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ASX RELEASE

10 August 2026

Pillar 3 Report as at 30 June 2026

Westpac Banking Corporation ("Westpac") today provides the attached Pillar 3 Report (June 2026).

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This document has been authorised for release by Tim Hartin, Company Secretary.

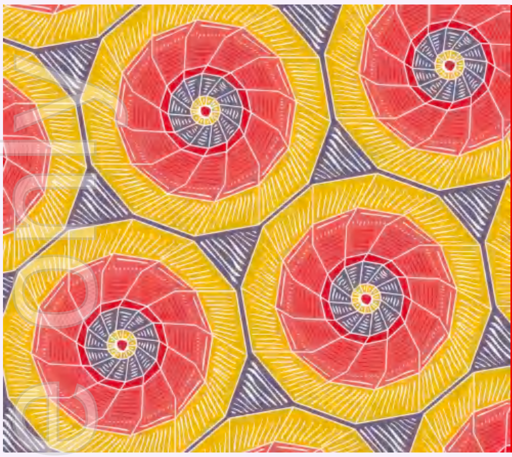
PILLAR 3 REPORT

WESTPAC

JUNE 2026

INCORPORATING THE REQUIREMENTS OF APS 330

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION
ABN 33 007 457 141



Acknowledgement of Indigenous Peoples

Westpac acknowledges the First Peoples of Australia. We recognise their ongoing role as Traditional Owners of the land and waters of this country and pay our respects to Elders, past and present. We extend our respect to Westpac's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees, partners and stakeholders and to the Indigenous Peoples in the other locations where we operate.

In Aotearoa (New Zealand) we also acknowledge tāngata whenua and the unique relationship that Indigenous Peoples share with all New Zealanders under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

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In this report references to 'Westpac', 'WBC', 'Westpac Group', 'the Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141 and its subsidiaries unless it clearly means just Westpac Banking Corporation.

In this report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to 'dollars', 'dollar amounts', '$', 'AUD' or 'A$' are to Australian dollars. References to 'US$', 'USD' or 'US dollars' are to United States dollars, references to 'NZ$', 'NZD' or 'NZ dollars' are to New Zealand dollars, references to 'EUR' are to European Euro, references to 'SGD' are to Singapore dollars and references to 'JPY' are Japanese Yen.

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables contained in this report are due to rounding.

In this report, unless otherwise stated, disclosures reflect the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA) implementation of Basel III.

Information contained in or accessible through the websites mentioned in this report does not form part of this report unless we specifically state that it is incorporated by reference and forms part of this report. Information on those websites owned by Westpac is current as at the date of this report. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to revise or update those websites after the date of this report. We are not in a position to verify information on websites owned and/or operated by third parties.

Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141

OVERVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Westpac Banking Corporation is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) subject to regulation by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). Westpac is primarily accredited to use the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (A-IRB) for credit risk, the Standardised Measurement Approach (SMA) for operational risk and is required to apply the Pillar 1 Basel capital framework in our assessment of traded market risk and interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB).

This report has been prepared in accordance with *APS 330 Public Disclosure* (APS 330) and Westpac's Board approved Prudential Disclosure Policy. This report provides prudential information about our risk management practices and measures. Westpac is required to comply with the disclosure requirements issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), subject to certain amendments by APRA. Disclosure requirements vary for quarterly, semi-annual and annual Pillar 3 reports.

In addition to this report, the regulatory disclosures section of Westpac's website[1] contains the reporting requirements for capital instruments under paragraph 37 of APS 330 and CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments.

Capital instruments disclosures are updated when:

- A new capital instrument is issued that will form part of regulatory capital; or
- A capital instrument is redeemed, converted into Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, written off, or its terms and conditions are changed.

1. http://www.westpac.com.au/about-westpac/investor-centre/financial-information/regulatory-disclosures/

KEY METRICS

KM1: Key metrics[1]

This table shows Westpac's main regulatory ratios over the last five quarters.

