WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST
ABN 41 372 138 093
Annual Report
For the year ended 30 September 2025

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST

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This financial report, presented in Australian dollars, covers Westpac Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) as an individual entity. Westpac Covered Bond Trust is established and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report was authorised for issue by Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Manager) under delegation of BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited (the Trustee) on 12 December 2025. The Trustee has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

The Manager's registered office is:

Level 18, Westpac Place 275 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Manager's report 30 September 2025

For the purposes of this report, the 'Manager' refers to Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited in its capacity as Administrative Agent. The Manager has prepared this general purpose financial report under delegation of BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited (the Trustee).

The Manager of the Westpac Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) presents its report together with the financial statements of the Trust for the financial year ended 30 September 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Trust is to provide a financial guarantee in respect of all interest and principal payable under the terms of the covered bonds issued, from time to time, by Westpac Banking Corporation (Westpac). The guarantee is triggered following the service of a notice to pay on Westpac under the terms of the covered bond programme. The Trust would gain access to a specific pool of residential mortgages to enable it to fulfil the potential financial obligations due to the covered bond holders. The Trust has entered into contingent swap agreements to hedge against any potential foreign currency exposure and interest rate risk.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the Trust during the year.

Operating and financial review

The operating profit after income tax for the financial year ended 30 September 2025 was \$249,124,477 (2024: \$282,508,911). As the Trust distributes all taxable profits, no income tax is payable by the Trust.

Significant changes in state of affairs and events during and since the end of the 2025 financial year

During the year the Trust repaid \$7 billion of the borrowing from Westpac.

Since the year ended 30 September 2025, the borrowing from Westpac was increased by \$3 billion, bringing total borrowing to \$39 billion.

The Manager is not aware of any other matter or circumstance that has occurred since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent financial years.

Developments and expected results

There are no likely developments that are expected to have a material impact on the results of the Trust.

Environmental disclosure

The operations of the Trust are not subject to significant environmental regulation under any law of the Commonwealth of Australia or of any state or territory of Australia.

The Trust has not incurred any liability (including for rectification costs) under any environmental legislation.

Rounding of amounts

Amounts in this report and the accompanying financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless indicated to the contrary.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Manager.

Guy Volpicella Director

Sydney

12 December 2025

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WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the years ended 30 September

	Note _	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest income	3	2,181,267	2,538,229
Interest expense	3	(1,928,034)	(2,251,180)
Net interest income	_	253,233	287,049
Operating expenses	4	(4,109)	(4,540)
Operating profit before income tax	_	249,124	282,509
Income tax expense		_	_
Operating profit after income tax	_	249,124	282,509
Financing costs attributable to unitholders	10 _	(249,124)	(282,509)
Net profit for the year		-	-
Other comprehensive income	_	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to unitholders of Westpac Covered Bond Trust	_	-	

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Balance sheet As at 30 September

	Note _	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	5,314,375	5,218,012
Loan	5 ´	30,731,965	37,840,417
Due from related entities	6	107,843	151,749
Total assets		36,154,183	43,210,178
Liabilities Due to related entities Borrowings Other financial liabilities Total liabilities excluding net assets attributable to unitholders	7 8 9	154,180 36,000,000 3 36,154,183	210,175 43,000,000 3 43,210,178
Net assets attributable to unitholders	10	_	_
Total liabilities	_	36,154,183	43,210,178
Net assets	-		

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Statement of changes in equity For the years ended 30 September

Under Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), net assets attributable to unitholders are classified as financial liabilities rather than equity. As a result there was no equity at the start or the end of the year. The net assets attributable to the unitholders are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Cash flow statement For the years ended 30 September

	Note _	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		2,225,173	2,538,557
Interest paid		(1,980,654)	(2,242,224)
Payments to suppliers and service providers		(4,167)	(4,540)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	11(b)	240,352	291,793
Cash flows from investing activities Loan proceeds Loan payments Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	- -	13,147,327 (6,038,875) 7,108,452	11,967,406 (12,620,137) (652,731)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(7,000,000)	_
Financing costs paid to unitholders		(252,441)	(282,524)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	11(c)	(7,252,441)	(282,524)
	(/ _		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		96,363	(643,462)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		5,218,012	5,861,474
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	11(a) _	5,314,375	5,218,012

1 General information

Westpac Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) was established pursuant to a Trust Deed between Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited in its capacity as Administrative Agent (the Manager), BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited (the Trustee) and Westpac Banking Corporation (Westpac) dated 26 October 2011, domiciled in Australia.

