruments that give rise to credit risk by industry group are presented below:

	Loans and advances		Other financial assets		Off-balance sheet credit related commitments		Total	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
New Zealand residents								
Agriculture	15,489	15,400	82	73	745	926	16,316	16,399
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	557	549	4	6	94	100	655	655
Mining	158	181	2	12	226	250	386	443
Manufacturing	2,444	2,486	94	185	1,952	1,943	4,490	4,614
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	589	659	290	274	1,383	1,335	2,262	2,268
Construction	961	904	6	4	969	951	1,936	1,859
Wholesale trade	1,439	1,572	39	50	1,578	1,580	3,056	3,202
Retail trade and accommodation	2,902	2,944	28	18	621	606	3,551	3,568
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,042	1,155	89	77	706	591	1,837	1,823
Finance and insurance services	864	972	13,004	15,473	1,465	1,981	15,333	18,426
Rental, hiring & real estate services	37,098	37,679	1,960	2,024	1,996	1,948	41,054	41,651
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	1,054	980	8	9	440	422	1,502	1,411
Public administration and safety	209	201	10,938	8,910	845	776	11,992	9,887
Health care and social assistance	915	1,117	9	26	294	270	1,218	1,413
Households	82,871	79,342	427	370	13,760	13,814	97,058	93,526
Other ¹	1,153	1,335	109	112	1,384	1,362	2,646	2,809
Subtotal	149,745	147,476	27,089	27,623	28,458	28,855	205,292	203,954
Overseas								
Finance and insurance services	66	76	16,170	13,092	189	69	16,425	13,237
Households	1,508	1,485	8	7	-	-	1,516	1,492
All other non-residents	577	583	17	46	-	-	594	629
Subtotal	2,151	2,144	16,195	13,145	189	69	18,535	15,358
Gross subtotal	151,896	149,620	43,284	40,768	28,647	28,924	223,827	219,312
Allowance for ECL	(725)	(730)	-	-	(136)	(127)	(861)	(857)
Subtotal	151,171	148,890	43,284	40,768	28,511	28,797	222,966	218,455
Unearned income	(21)	(28)	-	-	-	-	(21)	(28)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination	516	459	-	-	-	-	516	459
Maximum exposure to credit risk	151,666	149,321	43,284	40,768	28,511	28,797	223,461	218,886

¹ Other includes exposures to information media and telecommunications; education and training; arts and recreation services; and other services.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT

We use collateral for on and off-balance sheet exposures to mitigate credit risk if a counterparty cannot meet its repayment obligations. Where there is sufficient collateral, an expected credit loss is not recognised. This is largely the case for certain lending products, such as margin loans and reverse repurchase agreements that are secured by the securities purchased using the lending. For some products, the collateral provided by customers is fundamental to the product's structuring, so it is not strictly the secondary source of repayment - for example, lending secured by trade receivables is typically repaid by the collection of those receivables. During the period there was no change in our collateral policies.

The nature of collateral or security held for the relevant classes of financial assets is as follows:

Net loans and advances	
Loans – housing and personal	Housing loans are secured by mortgage(s) over property and additional security may take the form of guarantees and deposits. Personal lending (including credit cards and overdrafts) is predominantly unsecured. If we take security, then it is restricted to eligible vehicles, motor homes and other assets.
Loans – business	Business loans may be secured, partially secured or unsecured. Typically, we take security by way of a mortgage over property and/or a charge over the business or other assets. If appropriate, we may take other security to mitigate the credit risk, such as guarantees, standby letters of credit or derivative protection.
Other financial assets	
Trading securities, investment securities, derivatives and other financial assets	For trading securities, we do not seek collateral directly from the issuer or counterparty. However, the collateral may be implicit in the terms of the instrument (for example, with an asset-backed security). The terms of debt securities may include collateralisation. For derivatives we will have large individual exposures to single name counterparties such as central clearing houses, financial institutions, and other institutional clients. Open derivative positions with these counterparties are aggregated and cash collateral (or other forms of eligible collateral) is exchanged daily through the respective Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreements. The collateral is provided by the counterparty when their position is out of the money (or provided to the counterparty by the Banking Group when our position is out of the money). Credit risk will remain where the full amount of the derivative exposure is not covered by any collateral.
Off-balance sheet positions	
Undrawn and contingent facilities	Collateral for off-balance sheet positions is mainly held against undrawn facilities, and they are typically performance bonds or guarantees. Undrawn facilities that are secured include housing loans secured by mortgages over residential property and business lending secured by commercial real estate and/or charges over business assets.

The table below shows the estimated value of collateral we hold and the net unsecured portion of credit exposures:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk		Total value of collateral ¹		Unsecured portion of credit exposure	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Net loans and advances	151,666	149,321	144,547	141,874	7,119	7,447
Other financial assets	43,284	40,768	3,605	3,232	39,679	37,536
Off-balance sheet positions	28,511	28,797	15,700	15,542	12,811	13,255
Total	223,461	218,886	163,852	160,648	59,609	58,238

¹ In estimating the value of collateral for housing loans, customers are assumed to be meeting their insurance obligations for the properties over which the mortgages are secured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

MARKET RISK

MARKET RISK OVERVIEW, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Market risk stems from the Banking Group's trading and balance sheet management activities and the impact of changes and correlations between interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities, equities and the volatility within these asset classes.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of both market risk and compliance with market risk policies to the Bank's Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

Within overall strategies and policies established by the BRC, business units and risk management have joint responsibility for the control of market risk at the Banking Group level. The Market & Treasury Risk team (a specialist risk management unit independent of the business) allocates market risk limits at various levels and monitors and reports on them daily. This detailed framework allocates individual limits to manage and control exposures using risk factors and profit and loss limits.

Management, measurement and reporting of market risk is undertaken in two broad categories:

Traded market risk	Non-traded market risk
<p>Risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. Principal risk categories monitored are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency risk – potential loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates or their implied volatilities. • Interest rate risk – potential loss from changes in market interest rates or their implied volatilities. • Credit spread risk – potential loss arising from a movement in margin or spread relative to a benchmark. • Commodity risk – potential loss arising from changes in commodity prices or their implied volatilities. • Equity risk – potential loss arising from changes in equity prices. 	<p>Risk of loss associated with the management of non-traded interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange exposures. This includes interest rate risk in the banking book. This risk of loss arises from adverse changes in the overall and relative level of interest rates for different tenors, differences in the actual versus expected net interest margin, and the potential valuation risk associated with embedded options in financial instruments and bank products.</p>

MEASUREMENT OF MARKET RISK

We primarily manage and control market risk using Value at Risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress testing.

VaR measures the Banking Group's possible daily loss based on historical market movements.

The Banking Group's VaR approach for both traded and non-traded risk is historical simulation. We use historical changes in market rates, prices and volatilities over:

- the previous 500 business days, to calculate standard VaR; and
- a 1-year stressed period, to calculate stressed VaR.

We calculate traded and non-traded VaR using a one-day holding period. For stressed VaR we use a ten-day period. Back testing is used to ensure our VaR models remain accurate.

The Banking Group measures VaR at a 99% confidence interval which means there is a 99% chance that a loss will not exceed the VaR for the relevant holding period.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

TRADED AND NON-TRADED MARKET RISK

Traded market risk

The table below shows the traded market risk VaR on a diversified basis by risk categories:

	2024				2023			
	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m
Traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Foreign exchange	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.9
Interest rate	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.5	1.7	6.2	1.1	2.0
Credit	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.7
Diversification benefit ¹	(1.8)	n/a	n/a	(1.0)	(1.8)	n/a	n/a	(1.3)
Total VaR	1.6	4.8	1.2	2.0	1.7	6.7	1.2	2.3

¹ The diversification benefit reflects risks that offset across categories. The high and low VaR figures reported for each factor did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported for the Banking Group as a whole. Consequently, a diversification benefit for high and low would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the table.

Non-traded market risk

Balance sheet risk management

The principal objectives of balance sheet risk management are to maintain acceptable levels of interest rate and liquidity risk to mitigate the negative impact of movements in interest rates on the earnings and market value of the Banking Group's banking book, while ensuring the Banking Group maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk management

Non-traded interest rate risk relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on the Banking Group's future net interest income. This risk arises from two principal sources, namely mismatches between the repricing dates of interest bearing assets and liabilities; and the investment of capital and other non-interest bearing liabilities and assets. Interest rate risk is reported using VaR and scenario analysis (based on the impact of a 1% rate shock). The table below shows VaR figures for non-traded interest rate risk for the Banking Group.

	2024				2023			
	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m	As at NZ\$m	High for year NZ\$m	Low for year NZ\$m	Average for year NZ\$m
Non-traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Total VaR	29.4	37.5	26.3	28.8	31.2	35.3	24.3	30.7

We undertake scenario analysis to stress test the impact of extreme events on the Banking Group's market risk exposures. We model a 1% overnight parallel positive shift in the yield curve to determine the potential impact on our net interest income over the next 12 months. This is a standard risk measure which assumes the parallel shift is reflected in all wholesale and customer rates.

The table below shows the outcome of this risk measure for the current and previous financial years, expressed as a percentage of reported net interest income.

	2024	2023
Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income		
As at period end	-0.4%	0.1%
Maximum exposure	1.1%	1.4%
Minimum exposure	-0.6%	-0.7%
Average exposure (in absolute terms)	0.4%	0.2%

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK – STRUCTURAL EXPOSURES

Where it is considered appropriate, the Banking Group takes out economic hedges against larger foreign exchange denominated expenditure streams (primarily Australian Dollar, US Dollar and US Dollar correlated). The primary objective of hedging these streams is to protect against a significant decrease in shareholder value due to negative impacts of foreign exchange rate movements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISK

LIQUIDITY RISK OVERVIEW, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Banking Group:

- is unable to meet its payment obligations (including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt) when they fall due; or
- does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to fund increases in its assets.

Management of liquidity and funding is overseen by ALCO following delegation from the BRC. Within an overall framework established by the BRC, Treasury and Market & Treasury Risk have responsibility for the control of funding and liquidity risk at the Banking Group level. Liquidity and funding risks are governed by a set of principles approved by the Risk Committees of the Bank's and Ultimate Parent Bank's Boards that include:

- maintaining the ability to meet all payment obligations in the immediate term;
- ensuring that the Banking Group has the ability to meet 'survival horizons' under Banking Group specific and general market liquidity stress scenarios to meet cash flow obligations over the short to medium term;
- maintaining strength in the Banking Group's balance sheet structure to ensure long term resilience in the liquidity and funding risk profile;
- ensuring the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements;
- preparing daily liquidity reports and scenario analysis to quantify the Banking Group's positions;
- targeting a diversified funding base to avoid undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency;
- holding a portfolio of high quality liquid assets to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations; and
- establishing a detailed contingency plan to cover different liquidity crisis events.

KEY AREAS OF MEASUREMENT FOR LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISK

Supervision and regulation

RBNZ requires the Bank to have a comprehensive Board approved liquidity strategy defining: policy, systems and procedures for measuring, assessing, reporting and managing liquidity. This also includes a formal contingency plan for dealing with a liquidity crisis. The Banking Group is required to meet one week and one month liquidity mismatch ratios and a one year core funding ratio each day.

Scenario modelling

A key component of the Banking Group's liquidity management framework is scenario modelling of a range of regulatory and internal liquidity metrics.

Potential severe liquidity crisis scenarios that model the behaviour of cash flows where there is a problem (real or perceived) may include, but are not limited to, operational issues, doubts about the solvency of the Banking Group, or adverse credit rating changes. Under these scenarios the Banking Group may have significant difficulty rolling over or replacing funding. The Banking Group's liquidity policy requires sufficient high quality liquid assets to be held to meet its liquidity needs for the following one month under the modelled scenarios.

As at 30 September 2024, the Banking Group was operating above the required minimums for the modelled scenarios.

Structural balance sheet metrics

The Banking Group's liquidity management framework also encompasses structural balance sheet metrics such as the RBNZ's core funding ratio. The core funding ratio is designed to limit the amount of wholesale funding required to be rolled over within a one year timeframe and so interacts with the modelled liquidity scenarios to maintain the Banking Group's liquidity position.

Wholesale funding

The Banking Group's wholesale funding strategy is designed to deliver a sustainable portfolio of wholesale funds that balances cost efficiency with targeting diversification by markets, investors, currencies, maturities and funding structures. Short-term and long-term wholesale funding is managed and executed by Treasury.

The Banking Group also uses maturity concentration limits under the wholesale funding and liquidity management framework. Maturity concentration limits ensure that the Banking Group is not required to issue large volumes of new wholesale funding within a short time period to replace maturing wholesale funding. Funding instruments used to meet the wholesale borrowing requirement must be on a pre-established list of approved products.

Funding capacity and debt issuance planning

The Banking Group adopts a conservative approach to determine its funding capacity. Annually, a funding plan is approved by the Bank's Board. The plan is supplemented by regular updates and is linked to the Banking Group's three-year strategic planning cycle.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

LIQUIDITY PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Banking Group holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high quality liquid securities primarily to support liquidity risk management. The size of the Banking Group's liquidity portfolio is determined with consideration of the amount required to meet the requirements of its internal and regulatory liquidity scenario metrics.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Central and local government bonds	9,684	6,739
Government treasury bills	207	1,190
Certificates of deposit	359	318
Other bonds	8,205	8,193
Securities eligible to be accepted as collateral in repurchase transactions	18,455	16,440
Cash and balances with central banks	9,723	12,362
Total liquidity portfolio	28,178	28,802

Assets held in the Banking Group's liquidity portfolio are all denominated in New Zealand dollars and include balances held with RBNZ and securities issued by the New Zealand Government, supranational agencies, highly rated banks, state owned enterprises, local authorities (including through a funding authority) and highly rated corporates.

The Bank also held unencumbered internal residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) which would be accepted as collateral by RBNZ in repurchase transactions. These holdings would entitle the Bank to enter into repurchase transactions with RBNZ with a value of NZ\$10,480 million at 30 September 2024 (2023: NZ\$10,776 million).

RBNZ Term Lending Facility (TLF) and Funding for Lending Programme (FLP)

- Between May 2020 and July 2021, RBNZ made funds available under the TLF to promote lending to businesses. The TLF is a five-year secured funding facility for New Zealand banks at a fixed rate of 0.25%.
- Between December 2020 and December 2022, RBNZ made funds available under the FLP to lower the cost of borrowing for New Zealand businesses and households. The FLP is a three-year secured funding facility for New Zealand banks at a floating rate of the New Zealand Official Cash Rate (OCR).

As at 30 September 2024, the Bank had drawn NZ\$228 million (2023: NZ\$300 million) under the TLF and NZ\$2,500 million (2023: NZ\$3,500 million) under the FLP. These amounts are included in securities sold under repurchase agreements in Note 13 Deposits and other borrowings.

Liquidity crisis contingency planning

The Banking Group maintains a liquidity crisis contingency plan to define an approach for analysing and responding to a liquidity-threatening event. The framework includes:

- the establishment of crisis severity/stress levels;
- clearly assigned crisis roles and responsibilities;
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching crisis, and mechanisms to monitor and report these signals;
- action plans, and courses of action for altering asset and liability behaviour;
- procedures for crisis management reporting, and covering cash-flow shortfalls; and
- assigned responsibilities for internal and external communications.

FUNDING POSITION

The Banking Group actively uses balance sheet disciplines to prudently manage the funding mix. The Banking Group employs funding metrics to ensure that an appropriate proportion of its assets are funded from stable sources, including customer liabilities, longer-dated wholesale debt (with remaining term exceeding one year) and equity.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Funding composition		
Customer deposits	136,163	132,529
<i>Wholesale funding</i>		
Debt issuances	17,623	19,147
Certificates of deposit	1,174	2,328
Commercial paper	1,419	2,253
Other borrowings	3,889	4,520
Total wholesale funding	24,105	28,248
Total deposits and wholesale funding	160,268	160,777

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Analysis of funding liabilities by industry is based on ANZSIC codes. The significant categories shown are the level one NZSIOC.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Customer deposits by industry - New Zealand residents		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,949	4,535
Mining	313	204
Manufacturing	3,091	2,809
Construction	2,911	2,926
Wholesale trade	2,326	2,361
Retail trade and accommodation	2,195	2,124
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,530	1,572
Financial and insurance services	13,773	13,899
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3,441	3,498
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	6,750	6,377
Public administration and safety	1,855	1,515
Health care and social assistance	1,587	1,375
Arts, recreation and other services	2,466	2,502
Households	77,164	74,511
All other New Zealand residents ¹	2,577	2,719
Subtotal	125,928	122,927
Customer deposits by industry - overseas		
Households	9,488	8,807
All other non-NZ residents	747	795
Subtotal	10,235	9,602
Total customer deposits	136,163	132,529
Wholesale funding (financial and insurance services industry)		
New Zealand	6,547	9,201
Overseas	17,558	19,047
Total wholesale funding	24,105	28,248
Total deposits and wholesale funding	160,268	160,777
Concentrations of funding by geography		
New Zealand	132,475	132,128
Australia	1,575	1,220
United States	11,156	12,234
Europe	7,747	8,379
Other countries	7,315	6,816
Total deposits and wholesale funding	160,268	160,777

¹ Other includes electricity, gas, water and waste services; information media and telecommunications; and education and training.

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

RESIDUAL CONTRACTUAL MATURITY ANALYSIS OF THE BANKING GROUP'S FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The tables below provide residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023 within relevant maturity groupings. All outstanding debt issuances are profiled on the earliest date on which the Banking Group 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.

It should be noted that this is not how the Banking Group manages its liquidity risk. The management of this risk is detailed on page 44.

	On demand NZ\$m	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3 to 12 months NZ\$m	1 to 5 years NZ\$m	After 5 years NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
2024						
Settlement balances payable	3,772	1,620	-	-	-	5,392
Collateral received	-	525	-	-	-	525
Deposits and other borrowings	76,860	25,392	36,705	6,458	2	145,417
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	11,109	-	-	-	11,109
Debt issuances ¹	-	400	3,284	14,692	1,191	19,567
Lease liabilities	-	14	41	156	46	257
Other financial liabilities	-	454	32	152	296	934
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management)						
- gross inflows	-	1,731	7,194	4,307	1,203	14,435
- gross outflows	-	(1,798)	(7,365)	(4,345)	(1,096)	(14,604)
2023						
Settlement balances payable	2,425	522	-	-	-	2,947
Collateral received	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Deposits and other borrowings	78,336	25,822	33,091	7,005	-	144,254
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	8,292	-	-	-	8,292
Debt issuances ¹	-	408	3,552	15,790	2,261	22,011
Lease liabilities	-	14	40	149	17	220
Other financial liabilities	-	260	7	236	253	756
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management)						
- gross inflows	-	2,434	4,443	8,366	935	16,178
- gross outflows	-	(2,341)	(4,375)	(8,748)	(942)	(16,406)

¹ Any callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date. Refer to Note 14 Debt issuances for subordinated debt call dates.

At 30 September 2024, NZ\$28,647 million (2023: NZ\$28,924 million) of its credit related commitments and contingent liabilities mature in less than 1 year, based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Banking Group recognises and measures financial instruments at either fair value or amortised cost, with a significant number of financial instruments on the balance sheet at fair value.

Fair value is the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables set out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases together with their carrying amounts as recognised on the balance sheet.

	Note	2024			2023		
		At amortised cost NZ\$m	At fair value NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	At amortised cost NZ\$m	At fair value NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	9,872	1,762	11,634	12,426	668	13,094
Settlement balances receivable		574	-	574	401	-	401
Collateral paid		1,041	-	1,041	801	-	801
Trading securities	8	-	5,576	5,576	-	5,921	5,921
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	10,181	10,181	-	8,753	8,753
Investment securities	10	-	13,295	13,295	-	10,958	10,958
Net loans and advances	11	151,666	-	151,666	149,321	-	149,321
Other financial assets		1,113	-	1,113	995	-	995
Total		164,266	30,814	195,080	163,944	26,300	190,244
Financial liabilities							
Settlement balances payable		5,367	-	5,367	2,920	-	2,920
Collateral received		525	-	525	1,500	-	1,500
Deposits and other borrowings	13	140,204	2,441	142,645	138,748	2,882	141,630
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	11,179	11,179	-	8,326	8,326
Debt issuances	14	17,623	-	17,623	19,147	-	19,147
Other financial liabilities		1,692	372	2,064	1,249	371	1,620
Total		165,411	13,992	179,403	163,564	11,579	175,143

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities is generally determined at the individual instrument level.

If the Banking Group holds offsetting risk positions, then the portfolio exception in NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (NZ IFRS 13) is used to measure the fair value of such groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Banking Group measures the portfolio based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (an asset) for a particular risk exposure, or to transfer a net short position (a liability) for a particular risk exposure.

Fair value designation

We designate commercial paper and certain securities sold under repurchase agreements (included in deposits and other borrowings) at FVTPL where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

FAIR VALUE APPROACH AND VALUATION TECHNIQUES

We use valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes where no quoted price in an active market exists for that asset or liability. This includes the following:

Asset or liability	Fair value approach
Financial instruments classified as:	Discounted cash flow techniques are used whereby contractual future cash flows of the instrument are discounted using wholesale market interest rates, or market borrowing rates for debt or loans with similar maturities or yield curves appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.
- Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities (including trading and non-trading)	
- Repurchase agreements <90 days	
- Net loans and advances	
- Deposits and other borrowings	
- Debt issuances	
Financial instruments classified as:	Valuation techniques use comparable multiples (such as price-to-book ratios) or discounted cashflow (DCF) techniques incorporating, to the extent possible, observable inputs from instruments with similar characteristics.
- Trading securities	
- Investment securities	

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The Banking Group categorises assets and liabilities carried at fair value into a fair value hierarchy in accordance with NZ IFRS 13 based on the observability of inputs used to measure the fair value:

- Level 1 – valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuations using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for a similar asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – valuations where significant unobservable inputs are used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

The following table presents assets and liabilities carried at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value measurements							
	Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,762	668	-	-	1,762	668
Trading securities ¹	4,653	3,989	923	1,932	-	-	5,576	5,921
Derivative financial instruments	3	38	10,177	8,715	1	-	10,181	8,753
Investment securities ¹	12,184	7,796	1,106	3,161	5	1	13,295	10,958
Total	16,840	11,823	13,968	14,476	6	1	30,814	26,300
Liabilities								
Deposits and other borrowings	-	-	2,441	2,882	-	-	2,441	2,882
Derivative financial instruments	70	2	11,108	8,314	1	10	11,179	8,326
Other financial liabilities	358	367	14	4	-	-	372	371
Total	428	369	13,563	11,200	1	10	13,992	11,579

¹ During 2024, no assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (2023: NZ\$1,685 million transferred from level 1 to Level 2) and NZ\$2,390 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 (2023: NZ\$338 million transferred from Level 2 to Level 1) for the Banking Group due to a change of the observability of valuation inputs. There were no other material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are carried at amortised cost on the Banking Group's balance sheet. While this is the value at which we expect the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, the Banking Group provides an estimate of the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date in the table below.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost not included in the table below approximate their carrying values. These financial assets and liabilities are either short term in nature or are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

	Categorised into fair value hierarchy									
	At amortised cost		Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		With significant non-observable inputs (Level 3)		Total fair value	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Financial assets										
Net loans and advances	151,666	149,321	-	-	69	95	151,973	148,167	152,042	148,262
Total	151,666	149,321	-	-	69	95	151,973	148,167	152,042	148,262
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other borrowings	140,204	138,748	-	-	140,382	138,647	-	-	140,382	138,647
Debt issuances	17,623	19,147	2,705	2,367	15,106	16,819	-	-	17,811	19,186
Total	157,827	157,895	2,705	2,367	155,488	155,466	-	-	158,193	157,833

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

The following table sets out the Banking Group's basis of estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost where the carrying value is not typically a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial asset and liability	Fair value approach
Net loans and advances to banks	Discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for loans with similar credit quality.
Net loans and advances to customers	Present value of future cash flows, discounted using a curve that incorporates changes in wholesale market rates, the Banking Group's cost of wholesale funding and the customer margin, as appropriate.
Deposit liability without a specified maturity or at call	The amount payable on demand at the reporting date. We do not adjust the fair value for any value we expect the Banking Group to derive from retaining the deposit for a future period.
Interest bearing fixed maturity deposits and other borrowings and acceptances with quoted market rates	Market borrowing rates of interest for debt with a similar maturity are used to discount contractual cash flows to derive the fair value.
Debt issuances	Calculated based on quoted market prices or observable inputs as applicable. If quoted market prices are not available, we use a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt instrument. The fair value reflects adjustments to credit spreads applicable to the Banking Group for that instrument.



KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

A significant portion of financial instruments are carried on the Banking Group's balance sheet at fair value. The Banking Group therefore regularly evaluates the key valuation assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of financial instruments incorporated within the financial statements, as this can involve a high degree of judgement and estimation in determining the carrying values at the balance sheet date.

In determining the fair valuation of financial instruments, the Banking Group has considered the impact of related economic and market conditions on fair value measurement assumptions and the appropriateness of valuation inputs in these estimates, notably valuation adjustments, as well as the impact of these matters on the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Most of the valuation models the Banking Group uses employ only observable market data as inputs. For certain financial instruments, we may use data that is not readily observable in current markets. If we use unobservable market data, then we need to exercise more judgement to determine fair value depending on the significance of the unobservable input to the overall valuation. Generally, we derive unobservable inputs from other relevant market data and compare them to observed transaction prices where available. When establishing the fair value of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Banking Group also considers any required valuation adjustments in determining the fair value. We may apply adjustments (such as credit valuation adjustments and funding valuation adjustments – refer Note 9 Derivative financial instruments) to reflect the Banking Group's assessment of factors that market participants would consider in determining fair value of a particular financial instrument.

17. ASSETS CHARGED AS SECURITY FOR LIABILITIES AND COLLATERAL ACCEPTED AS SECURITY FOR ASSETS

The following disclosure excludes the amounts presented as collateral paid and received in the balance sheet that relate to derivative liabilities and derivative assets respectively. The terms and conditions of those collateral agreements are included in the standard CSA that forms part of the ISDA Master Agreement under which most of our derivatives are executed.

ASSETS CHARGED AS SECURITY FOR LIABILITIES

Assets charged as security for liabilities include the following types of instruments:

- securities provided as collateral for repurchase transactions. These transactions are governed by standard industry agreements;
- specified residential mortgages provided as security for notes and bonds issued to investors as part of the Banking Group's covered bond programmes; and
- collateral provided to RBNZ under the TLF and FLP.

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security are as follows:

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Securities sold under arrangements to repurchase ¹	768	626
Residential mortgages provided as security for repurchase agreements with RBNZ	3,559	4,844
Total assets of the ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust pledged as security for covered bonds	10,563	10,926

Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's collateral securities.

- 1 The amounts disclosed as securities sold under arrangements to repurchase include both:
- assets pledged as security which continue to be recognised on the Banking Group's balance sheet; and
 - assets repledged, which are included in the disclosure below.

COLLATERAL ACCEPTED AS SECURITY FOR ASSETS

The Banking Group has received collateral associated with various financial transactions. Under certain arrangements the Banking Group has the right to sell, or to repledge, the collateral received. These arrangements are governed by standard industry agreements.

The fair value of collateral we have received and that which we have sold or repledged is as follows:

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Fair value of assets which can be sold or repledged	1,707	667
Fair value of assets sold or repledged	697	432

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. OFFSETTING

We offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet (in accordance with NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) when there is:

- a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts in all circumstances; and
- an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The following table identifies financial assets and financial liabilities which have not been offset but are subject to enforceable master netting agreements (or similar arrangements) and the related amounts not offset in the balance sheet. We have not taken into account the effect of over collateralisation.

	Total amounts recognised in the balance sheet NZ\$m	Amounts not subject to master netting agreement or similar NZ\$m	Amount subject to master netting agreement or similar			
			Total NZ\$m	Financial instruments NZ\$m	Financial collateral (received)/pledged NZ\$m	Net amount NZ\$m
2024						
Derivative financial assets	10,181	(1,600)	8,581	(8,260)	(72)	249
Reverse repurchase agreements ¹	1,762	-	1,762	-	(1,762)	-
Total financial assets	11,943	(1,600)	10,343	(8,260)	(1,834)	249
Derivative financial liabilities	(11,179)	1,858	(9,321)	8,260	331	(730)
Repurchase agreements ²	(3,750)	-	(3,750)	-	3,750	-
Total financial liabilities	(14,929)	1,858	(13,071)	8,260	4,081	(730)
2023						
Derivative financial assets	8,753	(1,532)	7,221	(5,703)	(538)	980
Reverse repurchase agreements ¹	668	-	668	-	(668)	-
Total financial assets	9,421	(1,532)	7,889	(5,703)	(1,206)	980
Derivative financial liabilities	(8,326)	1,593	(6,733)	5,703	223	(807)
Repurchase agreements ²	(4,429)	-	(4,429)	-	4,429	-
Total financial liabilities	(12,755)	1,593	(11,162)	5,703	4,652	(807)

¹ Reverse repurchase agreements are presented in the balance sheet within cash and cash equivalents.

² Repurchase agreements are presented in the balance sheet within deposits and other borrowings.

19. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Goodwill	3,006	3,006
Software	19	37
Management rights	69	76
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,094	3,119

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS ALLOCATED TO CASH-GENERATING UNITS (CGUs)

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the NBNZ Holdings Limited group on 1 December 2003, and the carrying amount reflects amortisation recognised before the application of NZ IFRS from 1 October 2004 and subsequent business disposals. Funds management rights, assessed as having indefinite useful lives, arose on the acquisition of the ING Holdings (NZ) Limited (now ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited) group on 30 November 2009.

Goodwill and funds management rights are allocated to CGUs as follows:

Cash generating unit	Goodwill		Management rights	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Personal	980	980	-	-
Funds Management	62	62	69	76
Personal segment	1,042	1,042	69	76
Business & Agri	695	695	-	-
Institutional	1,269	1,269	-	-
Total	3,006	3,006	69	76

Goodwill was assessed for indicators of impairment as at 30 September 2024, taking into account the results of the February 2024 impairment test and associated sensitivity and scenario analysis performed and the forecast impact of recent economic events. There were no indicators of impairment therefore, in accordance with NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, no further impairment test was required.

The following information is for the annual goodwill impairment test, and reflects the CGUs and goodwill allocations as at 29 February 2024.

Annual goodwill impairment test

The annual impairment test is performed as at the end of February each year. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the relevant CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCO) and its value-in-use (VIU). We use a VIU approach to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU to which each goodwill component is allocated. Based on this assessment no impairment was identified for any CGU, and therefore a FVLCO calculation was not required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

VALUE-IN-USE

These calculations use cash flow projections based on a number of financial budgets within each CGU covering an initial forecast period. These projections also incorporate economic assumptions including GDP, inflation, unemployment, residential and commercial property prices, and the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements. Cash flows beyond the forecast period are extrapolated using the terminal growth rate. These cash flow projections are discounted using a discount rate derived using a capital asset pricing model.

Future changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential impairment of part or all of the goodwill balances.

Input / assumption	Values applied in 29 February 2024 impairment test
Forecast period and projections	To 30 September 2028 - an extended forecast period was used to cover the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements over the transition period ending on 1 July 2028.
Revenue growth over forecast period	Comprises impacts of net interest margin and volume growth, arising from planned responses to known regulatory and economic forecasts. Average annual forecast revenue growth rates are shown below.
Credit impairment over forecast period	Varies by CGU, based on ECL modelling for 2024 and 2025, before returning to long run experience levels for 2026 to 2028. Long run experience levels are based on the Banking Group's bad debts written off, net of recoveries, since 2004 of 0.13% of gross loans and advances. Credit impairment for each CGU as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances for 2025 to 2028 is shown below.
Terminal growth rate	2.0% - based on 2026 forecast inflation from RBNZ's February 2024 Monetary Policy Statement.
Discount rate	Post tax: 11.7% (February 2023: 11.9%). The main variables in the calculation of the discount rate used are the risk free rate, beta and the market risk premium. The risk-free rate was the average traded 10-year New Zealand government bond yield as at 29 February 2024 of 4.8%. The market risk premium was estimated using observed historic rates of return for the New Zealand stock exchange and 10-year government bonds. Beta was consistent with observable measures applied in the regional banking sector.

The values of the average revenue growth, credit impairment as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances, and pre-tax discount rates assumptions by CGU are shown in the table below. The implied pre-tax discount rates are significantly higher than the post-tax discount rate above because regulatory capital retention over the forecast period is not tax effected.

Cash generating unit	Revenue growth		Credit impairment		Pre-tax discount rate	
	29 Feb 24	28 Feb 23	29 Feb 24	28 Feb 23	29 Feb 24	28 Feb 23
Personal	4.6%	2.2%	0.04%	0.07%	25.3%	24.1%
Funds Management	4.4%	5.6%	n/a	n/a	23.5%	21.5%
Business & Agri	2.8%	2.8%	0.11%	0.15%	25.4%	23.5%
Institutional	1.8%	1.8%	0.12%	0.17%	25.5%	23.3%

We performed stress tests for key sensitivities in each CGU. A change, considered to be reasonably possible by management, in key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

19. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

 **RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT**

The table below details how we recognise and measure different intangible assets:

	Goodwill	Software	Other intangibles
Definition	Excess amount the Banking Group has paid in acquiring a business over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.	Purchased software owned by the Banking Group is capitalised. Internal and external costs incurred in building software and computer systems costing greater than NZ\$20 million are capitalised as assets. Those less than NZ\$20 million are expensed in the year in which the costs are incurred. Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals or in maintaining systems after implementation are not capitalised.	Management fee rights arising from acquisition of funds management business.
Carrying value	Cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Allocated to the CGU to which the acquisition relates.	Initially, measured at cost. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.	Initially, measured at fair value at acquisition. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.
Useful life	Indefinite. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.	Except for major core infrastructure, amortised over periods between 2-5 years; however major core infrastructure may be amortised over 7 years subject to approval by the Audit Committee. Purchased software is amortised over 2 years unless it is considered integral to other assets with a longer useful life.	Management fee rights with an indefinite life are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.
Amortisation method	Not applicable.	Straight-line method.	Not applicable.

 **KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

Management judgement is used to assess the recoverable value of goodwill and other intangible assets, and the useful economic life of an asset, or whether an asset has an indefinite life. We reassess the recoverability of the carrying value at each reporting date.

Goodwill

A number of key judgements are required in the determination of whether or not a goodwill balance is impaired including:

- the level at which goodwill is allocated – consistent with prior periods the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated are the Banking Group's revenue generating segments that benefit from relevant historical business combinations generating goodwill.
- determination of the carrying amount of each CGU which includes an allocation, on a reasonable and consistent basis of corporate assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated.
- assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU used to determine whether the carrying amount of goodwill is supported is based on judgements including the selection of the model and key assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount.

The assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU has been made within the context of the inherent uncertainty described in the key judgements and estimates section on page 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. OTHER PROVISIONS

	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
ECL allowance on undrawn and contingent facilities	12	136	127
Customer remediation		24	36
Restructuring costs		8	10
Leasehold make good		22	21
Other		22	15
Total other provisions		212	209

Movements in other provisions

	Customer remediation NZ\$m	Restructuring costs NZ\$m	Leasehold make good NZ\$m	Other NZ\$m
Balance at 1 October 2023	36	10	21	15
New and increased provisions made during the year	4	10	4	7
Provisions used during the year	(16)	(11)	-	-
Unused amounts reversed during the year	-	(1)	(3)	-
Balance at 30 September 2024	24	8	22	22

Customer remediation

Customer remediation includes provisions for expected refunds to customers and other counterparties, remediation project costs and related customer, counterparty and regulatory claims, penalties and litigation costs and outcomes.

Restructuring costs

Provisions for restructuring costs arise from activities related to material changes in the scope of business undertaken by the Banking Group or the manner in which that business is undertaken and include employee termination benefits. Costs relating to on-going activities are not provided for and are expensed as incurred.

Leasehold make good

Provisions associated with leased premises where, at the end of a lease, the Banking Group is required to remove any fixtures and fittings installed in the leased property. This obligation arises immediately upon installation. Estimated make good costs are added to the right of use asset (within premises and equipment) upon installation and amortised over the lease term.

Other

Other provisions comprise various other provisions including losses arising from other legal action, operational issues, and warranties and indemnities provided in connection with various disposals of businesses and assets.



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

The Banking Group recognises provisions when there is a present obligation arising from a past event, an outflow of economic resources is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the timing and amount of the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.



KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The Banking Group holds provisions for various obligations including customer remediation, restructuring costs, leasehold make good and litigation related claims. These provisions involve judgements regarding the timing and outcome of future events, including estimates of expenditure required to satisfy such obligations. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made.

In relation to customer remediation, determining the amount of the provisions, which represent management's best estimate of the cost of settling the identified matters, requires the exercise of significant judgement. It will often be necessary to form a view on a number of different assumptions, including the number of impacted customers, the average refund per customer, the associated remediation project costs, and the implications of regulatory exposures and customer claims having regard to their specific facts and circumstances. There is a heightened level of estimation uncertainty where the customer remediation provision relates to a legal proceeding or matter. The appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence including expert legal advice and adjustments are made to the provisions where appropriate.

21. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Share capital	17,680	12,438
Reserves		
FVOCI reserve	(28)	(39)
Cash flow hedge reserve	52	(54)
Total reserves	24	(93)
Retained earnings	1,106	6,076
Total shareholders' equity	18,810	18,421

SHARE CAPITAL

The table below details the movement in issued shares and share capital for the period.

	Number of issued shares		NZ\$ millions	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Ordinary shares at start of year	6,345,755,498	6,345,755,498	11,588	11,588
Ordinary shares issued during the year	4,400,000,000	-	4,400	-
Total ordinary shares	10,745,755,498	6,345,755,498	15,988	11,588
Perpetual preference shares				
Perpetual preference shares at start of year	850,000,000	850,000,000	850	850
Perpetual preference shares issued during the year	1,141,720,000	-	1,142	-
Perpetual preference shares redeemed during the year	(300,000,000)	-	(300)	-
Total perpetual preference shares	1,691,720,000	850,000,000	1,692	850
Total share capital	12,437,475,498	7,195,755,498	17,680	12,438

Perpetual preference shares

Perpetual preference shares (PPS) do not carry any voting rights. They are classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation, holders of PPS are entitled to an amount equal to the issue price of the PPS. Holders of PPS rank behind the claims of all depositors and other creditors of the Bank (other than creditors that rank equally with the PPS), equally with the rights of other holders of PPS, additional tier 1 (AT1) capital notes and other equal ranking securities and obligations, and in priority to the rights of holders of ordinary shares.

Holders of PPS are entitled to receive dividends that are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions. If a PPS dividend is not paid, there are certain restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay a dividend on its ordinary shares. Holders of the PPS have no other rights to participate in the profits or property of the Bank.

Holders of PPS have no right to require that the PPS be redeemed.

The Bank has three classes of PPS: PPS issued in 2022 and 2024 that are quoted on the NZX Debt Market (Quoted PPS), and PPS issued to the Immediate Parent Company in 2024 (2024 PPS). The PPS issued to the Immediate Parent Company in 2013 were redeemed for NZ\$300 million in June 2024.

PPS qualify as AT1 capital for RBNZ's capital adequacy purposes.

The key terms of the PPS are as follows:

	2022 Quoted PPS	2024 Quoted PPS	2024 PPS
Issue date	18 July 2022	19 March 2024	18 September 2024
Issue amount	NZ\$550 million	NZ\$275 million	NZ\$867 million
First optional redemption date	18 July 2028	19 March 2030	18 October 2030
Final maturity date	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
Dividend amount	6.95% per annum until 18 July 2028 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the aggregate of the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).	7.60% per annum until 19 March 2030 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the aggregate of the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).	Floating rate equal to the aggregate of the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.03%.

As at 30 September 2024, the Quoted PPS carried a BBB+ credit rating from S&P Global Ratings. These credit ratings were upgraded from BBB on 2 April 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (continued)

The Bank may, at its option, redeem a class of PPS on an optional redemption date (being each scheduled quarterly dividend payment date from the first optional redemption date), or at any time following the occurrence of a tax event or regulatory event, subject to prior written approval of RBNZ and certain other conditions being met.



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have no par value. They entitle holders to receive dividends, or proceeds available on winding up of the Bank, in proportion to the number of fully paid ordinary shares held. They are recognised at the amount paid per ordinary share net of directly attributable costs. Every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting in person, or by proxy, is entitled to:

- on a show of hands, one vote; and
- on a poll, one vote, for each share held.

Perpetual preference shares

Perpetual preference shares do not carry any voting rights. They are wholly classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation, holders of perpetual preference shares are entitled to available subscribed capital per share, *pari passu* with all holders of existing perpetual preference shares and AT1 capital instruments but in priority to all holders of ordinary shares. They have no entitlement to participate in further distribution of profits or assets.

Reserves:

Cash flow hedge reserve

Includes fair value gains and losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments together with any tax effect.

FVOCI reserve

Includes the changes in fair value of investment securities together with any tax effect.

In respect of debt securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition, except for those relating to allowance for ECL, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. As debt securities at FVOCI are recorded at fair value, the balance of the FVOCI reserve is net of the ECL allowance associated with such assets. When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is reclassified to profit or loss and presented in other operating income.

In respect of the equity securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition (including any related foreign exchange gains or losses). When an equity security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is not recycled to profit or loss.

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Banking Group's core capital objectives are to:

- protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders;
- ensure the safety and soundness of the Banking Group's capital position; and
- ensure that the capital base supports the Banking Group's risk appetite, and strategic business objectives, in an efficient and effective manner.

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring that capital adequacy is maintained. This includes: setting, monitoring and obtaining assurance for the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) policy and framework; standardised risk definitions for all material risks; materiality thresholds; capital adequacy targets; internal capital principles; and risk appetite.

The Banking Group has minimum and trigger levels for common equity tier 1, tier 1 and total capital that ensure sufficient capital is maintained to:

- meet minimum prudential requirements imposed by regulators;
- ensure consistency with the Banking Group's overall risk profile and financial positions, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan; and
- support the internal risk capital requirements of the business.

ALCO is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Banking Group's ICAAP framework, including ongoing monitoring, reporting and compliance. The Banking Group's ICAAP is subject to independent and periodic review.

Throughout the year, the Banking Group maintained compliance with RBNZ's minimum capital ratios.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

As the Bank is a registered bank in New Zealand, it is primarily regulated by RBNZ under the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989. The Bank must comply with the minimum regulatory capital requirements, capital ratios and specific reporting levels that RBNZ sets. RBNZ requirements are summarised below:

	Regulatory capital definition	Minimum capital ratios
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	Comprises ordinary share capital, retained earnings, and certain accounting reserves. Some amounts (e.g. the value of goodwill) must be deducted to determine the final value of CET1 capital.	CET1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 4.5%.
Tier 1 capital	CET1 capital plus additional tier 1 instruments that comprise high-quality capital and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds; • be freely available to absorb losses; and provide for fully discretionary capital distributions. 	Tier 1 capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 7.0%. (2023: 6.0%)
Total capital	Tier 1 plus tier 2 capital. Tier 2 instruments include some subordinated instruments and accounting reserves that are not included in tier 1 capital. Some amounts are deducted in determining the value of tier 2 instruments.	Total capital divided by total risk weighted assets must be at least 9.0%. (2023: 8.0%)
Capital buffer	The Capital buffer is actual CET1 capital in excess of any of the minimum capital requirements imposed on the Bank.	Capital buffer divided by total risk weighted assets should be at least 4.5%.
	Reporting levels	
Solo consolidated	The registered bank plus subsidiaries which are funded exclusively and wholly owned by the registered bank.	
Banking Group	The registered bank's consolidated group.	

The Bank measures capital adequacy and reports to RBNZ on a Banking Group basis monthly, and measures capital adequacy on a Solo consolidated basis quarterly. Banking Group and Solo consolidated capital ratios are reported publicly in six-monthly disclosure statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The following table provides details of the Banking Group's capital adequacy ratios at 30 September:

Unaudited	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Qualifying capital		
Tier 1		
Shareholders' equity	18,810	18,421
Perpetual preference shares and other adjustments to shareholders' equity ¹	(1,699)	(857)
Gross common equity tier 1 capital	17,111	17,564
Deductions	(3,980)	(3,682)
Common equity tier 1 capital	13,131	13,882
Additional tier 1 capital	2,630	1,788
Tier 1 capital	15,761	15,670
Tier 2 capital	2,170	1,546
Total capital	17,931	17,216
Capital adequacy ratios		
Common equity tier 1	12.6%	12.5%
Tier 1	15.1%	14.1%
Tier 2	2.1%	1.4%
Total	17.2%	15.5%
Prudential capital buffer ratio	8.1%	7.5%
Risk weighted assets	104,243	111,327

¹ Includes a deduction for dividends on AT1 capital instruments approved by the Bank's board, but not yet paid as at 30 September 2024, as required by BPR110 *Capital Definitions*.

23. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The following table lists the subsidiaries of the Banking Group. All subsidiaries are 100% owned and incorporated in New Zealand unless stated otherwise.

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	Nature of business
	Registered bank
ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	Custodian and nominee
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited	Funds management
ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited	Staff superannuation scheme trustee
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited	Finance
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited	Holding company
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited	Funds management
ANZ New Zealand Investments Nominees Limited	Custodian and nominee
OneAnswer Nominees Limited	Wrap services provider
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust ¹	Securitisation entity
Arawata Assets Limited	Property
Endeavour Finance Limited	Investment
Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1 ¹	Securitisation entity

¹ The Banking Group does not own ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust and Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1. Control exists as the Banking Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the operations. Details of the Banking Group's interest in consolidated structured entities is included in Note 24 Structured entities.



RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

The Banking Group subsidiaries are those entities it controls through:

- being exposed to, or having rights to, variable returns from the entity; and
- being able to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Banking Group assesses whether it has power over those entities by examining the Banking Group's existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

24. STRUCTURED ENTITIES

A Structured Entity (SE) is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls the entity. SEs are generally established with restrictions on their ongoing activities in order to achieve narrow and well defined objectives.

SEs are classified as subsidiaries and consolidated when control exists. If the Banking Group does not control a SE, then it is not consolidated. This note provides information on both consolidated and unconsolidated SEs.

The Banking Group's involvement with SEs is as follows:

Type	Details
Securitisation	<p>The Banking Group uses the Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1 (the Kingfisher Trust) to securitise residential mortgages that it has originated, in order to diversify sources of funding for liquidity management. The Kingfisher Trust is an internal securitisation (bankruptcy remote) vehicle created for the purpose of structuring assets that are eligible for repurchase under agreements with RBNZ (these are known as 'Repo eligible').</p> <p>The Banking Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Kingfisher Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Kingfisher Trust's activities. The Kingfisher Trust is therefore consolidated.</p> <p>As at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023, the Banking Group had entered into repurchase agreements with RBNZ in relation to the TLF and FLP.</p> <p>Additionally, the Banking Group may acquire interests in securitisation vehicles set up by third parties through providing lending facilities to, or holding securities issued by, such entities.</p>
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust)	<p>Substantially all of the assets of the Covered Bond Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by the Bank which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the Covered Bond Trust of issuances of covered bonds by the Bank, or its wholly owned subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited, from time to time. The assets of the Covered Bond Trust are not available to creditors of the Bank, although the Bank (or its liquidator or statutory manager) may have a claim against the residual assets of the Covered Bond Trust (if any) after all priority ranking creditors of the Covered Bond Trust have been satisfied.</p> <p>The Banking Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Covered Bond Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Covered Bond Trust's activities. The Covered Bond Trust is therefore consolidated.</p>
Structured finance arrangements	<p>The Banking Group is involved with SEs established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in connection with structured lending transactions to facilitate debt syndication and/or to ring-fence collateral; and • to own assets that are leased to customers in structured leasing transactions. <p>The Banking Group may provide risk management products (derivatives) to the SE.</p> <p>In all instances, the Banking Group does not control these SEs. Further, the Banking Group's involvement does not establish more than a passive interest in decisions about the relevant activities of the SE, and accordingly we do not consider that interest disclosable.</p>
Funds management activities	<p>The Banking Group is the scheme manager for a number of Managed Investment Schemes (MIS). These MIS include the ANZ and OneAnswer branded KiwiSaver, retail and wholesale schemes. These MIS are financed through the issue of units to investors and the Banking Group considers them to be SEs. The Banking Group's interests in these MIS are limited to receiving fees for services or providing risk management products (derivatives). These interests do not create significant exposures to the MIS that would allow the Banking Group to control the funds. Therefore, these MIS are not consolidated.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. STRUCTURED ENTITIES (continued)

CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Financial or other support provided to consolidated SEs

The Bank provides lending facilities, derivatives and commitments to the Kingfisher Trust and the Covered Bond Trust and/or holds debt instruments that they have issued. The Bank did not provide any non-contractual support to consolidated SEs during the year (2023: nil).

UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Banking Group's interest in unconsolidated SEs

An 'interest' in an unconsolidated SE is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement with a SE that exposes the Banking Group to variability of returns from the performance of that SE. These interests include, but are not limited to: holdings of debt or equity securities; derivatives that pass on risks specific to the performance of the SE; lending; loan commitments; financial guarantees; and fees from funds management activities.

For the purpose of disclosing interests in unconsolidated SEs:

- no disclosure is made if the Banking Group's involvement is not more than a passive interest - for example: when the Banking Group's involvement constitutes a typical customer-supplier relationship. On this basis, exposures to unconsolidated SEs that arise from lending, trading and investing activities are not considered disclosable interests - unless the design of the structured entity allows the Banking Group to participate in decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns).
- 'interests' do not include derivatives intended to expose the Banking Group to market risk (rather than performance risk specific to the SE) or derivatives through which the Banking Group creates, rather than absorbs, variability of the unconsolidated SE (such as purchase of credit protection under a credit default swap).

The Banking Group earned funds management fees from its MIS of NZ\$199 million (2023: NZ\$192 million) during the year. As at 30 September 2024, the Banking Group had total funds under management of NZ\$39.7 billion (2023: NZ\$37.1 billion) of which NZ\$26.0 billion (2023: NZ\$26.1 billion) related to its MIS, with the largest individual fund being approximately NZ\$5.2 billion (2023: NZ\$4.4 billion).

The Banking Group did not provide any non-contractual support to unconsolidated SEs during the year (2023: nil): nor does it have any current intention to provide financial or other support to unconsolidated SEs.

SPONSORED UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Banking Group may also sponsor unconsolidated SEs in which it has no disclosable interest.

For the purposes of this disclosure, the Banking Group considers itself the 'sponsor' of an unconsolidated SE if it is the primary party involved in the design and establishment of that SE and:

- the Banking Group is the major user of that SE; or
- the Banking Group's name appears in the name of that SE, or on its products; or
- the Banking Group provides implicit or explicit guarantees of that SE's performance.

The Bank has sponsored the ANZ PIE Fund, which invests only in deposits with the Bank. The Banking Group does not provide any implicit or explicit guarantees of the capital value or performance of investments in the ANZ PIE Fund. There was no income received from, nor assets transferred to, this entity during the year.



KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Significant judgement is required in assessing whether the Banking Group has control over SEs. Judgement is required to determine the existence of:

- power over the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns); and
- exposure to variable returns of the entity.

25. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In the normal course of business the Banking Group enters into transactions where it transfers financial assets directly to third parties. These transfers may give rise to the Banking Group fully, or partially, derecognising those financial assets - depending on the Banking Group's exposure to the risks and rewards or control over the transferred assets. If the Banking Group retains substantially all of the risk and rewards of a transferred asset, the transfer does not qualify for derecognition and the asset remains on the Banking Group's balance sheet in its entirety.

Covered bonds

The Banking Group operates a covered bond programme to raise funding. Refer to Note 24 Structured entities for further details. The covered bonds issued externally are included within debt issuances.

Repurchase agreements

When the Banking Group sells securities subject to repurchase agreements under which we retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, then those assets do not qualify for derecognition. An associated liability is recognised for the consideration received from the counterparty.

The table below sets out the balance of assets transferred that do not qualify for derecognition, along with the associated liabilities:

	Covered bonds		Repurchase agreements	
	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Current carrying amount of assets transferred	10,563	10,926	4,327	5,470
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	2,156	3,373	3,750	4,429

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Key management personnel and their related parties

Key management personnel (KMP) are defined as directors and those executives having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Banking Group. Executive roles included in KMP are the Bank's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and all executives reporting directly to the Bank's CEO, and the CEO - NZ Branch.

	2024 NZ\$000	2023 NZ\$000
Key management personnel compensation¹		
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	13,318	12,139
Post-employment benefits	363	351
Other long-term benefits ²	76	78
Share-based payments	4,200	3,589
Total	17,957	16,157

1 Includes former disclosed KMPs until the end of their employment, and close family members of KMP employed by the Banking Group.

2 Comprises long service leave accrued during the year.

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties¹		
Secured loans and advances	12	24
Credit related commitments (undrawn loan facilities)	4	3
Interest income	1	1
Customer deposits ²	9	22
Payables and other liabilities (share-based payments liability)	4	3

1 Includes KMP, close family members of KMP and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or their close family members, of the Banking Group and its parent companies.

2 Includes holdings of units in the ANZ PIE Fund (a sponsored unconsolidated structured entity) which are invested solely in deposits of the Bank.

Loans made to KMP and their related parties are made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate. No amounts have been written off or forgiven, or individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses raised in respect of these balances (2023: nil).

All other transactions with KMP and their related parties are made on terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers. These transactions generally involve the provision of financial and investment services. In addition to the amounts above:

- Aggregate amounts for each of unsecured loans and advances, interest expense, fee income, debt issuances and collectively assessed credit impairment charge and allowance for expected credit losses were less than NZ\$1 million for both years presented.
- KMP and their related parties also hold units in other MIS managed by the Banking Group. Transactions and balances in respect of these MIS holdings are not disclosed because those MIS are unconsolidated structured entities and not included in the financial statements of the Banking Group.
- Some KMP pay the Banking Group for the use of carparks in premises owned or leased by the Banking Group. These amounts were less than NZ\$0.1 million (2023: less than NZ\$0.1 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

Transactions with other members of the ANZ Group and associates

The Banking Group undertakes transactions with the Immediate Parent Company, the Ultimate Parent Bank, other members of the ANZ Group and associates.

These transactions principally consist of funding and hedging transactions, the provision of other financial and investment services, technology and process support, and compensation for share based payments made to Banking Group employees. These transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms.

Transactions	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Immediate Parent Company		
Interest expense	4	4
Ordinary shares issued	4,400	-
Perpetual preference shares issued	1,142	-
Perpetual preference shares redeemed	300	-
Dividends paid	7,141	1,417
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Interest income	7	7
Interest expense	132	159
Loss on sale of mortgages to the NZ Branch	-	(1)
Other operating income	12	10
Operating expenses	68	63
Mortgages sold to the NZ Branch	65	72
Mortgages repurchased from the NZ Branch	23	20
Associates		
Operating expenses	3	3

Outstanding balances	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Immediate Parent Company		
Derivative financial instruments	4	4
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Cash and cash equivalents	117	177
Derivative financial instruments	7,452	5,507
Other assets	160	50
Total due from related parties	7,733	5,738
Immediate Parent Company		
Deposits and other borrowings	128	80
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Settlement balances payable	90	41
Collateral received	-	547
Deposits and other borrowings	271	12
Derivative financial instruments	7,473	4,993
Payables and other liabilities	37	43
Debt issuances	940	939
Associates		
Deposits and other borrowings	1	1
Total due to related parties	8,940	6,656

Balances due from / to other members of the ANZ Group and associates are unsecured. The Bank has provided guarantees and commitments to, and received guarantees from, these entities as follows:

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Financial guarantees provided by the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	249	227
Financial guarantees provided to the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	189	69
Performance related contingent liabilities to the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	58	70
Undrawn facilities provided to the Immediate Parent Company	-	250
Undrawn facilities provided to associates	1	1

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

CREDIT RELATED COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Contract amount of:		
Undrawn facilities	25,759	26,305
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,232	1,029
Performance related contingencies	1,656	1,590
Total	28,647	28,924

UNDRAWN FACILITIES

The majority of undrawn facilities are subject to customers maintaining specific credit and other requirements or conditions. Many of these facilities are expected to be only partially used, and others may never be used at all. As such, the total of the nominal principal amounts is not necessarily representative of future liquidity risks or future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay, the full amount of undrawn facilities mature within 12 months.

GUARANTEES, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND PERFORMANCE RELATED CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies relate to transactions that the Banking Group has entered into as principal.

Letters of credit involve the Banking Group issuing letters of credit guaranteeing payment in favour of an exporter. They are secured against an underlying shipment of goods or backed by a confirmatory letter of credit from another bank.

Performance related contingencies are liabilities that oblige the Banking Group to make payments to a third party if the customer fails to fulfil its non-monetary obligations under the contract.

To reflect the risks associated with these transactions, we apply the same credit origination, portfolio management and collateral requirements that we apply to loans. The contract amount represents the maximum potential amount that we could lose if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which the Banking Group may be required to pay, the full amount of guarantees and letters of credit and performance related contingencies mature within 12 months.

OTHER CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Banking Group. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions (refer to Note 20 Other provisions) and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice seriously the interests of the Banking Group.

REGULATORY AND CUSTOMER EXPOSURES

The Banking Group regularly engages with its regulators. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in New Zealand and globally. The Banking Group also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators from time to time as part of both industry-wide and Banking Group-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

The nature of these interactions can be wide ranging and, for example, may relate to matters including responsible lending practices, regulated lending requirements, product suitability and distribution, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediation, wealth advice, insurance distribution, pricing, competition, conduct in financial markets and financial transactions, capital market transactions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, privacy obligations and information security, business continuity management, reporting and disclosure obligations and product disclosure documentation.

The possible exposures associated with the Banking Group's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

There may also be exposures to customers, investors or third parties which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

LOAN INFORMATION LITIGATION

In September 2021, a representative proceeding was brought against the Bank, alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. The Bank is defending the allegations. In July 2022, the High Court ruled that the plaintiffs may bring the proceeding as an opt-out representative action on behalf of a class, being certain customers who entered into a home loan or personal loan with the Bank between 6 June 2015 and 28 May 2016 and requested a variation to that loan during that period. Aspects of the decision were appealed by both parties, and a hearing took place at the Court of Appeal in April 2024. The decision was issued in July 2024, with the Court of Appeal confirming that the Bank's class size, with the current representative plaintiff, remains the same. The Court of Appeal also granted the plaintiff's application for a common fund order with immediate effect. The Bank has applied to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal the Court of Appeal's decision as it relates to common fund orders and is awaiting the Supreme Court's decision on whether to grant a hearing.

WARRANTIES AND INDEMNITIES

The Banking Group has provided warranties, indemnities and other commitments in various contracts for the disposal of businesses and assets and other commercial transactions, covering a range of matters and risks. It is exposed to potential claims under those warranties, indemnities and commitments, some of which are currently active. The outcomes and total costs associated with these exposures remain uncertain.

28. AUDITOR FEES

	2024 NZ\$000	2023 NZ\$000
KPMG New Zealand		
Audit or review of financial statements ¹	2,169	2,120
Audit related services:		
Prudential and regulatory services ²	326	295
Offer documents assurance or review	147	141
Other assurance services ³	804	399
Total audit related services	1,277	835
Total KPMG New Zealand fees relating to the Banking Group	3,446	2,955
Fees related to certain managed funds not recharged ⁴	266	280
Total KPMG New Zealand fees	3,712	3,235
KPMG Australia		
Other assurance services - operational greenhouse gas emissions	-	53
Total auditor fees	3,712	3,288

1 Includes fees for both the audit of annual financial statements and reviews of interim financial statements.

2 Includes fees for reviews and controls reports required by regulations.

3 Includes fees for other reviews, agreed upon procedures and reasonable and limited assurance engagements.

4 Amounts relate to the ANZ PIE Fund, ANZ Investments Private Scheme and SIL Mutual Funds, and include fees for audits of annual financial statements, registry audits, supervisor reporting and other agreed upon procedures engagements.

Under the Banking Group's policy, KPMG New Zealand or any of its related practices are allowed to provide assurance and other audit related services that, while outside the scope of the statutory audit, are consistent with the role of an external auditor. These include regulatory and prudential reviews requested by regulators such as RBNZ. Any other services that are not audit or audit-related services are non-audit services. The Banking Group's policy allows certain non-audit services to be provided where the service would not contravene auditor independence requirements. KPMG New Zealand or any of its related practices may not provide services that are perceived to be in conflict with the role of the external auditor or breach auditor independence. These include consulting advice and subcontracting of operational activities normally undertaken by management, and engagements where the external auditor may ultimately be required to express an opinion on its own work.

ASSURANCE REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (the Banking Group) on pages 4 to 66 which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 September 2024;
- the consolidated income statement, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Banking Group's financial position as at 30 September 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, which in this instance means New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 Banking Group 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)* (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 consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

Our firm has provided services to the Banking Group in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the shareholder as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion.

Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements.

ALLOWANCE FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (\$861 MILLION)

Refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

Allowance for expected credit losses is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and advances balance to the consolidated financial statements and the inherent complexity of the Banking Group's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including impacts of multiple economic scenarios, and other assumptions such as defining a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR).

NZ IFRS 9 requires the Banking Group to measure ECL on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of future economic conditions, of which GDP and unemployment levels are considered key assumptions. Post-model adjustments to the ECL results are also made by the Banking Group to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loan portfolios. We exercise significant judgement in challenging both the economic scenarios used and the judgemental post-model adjustments that the Banking Group applies to the ECL results.

The Banking Group's criteria selected to identify a SICR, such as a decrease in customer credit rating (CCR), are key areas of judgement within the Banking Group's ECL methodology as these criteria determine if a forward-looking 12 month or lifetime allowance is recorded.

ASSURANCE REPORT

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the allowance for ECL and disclosures included assessing the Banking Group's significant accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard. Credit risk and economic specialists were used in ECL audit procedures as a core part of our audit team.

We tested key controls in relation to:

- The Banking Group's ECL model governance and validation processes which involved assessment of model performance;
- The Banking Group's assessment and approval of the forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenario weightings through challenge applied by the Banking Group's internal governance processes;
- Reconciliation of the data used in the ECL calculation process to gross balances recorded within the general ledger as well as source systems;
- Counterparty risk grading for wholesale loans (larger customer exposures are monitored individually). We tested the approval of new lending facilities against the Banking Group's lending policies, and controls over the monitoring of counterparty credit quality; and
- IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears, group exposures into delinquency buckets and recalculate individual allowances. We tested automated calculation and change management controls and evaluated the oversight of the portfolios, with a focus on controls over delinquency monitoring.

We tested relevant General Information Technology Controls over the key IT applications used by the Banking Group in measuring ECL allowances, as detailed in the IT Systems and Controls key audit matter below.

In addition to controls testing, our procedures included:

- Re-performing credit assessments for a sample of wholesale loans controlled by the Banking Group's specialist workout and recovery team, who assessed them as higher risk or impaired, and a sample of other loans, focusing on larger exposures assessed by the Banking Group as showing signs of deterioration, or in areas of emerging risk (assessed against external market).
- For each loan sampled, we challenged the Banking Group's CCR and Security Indicator, assessment of loan recoverability, valuation of security and the impact on the credit allowance. To do this, we reviewed the information on the Banking Group's loan file, understood the facts and circumstances of the case with the relationship manager, and performed our own assessment of recoverability.
- Exercising our judgement, our procedures included using our understanding of relevant industries and the macro-economic environment, and comparing data and assumptions used by the Banking Group in recoverability assessments to externally sourced evidence, such as commodity prices and external property sale information. Where relevant, we assessed the forecast timing of future cash flows in the context of underlying valuations and approved business plans and challenged key assumptions in the valuations;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Banking Group's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating the Banking Group's ECL model methodologies against established market practices and criteria in the accounting standards;
- Working with our credit risk specialists, we assessed the accuracy of the Banking Group's ECL model estimates by re-performing, for a sample of loans, the ECL allowance using our independently driven calculation tools and comparing this to the amount recorded by the Banking Group;
- Working with our economic specialists, we challenged the Banking Group's forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenarios incorporated in the Banking Group's ECL models. We compared the Banking Group's forecast GDP and unemployment rates, to relevant publicly available macro-economic information, and considered other known variables and information obtained through our other audit procedures to identify contradictory indicators;
- Testing the implementation of the Banking Group's SICR methodology by re-performing the staging calculation for a sample of loans taking into consideration movements in the CCR from loan origination and comparing our expectation to actual staging applied on an individual account level in the Banking Group's ECL model; and
- Assessing the accuracy of the data used in the ECL models by confirming a sample of data fields such as account balance and CCR to relevant source systems.

We also challenged key assumptions in the components of the Banking Group's post-model adjustments. This included:

- Assessing the requirement for post-model adjustments considering the Banking Group's ECL model and data deficiencies identified by the Banking Group's ECL model validation processes;
- Comparing underlying data used in concentration risk and economic cycle allowances to underlying loan portfolio characteristics of recent loss experience, current market conditions and specific risks inherent in the Banking Group's loan portfolios;
- Assessing certain post-model adjustments identified against internal and external information; and
- Assessing the completeness of post-model adjustments by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the portfolios against the Banking Group's assessment.

We assessed the appropriateness of the Banking Group's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of NZ IFRS.

VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of Level 2 financial instruments in asset positions \$13,968 million, in liability positions \$13,563 million

Refer to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

The fair value of the Banking Group's Level 2 financial instruments is determined by the Banking Group through the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumption and estimates.

The valuation of Level 2 financial instruments held at fair value is a key audit matter due to the complexity associated with the valuation methodology and models of certain more complex Level 2 financial instruments including fair value adjustments (FVAs) leading to an increase in subjectivity and estimation uncertainty. Level 2 financial instruments represent 45% of the Banking Group's financial assets carried at fair value and 97% of the Banking Group's financial liabilities carried at fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value included:

Performing an assessment of the population of financial instruments held at fair value to identify portfolios that have a higher risk of misstatement arising from significant judgment over valuation either due to unobservable inputs or complex models.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating specifically to these financial instruments, including:

- Independent Price Verification (IPV), including completeness of portfolios and valuation inputs subject to IPV;
- model validation at inception and periodically, including assessment of model limitation and assumptions;
- review and challenge of daily profit and loss by a control function;
- collateral management process, including review of margin reconciliations with clearing houses; and
- review and approval of FVAs, including exit price and portfolio level adjustments.

In relation to the valuation of Level 2 financial instruments, with the assistance of our valuation specialists:

- Assessing the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives;
- Comparing the Banking Group's valuation methodology to industry practice and the criteria in the accounting standards; and
- Independently revaluing a selection of financial instruments and FVAs. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market and available alternatives. We challenged and assessed any differences.

We assessed the Banking Group's consolidated financial statement disclosures, including key judgements and assumptions using our understanding obtained from our testing and against NZ IFRS.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) SYSTEMS AND CONTROLS

The key audit matter

As a major New Zealand bank, the Banking Group's businesses utilise a large number of complex, interdependent IT systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. Controls over access and changes to IT systems are critical to the recording of financial information and the preparation of a financial report which provides a true and fair view of the Banking Group's financial position and performance. The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter and our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of the Banking Group's IT controls.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We tested the control environment for key IT applications used in processing significant transactions and recording balances in the general ledger. We also tested automated controls embedded within these systems which support the effective operation of technology-enabled business processes. Our IT specialists were used throughout the engagement as a core part of our audit team.

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing the governance and higher-level controls in place across the IT environment, including the approach to the Banking Group policy design, review and awareness;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls across the User Access Management Lifecycle, including how users are on-boarded, reviewed, and removed on a timely basis from critical IT applications and supporting infrastructure. We also examined how privileged roles and functions are managed across each IT application and the supporting infrastructure;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls in place over change management, including how changes are initiated, documented, approved, tested and authorised prior to migration into the production environment of critical IT applications. We also assessed the appropriateness of users with access to make changes to IT applications across the Banking Group;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls used by the Banking Group's technology teams to schedule system jobs and monitor system integrity;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls related to significant IT application programs per the ANZ Delivery Framework; and
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of automated business process controls including those that enforce segregation of duties between conflicting roles within IT applications, configurations in place to perform calculations, mappings, and flagging of financial transactions, automated reconciliation controls (both between systems, and intra-system) and data integrity of critical system reporting used by us in our audit to select samples and analysis data used by management to generate financial reporting.

ASSURANCE REPORT

CARRYING VALUE OF GOODWILL (\$3,006 MILLION)

Refer to Note 19 of the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter

Carrying value of goodwill is a key audit matter due to a number of judgements required in the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill, and because the carrying value of goodwill is financially significant at the reporting date.

the Banking Group uses a value-in-use (VIU) approach to estimate the recoverable amount of each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated. The reasonableness of the recoverable amounts was assessed using an implied market-multiples approach.

The ongoing effects and uncertainties associated with the environment continue to increase the potential for impairment and our audit effort in this area remains elevated. There is increased judgement in forecasting cash flows and assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models and market-multiples used in the reasonableness assessment. The risk is most pronounced for the Institutional CGU.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior team members in assessing this key audit matter.

Working with our valuation specialists, our procedures included:

- In accordance with accounting standards, assessing the reasonableness of the amounts allocated to the CGUs to which the Banking Group allocated goodwill;
- Considering the appropriateness of the valuation method applied by the Banking Group to perform their annual test for impairment against the requirements of the accounting standards;
- Assessing the integrity of the VIU model used by the Banking Group, including the accuracy of the underlying calculation formulae;
- Assessing the accuracy of previous the Banking Group forecasts to inform our evaluation of forecasts incorporated in the VIU model;
- For each CGU, stress testing key VIU assumptions to consider reasonably possible alternatives;
- For the Institutional CGU, assessing the Banking Group's key assumptions used in the VIU model, including discount rates, revenue growth rates, and terminal growth rates comparing to external observable metrics, historical experience, our knowledge of the markets and current market practice;
- Comparing the forecast cash flows contained in the model to the revised Operational forecast, reflecting the current economic environment and the increased regulatory minimum capital requirements;
- Assessing key assumptions used in the market-multiples reasonableness assessment, which we assessed as being equivalent to a fair value less costs of disposal approach. These assumptions included future maintainable earnings, the control premium comparing the implied multiples from comparable market transactions to the implied multiples used in the VIU model;
- Assessing the reasonableness of the Banking Group's review for potential internal and external indicators of impairment. This review considered the period from the annual impairment test as at 29 February 2024 up to financial year end; and
- Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements against the requirements of the accounting standards.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Banking Group's general disclosures in section B1 required to be included in the Banking Group's Disclosure Statement in accordance with schedule 2 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

USE OF THIS INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder of the Bank. 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, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the shareholder for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions or conclusions we have formed.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance Clause 24 of the Order;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability of the Banking Group 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 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements including the financial statements prepared in accordance with Clause 24 of the Order 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 the consolidated financial statements.

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

<http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1/>

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

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

For and on behalf of:

The logo for KPMG, consisting of the letters 'KPMG' in a stylized, blue, sans-serif font.

KPMG
Auckland
7 November 2024

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

This section contains the additional disclosures required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014.

Section	Order reference	Page
B1. General disclosures	Schedule 2	73
B2. Additional financial disclosures	Schedule 4	83
B3. Asset quality	Schedule 7	84
B4. Capital adequacy under the internal models based approach, and regulatory liquidity ratios	Schedule 11	93
B5. Concentration of credit exposures to individual counterparties	Schedule 13	100
B6. Credit exposures to connected persons	Schedule 14	101
B7. Insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products	Schedule 15	102
B8. Risk management policies	Schedule 17	104

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED)

Details of ultimate parent bank and ultimate non-bank holding company

The ultimate parent bank of the Bank is Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (Ultimate Parent Bank). The address for service of the Ultimate Parent Bank is ANZ Centre, Melbourne, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia.