	$m	30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	56,017	56,936	55,693	56,380	54,576
2	Tier 1	64,535	65,458	64,256	64,978	64,886
3	Total capital	96,447	98,543	97,582	97,491	97,410
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	464,511	458,343	452,372	450,048	444,768
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	460,250	458,343	450,853	450,048	444,768
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	12.06%	12.42%	12.31%	12.53%	12.27%
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	12.17%	12.42%	12.35%	12.53%	12.27%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.89%	14.28%	14.20%	14.44%	14.59%
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.02%	14.28%	14.25%	14.44%	14.59%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	20.76%	21.50%	21.57%	21.66%	21.90%
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	20.96%	21.50%	21.64%	21.66%	21.90%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.85%	0.84%	0.84%	0.84%	0.84%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	5.60%	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	7.56%	7.92%	7.81%	8.03%	7.77%
	Basel III Leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	1,329,875	1,314,189	1,286,113	1,282,207	1,263,823
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.85%	4.98%	5.00%	5.07%	5.13%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[a]					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	183,484	183,143	181,495	189,346	179,984
16	Total net cash outflow	137,401	138,483	136,802	137,975	134,500
17	LCR ratio (%)	134%	132%	133%	137%	134%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	820,487	802,951	793,215	780,361	775,219
19	Total required stable funding	738,035	714,991	708,148	687,987	681,331
20	NSFR ratio (%)	111%	112%	112%	113%	114%

a. LCR disclosures are based on quarterly averages.

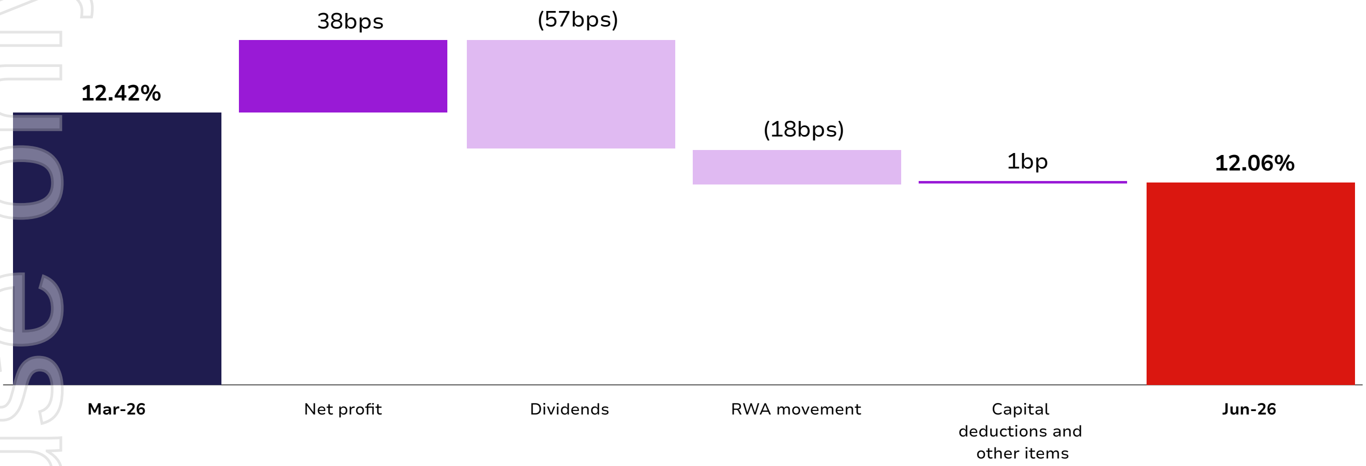
Level 1 Capital Adequacy Ratios

	30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025
CET1 ratio (%)	12.34%	12.75%	12.52%	12.74%	12.34%
CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	12.40%	12.75%	12.52%	12.74%	12.34%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.34%	14.77%	14.60%	14.83%	14.89%
Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.41%	14.77%	14.60%	14.83%	14.89%
Total capital ratio (%)	21.93%	22.71%	22.71%	22.77%	23.01%
Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	22.03%	22.71%	22.71%	22.77%	23.01%

1. The KM1 key metrics reflects the application of expected credit loss accounting under AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

KEY METRICS

Level 2 CET1 capital ratio movement Third Quarter 2026 - Second Quarter 2026



The Level 2 CET1 capital ratio declined by 36 basis points to 12.1%. Key movements included:

- Third quarter 2026 net profit added 38 basis points;
- Payment of the 2026 interim ordinary dividend detracted 57 basis points;
- RWA growth detracted 18 basis points mainly from higher credit RWA and the capital floor RWA adjustment partly offset by lower IRRBB RWA; and
- Capital deductions and other items added 1 basis point mainly due to lower capitalised software balances and other reserve movements.

Tier 2 capital Third Quarter 2026 – Second Quarter 2026

The Group issued $0.7 billion and redeemed $2.0 billion of Tier 2 capital instruments. The net impact of these transactions was a decrease in the total capital ratio of approximately 22 basis points.