The Trust's immediate and ultimate parent entity is Westpac, incorporated in Australia.

2 Financial statements preparation

(a) Basis of accounting

(i) General

The Trust prepares general purpose financial report as it was incorporated in reference to the Westpac Covered Bond program, under which debt issued by Westpac was listed on the London Stock Exchange. The general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and Interpretations as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies below.

(iii) Standards adopted during the year ended 30 September 2025

No new accounting standards have been adopted by the Trust for the year ended 30 September 2025. There have been no amendments to existing accounting standards that have had a material impact to the Trust.

(iv) Balance sheet presentation

Assets and liabilities have been presented in order of liquidity on the face of the balance sheet.

(v) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Trust's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income for all instruments measured at amortised cost is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

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

Interest relating to impaired loans is recognised using the loan's original effective rate based on the net carrying value of the impaired loan after giving effect to impairment charges, or for a variable loan, the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. This rate is also used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(c) Expense recognition

(i) Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for all instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (refer Note 2(b)).

(ii) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised on an accrual basis over the period during which the service is performed.

(iii) Impairment charges

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

2 Financial statements preparation (continued)

(c) Expense recognition (continued)

(iii) Impairment charges (continued)

Impairment charges are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with a corresponding amount recognised as loans at amortised cost and due from related entities as a reduction of the carrying value of the financial asset through an offsetting provision account (refer Notes 5 and 6).

Uncollectable loans

The Trust's loan recovery procedures is aligned with its ultimate parent entity, Westpac. A loan may become uncollectable in full or part if, after following Westpac's loan recovery procedures, Westpac remains unable to collect that loan's contractual repayments.

In accordance with the Trust Deed, the Manager can remove any uncollectable loans from the Trust and replace with performing loans.

(d) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Trust is not subject to income tax provided the taxable income of the Trust is fully distributed to income unitholders.

(e) Assets

Financial assets

Recognition

Financial assets, other than regular way transactions, are recognised when the Trust becomes a party to the terms of the contract, which is generally on settlement date (the date payment is made or cash advanced). Purchases and sales of financial assets in regular way transactions are recognised on trade date (the date on which the Trust commits to purchase or sell an asset). Loans are recognised on settlement date, when cash is advanced to the borrowers.

Derecognition

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

Classification and measurement

The Trust has grouped its financial assets into the following classes: cash and cash equivalents, loan and due from related entities.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value. All other financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The accounting policy for each category of financial asset mentioned above and the determination of its fair value is set out in the note for the relevant item.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(ii) Loan

The Trust purchased the rights and interest in a pool of Westpac home loans backed by mortgages. The terms of this structured arrangement include a number of linked agreements between Westpac and the Trust, including cash flow management agreements using derivative contracts, services provided by Westpac and the underlying pool of assets. Recourse is limited to the underlying pool of assets.

Westpac is unable to derecognise the home loans legally sold to the Trust as the terms of the transaction structure result in Westpac retaining substantially all the risk and rewards associated with the underlying home loans. Consequently, the Trust has recognised as a financial asset the receivable from Westpac representing the contractual cash flows owing under the structured arrangement. The linked derivative contracts form part of the financial asset as one unit of account and are not measured at fair value.

2 Financial statements preparation (continued)

(e) Assets (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Classification and measurement (continued)

The Trust's objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows, and these cash flows comprise principal and interest payments only. Therefore, the financial asset is initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration paid and is subsequently measured at amortised cost. The associated profit/interest and loss/fee items from the linked derivative contracts are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the interest income from the financial asset.

(iii) Due from related entities

Amounts due from related entities are initially recognised at fair value of consideration and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, less the provision for expected credit losses (ECL).

(iv) Provisions for ECL

The ECL is recognised as follows:

• Loans at amortised cost and due from related entities as a reduction of the carrying value of the financial asset through an offsetting provision account.

The Trust's operating procedures removes non-performing loans from the underlying pool of residential mortgages, which is assumed to continue for future periods, hence no provision for ECL has been recorded on the loan from ultimate parent.

(f) Liabilities

Financial liabilities

Recognition

Financial liabilities, other than regular way transactions, are recognised when the Trust becomes a party to the terms of the contract, which is generally on settlement date (the date payment is made or cash advanced).

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

The Trust has grouped its financial liabilities into the following classes: borrowings, due to related entities and other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost if they are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss otherwise they are measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially at fair value. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus directly attributable transaction costs.