The ultimate non-bank holding company is ANZ Group Holdings Limited. The address for service is ANZ Centre, Melbourne, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria 3008, Australia.

Restrictions on the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial support

Effect of APRA's Prudential Standards

The Banking Group is subject to extensive prudential regulation by APRA. APRA's current or future requirements may have an adverse effect on the Bank's business, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or financial condition.

APRA Prudential Standard APS 222 *Associations with Related Entities* (APS 222) sets minimum requirements for authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) in Australia, including the Ultimate Parent Bank, in relation to the monitoring, management and control of risks which arise from associations with related entities and also includes maximum limits on intra-group financial exposures.

Under APS 222, the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial support to the Bank is subject to the following restrictions:

- the Ultimate Parent Bank should not undertake any third party dealings for the purpose of supporting the business of the Bank;
- the Ultimate Parent Bank must not hold unlimited exposures (i.e. should be limited as to specified time or amount) in the Bank (e.g. not provide a general guarantee covering any of the Bank's obligations);
- the Ultimate Parent Bank must not agree to cross-default clauses whereby a default by the Bank on an obligation (whether financial or otherwise) triggers or is deemed to trigger a default by the Ultimate Parent Bank on its obligations; and
- the level of exposure, net of exposures deducted from capital, of the Ultimate Parent Bank's level 1 tier 1 capital base to the Bank should not exceed: (A) 25% on an individual exposure basis; or (B) 75% in aggregate (being exposures to all similar regulated ADI equivalent entities related to the Ultimate Parent Bank).

In addition, since 1 January 2021, no more than 5% of the Ultimate Parent Bank's level 1 tier 1 capital base can comprise non-equity exposures to its New Zealand operations (including its subsidiaries incorporated in New Zealand, such as the Banking Group and the New Zealand Branch) during ordinary times. This limit does not include holdings of capital instruments or eligible secured contingent funding support provided to the Bank during times of financial stress.

APRA has also confirmed that contingent funding support by the Ultimate Parent Bank to the Bank during times of financial stress must be provided on terms that are acceptable to APRA. At present, only covered bonds meet APRA's criteria for contingent funding.

Effect of the level 3 framework

In addition, certain requirements of APRA's level 3 framework relating to, among other things, group governance and risk exposures became effective on 1 July 2017. This framework also requires that the Ultimate Parent Bank must limit its financial and operational exposures to subsidiaries (including the Bank).

In determining the acceptable level of exposure to a subsidiary, the Board of the Ultimate Parent Bank should have regard to:

- the exposures that would be approved for third parties of broadly equivalent credit status;
- the potential impact on the Ultimate Parent Bank's capital and liquidity positions; and
- the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to continue operating in the event of a failure by the Bank.

These requirements are not expected to place additional restrictions on the Ultimate Parent Bank's ability to provide financial or operational support to the Bank.

Other APRA powers

The Ultimate Parent Bank may not provide financial support in breach of the Australian Banking Act 1959 (the Banking Act). Under the Banking Act:

- APRA must exercise its powers and functions for the protection of a bank's depositors in Australia and for the promotion of financial system stability in Australia; and
- in the event of a bank becoming unable to meet its obligations or suspending payment, the assets of the bank in Australia are to be available to meet that bank's deposit liabilities in Australia in priority to all other liabilities of the bank.

The requirements of the Banking Act and the exercise by APRA of its powers have the potential to impact the management of the liquidity of the Bank.

Interests in 5% or more of voting securities of the Bank

The Immediate Parent Company holds 100% of the voting securities of the Bank. The Immediate Parent Company has the direct ability to appoint 100% of the Directors of the Bank, subject to RBNZ advising that it has no objection to the appointment in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration. RBNZ also has the power under section 113B of the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989, after obtaining the consent of the Minister of Finance, to remove, replace, or appoint directors in certain circumstances.

Priority of creditors' claims

In the event that the Bank was put into liquidation or ceased to trade, claims of secured creditors and those creditors set out in Schedule 7 of the Companies Act 1993 would rank ahead of the claims of unsecured creditors. Customer deposits are unsecured and rank equally with other unsecured liabilities of the Bank, and such liabilities rank ahead of any subordinated instruments issued by the Bank.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Guarantees

No material obligations of the Bank are guaranteed as at 7 November 2024.

Auditors

KPMG, 18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue, Auckland, New Zealand.

Directors

Any document or communication may be sent to any Director at the Registered Office. The document or communication should be marked for the attention of that Director.

Transactions with Directors

No Director has disclosed that he/she or any immediate relative or professional associate has any dealing with the Banking Group which has been either entered into on terms other than those which would in the ordinary course of business be given to any other person of like circumstances or means or which could otherwise be reasonably likely to influence materially the exercise of the Director's duties as a Director of the Bank.

Board Audit Committee

There is a Board Audit Committee which covers audit matters. The committee has five members. Each member is a non-executive Director, and each satisfy the criteria for independence.

Policy of the Board of Directors for avoiding or dealing with conflicts of interest

In order to ensure that members of the Board are reminded of their disclosure obligations under the Companies Act 1993, the Board has adopted a protocol setting out the procedures for Directors to follow to disclose and manage conflicts of interest. This protocol will be reviewed biennially. In addition:

- at least once in each year, Directors are requested to confirm and disclose, in terms of section 140(1) of the Companies Act 1993, any interests which they have with the Bank itself. Directors are reminded at this time of their obligation under the Companies Act 1993 to disclose promptly any transaction or proposed transaction with the Bank in which they have an interest.
- Directors are also requested to confirm and make a general disclosure of their interest in other entities in terms of section 140(2) of the Companies Act 1993.

In addition to the disclosures referred to above, Directors disclose relevant interests which they have before discussion of particular business items. Disclosures are entered into the Bank's Interests Register. The Companies Act 1993 allows a Director with an interest in a transaction to participate in discussions and to vote on all matters relating to that particular transaction. However, under the protocol the Board has adopted a guideline whereby a Director with an interest in a transaction should not be present during any discussions, and should not vote, on any matter pertaining to that particular transaction.

Directors of the Bank as at 7 November 2024



	Scott St John	Antonia Watson	Shayne Elliott
Position	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair	Chief Executive Officer and Director	Non-Executive Director
Occupation	Company Director	Chief Executive Officer New Zealand and Group Executive	ANZ Group Chief Executive Officer
Qualifications	BCom, Diploma of Business	BCom (Hons), GAICD	BCom
Resides	Auckland, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand	Melbourne, Australia
Other company directorships	ANZ Group Holdings Ltd, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Captain Cook Nominees Ltd, Hutton Wilson Nominees Ltd, Mercury NZ Ltd, Te Awanga Terraces Ltd	Banking Ombudsman Scheme Ltd	ANZ Group Holdings Ltd, ANZ BH Pty Ltd, ANZ NBH Pty Ltd, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd, Elliott No. 3 Pty Ltd, Financial Markets Foundation for Children, Norfina Ltd, SBGH Ltd

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)



	Gerard Florian	Alison Gerry	Nagaja Sanatkumar
Position	Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director
Occupation	Group Executive, Technology & Group Services, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	Company Director	Company Director
Qualifications	Electronic Engineering Certificate	BMS (Hons), MAppFin, CFInstD	B.Tech, MBA, MSDG, CMInstD
Resides	Sydney, Australia	Queenstown, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand
Other company directorships	Floco Industries Pty Ltd	Air New Zealand Ltd, Glendora Avocados Ltd, Glendora Holdings Ltd, Infratil Ltd, On Being Bold Ltd, Sharesies Ltd, Sharesies AU Group Ltd, Sharesies Financial Ltd, Sharesies Group Ltd, Sharesies Investment Management Ltd, Sharesies Nominee Ltd	First Fibre Bidco NZ Ltd, First Fibre Midco Ltd, Imagen8 Ltd, Meridian Energy Ltd, NTS Digital Advisory Ltd, Southern Cross Healthcare Ltd, Tuatahi First Fibre Ltd, UFF Holdings Ltd



	Mark Tume	Dame Joan Withers, DNZ
Position	Independent Non-Executive Director	Independent Non-Executive Director
Occupation	Company Director	Company Director
Qualifications	BBS, PGDipBank	MBA, CFInstD
Resides	Auckland, New Zealand	Auckland, New Zealand
Other company directorships	Arc Innovations Ltd, Bluecurrent Holdings NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Assets NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent No.2 NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent No.3 NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Services NZ Ltd, Bluecurrent Holdings (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent Assets (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent No.2 (Australia) Pty Ltd, Bluecurrent No.3 (Australia) Pty Ltd, Booster Financial Services Ltd, Long Board Ltd, Mariu Ltd, Precinct Properties New Zealand Ltd, Precinct Properties Investments Ltd, Te Atiawa Iwi Holdings Management Ltd, Te Atiawa (Taranaki) Holdings Ltd, Welltest Ltd, Yeo Family Trustee Ltd	On Being Bold Ltd, Origin Energy Ltd, Sky Network Television Ltd, The Warehouse Group Ltd, The Warehouse Planit Trustees Ltd, The Warehouse Management Trustee Company Ltd, The Warehouse Management Trustee Company No.2 Ltd

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Conditions of registration

The following conditions of registration were applicable as at 30 September 2024, and have applied from 1 July 2024.

The registration of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited ("the bank") as a registered bank is subject to the following conditions:

1. That—
 - (a) the Total capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 9%;
 - (b) the Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 7%;
 - (c) the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 4.5%;
 - (d) the Total capital of the banking group is not less than \$30 million.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

"Total capital ratio", "Tier 1 capital ratio", and "Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio" have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formulae for calculating the ratios, the term "total capital requirement for operational risk" has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

"Total capital" has the same meaning as in BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1A. That—
 - (a) the bank has an internal capital adequacy assessment process ("ICAAP") that accords with the requirements set out in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;
 - (b) under its ICAAP the bank identifies and measures its "other material risks" defined in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy; and
 - (c) the bank determines an internal capital allocation for each identified and measured "other material risk".

- 1B. That the bank must—
 - (a) comply with the minimum requirements for using the IRB approach set out in BPR134: IRB Minimum System Requirements;
 - (b) comply with the minimum qualitative requirements for using the AMA approach for operational risk set out in subpart B1 of BPR151: AMA Operational Risk;
 - (c) follow the process in Part E of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements for obtaining Reserve Bank approval for any changes to any IRB credit risk model;
 - (d) maintain a compendium of approved models in accordance with the requirements of section E1.5 of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process requirements.

- 1C. That, if the Prudential Capital Buffer (PCB) ratio of the banking group is 4.5% or less, the bank must—
 - (a) according to the following table, limit the aggregate distributions of the bank's earnings, other than discretionary payments payable to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, to the percentage limit on distributions that corresponds to the banking group's PCB ratio; and

Banking group's PCB ratio	Percentage limit on distributions of the bank's earnings	Capital Buffer Response Framework stage
0% - 0.5%	0%	Stage 3
>0.5 - 1%	30%	Stage 2
>1 - 2%	60%	Stage 1
>2 - 4.5%	100%	None

- (b) comply with the Capital Buffer Response Framework requirements as set out in Part D of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

"prudential capital buffer ratio", "distributions", and "earnings" have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy, except that in the formula for calculating the buffer ratio, the term "total capital requirement for operational risk" has the same meaning as in BPR150: Standardised Operational Risk;

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of B2.2(2)(a), (c) or (d) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1CA. That the bank must not make any distribution on a transitional AT1 capital instrument on or after the date on which on any conversion or write-off provision in the terms and conditions of the instrument is triggered due to either a loss absorption trigger event or a non-viability trigger event.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "transitional AT1 capital instrument" has the meaning given in section A2.3 of BPR110: Capital Definitions and "loss absorption trigger event" and "non-viability trigger event" have the meanings given in sub-section C2.2(3) of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Requirements.

- 1D. That:
 - (a) the bank must not include the amount of an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument or Tier 2 capital instrument issued on or after 1 July 2021 in the calculation of its capital ratios unless it has completed the notification requirements in Part B of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of the instrument; and
 - (b) the bank meets the requirements of Part C of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of regulatory capital instruments.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B2.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions;

a Tier 2 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B3.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

- 1E. That for the purposes of LGD estimates for farm lending exposures covered by a Deed of Indemnity from the Crown under the North Island Weather Events Loan Guarantee Scheme, the bank may choose to apply either the relevant minimum LGD in Table C3.2 of BPR133, or an LGD of 8.5%.
For the purposes of this condition of registration, "LGD" (loss given default) has the meaning given in BPR001: Glossary.
2. That the banking group does not conduct any non-financial activities that in aggregate are material relative to its total activities.
In this condition of registration, the meaning of "material" is based on generally accepted accounting practice.
3. That the banking group's insurance business is not greater than 1% of its total consolidated assets.
For the purposes of this condition of registration, the banking group's insurance business is the sum of the following amounts for entities in the banking group:
- if the business of an entity predominantly consists of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total consolidated assets of the group headed by the entity; and
 - if the entity conducts insurance business and its business does not predominantly consist of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total liabilities relating to the entity's insurance business plus the equity retained by the entity to meet the solvency or financial soundness needs of its insurance business.
- In determining the total amount of the banking group's insurance business—
- all amounts must relate to on balance sheet items only, and must comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
 - if products or assets of which an insurance business is comprised also contain a non-insurance component, the whole of such products or assets must be considered part of the insurance business.
- For the purposes of this condition of registration,—
"insurance business" means the undertaking or assumption of liability as an insurer under a contract of insurance:
"insurer" and "contract of insurance" have the same meaning as provided in sections 6 and 7 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.
4. The bank must comply with all the requirements set out in the following document: BS8 Connected Exposures 1 October 2023.
5. That exposures to connected persons are not on more favourable terms (e.g. as relates to such matters as credit assessment, tenor, interest rates, amortisation schedules and requirement for collateral) than corresponding exposures to non-connected persons.
6. That the bank complies with the following corporate governance requirements:
- the board of the bank must have at least five directors;
 - the majority of the board members must be non-executive directors;
 - at least half of the board members must be independent directors;
 - an alternate director,—
 - for a non-executive director must be non-executive; and
 - for an independent director must be independent;
 - at least half of the independent directors of the bank must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand;
 - the chairperson of the board of the bank must be independent; and
 - the bank's constitution must not include any provision permitting a director, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, to act other than in what he or she believes is the best interests of the company (i.e. the bank).
- For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.
7. That no appointment of any director, chief executive officer, or executive who reports or is accountable directly to the chief executive officer, is made in respect of the bank unless:
- the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
8. That a person must not be appointed as chairperson of the board of the bank unless:
- the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
9. That the bank has a board audit committee, or other separate board committee covering audit matters, that meets the following requirements:
- the mandate of the committee must include: ensuring the integrity of the bank's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards;
 - the committee must have at least three members;
 - every member of the committee must be a non-executive director of the bank;
 - the majority of the members of the committee must be independent; and
 - the chairperson of the committee must be independent and must not be the chairperson of the bank.
- For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.
10. That a substantial proportion of the bank's business is conducted in and from New Zealand.
11. That the bank must comply with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Outsourcing Policy" (BS11) dated September 2022.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

12. That:
- the business and affairs of the bank are managed by, or under the direction or supervision of, the board of the bank;
 - the employment contract of the chief executive officer of the bank or person in an equivalent position (together "CEO") is with the bank, and the terms and conditions of the CEO's employment agreement are determined by, and any decisions relating to the employment or termination of employment of the CEO are made by, the board of the bank; and
 - all staff employed by the bank shall have their remuneration determined by (or under the delegated authority of) the board or the CEO of the bank and be accountable (directly or indirectly) to the CEO of the bank.

13. That the banking group complies with the following quantitative requirements for liquidity-risk management:
- the one-week mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day;
 - the one-month mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day; and
 - the one-year core funding ratio of the banking group is not less than 75 per cent at the end of each business day.
- For the purposes of this condition of registration, the ratios identified must be calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand documents entitled "Liquidity Policy" (BS13) dated July 2022 and "Liquidity Policy Annex: Liquid Assets" (BS13A) dated July 2022.

14. That the bank has an internal framework for liquidity risk management that is adequate in the bank's view for managing the bank's liquidity risk at a prudent level, and that, in particular:
- is clearly documented and communicated to all those in the organisation with responsibility for managing liquidity and liquidity risk;
 - identifies responsibility for approval, oversight and implementation of the framework and policies for liquidity risk management;
 - identifies the principal methods that the bank will use for measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk; and
 - considers the material sources of stress that the bank might face, and prepares the bank to manage stress through a contingency funding plan.

15. That no more than 10% of total assets may be beneficially owned by a SPV.

For the purposes of this condition,—

"total assets" means all assets of the banking group plus any assets held by any SPV that are not included in the banking group's assets:

"SPV" means a person—

- to whom any member of the banking group has sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred any asset;
- who has granted, or may grant, a security interest in its assets for the benefit of any holder of any covered bond; and
- who carries on no other business except for that necessary or incidental to guarantee the obligations of any member of the banking group under a covered bond:

"covered bond" means a debt security issued by any member of the banking group, for which repayment to holders is guaranteed by a SPV, and investors retain an unsecured claim on the issuer.

16. That—
- no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the notification threshold, and does not meet the non-objection threshold, unless:
 - the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination and at least 10 working days have passed; and
 - at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011; and
 - no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the non-objection threshold unless:
 - the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination;
 - at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011; and
 - the Reserve Bank has given the bank a notice of non-objection to the significant acquisition or business combination.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "qualifying acquisition or business combination", "notification threshold" and "non-objection threshold" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011.

17. That the bank is pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution and in accordance with a direction from the Reserve Bank, the bank can—
- close promptly at any time of the day and on any day of the week and that effective upon the appointment of the statutory manager—
 - all liabilities are frozen in full; and
 - no further access by customers and counterparties to their accounts (deposits, liabilities or other obligations) is possible;
 - apply a *de minimis* to relevant customer liability accounts;
 - apply a partial freeze to the customer liability account balances;
 - reopen by no later than 9am the next business day following the appointment of a statutory manager and provide customers access to their unfrozen funds;
 - maintain a full freeze on liabilities not pre-positioned for open bank resolution; and
 - reinstate customers' access to some or all of their residual frozen funds.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "*de minimis*", "partial freeze", "customer liability account", and "frozen and unfrozen funds" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

18. That the bank has an Implementation Plan that—
- is up-to-date; and
 - demonstrates that the bank's prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution meets the requirements set out in the Reserve Bank document: "Open Bank Resolution Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "Implementation Plan" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

19. That the bank has a compendium of liabilities that—
- at the product-class level lists all liabilities, indicating which are—
 - pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution; and
 - not pre-positioned for Open Bank Resolution;
 - is agreed to by the Reserve Bank; and
 - if the Reserve Bank's agreement is conditional, meets the Reserve Bank's conditions.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "compendium of liabilities", and "pre-positioned and non pre-positioned liabilities" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

20. That on an annual basis the bank tests all the component parts of its Open Bank Resolution solution that demonstrates the bank's prepositioning for Open Bank Resolution as specified in the bank's Implementation Plan.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "Implementation Plan" has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document "Open Bank Resolution (OBR) Pre-positioning Requirements Policy" (BS17) dated June 2022.

21. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 30 September 2024, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 70%, must not exceed 5% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

22. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 30 September 2024, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.

23. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 7, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.

24. That, for a debt-to-income measurement period, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a debt-to-income ratio of more than 6, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the debt-to-income measurement period.

25. That the bank must not make a residential mortgage loan unless the terms and conditions of the loan contract or the terms and conditions for an associated mortgage require that a borrower obtain the registered bank's agreement before the borrower can grant to another person a charge over the residential property used as security for the loan.

In these conditions of registration,—

"banking group" means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (as reporting entity) and all other entities included in the group as defined in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the purposes of Part 7 of that Act.

"generally accepted accounting practice" has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

In these conditions of registration, the version dates of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirement (BPR) documents that are referred to in the capital adequacy conditions 1 to 1E, or are referred to in turn by those documents or by Banking Supervision Handbook (BS) documents, are—

BPR document	Version date
BPR100: Capital adequacy	1 July 2024
BPR110: Capital definitions	1 October 2023
BPR120: Capital adequacy process requirements	1 October 2023
BPR130: Credit risk RWAs overview	1 July 2024
BPR131: Standardised credit risk RWAs	1 July 2024
BPR132: Credit risk mitigation	1 July 2024
BPR133: IRB credit risk RWAs	1 July 2024
BPR134: IRB minimum system requirements	1 July 2024
BPR140: Market risk exposure	1 July 2024
BPR150: Standardised operational risk	1 July 2024
BPR151: AMA operational risk	1 July 2024
BPR160: Insurance, securitisation, and loan transfers	1 July 2024
BPR001: Glossary	1 October 2023

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

In conditions of registration 21 to 22,—

“loan-to-valuation ratio”, “non property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans”, and “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High-LVR Residential Mortgage Lending” (BS19) dated October 2021:

“loan-to-valuation measurement period” means a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month.

In conditions of registration 23 to 24,—

“debt-to-income ratio”, “debt-to-income measurement period”, “non property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans”, and “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated 3 April 2023:

“debt-to-income measurement period” means—

- (a) the initial period of six calendar months from the date of this conditions of registration (1 July 2024) ending on 31 December 2024; and
- (b) thereafter, a rolling period of three calendar months ending on the last day of the third calendar month, the first of which ends on 31 January 2025 and covers the months of November and December 2024 and January 2025.

In condition of registration 25,—

“residential mortgage loan” has the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High Debt-To-Income Residential Mortgage lending” (BS20) dated 3 April 2023.

Changes to the Bank's conditions of registration since the last disclosure statement (for the six months ended 31 March 2024)

The Bank's conditions of registration have been amended to:

- remove a redundant Condition and incorporate changes regarding outsourcing, connected exposures and risk weights for residential mortgage loans underwritten by Kāinga Ora. (effective 1 April 2024).
- remove the Bank's residential mortgage risk weight floor (effective 27 June 2024); and
- incorporate changes regarding minimum capital ratios, activate Debt-to-Income restrictions, implement changes to Loan-to-Value Ratio restrictions, clarify the risk weighting treatment on certain exposures, removal of a redundant Condition and update legislative references in BPRs (effective 1 July 2024).

Other matters relevant to the conditions of registration

There are other matters currently under review where there may be more than one valid interpretation of the respective policy wording or requirement. Where there may be some uncertainty about the interpretation the Bank has applied, where appropriate it has sought guidance from, and will be liaising with, RBNZ. In addition, there are some matters where an assessment of materiality has not been completed prior to approval of this Disclosure Statement. Where that is the case, the Bank will complete materiality assessments as soon as practicable and will liaise with RBNZ in accordance with the Bank's usual breach reporting processes.

Other material matters

Climate Statements

The Bank is a climate reporting entity (CRE) and is required to produce group climate statements under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA). The Banking Group will issue its first mandatory climate statement under the FMCA and the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS) for the financial year ending 30 September 2024. The Banking Group's climate statement will be accessible at the website anz.co.nz no later than 31 January 2025.

RBNZ capital requirements

RBNZ has revised the capital adequacy requirements applying to New Zealand locally incorporated registered banks, which are set out in RBNZ's Banking Prudential Requirements documents. As a result, the Banking Group is materially increasing the level of capital it holds over the transition period from October 2021 to July 2028. The key requirements still being implemented are:

- The Banking Group's total capital requirement will progressively increase to 18% of RWA, including tier 1 capital of at least 16% of RWA. Up to 2.5% of the tier 1 capital requirement can be made up of additional tier 1 (AT1) capital, with the remainder of the tier 1 requirement made up of common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital. AT1 capital must consist of perpetual preference shares, which may be redeemable. The total capital requirement can also include tier 2 capital of up to 2% of RWA. Tier 2 capital must consist of long-term subordinated debt.
- The capital requirement will include a CET1 prudential capital buffer of 9% of RWA. This will include: a 2% domestic systemically important bank capital buffer; a 1.5% 'early-set' counter-cyclical capital buffer, which can be temporarily reduced to 0% following a financial crisis, or temporarily increased, and a 5.5% capital conservation buffer.
- Contingent capital instruments will no longer be treated as eligible regulatory capital. As at 30 September 2024, the Bank had NZ\$938 million of AT1 instruments that will progressively lose eligible regulatory capital treatment over the transition period to July 2028.

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Credit rating

The Bank has credit ratings that apply to its long-term senior unsecured obligations payable in New Zealand in New Zealand dollars.

As at 7 November 2024, the Bank's credit ratings are:

Rating agency	Credit rating	Qualification
S&P Global Ratings	AA-	Outlook Stable
Fitch Ratings	A+	Outlook Stable
Moody's Investors Service	A1	Outlook Stable

The following table describes the credit rating grades available. The descriptions are from S&P Global Ratings. Credit ratings from S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings may be modified by the addition of "+" or "-" to show the relative standing within the "AA" to "B" categories. Moody's Investors Service applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each of the "Aa" to "Caa" classifications, with 1 indicating the higher end and 3 the lower end of the rating category.

	S&P Global Ratings	Moody's Investors Service	Fitch Ratings
Investment grade:			
Extremely strong capacity to meet financial commitments. Highest rating.	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Very strong capacity to meet financial commitments.	AA	Aa	AA
Strong ability to meet financial commitments, but somewhat susceptible to adverse economic conditions and changes in circumstances.	A	A	A
Adequate capacity to meet financial commitments, but more subject to adverse economic conditions.	BBB	Baa	BBB
Speculative grade:			
Less vulnerable in the near-term but faces major ongoing uncertainties to adverse business, financial and economic conditions.	BB	Ba	BB
More vulnerable to adverse business, financial and economic conditions but currently has the capacity to meet financial commitments.	B	B	B
Currently vulnerable and dependent on favourable business, financial and economic conditions to meet financial commitments.	CCC	Caa	CCC
Highly vulnerable; default has not yet occurred, but is expected to be a virtual certainty.	CC to C	Ca	CC to C
Payment default on a financial commitment or breach of an imputed promise; also used when a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action taken.	D	C	RD & D

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Historical summary of financial statements

Income statement

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
For the year ended 30 September	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Interest income	11,914	10,215	5,811	4,600	5,568
Interest expense	(7,512)	(5,922)	(2,035)	(1,176)	(2,306)
Net interest income	4,402	4,293	3,776	3,424	3,262
Non-interest income	480	619	1,087	765	807
Operating income	4,882	4,912	4,863	4,189	4,069
Operating expenses	(1,760)	(1,663)	(1,653)	(1,621)	(1,752)
Credit impairment release / (charge)	(44)	(183)	(39)	114	(403)
Profit before income tax	3,078	3,066	3,171	2,682	1,914
Income tax expense	(870)	(849)	(882)	(743)	(541)
Profit after income tax	2,208	2,217	2,289	1,939	1,373

Balance sheet

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
As at 30 September	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m	NZ\$m
Total assets	199,176	194,289	201,134	184,769	179,744
Total individually impaired assets	370	287	146	155	361
Total liabilities	180,366	175,868	183,350	167,877	163,875
Equity	18,810	18,421	17,784	16,892	15,869
<i>Dividends paid or provided for included in Equity</i>					
Ordinary dividends paid	7,125	1,400	1,915	900	-
Preference dividends paid	51	44	9	8	9

The amounts included in this summary have been taken from the audited financial statements of the Banking Group.

Pending proceedings or arbitration

A description of any pending legal proceedings or arbitration concerning any member of the Banking Group that may have a material adverse effect on the Bank or the Banking Group is included in Note 27 Commitments and contingent liabilities.

B2. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Additional information on the balance sheet

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Total interest earning and discount bearing assets	183,117	180,498
Total interest and discount bearing liabilities	148,373	146,760

Additional information on interest rate sensitivity

The following table represents the interest rate sensitivity of the Banking Group's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments by showing the periods in which these instruments may reprice, that is, when interest rates applicable to each asset or liability can be changed.

2024	Total NZ\$m	Up to 3 months NZ\$m	Over 3 to 6 months NZ\$m	Over 6 to 12 months NZ\$m	Over 1 to 2 years NZ\$m	Over 2 years NZ\$m	Not bearing interest ¹ NZ\$m
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	11,634	11,378	-	-	-	-	256
Settlement balances receivable	574	-	-	-	-	-	574
Collateral paid	1,041	1,041	-	-	-	-	-
Trading securities	5,576	430	163	512	741	3,730	-
Derivative financial instruments	10,181	-	-	-	-	-	10,181
Investment securities	13,295	-	76	805	502	11,907	5
Net loans and advances	151,666	69,722	25,403	31,021	20,532	5,154	(166)
Other financial assets	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	1,113
Total financial assets	195,080	82,571	25,642	32,338	21,775	20,791	11,963
Liabilities							
Settlement balances payable	5,367	2,855	-	-	-	-	2,512
Collateral received	525	525	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and other borrowings	142,645	85,930	20,147	14,925	3,805	1,966	15,872
Derivative financial instruments	11,179	-	-	-	-	-	11,179
Debt issuances	17,623	2,061	1,610	404	2,967	10,581	-
Lease liabilities	225	12	12	24	46	131	-
Other financial liabilities	1,839	372	-	-	-	-	1,467
Total financial liabilities	179,403	91,755	21,769	15,353	6,818	12,678	31,030
Hedging instruments	-	(3,208)	4,456	1,364	(6,638)	4,026	-
Interest sensitivity gap	15,677	(12,392)	8,329	18,349	8,319	12,139	(19,067)

¹ Excludes non-coupon bearing discounted financial assets and financial liabilities which are shown as repricing on their maturity date.

Reconciliation of mortgage related amounts

As at 30 September 2024	Note	NZ\$m
Term loans - housing ¹	11	110,807
Less: housing loans made to corporate customers		(1,392)
Add: unsettled re-purchases of mortgages from the NZ Branch		2
On-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per asset quality and LVR analysis)	B3, B4	109,417
Add: off-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per asset quality and LVR analysis)	B3, B4	9,636
Total residential mortgage exposures subject to the IRB approach (per LVR analysis)	B4	119,053

¹ Term loans – housing includes loans secured over residential property for owner-occupier, residential property investment and business purposes.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B3. ASSET QUALITY

This section should be read in conjunction with the estimates, assumptions and judgements included in Note 1, Note 12 and Note 15 to the financial statements.

Movements in components of loss allowance – total

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - total					
As at 1 October 2023	193	398	79	60	730
Transfer between stages	36	(40)	(1)	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(42)	12	26	99	95
Write-backs	-	-	-	(49)	(49)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(6)	(28)	25	44	35
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	11	11
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - total

As at 1 October 2023	80	39	3	5	127
Transfer between stages	4	(4)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(10)	21	-	(2)	9
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(6)	17	-	(2)	9
As at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - total

Gross loans and advances - total

As at 1 October 2023	137,342	11,101	890	287	149,620
Net transfers in to each stage	-	1,951	496	143	2,590
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	32,902	1,694	100	255	34,951
Additions	32,902	3,645	596	398	37,541
Net transfers out of each stage	(2,590)	-	-	-	(2,590)
Amounts repaid	(29,301)	(2,826)	(233)	(274)	(32,634)
Deletions	(31,891)	(2,826)	(233)	(274)	(35,224)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(41)	(41)
As at 30 September 2024	138,353	11,920	1,253	370	151,896
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	187	370	104	64	725

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - total

As at 1 October 2023	27,759	1,137	15	13	28,924
Net transfers in to each stage	-	301	8	15	324
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	6,095	389	11	1	6,496
Additions	6,095	690	19	16	6,820
Net transfers out of each stage	(324)	-	-	-	(324)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(6,462)	(284)	(8)	(19)	(6,773)
Deletions	(6,786)	(284)	(8)	(19)	(7,097)
As at 30 September 2024	27,068	1,543	26	10	28,647
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	74	56	3	3	136

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

Overall, loss allowances are 0.48% of gross balances as at 30 September 2024, unchanged from 30 September 2023. The NZ\$4 million (0.5%) increase in loss allowances was driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3, and changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – total

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - total					
As at 1 October 2022	199	311	59	77	646
Transfer between stages	19	(19)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(25)	106	20	94	195
Write-backs	-	-	-	(22)	(22)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(12)	(12)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(6)	87	20	60	161
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(86)	(86)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	12	12
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
As at 30 September 2023	193	398	79	60	730

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - total

As at 1 October 2022	66	31	3	5	105
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	12	10	-	-	22
Credit impairment charge / (release)	14	8	-	-	22
As at 30 September 2023	80	39	3	5	127

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - total

Gross loans and advances - total

As at 1 October 2022	139,681	6,897	588	146	147,312
Net transfers in to each stage	-	4,639	413	218	5,270
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	30,013	1,122	78	103	31,316
Additions	30,013	5,761	491	321	36,586
Net transfers out of each stage	(5,270)	-	-	-	(5,270)
Amounts repaid	(27,082)	(1,557)	(189)	(94)	(28,922)
Deletions	(32,352)	(1,557)	(189)	(94)	(34,192)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(86)	(86)
As at 30 September 2023	137,342	11,101	890	287	149,620
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	193	398	79	60	730

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - total

As at 1 October 2022	29,277	995	14	6	30,292
Net transfers in to each stage	-	237	8	4	249
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	6,228	298	3	17	6,546
Additions	6,228	535	11	21	6,795
Net transfers out of each stage	(249)	-	-	-	(249)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(7,497)	(393)	(10)	(14)	(7,914)
Deletions	(7,746)	(393)	(10)	(14)	(8,163)
As at 30 September 2023	27,759	1,137	15	13	28,924
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	80	39	3	5	127

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of gross loans and advances contributed to changes in loss allowance

Overall, loss allowances are 0.48% of gross balances as at 30 September 2023, up from 0.42% as at 30 September 2022. The NZ\$106 million (14.1%) increase in loss allowances was driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2, partially offset by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – residential mortgages

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - residential mortgages					
As at 1 October 2023	42	131	48	14	235
Transfer between stages	17	(16)	(1)	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(18)	(29)	-	11	(36)
Write-backs	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(1)	(45)	(1)	4	(43)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	41	86	47	17	191

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between stages	-	-	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge / (release)	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	-	-	-	-	-

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - residential mortgages

Gross loans and advances - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2023	100,579	4,451	661	40	105,731
Net transfers in to each stage	-	742	293	31	1,066
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	24,838	543	56	31	25,468
Additions	24,838	1,285	349	62	26,534
Net transfers out of each stage	(1,066)	-	-	-	(1,066)
Amounts repaid	(20,601)	(957)	(177)	(46)	(21,781)
Deletions	(21,667)	(957)	(177)	(46)	(22,847)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
As at 30 September 2024	103,750	4,779	833	55	109,417
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	41	86	47	17	191

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2023	9,528	73	1	-	9,602
Net transfers in to each stage	-	10	-	-	10
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	1,671	15	-	-	1,686
Additions	1,671	25	-	-	1,696
Net transfers out of each stage	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(1,634)	(18)	-	-	(1,652)
Deletions	(1,644)	(18)	-	-	(1,662)
As at 30 September 2024	9,555	80	1	-	9,636
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	-	-	-	-	-

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of residential mortgages contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$44 million (18.7%) decrease in loss allowances on residential mortgage exposures is primarily driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and a release of management temporary adjustments, partially offset by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3. Overall loss allowances and individually impaired exposures remain low, reflecting that approximately 93% of on-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures have loan to valuation ratios not exceeding 80% (refer to page 95).

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – residential mortgages

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - residential mortgages					
As at 1 October 2022	63	81	32	10	186
Transfer between stages	13	(13)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(34)	63	16	8	53
Write-backs	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(21)	50	16	5	50
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2023	42	131	48	14	235

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between stages	-	-	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impairment charge / (release)	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2023	-	-	-	-	-

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - residential mortgages

Gross loans and advances - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2022	99,203	2,963	392	15	102,573
Net transfers in to each stage	-	1,623	326	27	1,976
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	21,283	444	29	11	21,767
Additions	21,283	2,067	355	38	23,743
Net transfers out of each stage	(1,976)	-	-	-	(1,976)
Amounts repaid	(17,931)	(579)	(86)	(12)	(18,608)
Deletions	(19,907)	(579)	(86)	(12)	(20,584)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
As at 30 September 2023	100,579	4,451	661	40	105,731
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	42	131	48	14	235

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - residential mortgages

As at 1 October 2022	9,049	58	1	-	9,108
Net transfers in to each stage	-	18	-	-	18
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	1,861	9	-	-	1,870
Additions	1,861	27	-	-	1,888
Net transfers out of each stage	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(1,364)	(12)	-	-	(1,376)
Deletions	(1,382)	(12)	-	-	(1,394)
As at 30 September 2023	9,528	73	1	-	9,602
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	-	-	-	-	-

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of residential mortgages contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$49 million (26.3%) increase in loss allowances on residential mortgage exposures is primarily driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3. Overall loss allowances and individually impaired exposures remain low, reflecting that approximately 93% of on-balance sheet residential mortgage exposures have loan to valuation ratios not exceeding 80%.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – other retail exposures

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - other retail exposures					
As at 1 October 2023	5	31	19	2	57
Transfer between stages	4	(3)	(1)	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(7)	17	(3)	41	48
Write-backs	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(3)	14	(4)	29	36
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	8	8
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024	2	45	15	3	65

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2023	13	9	3	-	25
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	3	(1)	(1)	-	1
Credit impairment charge / (release)	5	(3)	(1)	-	1
As at 30 September 2024	18	6	2	-	26

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - other retail exposures

Gross loans and advances - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2023	2,191	116	32	5	2,344
Net transfers in to each stage	-	20	13	2	35
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	476	19	4	46	545
Additions	476	39	17	48	580
Net transfers out of each stage	(35)	-	-	-	(35)
Amounts repaid	(431)	(31)	(17)	(11)	(490)
Deletions	(466)	(31)	(17)	(11)	(525)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(36)	(36)
As at 30 September 2024	2,201	124	32	6	2,363
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	2	45	15	3	65

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2023	4,605	28	9	-	4,642
Net transfers in to each stage	-	5	4	-	9
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	250	3	2	-	255
Additions	250	8	6	-	264
Net transfers out of each stage	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(369)	(9)	(6)	-	(384)
Deletions	(378)	(9)	(6)	-	(393)
As at 30 September 2024	4,477	27	9	-	4,513
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	18	6	2	-	26

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of other retail exposures contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$9 million (11.0%) increase in loss allowances is driven by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, partially offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – other retail exposures

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - other retail exposures					
As at 1 October 2022	10	43	17	5	75
Transfer between stages	3	(3)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(8)	(9)	2	33	18
Write-backs	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(5)	(12)	2	20	5
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	8	8
Discount unwind	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2023	5	31	19	2	57

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2022	13	10	3	-	26
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(2)	1	-	-	(1)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
As at 30 September 2023	13	9	3	-	25

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - other retail exposures

Gross loans and advances - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2022	2,194	111	31	8	2,344
Net transfers in to each stage	-	15	12	1	28
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	455	18	3	36	512
Additions	455	33	15	37	540
Net transfers out of each stage	(28)	-	-	-	(28)
Amounts repaid	(430)	(28)	(14)	(9)	(481)
Deletions	(458)	(28)	(14)	(9)	(509)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
As at 30 September 2023	2,191	116	32	5	2,344
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	5	31	19	2	57

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - other retail exposures

As at 1 October 2022	4,759	27	10	-	4,796
Net transfers in to each stage	-	7	6	-	13
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	270	4	1	-	275
Additions	270	11	7	-	288
Net transfers out of each stage	(13)	-	-	-	(13)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(411)	(10)	(8)	-	(429)
Deletions	(424)	(10)	(8)	-	(442)
As at 30 September 2023	4,605	28	9	-	4,642
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	13	9	3	-	25

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of other retail exposures contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$19 million (18.8%) decrease in loss allowances is driven by changes in the management temporary adjustments and forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – corporate exposures¹

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - corporate exposures					
As at 1 October 2023	146	236	12	44	438
Transfer between stages	15	(21)	1	5	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(17)	24	29	47	83
Write-backs	-	-	-	(38)	(38)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(2)	3	30	11	42
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	3	3
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
As at 30 September 2024	144	239	42	44	469

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2023	67	30	-	5	102
Transfer between stages	2	(2)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	(13)	22	1	(2)	8
Credit impairment charge / (release)	(11)	20	1	(2)	8
As at 30 September 2024	56	50	1	3	110

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - corporate exposures

Gross loans and advances - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2023	34,572	6,534	197	242	41,545
Net transfers in to each stage	-	1,189	190	110	1,489
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	7,588	1,132	40	178	8,938
Additions	7,588	2,321	230	288	10,427
Net transfers out of each stage	(1,489)	-	-	-	(1,489)
Amounts repaid	(8,269)	(1,838)	(39)	(217)	(10,363)
Deletions	(9,758)	(1,838)	(39)	(217)	(11,852)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
As at 30 September 2024	32,402	7,017	388	309	40,116
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	144	239	42	44	469

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2023	13,626	1,036	5	13	14,680
Net transfers in to each stage	-	286	4	15	305
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	4,174	371	9	1	4,555
Additions	4,174	657	13	16	4,860
Net transfers out of each stage	(305)	-	-	-	(305)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(4,459)	(257)	(2)	(19)	(4,737)
Deletions	(4,764)	(257)	(2)	(19)	(5,042)
As at 30 September 2024	13,036	1,436	16	10	14,498
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2024	56	50	1	3	110

¹ Also includes all other non-retail exposure classes in net loans and advances and off balance sheet credit related commitments to reconcile to the respective totals for the Banking Group.

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of corporate exposures contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$39 million (7.2%) increase in loss allowances is driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2 and Stage 3, and changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios as described in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, offset by a release of management temporary adjustments.

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Movements in components of loss allowance – corporate exposures¹

	Stage 1 NZ\$m	Stage 2 NZ\$m	Stage 3		Total NZ\$m
			Collectively assessed NZ\$m	Individually assessed NZ\$m	
Net loans and advances - corporate exposures					
As at 1 October 2022	126	187	10	62	385
Transfer between stages	3	(3)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	17	52	2	53	124
Write-backs	-	-	-	(14)	(14)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Credit impairment charge / (release)	20	49	2	35	106
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
Add back recoveries of amounts previously written off	-	-	-	4	4
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
As at 30 September 2023	146	236	12	44	438

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2022	53	21	-	5	79
Transfer between stages	-	-	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of collective provision releases)	14	9	-	-	23
Credit impairment charge / (release)	14	9	-	-	23
As at 30 September 2023	67	30	-	5	102

Impacts of changes in gross financial assets on loss allowances - corporate exposures

Gross loans and advances - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2022	38,284	3,823	165	123	42,395
Net transfers in to each stage	-	3,001	75	190	3,266
Amounts drawn from new or existing facilities	8,275	660	46	56	9,037
Additions	8,275	3,661	121	246	12,303
Net transfers out of each stage	(3,266)	-	-	-	(3,266)
Amounts repaid	(8,721)	(950)	(89)	(73)	(9,833)
Deletions	(11,987)	(950)	(89)	(73)	(13,099)
Amounts written off	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
As at 30 September 2023	34,572	6,534	197	242	41,545
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	146	236	12	44	438

Off-balance sheet credit related commitments - corporate exposures

As at 1 October 2022	15,469	910	3	6	16,388
Net transfers in to each stage	-	212	2	4	218
New and increased facilities and drawn amounts repaid	4,097	285	2	17	4,401
Additions	4,097	497	4	21	4,619
Net transfers out of each stage	(218)	-	-	-	(218)
Reduced facilities and amounts drawn	(5,722)	(371)	(2)	(14)	(6,109)
Deletions	(5,940)	(371)	(2)	(14)	(6,327)
As at 30 September 2023	13,626	1,036	5	13	14,680
Loss allowance as at 30 September 2023	67	30	-	5	102

¹ Also includes all other non-retail exposure classes in net loans and advances and off balance sheet credit related commitments to reconcile to the respective totals for the Banking Group.

Explanation of how changes in the gross carrying amounts of corporate exposures contributed to changes in loss allowance

The NZ\$76 million (16.4%) increase in loss allowances is driven by an increase in the proportion of gross balances in Stage 2, partially offset by changes in the forward-looking economic scenarios.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B3. ASSET QUALITY (continued)

Past due assets

	2024				2023			
	Residential mortgages NZ\$m	Other retail exposures NZ\$m	Non-retail exposures NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m	Residential mortgages NZ\$m	Other retail exposures NZ\$m	Non-retail exposures NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
Less than 30 days past due	718	89	264	1,071	610	81	603	1,294
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	321	12	125	458	201	13	115	329
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	336	8	12	356	243	7	194	444
At least 90 days past due	759	21	158	938	598	21	39	658
Total past due but not individually impaired	2,134	130	559	2,823	1,652	122	951	2,725

Other asset quality information

Undrawn facilities with impaired customers	-	-	10	10	-	-	13	13
Other assets under administration	4	1	-	5	7	1	-	8

Asset quality for financial assets designated at fair value

The Banking Group does not have any loans and advances designated at fair value.

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED)

RBNZ capital ratios

	RBNZ minimum		Banking Group		Bank (Solo Consolidated)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	4.5%	4.5%	12.6%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio	7.0%	6.0%	15.1%	14.1%	14.9%	13.9%
Total capital ratio	9.0%	8.0%	17.2%	15.5%	17.0%	15.2%
Prudential capital buffer ratio	4.5%	4.5%	8.1%	7.5%	n/a	n/a

Capital

As at 30 September 2024	NZ\$m
Tier 1 capital	
<i>Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital</i>	
Paid up ordinary shares issued by the Bank	15,988
Retained earnings (net of appropriations) ¹	1,099
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves ²	24
<i>Less deductions from CET1 capital</i>	
Goodwill and intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(3,094)
Deferred tax assets less deferred tax liabilities relating to temporary differences	(439)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(52)
Defined benefit superannuation plan surplus	(24)
Expected losses to the extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment	(371)
CET 1 capital	13,131
<i>Additional tier 1 (AT1) capital</i>	
NZD 1,692m perpetual preference shares ³	1,692
<i>Transitional AT1 capital instruments</i>	
NZD 938m ANZ New Zealand Internal Capital Notes (ANZ NZ ICN) ⁴	938
AT1 capital	2,630
Total tier 1 capital	15,761
Tier 2 capital	
NZD 600m subordinated notes ⁴	600
USD 1,000m subordinated notes ⁴	1,570
Tier 2 capital	2,170
Total capital	17,931

1 Includes a deduction for dividends on AT1 capital instruments approved by the Bank's board, but not yet paid as at 30 September 2024, as required by BPR110 *Capital Definitions*. These dividends are not recognised under NZ GAAP because the payment of the dividends remains at the Bank's discretion until payment is made.

2 Includes the cash flow hedging reserve of NZ\$52 million less the FVOCI reserve of NZ\$28 million as at 30 September 2024.

3 Classified as equity on the balance sheet under NZ GAAP.

4 Classified as a liability on the balance sheet under NZ GAAP.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Total capital requirements of the Banking Group

As at 30 September 2024	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weighted exposure or implied risk weighted exposure NZ\$m	Total capital requirement ¹ NZ\$m
Exposures subject to the internal ratings based approach	170,850	66,125	5,951
Specialised lending exposures subject to the slotting approach	10,430	10,337	930
Exposures subject to the standardised approach	36,439	4,768	428
Output floor balancing item	n/a	5,857	527
Total credit risk	217,719	87,087	7,836
Market risk	n/a	5,186	467
Operational risk	n/a	11,970	1,077
Total	n/a	104,243	9,380

¹ The total capital requirement increased from 8% to 9% of risk weighted exposure or implied risk weighted exposure from 1 July 2024 in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration and BPR100: *Capital Adequacy*.