The accounting policy for each category of financial liability mentioned above and determination of fair value is set out in the note for the relevant item.

(i) Borrowings

Loans from the ultimate parent entity are initially recognised at fair value minus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Due to related entities

Due to related entities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include payables and accrued expenses owing by the Trust which are unpaid as at balance sheet date. They are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iv) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of (a) the best estimate of the amount required to settle the liability, taking into account any default event and (b) the amortised cost.

2 Financial statements preparation (continued)

(g) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable on a fixed date 80 years after the commencement of the Trust, unless the Trust is terminated before this date in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. Under the terms of the Trust Deed and the transaction documents of the Trust, residual income unit and residual capital units have been issued to unitholders. Residual income unitholders have a present entitlement to the distributable income of the Trust. Residual capital unitholders have no right to receive distributable income except on termination of the Trust to an amount equals to the initial subscription price, subject to availability of funds in the Trust. All net assets attributable to unitholders have been recognised as liabilities of the Trust, rather than as equity due to the entitlement to the income and/or the mandatory redemption of the units. The classification of net assets attributable to unitholders does not alter the underlying economic interest of the unitholders in the net assets and comprehensive income attributable to unitholders of the Trust. The units issued are initially recognised and subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the fair value of consideration received.

(h) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Trust is part of a GST consolidated group, of which Westpac is the head entity. Net GST payable or recoverable is presented on the balance sheet as a payable to or receivable from the ultimate parent entity.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not deemed recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are ultimately recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST ultimately recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO.

(i) Segment reporting

The Trust operates in only one segment that is domiciled in Australia to act as a special purpose vehicle for Westpac's covered bond programme. The Trust has no other operating segment.

(j) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events, and present obligations where the transfer of economic resources is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the balance sheet but are disclosed unless the outflow of economic resources is remote.

(k) Critical accounting assumptions and estimates

The Trust has not made any other significant accounting judgements, estimates or assumptions in preparing these financial statements.

(I) Future developments in accounting standards

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (AASB 18) was issued on 7 June 2024 and will be effective for the 30 September 2028 year end unless early adopted. AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard will not change the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, but will impact the presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, including:

- new categories and subtotals in the income statement to enhance comparability;
- enhancing the disclosure of management defined performance measures; and
- changes to the grouping of information in the financial statements to provide more useful information.

The Trust is continuing to assess the impact of adopting AASB 18.

3 Net interest income		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest income Transactions with ultimate parent entity:		
Loan Bank interest	2,095,256 86,011	2,421,012 117,217
Total interest income	2,181,267	2,538,229
Interest expense Transactions with ultimate parent entity:		
Borrowings	1,928,034	2,251,180
Total interest expense	1,928,034	2,251,180
Net interest income	253,233	287,049
4 Operating expenses		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Transactions with related entities:		
Management fees Trustee fees	3,868 229	4,312 228
Other operating expenses	12	-
Total operating expenses	4,109	4,540
5 Loan		
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Balances with ultimate parent entity:		
Loan-principal	30,731,965	37,840,417
Total loan	30,731,965	37,840,417
	2025	2024
Expected loan repayment profile:	\$'000	\$'000
Within 1 year	9,299,021	12,001,869
Greater than 1 year	21,432,944	25,838,548
Total loan - principal	30,731,965	37,840,417
6 Due from related entities		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balances with ultimate parent entity:		
Accrued interest receivable	107,843	151,749
Total due from related entities	107,843	151,749

Amounts due from related entities to be recovered within 12 months of the reporting date. As at 30 September 2025, there were no overdue amounts from receivables (2024: \$nil).

7	Dua	to	rol	latad	entities
1	Due	w	re	lateu	enuues

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balances with ultimate parent entity:		
Financing costs payable to unitholders	20,660	23,977
Accrued interest payable – borrowings	133,225	185,845
Balances with related entities:		
Management fees payable	295	353
Total due to related entities	154,180	210,175

Amounts due to related entities to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date. As at 30 September 2025, there were no overdue amounts from payables (2024: \$nil).