Credit risk subject to the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach

IRB credit exposures by exposure class and customer credit rating

As at 30 September 2024	Probability of default %	Total value NZ\$m	Exposure at default NZ\$m	Exposure-weighted LGD used for the capital calculation %	Exposure-weighted risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
Corporate						
0 - 2	0.05	68,086	7,122	57	28	2,410
3 - 4	0.37	45,240	17,055	37	41	8,329
5	1.01	14,263	12,351	31	55	8,088
6	2.27	5,412	4,792	32	74	4,249
7 - 8	16.01	3,544	2,544	37	162	4,947
Default	100.00	330	335	31	145	582
Total corporate exposures	2.36	136,875	44,199	38	54	28,605
Residential mortgages						
0 - 3	0.15	40,890	41,342	16	6	2,770
4	0.43	24,325	24,375	18	14	4,150
5	0.89	26,427	26,502	19	25	7,921
6	2.18	20,940	20,971	20	45	11,382
7 - 8	5.73	5,575	5,581	20	77	5,137
Default	100.00	896	894	19	11	123
Total residential mortgage exposures	1.73	119,053	119,665	18	22	31,483
Other retail						
0 - 2	0.10	498	500	77	49	296
3 - 4	0.25	3,990	4,062	78	55	2,702
5	1.06	1,031	1,017	78	83	1,011
6	2.72	575	599	84	109	781
7 - 8	8.04	744	768	87	135	1,240
Default	100.00	38	40	80	13	7
Total other retail exposures	2.00	6,876	6,986	79	72	6,037
Total credit risk exposures subject to the IRB approach	1.91	262,804	170,850	26	32	66,125

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

IRB credit exposures include the following undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities:

As at 30 September 2024	Total value NZ\$m	Exposure at default NZ\$m
Undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet contingent liabilities		
Corporate	11,714	10,593
Residential mortgages	9,636	10,091
Other retail	4,513	4,563
Counterparty credit risk on derivatives and securities financing transactions		
Corporate	93,074	1,205
Total	118,937	26,452

Additional mortgage information

As required by RBNZ, LVRs are calculated as the current exposure secured by a residential mortgage divided by the Banking Group's valuation of the security property at origination of the exposure. Off-balance sheet exposures include undrawn and partially drawn residential mortgage loans as well as commitments to lend. Commitments to lend are formal offers for housing lending which have been accepted by the customer.

As at 30 September 2024	On-balance sheet NZ\$m	Off-balance sheet NZ\$m	Total NZ\$m
LVR range			
Does not exceed 60%	57,352	7,295	64,647
Exceeds 60% and not 70%	20,109	1,048	21,157
Exceeds 70% and not 80%	24,034	1,034	25,068
Does not exceed 80%	101,495	9,377	110,872
Exceeds 80% and not 90%	6,257	112	6,369
Exceeds 90%	1,665	147	1,812
Total	109,417	9,636	119,053

Specialised lending subject to the slotting approach

As at 30 September 2024	Exposures after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
On-balance sheet exposures			
Strong	5,688	70	4,778
Good	2,708	90	2,924
Satisfactory	749	115	1,034
Weak	369	250	1,111
Default	383	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight			
Undrawn commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures	533	77	490
Total exposures subject to the slotting approach	10,430	83	10,337

The supervisory categories of specialised lending above are associated with specific risk weights. These categories broadly correspond to the following external credit assessments using S&P Global Ratings' rating scale, Strong: BBB- or better, Good: BB+ or BB, Satisfactory: BB- or B+ and Weak: B to C-.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Credit risk exposures subject to the standardised approach

As at 30 September 2024	Exposure or principal amount NZ\$m	Average credit conversion factor %	Exposure after credit risk mitigation NZ\$m	Risk weight %	Risk weighted assets NZ\$m
On-balance sheet exposures by separate risk weight					
Cash and gold bullion			130	-	-
Sovereign and central banks			19,339	-	-
Multilateral development banks and other international organisations			5,276	-	-
Public sector entities			1,690	20	338
Banks - 20% risk weight			564	20	113
- 50% risk weight			1,114	50	557
- 100% risk weight			5	100	5
Equity exposures not deducted from capital					
Unlisted equity holdings			5	400	22
Other on-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight					
Corporate			47	100	47
Past due assets			-	150	-
Other assets			1,421	100	1,421
Off-balance sheet exposures by average risk weight					
Total off balance sheet exposures	2,207	59	1,297	43	560
Counterparty credit risk by average risk weight					
Foreign exchange contracts	285,971		3,208	21	676
Interest rate contracts	702,975		1,089	19	207
Other	4,492		53	20	11
Credit valuation adjustment					632
Trades settled on Qualifying Central Counterparties (QCCP) by average risk weight					
Bank as QCCP clearing member, clearing own trades			990	18	175
Collateral posted for clearing own trades			211	2	4
Total exposures subject to the standardised approach			36,439	13	4,768

Credit valuation adjustment

The IRB and standardised tables above include a Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital charge of NZ\$82 million, and implied risk weighted exposures for the CVA of NZ\$1,020 million.

Credit risk mitigation

As at 30 September 2024, under the IRB approach, the Banking Group had NZ\$281 million of corporate exposures covered by guarantees where the presence of the guarantees was judged to reduce the underlying credit risk of the exposures. Information on the value of other exposures covered by financial guarantees and eligible financial collateral is not disclosed, as the effect of these guarantees and collateral on the underlying credit risk exposures is not considered to be material.

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Impact of the standardised floor on total credit risk RWAs

	Risk weighted assets	
	Calculated for compliance purposes NZ\$m	Recalculated using the standardised approach NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024		
Total IRB and supervisory slotting exposures ¹	76,462	96,846
Standardised floor at 85% of standardised equivalents	n/a	82,319
Output floor adjusting item	5,857	n/a
IRB and slotting RWAs with floor applied	82,319	n/a
RWAs for standardised exposures	4,768	n/a
Total credit risk RWAs	87,087	n/a

¹ RWA calculated for compliance purposes includes a scalar of 1.2 as required by BPR 130 *Credit Risk RWAs Overview*.

Information about RWA recalculated using the standardised approach is in section *Standardised equivalents of IRB risk weighted assets* on page 99.

In accordance with BPR 130 *Credit Risk RWAs Overview*, IRB and Slotting RWA with the standardised floor is calculated as the greater of RWA for compliance purposes, and 85% of the total RWA for such exposures calculated using the standardised approach.

Market risk

The aggregate capital charge below has been calculated in accordance with BPR140: *Market Risk*. Implied risk weighted exposures are equal to 12.5 x aggregate capital charge in accordance with BPR100: *Capital Adequacy* and as prescribed by the Order. The peak end-of-day market risk exposures are for the six months ended 30 September 2024.

The total capital requirement for market risk exposure calculated at 9% of implied risk weighted exposure is disclosed on page 94.

	Implied risk weighted exposure		Aggregate capital charge	
	Period end NZ\$m	Peak NZ\$m	Period end NZ\$m	Peak NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024				
Interest rate risk	5,151	6,444	412	516
Foreign currency risk	30	98	2	8
Equity risk	5	5	-	-

Operational risk

As required by the Bank's conditions of registration, the Banking Group uses the standardised approach to calculate the total operational risk capital requirement in accordance with BPR150: *Standardised Operational Risk*.

As at 30 September 2024, the Banking Group had an implied risk weighted exposure of NZ\$11,970 million and a total operational risk capital requirement of NZ\$958 million. The implied risk weighted exposure is equal to 12.5 x total operational risk capital requirement in accordance with BPR100: *Capital Adequacy* and as prescribed by the Order.

The total capital requirement for operational risk calculated at 9% of implied risk weighted exposure is disclosed on page 94.

Capital for other material risks

The Banking Group has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which complies with the requirements of the Bank's Conditions of Registration. The Banking Group's ICAAP identifies and measures all "other material risks", which are those material risks that are not explicitly captured in the calculation of the Banking Group's tier 1 and total capital ratios. Other material risks identified by the Banking Group include fixed asset risk, deferred acquisition cost risk, credit concentration risk and climate change risk. As at 30 September 2024, the Banking Group's internal capital allocation for these other material risks is NZ\$392 million (2023: NZ\$447 million, updated from NZ\$270 million for revised methodology).

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

Information about Ultimate Parent Bank and Overseas Banking Group

APRA Basel III capital ratios

	Overseas Banking Group		Ultimate Parent Bank (Extended Licensed Entity)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	12.2%	13.3%	12.6%	13.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.0%	15.2%	14.9%	15.4%
Total capital ratio	20.6%	21.0%	22.7%	22.2%

The Ultimate Parent Bank and the Overseas Banking Group are required to hold minimum capital as determined by APRA's capital framework, which is at least equal to that specified under the internationally agreed Basel III framework.

APRA has authorised the Ultimate Parent Bank and the Overseas Banking Group to use:

- the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) methodology for calculation of credit risk weighted assets. Where the Overseas Banking Group is not accredited to use the IRB methodology the Overseas Banking Group applies the standardised approach.
- the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) for the operational risk weighted asset equivalent.

The Overseas Banking Group exceeded the minimum capital requirements set by APRA as at 30 September 2024 and for the comparative prior periods.

The Overseas Banking Group is required to publicly disclose Pillar 3 financial information as at 30 September 2024. The Overseas Banking Group's Pillar 3 disclosure document for the quarter ended 30 September 2024, in accordance with APS 330: *Public Disclosure of Prudential Information*, discloses capital adequacy ratios and other prudential information. This document can be accessed at the website anz.com.

Regulatory liquidity ratios

RBNZ requires banks to hold minimum amounts of liquid assets to help ensure that they are effectively managing their liquidity risk. The mismatch ratio is a measure of a bank's liquid assets, adjusted for expected cash inflows and outflows during a 1-month or 1-week period of stress. It is expressed as a ratio over the bank's total funding. The Banking Group must maintain its 1-month and 1-week mismatch ratios above zero on a daily basis. The 1-month and 1-week mismatch ratios are averaged over the quarter.

RBNZ requires banks to get a minimum amount of funding from stable sources called core funding. The minimum amount of core funding is 75% of a bank's total loans. The Banking Group must maintain its core funding ratio above the regulatory minimum on a daily basis. This measure of the core funding ratio is averaged over the quarter.

For the three months ended	30 Sep 24	30 Jun 24
Quarterly average 1-week mismatch ratio	8.4%	8.7%
Quarterly average 1-month mismatch ratio	7.3%	7.3%
Quarterly average core funding ratio	90.2%	89.9%

B4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY UNDER THE INTERNAL MODELS BASED APPROACH, AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY RATIOS (UNAUDITED) (continued)

STANDARDISED EQUIVALENTS OF IRB RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS

Background

During the year, RBNZ made changes to the Order to implement dual reporting disclosures for IRB accredited banks for reporting periods from 30 June 2024. This section contains the additional information required by the Order about RWAs and the resulting capital ratios recalculated as if the Bank were subject to the standardised approach for capital adequacy.

Capital adequacy information calculated in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration is presented in the section above.

Historical comparison with standardised capital ratios and risk weights

	2024	2023
	%	%
As at 30 September		
Total capital ratio	17.2	15.5
Total capital ratio recalculated as if the Bank were not an IRB bank	15.4	14.4
Actual average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures	42.2	49.5
Standardised equivalent average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures	57.5	58.8

In the table above:

- Total capital ratio is the Banking Group's actual capital ratio, calculated in accordance with the Bank's conditions of registration.
- Total capital ratio recalculated as if the Bank were not an IRB bank is calculated in accordance with the standardised approach.
- Actual average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures is calculated as the ratio of total risk weighted assets for all exposures that are subject to the IRB modelling approach or the supervisory slotting approach, including any applicable scalar and credit risk supervisory adjustments, to total exposure at default for all such exposures.
- Standardised equivalent average risk weight for all modelled credit risk exposures is calculated as the ratio of total risk weighted assets for all exposures subject to the IRB modelling approach or the supervisory slotting approach recalculated as if the Bank was a standardised bank, to total on-balance sheet exposures and credit equivalent amounts for all such exposures, defined in accordance with the standardised risk-weighting approach in BPR131 *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs*.

Standardised equivalent capital ratios

As at 30 September 2024		CET 1 capital	Tier 1 capital	Total capital
Standardised equivalent capital amount	NZ\$m	13,502	16,132	18,302
Standardised equivalent total RWAs	NZ\$m	118,743	118,743	118,743
Ratio		11.4%	13.6%	15.4%

The standardised equivalent of the Banking Group capital and the Banking Group reported capital amounts are different due to 'Expected losses to the extent greater than total eligible allowances for impairment' which only applies under the IRB approach.

The standardised equivalent of the Banking Group total RWAs and the Banking Group reported total RWAs amounts are different due to (i) credit RWAs as the Banking Group is accredited to report under BPR133 *IRB Credit Risk RWAs* whereas credit RWAs are recalculated under BPR131 *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs* for dual reporting purposes and (ii) CVA for credit risk exposures subject to the standardised approach.

Credit risk: standardised equivalents of IRB risk weighted assets

	IRB approach		Standardised equivalent	
	Exposure NZ\$m	Risk-weighted assets NZ\$m	Exposure NZ\$m	Risk-weighted assets NZ\$m
As at 30 September 2024				
Corporate	44,199	28,605	39,280	37,344
Residential mortgages	119,665	31,483	114,532	44,584
Other retail	6,986	6,037	4,655	4,669
Specialised lending subject to the slotting approach	10,430	10,337	10,064	10,248
Total	181,280	76,462	168,531	96,845

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B5. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXPOSURES TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTERPARTIES

The Banking Group measures its concentration of credit exposures to individual counterparties at the reporting date on the basis of actual exposures. Peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposures are measured on the basis of internal limits that were not materially exceeded between the reporting date for the previous disclosure statement and the reporting date for the Disclosure Statement.

The exposure information in the table below excludes exposures to:

- connected persons (i.e. other members of the Overseas Banking Group and Directors of the Bank);
- the central government or central bank of any country with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent; and
- any supranational or quasi-sovereign agency with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent.

	As at 30 Sep 24	Peak end of day over 6 months to 30 Sep 24
Exposures to banks		
Total number of exposures to banks that are greater than 10% of CET1 capital	-	-
with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent	-	-
with a long-term credit rating of at least BBB- or Baa3, or its equivalent, and at most BBB+ or Baa1, or its equivalent	-	-
Exposures to non-banks		
Total number of exposures to non-banks that are greater than 10% of CET1 capital	2	2
with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent	2	2
- 10% to less than 15% of CET1 capital	2	2
with a long-term credit rating of at least BBB- or Baa3, or its equivalent, and at most BBB+ or Baa1, or its equivalent	-	-

B6. CREDIT EXPOSURES TO CONNECTED PERSONS

	Connected persons		Non-bank connected persons	
	Amount NZ\$m	% of tier 1 capital	Amount NZ\$m	% of tier 1 capital
As at 30 September 2024				
Gross amount, before netting	16,253	103.1%	13	0.1%
Amount netted	12,350	78.4%	-	0.0%
Aggregate credit exposure (on partial bilateral net basis)	3,903	24.8%	13	0.1%
Peak end-of day aggregate credit exposure over the year ended 30 September 2024				
Gross amount, before netting	13,091	83.1%	2	0.0%
Amount netted	8,210	52.1%	-	0.0%
Aggregate credit exposure (on partial bilateral net basis)	4,881	31.0%	2	0.0%

Credit exposures to connected persons

The information on credit exposure to connected persons has been derived in accordance with the RBNZ Banking Supervision Handbook document *Connected Exposures Policy* (BS8), is net of individual credit impairment allowances and excludes advances to connected persons of a capital nature.

Peak end-of-day aggregate exposure

Peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposure to connected persons as a ratio to tier 1 capital for the full year accounting period is derived by determining the maximum end-of-day aggregate amount of credit exposure over the accounting period and then dividing that amount by the Banking Group's tier 1 capital as at the reporting date.

Rating contingent limit

The rating-contingent limit that applied to the Banking Group as at 30 September 2024 was 60%. No limit changes have occurred over the year to 30 September 2024. Within the overall rating-contingent limit, there is a sub-limit of 15% of tier 1 capital that applies to the aggregate credit exposure to non-bank connected persons.

Additional requirements for aggregate credit exposure to connected persons

Aggregate credit exposure to connected persons has been calculated on a partial bilateral net basis. The gross amounts and amounts netted off under a bilateral netting agreement are included in the table above.

Unfunded contingent credit protection provided by connected persons

NZ\$249 million of contingent exposures of the Banking Group to connected persons arose from unfunded contingent credit protection arrangements provided by any connected persons in respect of credit exposures to counterparties (excluding counterparties that are connected persons) as at 30 September 2024.

Loss allowance for credit-impaired credit exposures to connected persons

There were no loss allowances provided against credit exposures to connected persons as at 30 September 2024.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B7. INSURANCE BUSINESS, SECURITISATION, FUNDS MANAGEMENT, OTHER FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES AND MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS

Insurance business

The Banking Group does not conduct any insurance business.

Banking Group's involvement in securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products

a) *Banking Group's involvement in the establishment, marketing, or sponsorship of trust, custodial, funds management, and other fiduciary activities*

Activity	Details
Custodial	The Banking Group operates two custodians as at 30 September 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited, which is the appointed custodian for private banking's (ANZ Private) Discretionary Investment Management Service, Wholesale Investment Services and Trading Service; and • ANZ New Zealand Investments Nominees Limited, which is the appointed custodian for direct holdings of securities by various wholesale customer portfolios managed by ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited (ANZ Investments).
Funds management	The Banking Group provides the following funds management services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Managed Investment Schemes (MIS)</i>: The Banking Group's subsidiaries ANZ Investments and ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited (ANZIS) act as manager for a number of managed investment schemes. ANZ Investments holds an MIS Manager licence and is the issuer and manager of ANZ and OneAnswer-branded KiwiSaver, retail and wholesale schemes. ANZIS is the issuer and manager of the ANZ PIE Fund. ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited, also a subsidiary of the Banking Group, is the trustee and manager of the ANZ National Retirement Scheme, which is a restricted workplace savings scheme. • <i>Discretionary Investment Management Service (DIMS)</i>: The Bank is a licensed DIMS provider. This service is offered to ANZ Private customers. • <i>Other investment portfolios</i>: ANZ Investments also manages investment portfolios for a number of schemes where the scheme manager or trustee has outsourced investment management services to ANZ Investments. These schemes are typically corporate superannuation schemes.
Other fiduciary activities	ANZ Investments, through its subsidiary OneAnswer Nominees Limited, offers the OneAnswer Portfolio Service. The associated administration and custody services are provided by FNZ Limited and FNZ Custodians Limited respectively (together FNZ). FNZ is not a member or related party of the Banking Group.

b) *Banking Group's involvement in the origination of securitised assets, and the marketing or servicing of securitisation schemes*

The Banking Group originates securitised assets in the form of residential mortgage backed securities held for potential repurchase transactions with RBNZ, and covered bonds. Refer to Note 24 Structured entities for further details about these programmes. Other than these activities, the Banking Group is not involved in the marketing or servicing of securitisation schemes.

c) *Banking Group's involvement in marketing and distribution of insurance products*

The Banking Group markets and distributes life insurance, other personal and business insurance products provided by or arranged through a number of insurance partners. None of these insurance partners are affiliated insurance entities or affiliated insurance groups. Our insurance partners are:

- Vero Insurance New Zealand Limited for home, contents, motor vehicle, boat, and lifestyle block insurance;
- AWP Services New Zealand Limited, trading as Allianz Partners, for premium card travel insurance. Policies are underwritten by The Hollard Insurance Company Pty Limited (incorporated in Australia);
- Chubb Life Insurance New Zealand Limited for life & living, and business insurance; and
- Arthur J. Gallagher & Co (NZ) Limited (formerly Crombie Lockwood (NZ) Limited) for business insurance.

Arrangements to ensure no adverse impacts arising from the above activities

Arrangements have been put in place to ensure that difficulties arising from the activities in a), b) and c) above would not impact adversely on the Banking Group. The policies and procedures in place include comprehensive and prominent disclosure of information regarding products, and formal and regular review of operations and policies by management.

B7. INSURANCE BUSINESS, SECURITISATION, FUNDS MANAGEMENT, OTHER FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES AND MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS (continued)

Amounts represented by funds management and securitisation activities

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Funds under management:		
KiwiSaver ¹	21,768	18,957
Other managed funds ¹	3,370	3,286
ANZ PIE Fund ²	5,994	3,741
DIMS ³	7,621	7,259
Other investment portfolios ⁴	910	3,865
Total funds under management⁵	39,663	37,108
Funds under custodial arrangements	7,635	7,277
Other funds held or managed subject to fiduciary responsibilities ⁶	2,004	1,820
Outstanding securitised assets originated by the Banking Group - carrying amount of covered bonds	2,156	3,373

1 Managed by ANZ Investments.

2 Managed by ANZIS and wholly invested in deposits of the Bank.

3 Managed by the Bank.

4 Comprises portfolios managed by ANZ Investments, and the ANZ National Retirement Scheme managed by ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited.

5 The Bonus Bonds Scheme's registration under the FMCA was cancelled on 7 March 2024. All distributions were paid to bondholders (2023: NZ\$58 million of distributions payable to bondholders).

6 Not included in funds under management.

Financial services provided to entities conducting the above activities

Financial services provided by any member of the Banking Group to entities that conduct the activities in a) or b) above are provided on arm's length terms and conditions and at fair value.

Assets purchased from entities conducting the above activities

Over the year ended 30 September 2024, any assets purchased by any member of the Banking Group from entities that conduct the activities in a), b) or c) above have been purchased on arm's length terms and conditions and at fair value.

Funding provided to entities in aggregate and individually

The peak end-of-day aggregate amount of funding provided to entities that provide services relating to the Banking Group's involvement in the above activities over the year ended 30 September 2024 was NZ\$0.1 million (2023: NZ\$0.2 million) which was 0.0% (2023: 0.0%) of the Banking Group's tier 1 capital and 0.1% (2023: 0.1%) of the total assets of the individual entity.

Method for deriving peak end-of-day amount of funding in aggregate and individually

The peak end-of-day aggregate amount of funding is the maximum end-of-day aggregate amount of funding over the full year accounting period, divided by the Banking Group's tier 1 capital as at the balance date, and the total assets as at the balance date of the individual entity to which the Banking Group has provided funding. Where financial statements for the individual entity are not publicly available, total assets from the publicly available financial statements of the group of which the entity is a member have been used.

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B8. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Information about risk

Constant changes and uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment, climate change and evolving geopolitical tensions continue to pose challenges to our operating conditions. We understand that our customers are similarly affected by these as well as additional challenges such as experiencing increasing fraud and scams activities. We will continue to strengthen our risk management framework and practices to meet such challenges.

The Board is ultimately responsible for establishing and overseeing the Banking Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF), which is supported by the Banking Group's underlying systems, structures, policies, procedures, processes and people. The Board has delegated authority to the Bank's Board Risk Committee (BRC) to develop and monitor compliance with the Banking Group's risk management policies. The Committee reports regularly to the Board on its activities. The key pillars of the Banking Group's RMF include:

- The Risk Management Strategy (RMS) is a critical element of the Banking Group's RMF. The RMS includes: how the risk function is structured to support the Banking Group's purpose and strategy; the values, attitudes and behaviours that support risk decision making in delivering on strategic priorities and a Board approved target risk culture; a description of each material risk; and an overview of how the RMS addresses each material risk, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures. It also includes information on how the Banking Group identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, reports and controls or mitigates the material risks and the oversight mechanism and/or committees in place.
- The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), conveys, for each material risk, the maximum level of risk the Banking Group is willing to accept in pursuing its strategic objectives and its operating plans considering its shareholders', depositors' and customers' interests.
- Risk Principles support the RMF and outline the behaviours and practices that are expected to be applied to guide risk management and help to instil an appropriate risk culture across the Banking Group.

Material risks

The material risks facing the Banking Group per our RMS, and how these risks are managed, are summarised below.

During the year, the Banking Group elevated Climate risk to material risk status. A dedicated Climate risk management team, with oversight from the material risk owners, are working to integrate and embed Climate risk into the Banking Group's RMF through existing policies, processes and governance frameworks.

Each material risk has an associated RAS component, and where applicable, is measured by appropriate metric(s) and associated tolerance(s) representing the maximum level of risk appropriate to execute the Banking Group's strategic agenda. Metrics are reviewed at least annually. A risk appetite dashboard is prepared and reviewed by senior management monthly, and presented to the BRC at each meeting.

Risk type	Description	Managing the risk
Capital adequacy risk	The risk of loss arising from the Banking Group failing to maintain the level of capital required by prudential regulators and other key stakeholders (shareholders, debt investors, depositors, rating agencies, etc.) to support the Banking Group's consolidated operations and risk appetite.	We pursue an active approach to Capital Management, which is designed to protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders through ongoing review, and Board approval, of the level and composition of our capital base against key policy objectives. The ICAAP also operates as part of the management framework for this risk.
Credit risk	The risk of financial loss resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or • a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a loss. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concentrations of credit risk; • intra-day credit risk; • credit risk to bank counterparties; and • related party credit risk 	Our Credit risk framework is top down, being defined by credit principles, policies and requirements. Credit policies, requirements and procedures cover all aspects of the credit life cycle from initial approval and risk grading, through to ongoing management and problem debt management. The effectiveness of the Credit risk framework is assessed through various compliance and monitoring processes. These, together with portfolio selection, define and guide the credit process, organisation and staff.
Liquidity and funding risk	The risk that the Banking Group is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or • the Banking Group having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets. 	The Banking Group recognises the inherent liquidity and funding risk in the balance sheet and has established a set of key principles, to mitigate and control liquidity and funding risk. Our framework is top down, being defined by liquidity principles and policies. A liquidity limit framework is in place with liquidity limits set based on a liquidity stress testing framework.
Market risk	The risk stems from our trading and balance sheet activities and is the risk to the Banking Group's earnings arising from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in any interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility, and correlations; or • fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices. 	We have a detailed market risk management and control framework which includes incorporating an independent risk measurement approach to quantify the magnitude of market risk within the trading and balance sheet portfolios. This approach identifies the range of possible outcomes, that can be expected over a given period of time, and establishes the likelihood of those outcomes and allocates an appropriate amount of capital to support these activities. The Banking Group's key tools to measure and manage Market risk on a daily basis include value at risk, earnings at risk, interest rate sensitivities, market value loss limits and stress testing.

B8. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

Risk type	Description	Managing the risk
Strategic risk	<p>Strategic risk is defined as the risk that the Banking Group is prevented from achieving the key strategic goals that are core to its operations through ineffective strategic choices, failure to execute the strategy effectively, or a failure to adapt the strategy in response to changing environments and requirements.</p> <p>Strategic risk may arise from factors such as poor strategic choices, failure to achieve strategic targets through ineffective execution and failure to review the strategy or reallocate resources in response to changes in the operating environment.</p>	<p>Strategic risks are discussed and managed by the New Zealand Leadership Team (NZLT) through the Banking Group strategic planning process. Additionally, we monitor delivery risk associated with High Impact change initiatives and undertake risk assessments prior to execution of our strategic changes.</p>
Climate risk	<p>Climate risk is the risk that arises from the changing climate and from the transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient global and domestic economy. The key elements of climate risk are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical risk – risk related to the physical impacts of climate change. This includes changes to the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events (acute risk) as well as longer-term changes in climate (chronic risk). Physical risks will primarily impact our customers, which in turn will impact us. Physical risks will also impact our office locations and branches. • Transition risk – risk related to the transition to a lower-emissions, climate-resilient economy. Moving towards a lower-emissions economy can create both transition risks and opportunities for us and our customers. 	<p>Following the elevation of climate risk to material risk during the year we have identified and qualitatively assessed the specific climate risks to the Banking Group. Work is progressing to integrate and embed climate risk into the Banking Group's RMF through existing policies, processes and governance frameworks.</p> <p>Climate risk is classified as a 'cross cutting' risk that can amplify other material risks across the Banking Group. For example, while climate risk can be a driver of credit risk through lending to our customers, it may also result in other financial risks, e.g. market risk.</p> <p>Climate risks can also be a driver of non-financial risks including conduct risk, regulatory risk and operational resilience risk.</p> <p>Climate-related financial and non-financial risks are managed through the risk management strategies associated with these risks.</p>
Non-financial risk (operational risk)	<p>Non-financial risk (NFR), is the risk of loss and/or non-compliance (including failure to act in accordance with laws, regulations, industry standards and codes, and internal policies) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, system and/or data, or from external events.</p>	<p>The Banking Group's strategy for evolving NFR management provides a planned and proactive approach to improving the Banking Group's NFR management. The NFR strategy is being operationalised through the NFR Framework, which has been designed to enable the Banking Group to holistically, consistently and effectively identify, assess, remediate, monitor and report on NFR. The Banking Group manages NFR in accordance with the industry-wide Operational Risk Exchange (ORX) taxonomy, of 16 'Risk Themes', noting some of these present a higher inherent risk to the Banking Group such as Technology, Conduct, Financial Crime, Data and Information Security (including Cyber).</p>

Refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for the disclosures required under NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

Other material risks

Other material risks do not require the same degree of active or transactional management as the material risks and are managed and monitored as part of the Banking Group's business, strategic and capital management process. The maximum level of risk is set as part of the Banking Group's ICAAP.

Refer to Note 22 Capital management for more information about the Banking Group's ICAAP, and the section 'Capital for other material risks' in Note B4 for the capital held for these risks.

Other material risks not explicitly captured in the calculation of the Banking Group's tier 1 and total capital include:

Fixed asset risk	<p>The risk of financial loss arising from the negative revaluation of fixed assets owned and leased by the Banking Group, caused by adverse changes in business and/or economic conditions. Residual Value Risk is included in the definition of Fixed Assets, which is the risk that the market value of the underlying assets of operating leases may fall below the anticipated residual value.</p>
Deferred acquisition cost risk	<p>The risk of loss arising from the failure of the benefits associated with the acquisition of interest earning assets to arise due to impairment, transfer, or prepayment.</p>

REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES

B8. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

Capital adequacy

Refer to Note 22 Capital management for the disclosures required under NZ IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements*.

Reviews of the Banking Group's risk management systems

Refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for details of the Internal Audit Function's reviews of the Banking Group's RMF. These reviews are not conducted by a party external to the Banking Group or the Ultimate Parent Bank.

Internal Audit Function of the Banking Group

The Banking Group has an Internal Audit Function, refer to Note 15 Financial risk management for details.

The nature and scope of the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, to which Internal Audit reports, are to assist the Board of Directors by providing oversight and review of:

- the Banking Group's financial reporting principles and policies, controls, systems and procedures;
- the effectiveness of the Banking Group's internal control and risk management framework;
- the work and internal audit standards of Internal Audit which reports directly and solely to the Chair of the Audit Committee;
- the integrity of the Banking Group's financial statements, climate related disclosures and, where applicable, the independent audit thereof, and the Banking Group's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements in relation thereto;
- any due diligence procedures;
- prudential supervision procedures and other regulatory requirements to the extent relating to financial and climate reporting; and
- any other matters referred to it by the Board.

The Audit Committee is also responsible for:

- the appointment, annual evaluation and oversight of the external auditor;
- annual review of the independence, fitness and propriety, and qualifications of the external auditor;
- compensation of the external auditor; and
- where deemed appropriate, replacement of the external auditor.

In carrying out its responsibilities and duties, the Audit Committee will aim to seek fair customer outcomes and financial market integrity in its deliberations.

Measurement of impaired assets

Refer to Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses and Note 15 Financial risk management for details of the Banking Group's approach to measurement of impaired assets. Further to this, impairment is assessed monthly, with individual allowances for credit impairment also updated monthly and collective allowances for credit impairment updated quarterly.

Credit risk mitigation

Refer to Note 18 Offsetting for the policies and processes for, and extent of, on-balance sheet netting. The same policies and processes apply to off-balance sheet credit related commitments. No off-balance sheet credit related commitments or guarantees meet the criteria for netting.

As an IRB bank, the Banking Group uses the comprehensive method to measure the mitigating effects of collateral.

The Banking Group assesses the integrity and ability of counterparties to meet their contractual financial obligations for repayment. The Banking Group generally takes collateral security in the form of real property or a security interest in personal property, except for major government, bank and corporate counterparties of strong financial standing. Longer term consumer finance, in the form of housing loans, is generally secured against real estate while short term revolving consumer credit is generally unsecured.

B8. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES (continued)

Additional information about credit risk

Implementation of the advanced internal ratings based approach to credit risk measurement

The Banking Group adheres to the standards of risk grading and risk quantification as set out for IRB banks in the RBNZ Banking Prudential Requirements (BPRs). Under this IRB Framework banks use their own measures for calculating the level of credit risk associated with customers and exposures, by way of the primary components of:

- Probability of Default (PD): An estimate of the level of risk of borrower default graded by way of rating models used both at loan origination and for ongoing monitoring.
- Exposure at Default (EAD): The expected facility exposure at default.
- Loss Given Default (LGD): An estimate of the potential economic loss on a credit exposure, incurred as a consequence of obligor default and expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD. For Retail Mortgage exposures the Bank is required to apply the downturn LGDs according to loan to value (LVR) bands as set out in BPR133: *IRB Credit Risk RWAs*. For farm lending exposures the Banking Group is required to adopt RBNZ prescribed downturn LVR based LGDs, along with a minimum maturity of 2.5 years and the removal of the firm-size adjustment as set out in BPR133: *IRB Credit Risk RWAs*.

For exposures classified under Specialised Lending, the Banking Group uses slotting tables approved by RBNZ rather than internal estimates.

The exceptions to IRB treatment are Sovereign, Bank, Equity, Other, Qualifying Central Counterparty (QCCP) and two minor corporate exposure types where, due to systems constraints, determining these IRB risk estimates is not currently feasible or appropriate. Risk weights for these exposures are calculated under a separate treatment as set out in the RBNZ document BPR131: *Standardised Credit Risk RWAs*.

Internal ratings based approach

IRB Asset Class	Borrower Type	Rating Approach
Corporate	Corporation, partnerships or proprietorships that do not fit any other asset classification	IRB - Advanced
	Corporate Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) with turnover of less than NZ\$50 million	IRB - Advanced
Retail Mortgages	Individuals' borrowings against residential property	IRB - Advanced
Other Retail	Other lending to individuals (including credit cards)	IRB - Advanced
	SME business borrowers	IRB - Advanced
Corporate sub-class - Specialised lending	Project finance	IRB - Slotting
	Income producing real estate	IRB - Slotting

Standardised approach

Exposure Class	Exposure Type	Reason for Standardised Approach	Future Treatment
Sovereign	Crown	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	RBNZ	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	Any other sovereign and its central bank	Required by BPRs	Standardised
Bank		Required by BPRs	Standardised
Equity		Required by BPRs	Standardised
Other	All other assets not falling within any of the above classes	Required by BPRs	Standardised
Corporate	QCCP	Required by BPRs	Standardised
	Merchant card prepayment exposures	System constraints	Move to IRB
	Corporate credit cards	System constraints	Move to IRB

Controls surrounding credit risk rating systems

The term "Rating Systems" covers all of the methods, processes, controls, data collection and technology that support the assessment of credit risk, the assignment of internal credit risk ratings and the quantification of associated default and loss estimates.

All material aspects of the Rating Systems and risk estimate processes are governed by the BRC. Risk grades are an integral part of reporting to senior management and executives. Management and staff of credit risk functions, in conjunction with the relevant Retail and Wholesale Risk committees, regularly assess the performance of the rating systems, identify any areas for improvement and monitor progress on previously identified development work needed.

The Banking Group's Rating Systems are governed by a comprehensive framework of controls that operate at the business unit and support centres, and through central audit and validation processes. All policies, model designs, model reviews, methodologies, validations, responsibilities, systems and processes supporting the ratings systems are fully documented.

The Banking Group's Retail and Wholesale ratings functions work closely with the Ultimate Parent Bank's risk ratings functions, are independent of operational lending activities and are responsible for the ratings strategies and ongoing management of credit risk models within New Zealand. The annual review of models used across the Banking Group is a function undertaken by the ANZ Credit Model Validation Unit, which is also independent of credit risk operational functions and is responsible for overseeing the design, implementation and performance of all rating models in the Banking Group.

The target approach to modelling for the Banking Group is to deploy the model most suitable for the environment. At present this involves an approach to modelling that combines models developed in New Zealand and models developed by the Ultimate Parent Bank, tested and validated for use in New Zealand, as appropriate.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

As at the date on which this Disclosure Statement is signed, after due enquiry, each Director believes that:

- The Disclosure Statement contains all the information that is required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014; and
- The Disclosure Statement is not false or misleading.

Over the year ended 30 September 2024, after due enquiry, each Director believes that:

- ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has complied in all material respects with each condition of registration that applied during that period¹;
- Credit exposures to connected persons were not contrary to the interests of the Banking Group; and
- ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited had systems in place to monitor and control adequately the Banking Group's material risks, including credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other business risks, and that those systems were being properly applied.

¹ In accordance with the Order, ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited has complied in all material respects with each of its conditions of registration that applied during the period if RBNZ has not published any information about a breach on its website, and has not notified ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited of any material breach.

This Disclosure Statement is dated, and has been signed by all Directors of the Bank on, 7 November 2024.

Shayne Elliott



Gerard Florian



Alison Gerry



Nagaja Sanatkumar



Scott St John



Mark Tume



Antonia Watson



Dame Joan Withers, DNZ



ASSURANCE REPORTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES IN SECTIONS B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 AND B8

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) (the registered bank disclosures) which comprise the supplementary information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (the Order).

In our opinion, the accompanying registered bank disclosures that are required to be disclosed in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order of ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (the Banking Group) on pages 83 to 92 and 100 to 107:

- presents fairly the matters to which they relate;
- are disclosed in accordance with those schedules; and
- have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with any conditions of registration relating to the disclosure requirements, imposed under section 74(4)(c) of the Banking (Prudential Supervision) Act 1989 and any conditions of registration.

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 Banking Group 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)* (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 registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8* section of our report.

Our firm has provided services to the Banking Group in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Banking Group's general disclosures in section B1, but does not include the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 does not cover any other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

USE OF THIS INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder. 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, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the shareholder for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES IN SECTIONS B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 AND B8

The Directors, on behalf of the Banking Group, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the registered bank disclosures in accordance in sections B1, B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8 (excluding the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) in accordance with schedules 2, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order; and
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of registered bank disclosures that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

ASSURANCE REPORTS

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE REGISTERED BANK DISCLOSURES IN SECTIONS B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 AND B8

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8, (excluding the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) in accordance with schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order 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 the registered bank disclosures in sections B2, B3, B5, B6, B7 and B8.

For and on behalf of:



KPMG
Auckland
7 November 2024

INDEPENDENT LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT TO ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED (THE BANK)

CONCLUSION ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION B4

Our limited assurance conclusion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

Based on our limited assurance engagement, which is not a reasonable assurance engagement or audit, nothing has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, disclosed in section B4 on pages 93 to 99 to the disclosure statement, is not, in all material respects disclosed in accordance with schedule 11 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (the Order).

INFORMATION SUBJECT TO ASSURANCE

We have reviewed the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, as disclosed in section B4 of the disclosure statement as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2024.

The supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements comprises the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedule 11 of the Order.

STANDARDS WE FOLLOWED

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* (SAE 3100 (Revised)) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Accounting Standards Board. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. In accordance with the SAE 3100 (Revised), we have:

- used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, is free from material misstatement and non-compliance, whether due to fraud or error;
- considered relevant internal controls when designing our assurance procedures, however we do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of these controls;
- ensured that the engagement team possesses the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies.
- obtained an understanding of the process, models, data and internal controls implemented over the preparation of the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements;
- performed inquiry and analytical review procedures over the Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements;
- obtained an understanding of the Bank's compliance framework and internal control environment over the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, including the Bank's assessment of any matters of non-compliance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's Prudential Requirements; and
- agreed the information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, extracted from the Bank's models, accounting records or other supporting documentation to the Disclosure Statement.

HOW TO INTERPRET LIMITED ASSURANCE AND MATERIAL MISSTATEMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE

In a limited assurance engagement, the assurance practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of discussion and enquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and observation and walk-throughs, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including identifying areas where the risk of material misstatement and non-compliance with schedule 11 of the Order.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Misstatements, including omissions, within the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements and non-compliance are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the relevant decisions of the intended users taken on the basis of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance with compliance requirements may occur and not be detected.

A limited assurance engagement as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2024 does not provide assurance on whether compliance with schedule 11 of the Order will continue in the future.

USE OF THIS ASSURANCE REPORT

Our report is made solely for the Bank's shareholder. Our assurance work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in the assurance report and for no other purpose.

Our report is released to the Bank's shareholder on the basis that it shall not be copied, referred to or disclosed, in whole or in part, without our prior written consent. No other third party is intended to receive our report.

Our report should not be regarded as suitable to be used or relied on by anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's shareholder for any purpose or in any context. Any other person who obtains access to our report or a copy thereof and chooses to rely on our report (or any part thereof) will do so at its own risk.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's shareholder for our work, for this independent assurance report, and/or for the opinions or conclusions we have reached.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND REGULATORY LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENTS

The Directors of the Bank are responsible for the disclosure of the preparation of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements in accordance with schedule 11 of the Order, which the Directors have determined to meet the needs of the Bank. This responsibility includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to compliance and to monitor ongoing compliance and to enable the disclosure of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements that is free from material misstatement and non-compliance whether due to fraud or error.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion to the Bank on whether anything has come to our attention that would lead us to believe that, in all material respects, the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements has not been disclosed in accordance with schedule 11 of the Order as at and for the six months ended 30 September 2024.

OUR INDEPENDENCE AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (Including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements* (PES 3), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality control including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our firm has also provided services to the Banking Group in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Banking Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Banking Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Banking Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Banking Group.



KPMG
Auckland
7 November 2024



ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

Annual Accounts

For the year ended 30 September 2025

Financial Statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Interest income		472	565
Interest expense	2	(464)	(556)
Net interest income		8	9
Operating expenses		-	(1)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		8	8
Credit impairment release		-	2
Profit before income tax		8	10
Income tax expense	3	(1)	(1)
Profit after income tax		7	9

There are no items of other comprehensive income.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September	Note	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Assets			
Current tax assets		1	1
Due from the Parent Company	6	17,915	15,964
Total assets		17,916	15,965
Liabilities			
Commercial paper	4	4,160	1,417
Debt issuances	5	13,716	14,515
Total liabilities		17,876	15,932
Net assets		40	33
Equity			
Retained profits		40	33
Total equity	8	40	33

The notes to the financial statements form part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

These annual accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 November 2025.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Sam Forgie
Director
14 November 2025

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 September	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	454	556
Interest paid	(446)	(547)
Operating expenses	-	(1)
Tax paid	(1)	(1)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7	7
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease / (increase) in due from the Parent Company	(9)	2,794
Net cash flows (used in) / provided by investing activities	(9)	2,794
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from debt issuances	939	887
Redemption of debt issuances	(3,485)	(3,000)
Increase / (decrease) in commercial paper	2,548	(688)
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) financing activities	2	(2,801)
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	7	9
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Credit impairment release	-	(2)
<i>Other adjustments:</i>		
Change in accrued interest receivable	(18)	(9)
Change in accrued interest payable	18	9
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7	7

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained earnings NZ\$m	Total equity NZ\$m
As at 1 October 2023	24	24
Profit or loss for the year	9	9
As at 30 September 2024	33	33
Profit or loss for the year	7	7
As at 30 September 2025	40	40

The notes to the financial statements form part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These are the financial statements of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 September 2025. 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 ANZ Group Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in Victoria, Australia.

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).

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

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.

Basis of measurement

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

Rounding

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

Changes in accounting policies

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

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.

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.

Income tax

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.

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).

1. Material accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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.

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.

Presentation

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.

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.

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.

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.

2. Interest expense

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Commercial paper	111	169
Debt issuances	353	387
Total interest expense	464	556

3. Income tax

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax payable on profit		
Profit before income tax	8	10
Prima facie income tax at 28%	2	3
Tax effect of non-assessable interest income	(1)	(2)
Total income tax expense	1	1
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Current tax	1	1
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	1	1
UK income tax expense component of the total income tax expense	1	1

4. Commercial Paper

Commercial paper comprises issuances under the Company's U.S. Commercial paper programme and is guaranteed by the Parent Company. All commercial paper matures within one year.

5. Debt issuances

	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
U.S. medium-term notes	6,495	7,483
Euro medium-term notes	4,675	4,830
Covered bonds	2,546	2,202
Total debt issuances	13,716	14,515

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 ANZ Group Holdings 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.

	2025 NZ\$000	2024 NZ\$000
KPMG¹		
Audit or review of financial statements	46	45
Audit or review related services:		
- Agreed upon procedures engagements ²	47	46
- Other non-assurance engagements ³	124	120
Total audit or review related services performed by KPMG	171	166
Total KPMG fees	217	211

¹ Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation of auditor fees.

² Includes fees relating to reviews and other services.

³ Includes fees relating to treasury funding programmes and offer document reviews.

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\$6 million (2024: NZ\$6 million). There was no change in the allowance for expected credit losses for the year ended 30 September 2025 (2024: release of NZ\$2 million).

As at 30 September 2025, ANZ Group held NZ\$0.2 million (2024: NZ\$1.9 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.

	2025			2024		
	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	7,009	10,906	17,915	4,742	11,222	15,964
Liabilities						
Debt issuances	2,810	10,906	13,716	3,293	11,222	14,515

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 (2024: 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 (2024: nil).

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 NZ\$m	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3-12 months NZ\$m	1-5 years NZ\$m	Beyond 5 years NZ\$m	No specified maturity NZ\$m
2025						
Financial liabilities						
Commercial paper	4,171	1,792	2,379	-	-	-
Debt issuances	14,603	82	3,066	11,455	-	-
Total financial liabilities	18,774	1,874	5,445	11,455	-	-
2024						
Financial liabilities						
Commercial paper	1,422	669	753	-	-	-
Debt issuances	15,553	453	3,161	10,746	1,193	-
Total financial liabilities	16,975	1,122	3,914	10,746	1,193	-

10. Fair value measurements

Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

No assets or liabilities are carried at fair value. 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:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m	2025 NZ\$m	2024 NZ\$m
Financial assets				
Due from Parent Company	17,915	15,964	17,724	15,630
Financial liabilities				
Commercial paper	4,160	1,417	4,165	1,419
Debt issuances	13,716	14,515	13,520	14,179



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 2025;
- the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the Company) on pages 2 to 8 present fairly in all material respects:

- the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
- In accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited 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) (**IESBA Code**), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standards 1 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 provided services to the the Company in relation to prospectus assurance or reviews and other assurance engagements. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Company. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Company.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder. 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, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the shareholder for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.



Responsibilities of 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 NZ IFRS issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- implementing the necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a set of financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability of the Company 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 it 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 the financial statements.

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

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

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

For and on behalf of:

KPMG
Auckland
14 November 2025

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Interest income		565	421
Interest expense	2	(556)	(413)
Net interest income		9	8
Operating expenses		(1)	-
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		8	8
Credit impairment release		2	3
Profit before income tax		10	11
Income tax expense	3	(1)	(2)
Profit after income tax		9	9

There are no items of other comprehensive income.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 September	Note	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Assets			
Current tax assets		1	1
Due from the Parent Company	6	15,964	19,303
Total assets		15,965	19,304
Liabilities			
Commercial paper	4	1,417	2,252
Debt issuances	5	14,515	17,028
Total liabilities		15,932	19,280
Net assets		33	24
Equity			
Retained profits		33	24
Total equity	8	33	24

These annual accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 November 2024.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Chris O'Neale
Director
15 November 2024

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
For the year ended 30 September		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	556	372
Interest paid	(547)	(364)
Operating expenses	(1)	-
Tax paid	(1)	(4)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7	4
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in due from the Parent Company	2,794	1,034
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	2,794	1,034
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from debt issuances	887	2,520
Redemption of debt issuances	(3,000)	(3,017)
Decrease in commercial paper	(688)	(541)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(2,801)	(1,038)
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	9	9
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Credit impairment release	(2)	(3)
<i>Other adjustments:</i>		
Change in accrued interest receivable	(9)	(49)
Change in accrued interest payable	9	49
Change in income tax assets	-	(1)
Change in income tax liabilities	-	(1)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	7	4

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Retained earnings NZ\$m	Total equity NZ\$m
As at 1 October 2022	15	15
Profit for the year	9	9
As at 30 September 2023	24	24
As at 1 October 2023	24	24
Profit for the year	9	9
As at 30 September 2024	33	33

The notes to the financial statements form part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These are the financial statements of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 September 2024. 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 ANZ Group Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in Victoria, Australia.