8 Borrowings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balances with ultimate parent entity: Borrowings	36,000,000	43,000,000
Total borrowings	36,000,000	43,000,000

The borrowings mature beyond 12 months from reporting date and represents an intercompany borrowing with ultimate parent entity, Westpac. This intercompany loan facility is related to the Westpac Banking Corporation Covered Bond Programme, and is available to the Trust until a termination date to be agreed between the parties to the Intercompany Loan Agreement. The covered bonds on issue as at reporting date will mature on 5 April 2039 (2024: 5 April 2039) which can be extended to 5 April 2040 (2024: 5 April 2040).

9 Other financial liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Accrued expenses Total other financial liabilities	3 3	3 3
The other financial liabilities will be settled within 12 months of the reporting date.		
10 Net assets attributable to unitholders		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total net assets attributable to unitholders		<u> </u>
Movements in net assets attributable to unitholders	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance Operating profit after income tax Financing costs attributable to unitholders Closing balance	249,124 (249,124)	282,509 (282,509)
	2025 Units	2024 Units
On issue at beginning of the year On issue at the end of the year	2	2
10000 ut 110 0110 you.		

10 Net assets attributable to unitholders (continued)

The residual capital unit holder, Westpac, has no right to receive monies in respect of the Trust other than the right to receive, on the termination of the Trust, the entire beneficial interest of the Trust subject to the rights of the holders of the residual income unit.

Residual income and residual capital units were issued at a face value of \$10.

11 Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of cash

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash with ultimate parent entity	5,314,375	5,218,012
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5,314,375	5,218,012

(b) Reconciliation of net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities to net profit for the year is set out below:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Operating profit for the year	249,124	282,509
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Interest receivable	43,906	328
(Decrease)/increase in liabilities		
Interest payable	(52,620)	8,956
Management fees payable and accrued expenses	(58)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	240,352	291,793

(c) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Movement in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Borrowings \$'000	Financing costs payable to unitholders \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 October 2023	43,000,000	23,992	43,023,992
Cash movements Total cash movements		(282,524) (282,524)	(282,524) (282,524)
Non-cash movements Total non-cash movements		282,509 282,509	282,509 282,509
Balance as at 30 September 2024	43,000,000	23,977	43,023,977
Repayments Other cash movements Total cash movements	(7,000,000) 	- (252,441) (252,441)	(7,000,000) (252,441) (7,252,441)
Non-cash movements Total non-cash movements		249,124 249,124	249,124 249,124
Balance as at 30 September 2025	36,000,000	20,660	36,020,660

12 Financial risk management

Risk management policies and procedures

Categories of risk

The financial condition and operating results of the Trust are affected by a number of key financial and non-financial risks. These risks may include the following:

- Credit risk: the potential for financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to the
 Trust
- Market risk: the risk to earnings from changes in market factors. The principal market risk is interest rate risk, the potential loss arising from the changes in market interest rates.
- · Liquidity risk: the potential loss arising from cash outflows exceeding cash inflows over a given period.

The Trust's objectives and policies in respect of managing these risks are set out below.

Governance framework

The Trust operates within the governance and risk management frameworks of Westpac. These frameworks support effective and efficient decision-making through established reporting obligations to the Board of the Westpac Group and the Committees which support the Board.

The key components of the Operational Risk Management and Compliance and Conduct Management frameworks include:

- · Risk and control identification and assessment;
- · Ongoing monitoring of control effectiveness;
- Internal and external assurance reviews, reporting and actions;
- · Incident and issue management and reporting; and
- · Regulatory breach reporting.

The Trust's risk and compliance framework is aligned with Westpac's business units rather than the individual entities that comprise the Westpac Group. Nevertheless the framework recognises the governance arrangements that are in place in relation to all Westpac Group entities and is designed to ensure that all risks and risk related issues that impact the Trust are captured, escalated and managed appropriately via the appropriate forums and committees.

(a) Credit risk

(i) Credit risk exposure

The table below sets out the maximum exposure to credit risk and the credit risk concentrations to which the Trust is exposed.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
On-balance sheet credit exposures consist of		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,314,375	5,218,012
Loan	30,731,965	37,840,417
Due from related entities	107,843	151,749
Total credit risk exposures	36,154,183	43,210,178
Analysis of credit exposures by industry and economic sector		
Financial	36,154,183	43,210,178
Total credit risk exposures	36,154,183	43,210,178

The Trust has a credit exposure of \$36,154,183 thousand comprised mainly of loan asset of \$30,731,965 thousand, concentrated in Australia. The loan is a single loan which represents the cash flows receivable from the underlying pool of securitised assets. The Trust's operating procedures removes non-performing loans from the underlying pool of residential mortgages, which is assumed to continue for future periods, hence no provision for ECL has been recorded on the deemed loan from ultimate parent.

(ii) Credit quality of financial assets

There are a variety of techniques to reduce the credit risk arising on the underlying portfolio of residential mortgages. Enforceable legal documentation establishes direct, irrevocable and unconditional recourse to any collateral, security or other credit enhancements provided. All residential mortgages are secured by fixed charges over borrowers' residential properties and are subject to Westpac's credit lending policies, including lenders mortgage insurance as required.

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the financial liabilities due to lack of liquid assets or access to adequate funding on acceptable terms. No significant liquidity risk exposure existed at balance date. All financial liabilities are expected to mature within three months, with the exception of distributions payable which have an expected maturity of less than one year and borrowings, which have an expected maturity of greater than five years. This is for the current and comparative periods.

The table below analyse the Trust's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
<1 year	1,620,900	2,261,112
1-5 years	6,483,600	9,044,448
>5 years	46,009,613	59,224,253
•	54,114,113	70,529,813

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market variables such as interest and foreign exchange rates. No significant market risk exposure existed at balance date.

The Trust does not enter or trade financial instruments for speculative purpose.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss resulting from changes in market interest rates. Adverse changes in market interest rates can potentially decrease returns on financial assets.

The table below demonstrates the impact on the Trust's operating profit based on 1% (2024: 1%) increase or decrease in interest rate with all other variables held constant. The impact is mainly due to changes in cash flow from a change in interest rate

Impact on operating profit

	\$'000	\$'000
Interest rate increase 1%	463	584
Interest rate decrease 1%	(463)	(584)

The method used deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

The Trust is not materially impacted by market interest rates due to economic hedging of interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities.

(e) Fair value measurements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

The Trust categorises all fair value instruments according to the hierarchy described below:

Level 1 instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets based on recent unadjusted quoted prices. These prices are based on actual arm's length basis transactions. The valuation of Level 1 instruments requires little or no management judgement.

12 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Fair value measurements (continued)

Level 2 instruments

The fair value for financial instruments that are not actively traded are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market prices. Valuation techniques include the use of market standard discounting methodologies.

Level 3 instruments

Financial instruments valued where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data due to illiquidity or complexity of the product. The carrying value of financial instruments approximate their net fair value as they are based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for similar risk profiles. The financial instruments relate to intercompany balances which are deemed to have no observable market.

The table below summarises the estimated fair value and fair value hierarchy of financial instruments not measured at fair value:

30 September 2025	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents	5,314,375	_		5,314,375
Loan	5,514,575	_	35,082,547	35,082,547
Due from related entities	-	_	107,843	107,843
Total financial assets	5,314,375	-	35,190,390	40,504,765
Financial liabilities Borrowings	-	_	38,958,975	38,958,975
Due to related entities	-	_	154,180	154,180
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3	3
Total financial liabilities	-	-	39,113,158	39,113,158
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
30 September 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,218,012	_	_	5,218,012
Loan	-	_	43,615,591	43,615,591
Due from related entities	-	-	151,749	151,749
Total financial assets	5,218,012	-	43,767,340	48,985,352
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities Borrowings	_		46,924,003	46,924,003
Due to related entities	- -	-	210,175	210,175
Other financial liabilities	- -	_	3	3
Total financial liabilities	-	-	47,134,181	47,134,181
				

13 Related party disclosures

The Manager of the Westpac Covered Bond Trust is Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited, incorporated in Australia. The Manager is the related entity of the Trust and a wholly owned subsidiary of Westpac, incorporated in Australia.

(a) Parent entity

Westpac is the immediate and ultimate parent entity of the Trust.

(b) Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel are those who, directly or indirectly, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Trust. This includes all Executive and Non-Executive Directors.

The Directors of the Manager of the Trust during the year since 1 October 2024 and up to the date of this report unless otherwise stated are:

Gaetano Volpicella Joanne Dawson Scott Manning

No compensation is paid to key management personnel directly by the Trust. Total key management personnel compensation wholly borne and paid by the ultimate parent entity, Westpac.

(c) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Type of transaction	Class of related party	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest income	Ultimate parent entity	3	2,181,267	2,538,229
Interest expenses	Ultimate parent entity	3	(1,928,034)	(2,251,180)
Operating expenses	Related entity	4	(3,868)	(4,312)

(d) Outstanding balances

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

Balance type	Class of related party	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	Ultimate parent entity	11(a)	5,314,375	5,218,012
Loan	Ultimate parent entity	5	30,731,965	37,840,417
Due from related entities	Ultimate parent entity	6	107,843	151,749
Due to related entities	Ultimate parent entity	7	(153,885)	(209,822)
Due to related entities	Related entity	7	(295)	(353)
Borrowings	Ultimate parent entity	8	(36,000,000)	(43,000,000)

(e) Terms and conditions

The transactions with related entities were disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and were made on normal commercial terms and conditions consistent with contractual terms.

14 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration for the audit of the Trust's financial statements of \$39,000 (2024: \$38,079) was paid by the ultimate parent entity, Westpac.

15 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Upon the serving of notice to pay, the financial guarantee issued by the Trust covers the covered bonds issued by Westpac in the following currencies, Australian Dollars 0.10 billion, Euro 10.14 billion, United States Dollars 4.70 billion, Swiss Francs 1.02 billion and British Pound Sterling 2.70 billion (2024: Australian Dollars 2.15 billion, Euro 11.14 billion, United States Dollars 6.45 billion, Swiss Francs 1.02 billion and British Pound Sterling 2.70 billion). The value of the financial guarantee is nil (2024: nil) until the notice to pay is served.

16 Subsequent events

Since the year ended 30 September 2025, the borrowing from Westpac was increased by \$3 billion, bringing total borrowing to \$39 billion.

No other matters have arisen since the year ended 30 September 2025 which are not otherwise dealt with in this report, that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Trust, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the Trust in subsequent periods.

WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Manager's declaration 30 September 2025

We report that in our opinion:

- (a) Westpac Covered Bond Trust (the Trust) has operated during the year ended 30 September 2025 in accordance with the provisions of the Administration Deed for the Trust;
- (b) the general purpose financial report of the Trust is properly drawn up in accordance with the Administration Deed for the Trust so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Trust at 30 September 2025 in accordance with Note 2(a) to the financial report and the results and cash flows of the Trust for the year ended at that date; and
- (c) at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Trust will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

For and on behalf of the Manager Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (ABN 73 081 709 211)

Guy Volpicella Director

Sydney 12 December 2025

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WESTPAC COVERED BOND TRUST Trustee's report 30 September 2025

Pursuant to the Administration Deed for the Trust this general purpose financial report has been prepared by Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Administration Agent), and has been audited by KPMG, who were appointed by the Administration Agent and whose report is attached.

The Trustee is not aware of any material matters that require disclosure and that have not been disclosed. The Trustee is not aware of any material matters that have occurred since the date of the financial report that require disclosure and that have not been disclosed.

For and on behalf of: BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited		
Director		
Sydney		



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Unitholders of Westpac Covered Bond Trust

Opinion

We have audited the *Financial Report* of Westpac Covered Bond Trust (the Trust).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Westpac Covered Bond Trust as at 30 September 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards*.

The Financial Report comprises:

- Balance sheet as at 30 September 2025
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Cash flow statement for the year then ended
- Notes, including material accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Trust and Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Trust Manager) in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Restriction on use and distribution

The Financial Report has been prepared to assist the Directors of Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Trust Manager) in meeting the financial reporting requirements of the Administration Deed dated 3 November 2011. As a result, the Financial Report and this Auditor's Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our report is intended solely for the unitholders of Westpac Covered Bond Trust and should not be used by parties other than the unitholders of Westpac Covered Bond Trust. Our report should not be distributed to parties other than the Trust, its unitholders, the Trust Manager, BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited, noteholders, United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority and London Stock Exchange. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report, or on the Financial Report to which it relates, to any person other than the unitholders of Westpac Covered Bond Trust or for any other purpose than that for which they were prepared.



Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Report of the current period. Key Audit Matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Westpac Covered Bond Trust's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Trust Manager) are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Trust Manager for the Financial Report

The Directors of Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Limited (the Trust Manager) under the delegation of BNY Trust Company of Australia Limited (the Trustee) are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Report in accordance with Australian
 Accounting Standards and the financial reporting requirements of the Administration Deed dated
 3 November 2011 and have determined that the financial reporting framework is appropriate to
 meet the needs of the unitholders for this purpose;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a Financial Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going
 concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related
 to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to
 liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* and *International Standards on Auditing* 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 Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing* and *Assurance Standards Board* website at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report. These responsibilities also apply to our audit performed in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

KPMG

KPMG

Sydney

12 December 2025