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).

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.

(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

There have been no 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. MATERIAL 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

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Commercial paper	169	119
Debt issuances	387	294
Total interest expense	556	413

3. INCOME TAX

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax payable on profit		
Profit before income tax	10	11
Prima facie income tax at 28%	3	3
Tax effect of non-assessable interest income	(2)	-
Tax effect of non-deductible / (non-taxable) credit impairment charge	-	(1)
Total income tax expense	1	2
Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
Current tax	1	2
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	1	2
UK income tax expense component of the total income tax expense	1	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

	2024 NZ\$m	2023 NZ\$m
U.S. medium term notes	7,483	9,161
Euro medium term notes	4,830	4,337
Covered bonds	2,202	3,530
Total debt issued	14,515	17,028

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 ANZ Group Holdings 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.

	2024 NZ\$000	2023 NZ\$000
Audit or review of financial statements	45	43
Audit related services:		
Offer documents assurance or reviews	147	141
Other assurance services	19	19
Total audit related services	166	160
Total fees paid to auditors by the Parent Company	211	203

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\$6 million (2023: NZ\$8 million). The change in the allowance for expected credit losses for the year ended 30 September 2024 was a release of NZ\$2 million (2023: release of NZ\$3 million).

As at 30 September 2024, ANZ Group held NZ\$2 million (2023: 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.

	2024			2023		
	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	4,742	11,222	15,964	5,287	14,016	19,303
Liabilities						
Debt issuances	3,293	11,222	14,515	3,012	14,016	17,028

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 (2023: 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 (2023: 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 NZ\$m	Less than 3 months NZ\$m	3-12 months NZ\$m	1-5 years NZ\$m	Beyond 5 years NZ\$m	No specified maturity NZ\$m
2024						
Financial liabilities						
Commercial paper	1,422	669	753	-	-	-
Debt issuances	15,553	453	3,161	10,746	1,193	-
Total financial liabilities	16,975	1,122	3,914	10,746	1,193	-
2023						
Financial liabilities						
Commercial paper	2,252	1,588	664	-	-	-
Debt issuances	18,358	473	2,908	12,716	2,261	-
Total financial liabilities	20,610	2,061	3,572	12,716	2,261	-

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:

	2024		2023	
	Carrying amount NZ\$m	Fair value NZ\$m	Carrying amount NZ\$m	Fair value NZ\$m
Financial assets				
Due from the Parent Company	15,964	15,630	19,303	18,339
Financial liabilities				
Commercial paper	1,417	1,419	2,252	2,253
Debt issuances	14,515	14,179	17,028	16,063



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 of ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (the **Company**) which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2024;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended;
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements on pages 1 to 8 present fairly in all material respects, the Company's financial position as at 30 September 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date and in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.



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 ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited 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) (**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 provided other 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 interest in, the Company.



Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the shareholder. 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, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the shareholder for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions we have formed.



Responsibilities of 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 NZ IFRS issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- implementing the necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a set of financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the ability of the Company 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 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 it 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 the financial statements.

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

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

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

For and on behalf of:

KPMG

Auckland

15 November 2024

Annex B—Form of Final Terms

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited /ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited US\$10,000,000,000 Medium-Term Notes, Series A, Offering Memorandum dated December 11, 2025 (the "Offering Memorandum").

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS: The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the "EEA"). For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("MiFID II"); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the "EU PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the EU PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UNITED KINGDOM RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (the "UK"). For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, as amended (the "EUWA"); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA") and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) No 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA ["UK MiFIR"]. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

[MiFID II product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the /each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (an "EU distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, an EU distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels. The Issuer is not subject to MiFID II and any implementation thereof by a member state of the European Union. The Issuer is therefore not a "manufacturer" for the purposes of the MiFID II Product Governance Rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 and has no responsibility or liability for identifying a target market, or any other product governance obligation set out in MiFID II, for financial instruments it issues (including the foregoing target market assessment for the Notes described in this legend).]

[UK MiFIR product governance / Professional investors and eligible counterparties only target market – Solely for the purposes of [the/each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties, as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook, and professional clients, as defined in UK MiFIR; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [*Consider any negative target market*]. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (a "UK distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a UK distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels. The Issuer is not subject to UK MiFIR. The Issuer is therefore not a "manufacturer" for the purposes of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules and has no responsibility or liability for identifying a target market, or any other product governance obligation set out in UK MiFIR for financial instruments it issues (including the foregoing target market assessment for the Notes described in this legend).]

[This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK Prospectus Regulation"), and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•], which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation. Full information on ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited/ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•].]

The Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•] is [are] available for viewing during normal business hours at Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand [and copies may be obtained from Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand.] / [This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of [Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law of the UK by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK Prospectus Regulation")][UK Prospectus Regulation] and must be read in conjunction with the Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•], which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation, including the terms and conditions of the Notes as set out in the section entitled "Description of the Notes and the Guarantee" in the Offering Memorandum dated [•]. Full information on ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited/ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the

Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•]. The Offering Memorandum [and the supplement[s] dated [•] is [are] available for viewing during normal business hours at Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand [and copies may be obtained from Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand].]

Final Terms—dated []

In terms of the Amended and Restated Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of [December 3, 2021], as amended by Amendment No.1, dated as of May 26, 2022, the Issuer wishes to advise the following in respect of the latest issue of Notes.

Deal Reference MTN: []

Issuer: [ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited (Legal Entity Identifier ("LEI"): 213800VD256NU2D97H12)] OR [ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited (Legal Entity Identifier ("LEI"): HZSN7FQBPO5IEWYIGC72)]

[Guarantor] [ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited]

Principal Amount and Specified Currency: [US\$[]] OR []

Subordinated Notes: [Applicable] OR [Not Applicable]

Option to receive payment in Specified Currency: [Not Applicable] OR []

Type of Note: [Rule 144A Global Note] OR [Regulation S Global Note] OR [Rule 144A Global Note and Regulation S Global Note]

Date on which the Notes will be consolidated to form a single series: [The Notes will be consolidated and form a single series with [] on the [Issue Date].] [Not Applicable]

Term: []

Issue Date: []

Trade Date: []

Stated Maturity: []

Redemption: [No redemption at the option of the Issuer prior to Stated Maturity (other than for a Senior Notes Tax Event)] OR [At option of the Issuer]

(for Subordinated Notes only) [At option of the Issuer on or after [a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event or Subordinated Notes Tax Event].]

[At the option of the Issuer on or after [insert date].] [The early redemption date (other than for a Subordinated Notes Regulatory Event or Subordinated Notes Tax Event) must not be earlier than five years from the Issue Date.]

Any early redemption of Subordinated Notes will be subject to the prior written approval of the RBNZ.

Repayment: *(for Senior Notes only)* [No repayment at the option of the holders prior to Stated Maturity] OR [At option of holders -]

Fixed Rate Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Interest Rate Basis: [Fixed Rate] OR [Fixed Reset Rate]

Interest Rate: []% per annum [in respect of each interest period comprised in the period from and including the Issue Date to but excluding the [first] Interest Reset Date and a fixed rate (expressed as a percentage per annum) equaling the sum of the Reset Rate on the relevant Reset Determination Date plus the Reset Spread in respect of each interest period comprised in the period from and including the [first] Interest Reset Date to but excluding the Stated Maturity]

Interest Rate Reset Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Reset Rate: [U.S. Treasury Rate] OR [Other: [specify rate]]

Reset Spread:

Interest Reset Date(s):

Reset Determination Date(s):

Index Maturity:

Designated Page: [H.15/specify other/Not Applicable]

Interest Rate Frequency: [Annually/Semi-annually/Quarterly/Monthly/Weekly/Daily]

Regular Record Date(s): [The []th calendar day prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date]

Interest Payment Dates: []

Floating Rate Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Floating Rate: Specified Interest Rate [+/-Spread] [x Spread Multiplier][Inverse Floating Rate][Floating Rate/Fixed Rate]

Initial Interest Rate: []%

Base Rate: [Federal Funds Rate] OR [Compounded Daily SOFR] OR [Compounded SOFR Index Rate]

Initial Base Rate: []%

Spread (if applicable): [Not Applicable] OR []

Spread Multiplier (if applicable): [Not Applicable] OR []

Maximum (if applicable): [Not Applicable] OR []

Minimum (if applicable): [Not Applicable] OR []

Interest Payment Dates: [third Wednesday of each month/March/June/September/December] OR [●]

Interest Payment Period: []

Interest Reset Period: []

Interest Reset Dates: [Annually/Semi-annually/Quarterly/Monthly/Weekly/Daily]

Initial Interest Reset Date: []

Interest Calculation Date: [Earlier of the tenth calendar day after Interest Determination Date, or if such day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day and the business day preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date or Stated Maturity, as the case may be] OR [Not Applicable—if SOFR] OR [●]

Interest Determination Dates: [Specify details]

[[●] [U.S. Government Securities Business Day prior to Interest Payment Date]] (for SOFR Notes, specify number under Relevant Number below)

Index Maturity: []

SOFR Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

[If not applicable, delete following subparagraphs]

Relevant Number: [●] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)

Observation Method: [Lookback/Suspension Period/Observation Shift/Not Applicable]

Suspension Determination Period: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

[●] U.S. Government Securities Business Day(s)

Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Security: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Fixed Rate Commencement Date: [Not Applicable] OR []

Fixed Interest Rate: [Not Applicable] OR []

Fixed Rate/Floating Rate Security: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Floating Rate Commencement Date: []

Inverse Floating Rate Security: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Original Issue Discount Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Zero Coupon Notes: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Redemption: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

Redemption Commencement Date: []

Redemption Price(s): []

Redemption Period(s): []

Yield: [] %

General Provisions:

Business Day Convention: [Following Business Day Convention] OR [Modified Following Business Day] OR [Preceding Business Day Convention]

Business Days: []

Day Count Fraction: []OR [Not Applicable]

Issue Price (Price to Investors): []%

Agent(s) acting in capacity of: [Principal] OR [Agent]

Additional Paying Agent: []

Calculation Agent: [The Bank of New York Mellon]

Exchange Rate Agent [] [Not Applicable]

Redenomination, Renominalization and Reconventioning Provisions: [] [Not Applicable]

Listing: The Official List of the Financial Conduct Authority

Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange with effect from []].]

Denominations: []

Covenant Defeasance: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

CUSIP: []

ISIN: []

Common Code: []

[CFI: [], as updated, as set out on the website of the Association of National Numbering Agencies ("ANNA") or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN.]

[FISN: [], as updated, as set out on the website of the ANNA or alternatively sourced from the responsible National Numbering Agency that assigned the ISIN.]

Ratings: The Notes to be issued [have been] OR [are expected to be] rated:

[S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd. []]

[Moody's Investors Service Pty Limited []]

[Fitch Australia Pty Ltd []]

[Brief explanation of the meaning of the rating to be included if this has previously been published by a ratings provider]

Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue: Save for the fees payable to [•][, [•] and [•]] (the "Agent[s]"), so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer.

Relevant Benchmark[s]: [[SOFR /Federal Funds Rate / Other (specify)] is provided by [administrator legal name].

[As at the date hereof, [name of benchmark administrator] [appears]/[does not appear] on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the EU Benchmarks Regulation).] [As far as the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that [name of benchmark administrator] is not currently required to obtain authorization or registration (or, if located outside the European Union, recognition, endorsement or equivalence).][As far as the Issuer is aware, [[insert benchmark] does not fall within the scope of the EU Benchmarks Regulation by virtue of Article 2 of the EU Benchmarks Regulation].

[As at the date hereof, [name of benchmark administrator] [appears]/[does not appear] on the register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the UK Benchmarks Regulation).] [As far as the Issuer is aware, the transitional provisions in Article 51 of the UK Benchmarks Regulation apply, such that [name of benchmark administrator] is not currently required to obtain authorization or registration (or, if located outside the United Kingdom, recognition, endorsement or equivalence).][As far as the Issuer is aware, [[insert benchmark] does not fall within the scope of the UK Benchmarks Regulation by virtue of Article 2 of the UK Benchmarks Regulation]

Reasons for the offer: [[]][See "Use of Proceeds" in the Offering Memorandum]]

- (i) Estimated net proceeds: [●]
- (ii) Estimated total expenses: [●]

Yield (Fixed Rate Notes only):

Indication of Yield: The yield is [●]% per annum]

[The information relating to [●] has been extracted from [●]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by [●], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:
Duly authorized

[By:
Duly authorized]

Annex C—Guarantee

GUARANTEE

1. ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited, a New Zealand corporation (the “**Guarantor**”), hereby fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees (the “**Guarantee**”) as its own debt to each holder of a security of each series authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent (as defined below) (collectively, the “**Securities**”, and, individually, a “**Security**”), of ANZ New Zealand (Int’l) Limited (the “**Issuer**”), a New Zealand corporation, acting through its London branch, the due and prompt payment in full (including interest thereon, if any) of all payments of principal of, and interest on, Securities issued pursuant to the Amended and Restated Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated as of December 3, 2021, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated as of May 26, 2022 (as the same may be amended from time to time) (the “**Fiscal Agency Agreement**”), among the Issuer and The Bank of New York Mellon, as fiscal agent (the “**Agent**”), and the Guarantor, all sums which may at any time be or become due and payable under the Securities (each, a “**Payment**” and hereinafter collectively referred to as “**Payments**”), at their stated due dates or when otherwise due, irrespective of the invalidity, irregularity or unenforceability thereof.

2. The Guarantor hereby agrees that its obligations hereunder shall be as if it were a principal debtor and not merely a surety, and shall be full, absolute and unconditional, irrespective of, and shall not be affected by, any invalidity, irregularity or enforceability of any Security, any failure to enforce the provisions of any Security, any waiver, modification or consent granted to the Issuer with respect thereto, by the holder of any Security or any other circumstances which may otherwise constitute a legal or equitable discharge of a surety or guarantor.

3. The Guarantor waives all notices of acceptance of this Guarantee or of the creation, renewal, extension, modification, acceleration, compromise or release of any Security and no such creation, renewal, extension, modification, acceleration, compromise or release of any Security shall impair or diminish the Guarantor’s obligations hereunder.

4. The Guarantor waives any requirement that the holder or holders of the Securities, in the event of a default in the making of any Payments by the Issuer, first make demand upon or seek to enforce remedies against the Issuer or first realize upon the collateral, if any, available to such holder or holders before demanding payment under or seeking to enforce this Guarantee.

5. The Guarantor hereby waives, in favor of the holders, any and all of its rights, protections, privileges and defenses provided by applicable law to a guarantor and waives any right of set-off which the Guarantor may have against the holder of a Security in respect to any amounts which are or may become payable by the holder of the Security to the Issuer.

6. The Guarantor waives diligence, notice of acceptance, presentment, demand for payment, filing of claims with a court in the event of merger or bankruptcy of the Issuer, any right to require a proceeding first against the Issuer or any other person, protest, notice of dishonor or non-payment to or on the Guarantor or the Issuer, notice of any other default, breach or nonperformance of any agreement, covenant or obligation of the Issuer under the

Security, and all notices and demands whatsoever with respect to the Securities or any indebtedness evidenced thereby.

7. This Guarantee is a continuing guarantee and nothing save payment in full of each Security hereby guaranteed shall discharge the Guarantor of its obligations hereunder in respect of such Security.

8. This Guarantee shall continue to be effective or to be reinstated, as the case may be, if at any time any Payment, in whole or in part, is rescinded or must otherwise be restored by the holder of a Security upon the bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of the Issuer or otherwise.

9. The obligations of the Guarantor under this Guarantee shall not be altered, limited or affected by any proceeding, voluntary or involuntary, involving the bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, liquidation or arrangement of the Issuer or by any defense which the Issuer may have by reason of the order, decree or decision of any court or administrative body resulting from any such proceeding. The Guarantor agrees that any interest on Payments which accrues after the commencement of any such proceeding (or which would have accrued had such proceeding not been commenced) shall be included in the Payments.

10. The Guarantor shall be subrogated to all rights of each holder of Securities against the Issuer in respect of any amounts paid to such holder by the Guarantor pursuant to the provisions of this Guarantee; provided, however, that the Guarantor shall not be entitled to enforce, or to receive any payments arising out of or based upon, such right of subrogation until the Payments on all Securities of the same series and like tenor shall have been paid in full.

11. This Guarantee shall be governed by, and interpreted in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, without reference to principles of conflict of laws that would require the application of laws of a jurisdiction other than the State of New York, except that all matters pertaining to the authorization and execution of this Guarantee shall be governed by the laws of New Zealand.

12. No amendment, release or modification of the provisions of this Guarantee shall be established by conduct, custom or course of dealing, but solely by the Guarantor giving written notice of such amendment, release or modification to the Agent, *provided* that such amendment, release or modification shall not affect the validity or enforceability of this Guarantee, in its current form as of the date hereof, including any continuation or reinstatement of this Guarantee pursuant to the eighth paragraph hereof in respect of any Securities issued, extended, renewed or otherwise outstanding prior to the receipt of such amendment or revocation. No delay or omission by any holder or holders of Securities to exercise any right under this Guarantee shall impair any such right, nor shall it be construed to be a waiver thereof.

13. The Guarantor, for the benefit of the holders of Securities, agrees that in the event any payments made by the Guarantor hereunder to any NRWT Holder (as defined below) of a Security are subject to any present or future tax, duty, assessment, impost, levy or other

similar charge imposed upon such holder in respect of the Guarantor's payment hereunder by the government of New Zealand or the United Kingdom or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, or the domicile or principal place of business of the payor (each, a "**Taxing Jurisdiction**") (any such taxes, duties, assessments, imposts, levies and other similar charges being referred to herein as "**Taxes**"), the Guarantor will pay to such holder additional amounts such that the amount paid to such holder will not be less than the amount which the holder would have received if the Guarantor's payments hereunder were not subject to any Taxes; *provided, however*, that no such additional amounts shall be payable:

- (a) to the extent that the Taxes are imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Security having some connection (whether past or present) with a Taxing Jurisdiction, other than mere receipt of such payment or being a holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Security;
- (b) to the extent that the Taxes are imposed or levied by virtue of the holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Security not complying with any statutory requirements or not presenting any form or certificate or not having made a declaration of non-residence in, or lack of connection with, a Taxing Jurisdiction or any similar claim for exemption, if the Issuer, or any other agent of the Issuer, has provided a holder, or beneficial owner, of the Security with at least 60 days' prior written notice of an opportunity to comply with such statutory requirements or make a declaration or claim;
- (c) to the extent that the Taxes are imposed or levied by virtue of a holder, or beneficial owner, of the Security having presented for payment more than 30 days after the date on which the payment in respect of the Security first became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof is duly provided for, whichever occurs later;
- (d) to the extent that the Taxes are imposed or levied by virtue of a holder, or the beneficial owner, of the Security having presented the Security for payment in a Taxing Jurisdiction, unless the Security could not have been presented for payment elsewhere; or
- (e) to the extent any combination of the above applies;

nor will additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Security to any NRWT Holder who is a fiduciary or partnership or person other than the sole beneficial owner of the payment in respect of the Security to the extent such payment would, under the laws of a Taxing Jurisdiction, be treated as being derived or received for tax purposes by a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to additional amounts had it been the holder of the Security.

The term “**NRWT Holder**” means a registered holder who is not resident in New Zealand other than:

- (i) a registered holder that holds this Security for the purposes of a business that the registered holder carries on in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand; or
- (ii) a registered holder that is a registered bank engaged in business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand and is not associated with the Guarantor.

Reference to the following terms in the definition of NRWT Holder:

- (i) associated;
- (ii) fixed establishment;
- (iii) registered bank; and
- (iv) resident in New Zealand,

shall have the same meaning given to that term in the Income Tax Act 2007 (NZ), unless the context requires otherwise.

The Guarantor shall pay all stamp and other duties, if any, which may be imposed by New Zealand or the United Kingdom, the United States or any political subdivision thereof or taxing authority of or in the foregoing with respect to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the issuance of this Guarantee.

In addition, any amounts to be paid on the Securities will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, i.e., FATCA, any current or future regulations or official interpretations thereof, any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the Code, and no additional amounts will be required to be paid on account of any such deduction or withholding.

14. The Guarantor agrees that, for so long as any of the Securities remain outstanding and are “**restricted securities**” within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act of 1933, the Guarantor will, for so long as it is neither required to comply with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, provide to any holder or beneficial owner of such restricted securities, or to any prospective purchasers of such restricted securities designated by a holder, upon the request of such holder, beneficial owner or prospective purchaser, any information required by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act of 1933.

15. This Guarantee is unsecured and unsubordinated and ranks *pari passu* with all unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Guarantor other than any obligation preferred by mandatory provisions of applicable law.

16. The Guarantor hereby irrevocably accepts and submits to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the United States federal courts located in the Borough of Manhattan and the courts of the State of New York located in the Borough of Manhattan in personam, generally and unconditionally, for itself and in respect of its properties, assets and revenues, with respect to any suit, action or proceeding in connection with or arising out of this Guarantee.

17. The Guarantor hereby appoints Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited acting through its offices at 277 Park Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, New York 10172, and its successors as its authorized agent (the “*Authorized Agent*”) upon which process may be served in any action arising out of or based on this Guarantee, the Securities or the Fiscal Agency Agreement which may be instituted in any State or Federal court in The City of New York by the holder of any Security and expressly accepts the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any such court in respect of such action. The Guarantor hereby irrevocably waives any immunity to service of process in respect of any such action to which it might otherwise be entitled in any action arising out of or based on this Guarantee, the Securities or the Fiscal Agency Agreement which may be instituted by the holder of any Security in any State or Federal court in The City of New York or in any competent court in New Zealand. Such appointment shall be irrevocable so long as the holders of the Securities shall have rights pursuant to the terms of the Securities or this Guarantee, except that, if for any reason, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ceases to be able to act as Authorized Agent or no longer has an address in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, the Guarantor will appoint another person in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, selected in its discretion, as such Authorized Agent. Prior to the date of issuance of any Securities under the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Guarantor shall obtain the acceptance of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, New York branch to its appointment as such Authorized Agent, a copy of which acceptance it shall provide to the Fiscal Agent. The Guarantor shall take any and all action, including the filing of any and all documents and instruments, that may be necessary to continue such appointment or appointments in full force and effect as aforesaid. Service of process upon the Authorized Agent at the address indicated above, as such address may be changed within the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York by notice given by the Authorized Agent to each party hereto, shall be deemed, in every respect, effective service of process upon the Guarantor. The Guarantor agrees that the failure of such Authorized Agent to give any notice of such service to it shall not impair or affect in any way the validity of such service or any judgment rendered in any action or proceeding based thereon. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any action arising out of or based on this Guarantee, the Securities or the Fiscal Agency Agreement may be instituted by the holder of any Security in any competent court in New Zealand. The Guarantor hereby waives irrevocably any immunity from jurisdiction to which it might otherwise be entitled in any action arising out of or based on this Guarantee, the Securities or the Fiscal Agency Agreement which may be instituted by the holder of any Security in any State or Federal court in The City of New York or in any competent court in New Zealand and hereby further irrevocably waives and agrees not to plead or claim in any such court that any such action, suit or proceeding has been brought in an inconvenient forum.

18. The Guarantee shall not be valid or become obligatory for any purpose with respect to a Security until the certificate of authentication on such Security shall have been signed by or on behalf of the Fiscal Agent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Guarantor has authorized and caused this Guarantee to be duly executed and delivered as of this 26th day of May, 2022.

ANZ BANK NEW ZEALAND LIMITED:



By: _____

Name: Antonia Watson

Title: Chief Executive Officer of ANZ
Bank New Zealand Limited



By: _____

Name: Penelope Lorraine Dell

Title: Treasurer of ANZ Bank New
Zealand Limited

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited

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New Zealand*

ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

*Ground Floor, ANZ Centre, 23-29 Albert Street
Auckland 1010
New Zealand*

Calculation Agent, Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent

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United States of America*

London Paying Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon

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To ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited and ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

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ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited