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

$m	30 June 2026	31 March 2026	% Mov't
Credit risk[a]	363,497	357,050	2
Market risk	10,780	10,504	3
Interest rate risk in the banking book	42,310	47,088	(10)
Operational risk	43,663	43,701	-
Total risk weighted assets (pre-floor)	**460,250**	**458,343**	**-**
Floor adjustment	4,261	-	-
Total	**464,511**	**458,343**	**1**

a. Includes counterparty credit risk, credit valuation adjustment, securitisation exposures in the banking book and settlement risk.

Total RWA increased by 1% to $464.5 billion over the quarter with higher credit RWA partly offset by lower non-credit RWA.

Credit RWA increased by $6.4 billion. Key movements included:

- A $4.7 billion increase from higher lending primarily in Corporate, Large Corporate and Specialised Lending;
- A $1.6 billion increase mainly from higher delinquencies in Residential Mortgages and modest rating migrations in the Corporate portfolio;
- A $1.5 billion increase from credit valuation adjustment and counterparty credit risk due to increases in the mark-to-market value of derivatives from changes in underlying foreign currency rates;
- A $0.7 billion decrease from foreign currency translation impacts, predominantly the appreciation of the AUD against the NZD; and
- A $0.6 billion decrease from data refinements.

Non-credit RWA decreased by $4.5 billion. Key movements included:

- IRRBB RWA: A $4.8 billion decrease due to a reduction in the embedded loss component from lower long-term interest rates over the quarter and a net decrease in repricing and yield curve risk in line with underlying banking book positions; and
- Market RWA: A $0.3 billion increase driven by changes in interest rate risk positioning.

The capital floor RWA adjustment as at 30 June 2026 was $4.3 billion mainly from lower IRRBB RWA.

Leverage ratio Third Quarter 2026 – Second Quarter 2026

The leverage ratio represents the percentage of Tier 1 capital relative to the Exposure Measure[1]. The leverage ratio was 4.9% at 30 June 2026, down 13 basis points over the quarter and well above APRA's regulatory minimum requirement of 3.5%. The decrease in the leverage ratio was due to higher total exposures mostly from higher lending and lower Tier 1 capital following the payment of the 2026 interim ordinary dividend.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 134% (31 March 2026: 132%), well above the regulatory minimum of 100%. The increase in the ratio was due to lower average net cash outflows.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Westpac NSFR for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 was 111% (31 March 2026: 112%) and continues to be above the regulatory minimum of 100%. The decrease for the quarter reflects an increase in available stable funding, driven by growth in customer deposits and an increase in wholesale funding, more than offset by growth in customer lending.

Regulatory Developments

APRA has announced a number of changes to banks' capital and liquidity requirements. In addition, the RBNZ has announced its decisions relating to its review of key capital settings for deposit takers. Further details on these announcements are set out in the Capital Overview section.

1. As defined under Attachment D of *APS 110: Capital Adequacy*.

GROUP STRUCTURE

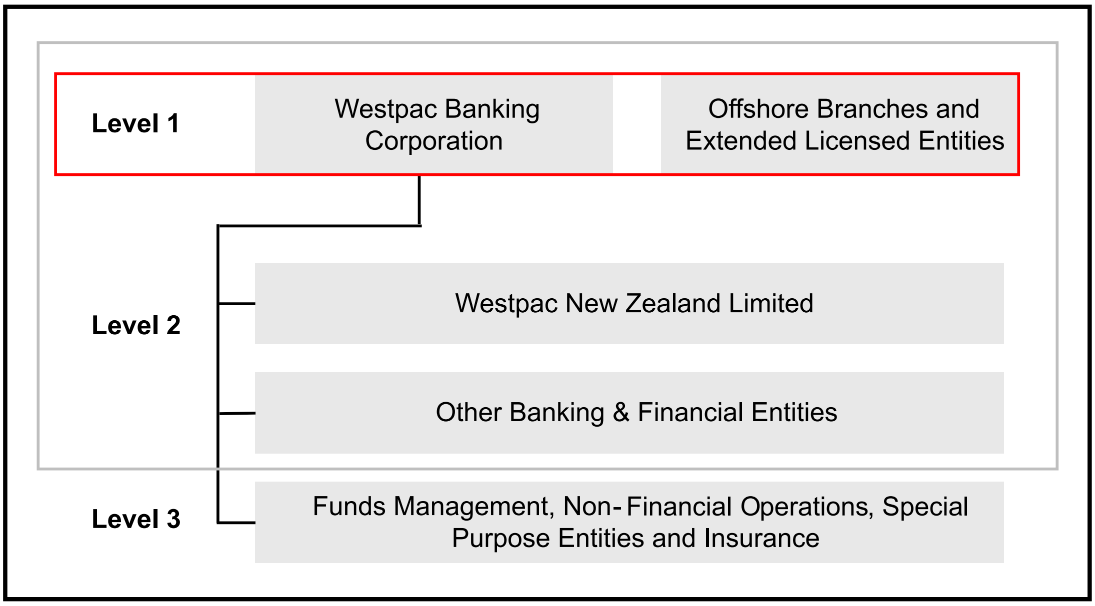
APRA applies a tiered approach to measuring Westpac's capital adequacy[1] by assessing financial strength at three levels:

- Level 1, comprising Westpac Banking Corporation and its subsidiary entities that have been approved by APRA as being part of a single 'Extended Licensed Entity' (ELE) for the purposes of measuring capital adequacy;
- Level 2, the consolidation of Westpac Banking Corporation and all its subsidiary entities except those entities specifically excluded by APRA regulations. The head of the Level 2 group is Westpac Banking Corporation; and
- Level 3, the consolidation of Westpac Banking Corporation and all its subsidiary entities.

Unless otherwise specified, all quantitative disclosures in this report refer to the prudential assessment of Westpac's financial strength on a Level 2 basis[2].

The Westpac Group

The following diagram shows the Level 3 conglomerate group and illustrates the different tiers of regulatory consolidation.



Accounting consolidation[3]

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all entities including structured entities controlled by Westpac. Westpac and its subsidiaries are referred to collectively as the 'Group'. The effects of all transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Control exists when the parent entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with an entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over that entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control commences and they are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Group entities excluded from the regulatory consolidation at Level 2

Regulatory consolidation at Level 2 covers the global operations of Westpac and its subsidiary entities, including other controlled banking, securities and financial entities, except for those entities involved in the following business activities:

- Acting as manager, responsible entity, approved trustee, trustee or similar role in relation to funds management;
- Non-financial (commercial) operations;
- Special purpose entities to which assets have been transferred in accordance with the requirements of *APS 120 Securitisation*; or
- Insurance.

Retained earnings and equity investments in subsidiary entities excluded from the consolidation at Level 2 are deducted from capital, with the exception of securitisation special purpose entities.

1. *APS 110 Capital Adequacy* outlines the overall framework adopted by APRA for the purpose of assessing the capital adequacy of an ADI.
2. Impaired assets and provisions held in Level 3 entities are excluded from the tables in this report.
3. Refer to Note 29 and Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement of Westpac's 2025 Annual Report for further details.

Subsidiary banking entities

Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL), a wholly owned subsidiary entity, is a registered bank incorporated in New Zealand and regulated by, among others, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) for prudential purposes. WNZL uses both A-IRB and Standardised methodologies for credit risk and the SMA for operational risk. Other subsidiary banking entities in the Group include Westpac Bank PNG Limited and Westpac Europe GMBH. For the purposes of determining Westpac's capital adequacy, subsidiary banking entities are consolidated at Level 2.

Customer operations

Westpac is one of Australia's leading providers of banking and certain financial services, operating under multiple brands in Australia and in New Zealand, with a small presence in Europe, North America, Asia and the Pacific. Westpac provides banking products and services through its digital and online channels, supported by a branch and ATM network, contact centres and relationship and product managers.

Restrictions and major impediments on the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group

Certain subsidiary banking and trustee entities are subject to specific and local prudential regulation in their own right, including local capital adequacy requirements. Westpac seeks to ensure that its subsidiary entities are adequately capitalised and adhere to regulatory requirements at all times. Dividends and capital are repatriated in line with the Group's policy subject to subsidiary Board approval and local regulations.

Intra-group exposure limits

Exposures to related entities are managed within the prudential limits prescribed by APRA in *APS 222 Associations with Related Entities*[1]. Westpac has an internal limit structure and approval process governing credit exposures to related entities. This limit structure and approval process, combined with APRA's prudential limits, is designed to reduce the potential for unacceptable contagion risk.

Updates to large and related entity exposure limit calculations resulting from the changes to banks' capital requirements are outlined in the Capital Overview section. These changes are effective from 1 January 2027.

1. For the purposes of APS 222, subsidiaries controlled by Westpac, other than subsidiaries that form part of the ELE, represent 'related entities'. Prudential and internal limits apply to intra-group exposures between the ELE and related entities, both on an individual and aggregate basis.

CAPITAL OVERVIEW

Capital management strategy

Westpac's capital management strategy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, including through an annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). Key considerations include:

- Regulatory capital minimums together with the capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer comprise the total CET1 requirement. The total CET1 requirement is currently at least 10.25% and 10.50% effective 1 January 2027[1];
- Strategy, business mix and operations and contingency plans;
- Perspectives of external stakeholders including rating agencies as well as equity and debt investors; and
- A stress testing framework that tests our resilience under a range of adverse economic scenarios.

The Board has determined a target post dividend CET1 capital ratio of above 11.25% in normal operating conditions.

Regulatory developments

APRA's phase out of AT1 capital as eligible bank capital

On 4 December 2025, APRA published the final changes to the relevant prudential and reporting standards resulting from the phase out of AT1 with an effective date of 1 January 2027. Under the revisions, large internationally active banks such as Westpac will replace 1.5% of AT1 capital with 1.25% of Tier 2 capital and 0.25% of CET1 capital. The total CET1 requirement, including regulatory buffers, will increase from 10.25% to 10.50%. There is no overall increase in total capital requirements for banks.

On implementation of these revised prudential and reporting standards, existing AT1 capital instruments would be included in the calculation of the amount of total capital, until their first scheduled call date. Existing Westpac AT1 capital instruments would reach their first scheduled optional redemption dates by 2031 at the latest.

In addition, effective 1 January 2027 the minimum leverage ratio requirement will be 3.25% based on CET1 capital replacing the current requirement of 3.50% based on Tier 1 capital. *APS 221 Large Exposures* and *APS 222 Associations with Related Entities* exposure limits remain unchanged, however these will be based on CET1 capital rather than Tier 1 capital.

APRA consultation on enhancements to bank capital and liquidity frameworks

On 16 March 2026, APRA announced that it will consult on a package of reforms to bank capital and liquidity settings. The consultation will be run in three workstreams including the following:

- Targeted amendments to the standardised capital framework to increase risk sensitivity and better align capital requirements with underlying risk;
- Changes to the liquidity framework including consideration of a new Pillar 2 liquidity framework to address risks not covered by existing Liquidity Coverage Ratio minimum requirements;
- Implementation of a simplified version of the Basel Committee's Fundamental Review of the Trading Book standard.

On 29 June 2026, APRA commenced consultation on reforms to credit risk capital requirements. The consultation includes proposed changes to lower standardised risk weights for large domestic public infrastructure exposures, high-quality unrated corporate exposures and certain residential land acquisition, development and construction exposures.

APRA intends to finalise the credit risk capital changes in the second half of the 2026 calendar year, with a proposed effective date of 1 April 2027. Consultation on the liquidity and market risk workstreams are expected to commence over the next 12 months.

RBNZ capital review

On 17 December 2025, the RBNZ announced its decisions relating to its review of key capital settings for deposit takers (2025 Capital Review). Once implemented, the updated settings for Group 1 deposit takers[2] (including WNZL) will:

- Remove AT1 from the capital stack and phase out the recognition of existing AT1 instruments;
- Require the deposit taker to have a Tier 1 capital ratio of 12% (including a 6% prudential capital buffer (PCB) ratio);
- Require the deposit taker to have a total capital ratio of 15% (including the 6% PCB ratio). Up to 3% of the total capital ratio requirement can consist of subordinated debt eligible as Tier 2 capital to be issued to the Australian parent bank;
- Require the deposit taker to have an additional 6% of RWAs of Loss Absorbing Capacity (LAC) instruments to be issued to the Australian parent bank, bringing the total requirement including LAC to 21%;

1. Noting that APRA may apply higher CET1 requirements for an individual ADI.
2. New Zealand deposit takers with total assets of NZ$100 billion or more.

- Introduce more granular and lower standardised risk weights for certain asset classes.

On 18 June 2026, the RBNZ published consultations on an exposure draft of the Capital Standard under the Deposit Takers Act 2023 (DT Act) and policy proposals for the Crisis Preparedness Standard under the DT Act, including the new Tier 2 and LAC instrument design and further information on indicative implementation timelines. The new Tier 2 and LAC instruments will include write-off provisions. The RBNZ has indicated it intends to consult further on the design and implementation timelines during 2027. The Capital Standard is expected to take effect on 1 December 2028, with phased implementation.

On 28 July 2026, the RBNZ announced its decisions on changes to the Banking Prudential Requirements (BPRs), to implement some of the decisions from the 2025 Review of Key Capital Settings, and to come into effect from 1 October 2026. For domestic systemically important banks (including WNZL) these decisions include, as an interim measure, permitting the issuance of Tier 2 instruments after 1 October 2026 and before 1 December 2028, with a shorter maturity date or earlier redemption date than would otherwise be permitted under the current settings. Additionally, the amortisation table for Tier 2 instruments does not apply to short-dated Tier 2 instruments.

CAPITAL OVERVIEW

OV1: Overview of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

This table presents an overview of Westpac's RWA and minimum capital requirements by risk type and approach.

$m		RWA			Minimum capital requirements
		30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 June 2026
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**341,625**	**336,739**	**337,841**	**27,329**
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	21,003	22,533	23,398	1,680
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	34,565	33,191	32,220	2,765
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	13,528	12,620	12,832	1,082
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	272,529	268,395	269,391	21,802
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**9,771**	**8,856**	**8,651**	**782**
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	8,635	7,822	7,744	691
9	Of which: other CCR	1,136	1,034	907	91
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**3,260**	**2,645**	**2,257**	**261**
15	**Settlement risk**	**40**	**13**	**20**	**3**
16	**Securitisation exposures in banking book**	**8,801**	**8,797**	**8,967**	**704**
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	3,831	4,107	3,968	306
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	4,970	4,690	4,999	398
20	**Market risk**	**10,780**	**10,504**	**10,728**	**862**
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	1,435	1,668	1,295	115
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)	9,345	8,836	9,433	747
AU20a[a]	**Interest rate risk in the banking book**	**42,310**	**47,088**	**38,663**	**3,385**
24	**Operational risk**	**43,663**	**43,701**	**43,726**	**3,493**
25	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
26	Output floor applied	72.5%	72.5%	72.5%	
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)	-	-	-	
28	**Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)**	**4,261**	**-**	**1,519**	**342**
29	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 15 + 16 + 20 + AU20a + 24 + 25 + 28)**	**464,511**	**458,343**	**452,372**	**37,161**

a. Line items with designations of AU are APRA's specific amendments.

Summary of Credit Risk

The following table provides a summary of credit risk and counterparty risks by asset classes to assist users of the report as the information is disaggregated across a number of tables under current BCBS disclosure requirements.

	EAD post CRM and post CCF			RWA			Non-performing	
$m	Credit risk	Counterparty credit risk	Total	Credit risk	Counterparty credit risk	Total	Exposures	ECL Accounting provisions
As at 30 June 2026								
Subject to A-IRB approach								
Corporate	190,730	5,243	195,973	97,464	1,711	99,175	2,450	691
Residential Mortgages	596,547	-	596,547	117,530	-	117,530	4,838	447
SME Retail	26,538	-	26,538	15,932	-	15,932	1,054	250
Qualifying Revolving Retail	13,921	-	13,921	3,635	-	3,635	94	36
Other Retail	1,800	-	1,800	2,285	-	2,285	52	25
Subject to F-IRB approach								
Large Corporate	46,493	3,362	49,855	22,976	1,200	24,176	119	71
Sovereign	152,538	3,889	156,427	1,845	203	2,048	-	-
Financial Institutions	25,754	23,991	49,745	9,744	6,192	15,936	44	9
Total IRB approach	**1,054,321**	**36,485**	**1,090,806**	**271,411**	**9,306**	**280,717**	**8,651**	**1,529**
Subject to Standardised approach								
Corporate	1,402	5,237	6,639	1,392	193	1,585	28	9
Residential Property	11,351	-	11,351	11,269	-	11,269	323	52
Other	3,374	-	3,374	1,998	-	1,998	30	15
Other assets	7,352	-	7,352	4,139	-	4,139	-	-
Total Standardised approach	**23,479**	**5,237**	**28,716**	**18,798**	**193**	**18,991**	**381**	**76**
Specialised Lending	8,327	372	8,699	6,199	272	6,471	59	44
RBNZ Regulated Entities	122,755	-	122,755	45,217	-	45,217	888	138
Securitisation			47,590			8,801		
Settlement risk			18			40		
Credit valuation adjustment						3,260		
Total credit risk	**1,208,882**	**42,094**	**1,298,584**	**341,625**	**9,771**	**363,497**	**9,979**	**1,787**
As at 31 March 2026								
Subject to A-IRB approach								
Corporate	184,930	4,394	189,324	93,537	1,549	95,086	2,451	667
Residential Mortgages	589,187	-	589,187	117,059	-	117,059	4,603	433
SME Retail	26,354	-	26,354	15,966	-	15,966	1,073	208
Qualifying Revolving Retail	14,013	-	14,013	3,711	-	3,711	97	37
Other Retail	1,831	-	1,831	2,331	-	2,331	65	39
Subject to F-IRB approach								
Large Corporate	43,822	3,176	46,998	21,491	1,218	22,709	139	83
Sovereign	155,545	3,480	159,025	1,868	174	2,042	-	-
Financial Institutions	26,538	22,550	49,088	9,832	5,464	15,296	48	10
Total IRB approach	**1,042,220**	**33,600**	**1,075,820**	**265,795**	**8,405**	**274,200**	**8,476**	**1,477**
Subject to Standardised approach								
Corporate	1,426	5,188	6,614	1,416	211	1,627	33	17
Residential Property	11,537	-	11,537	11,456	-	11,456	330	53
Other	3,278	-	3,278	1,871	-	1,871	21	8
Other assets	8,761	-	8,761	5,443	-	5,443	-	-
Total Standardised approach	**25,002**	**5,188**	**30,190**	**20,186**	**211**	**20,397**	**384**	**78**
Specialised Lending	6,924	307	7,231	5,216	240	5,456	57	44
RBNZ Regulated Entities	124,192	-	124,192	45,542	-	45,542	871	133
Securitisation			47,428			8,797		
Settlement risk			4			13		
Credit valuation adjustment						2,645		
Total credit risk	**1,198,338**	**39,095**	**1,284,865**	**336,739**	**8,856**	**357,050**	**9,788**	**1,732**

CAPITAL OVERVIEW

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

This table provides a summary of Westpac's risk weighted assets by risk type and measurement approach, and compares it to the output floor calculated under the standardised approach.

		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
$m		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
As at 30 June 2026					
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	320,622	21,003	341,625	549,523
2	Counterparty credit risk	9,577	194	9,771	24,638
3	Credit valuation adjustment		3,260	3,260	3,260
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	8,801	8,801	8,801
5	Market risk	9,345	1,435	10,780	10,780
AU5a[a]	Interest rate risk in the banking book	42,310	-	42,310	-
6	Operational risk		43,663	43,663	43,663
7	Residual RWA		40	40	40
8	**Total**	**381,854**	**78,396**	**460,250**	**640,705**
Output floor at 72.5% of RWA calculated using full standardised approach					464,511
RWA prior to application of Floor					460,250
Floor adjustment					**4,261**
As at 31 March 2026					
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	314,206	22,533	336,739	541,800
2	Counterparty credit risk	8,645	211	8,856	22,233
3	Credit valuation adjustment		2,645	2,645	2,645
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	8,797	8,797	8,797
5	Market risk	8,836	1,668	10,504	10,504
AU5a[a]	Interest rate risk in the banking book	47,088	-	47,088	-
6	Operational risk		43,701	43,701	43,701
7	Residual RWA		13	13	13
8	**Total**	**378,775**	**79,568**	**458,343**	**629,693**
Output floor at 72.5% of RWA calculated using full standardised approach					456,527
RWA prior to application of Floor					458,343
Floor adjustment					**-**

a. Line items with designations of AU are APRA's specific amendments.

RISK MANAGEMENT

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT
CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

LEVERAGE RATIO
LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT
LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

The following table provides details on the drivers of changes in credit RWA measured under the IRB approach.

		Quarter ended	
$m		30 June 2026	31 March 2026
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period**	**314,206**	**314,443**
2	Asset size	6,102	5,212
3	Asset quality	1,564	(2,678)
4	Model updates	-	500
5	Methodology and policy	-	-
6	Acquisitions and disposals	-	-
7	Foreign exchange movements	(634)	(1,779)
8	Other	(616)	(1,492)
9	**RWA as at end of reporting period**	**320,622**	**314,206**

LEVERAGE RATIO

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio denominator, as well as information on the leverage ratio, minimum requirements and buffers.

$m		30 June 2026	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
On-balance sheet exposures				
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	1,161,312	1,149,802	1,125,672
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	5,062	4,618	4,315
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(4,873)	(3,916)	(4,798)
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	(15,343)	(15,373)	(15,334)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**1,146,158**	**1,135,131**	**1,109,855**
Derivative exposures				
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin, with bilateral netting and/or the specific treatment for client cleared derivatives)	11,270	9,782	6,443
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with *all* derivatives transactions	27,220	28,262	28,448
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	9,743	1,658	2,354
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(9,743)	(1,614)	(2,354)
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**38,490**	**38,088**	**34,891**
Securities financing transaction exposures				
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	29,546	24,845	26,308
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(3,103)	(2,857)	(2,127)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	3,122	2,738	2,748
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**29,565**	**24,726**	**26,929**
Other off-balance sheet exposures				
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	231,919	232,480	230,692
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(116,257)	(116,236)	(116,254)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**115,662**	**116,244**	**114,438**
Capital and total exposures				
23	Tier 1 capital	64,535	65,458	64,256
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**1,329,875**	**1,314,189**	**1,286,113**
Leverage ratio				
25	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.85%	4.98%	5.00%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.85%	4.98%	5.00%
26	National minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
27	Applicable leverage buffers	-	-	-
Disclosure of mean values				
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	26,443	21,988	24,181
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	33,474	23,474	21,587
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	1,329,875	1,314,189	1,286,113
30a	Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	1,329,875	1,314,189	1,286,113
31	Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.85%	4.98%	5.00%
31a	Basel III leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4.85%	4.98%	5.00%

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) measures a bank's ability to meet its liquidity needs under an acute liquidity stress scenario (prescribed by APRA), measured over a 30-day time frame. LCR is calculated as high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) as a percentage of net cash outflows (NCO). The minimum regulatory requirement is 100%.

Average LCR is calculated as a simple average of the daily observations over the quarter. The number of data points used is reported in the table.

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter was 134% (31 March 2026: 132%).

The increase in average LCR for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 reflects lower average NCOs of $1.1 billion, mainly due to reduction in wholesale funding maturities compared to the prior quarter. Average liquid assets were higher driven by higher average short-term funding balance, offset by wider average funding gap and higher average collateral outflows over the quarter.

HQLA averaged $178.6 billion (31 March 2026: $178.0 billion), increase of $0.6 billion or 0.3% over the quarter, comprising of cash and balances with central banks, Australian government and semi-government bonds. Westpac also holds other liquid assets, mainly qualifying RBNZ securities.

Funding is sourced from retail, small business, corporate and institutional customer deposits and wholesale funding. Westpac seeks to minimise the outflows associated with this funding by targeting customer deposits with lower LCR outflow rates and actively manages the maturity profile of its wholesale funding portfolio.

		30 June 2026		31 March 2026	
$m		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
Liquid assets, of which:					
1	High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		178,560		177,953
	Alternative Liquid Assets (ALA)		-		-
	Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		4,924		5,190
Cash outflows					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	410,164	34,388	404,399	33,799
3	Stable deposits	214,310	10,716	209,225	10,461
4	Less stable deposits	195,854	23,672	195,174	23,338
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	176,741	76,023	177,808	77,392
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	78,584	19,563	80,520	20,051
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	87,897	46,200	86,956	47,009
8	Unsecured debt	10,260	10,260	10,332	10,332
9	Secured wholesale funding		1,326		532
10	Additional requirements, of which:	203,412	33,053	207,776	37,935
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	14,961	14,125	18,536	17,781
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	229	229	1,453	1,453
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	188,222	18,699	187,787	18,701
14	Other contractual funding obligations	11,185	7,808	10,017	7,016
15	Other contingent funding obligations	75,536	6,016	69,507	5,415
16	**Total Cash Outflows**		**158,614**		**162,089**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	20,976	83	18,004	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	11,255	6,013	8,840	4,614
19	Other cash inflows	15,117	15,117	18,992	18,992
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	**47,348**	**21,213**	**45,836**	**23,606**
			Total adjusted value		Total adjusted value
21	**Total HQLA**		**183,484**		**183,143**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**137,401**		**138,483**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**134%**		**132%**
	Number of data points used		**62**		**64**

OTHER INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT'S DECLARATION

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Regulatory capital instruments

GLOSSARY

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

MANAGEMENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the information set out in the June 2026 Pillar 3 report has been prepared in accordance with Westpac's disclosure policy and complies with the requirements of the Australian Prudential Standards, APS 330 Public Disclosure.

Nathan Goonan
Chief Financial Officer

Sydney
9 August 2026

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Regulatory capital instruments

The table below provides the list of Westpac's regulatory capital instruments and the amounts recognised as at 30 June 2026.

$m	30 June 2026
Ordinary shares	
Ordinary shares[a]	36,235
Additional Tier 1 Capital included in Regulatory Capital	
USD AT1 securities	1,819
Westpac Capital Notes 7	1,723
Westpac Capital Notes 8	1,750
Westpac Capital Notes 9	1,509
Westpac Capital Notes 10	1,750
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital Instruments	**8,551**
Tier 2 Capital included in Regulatory Capital	
USD 100 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	146
USD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	2,181
AUD 185 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	185
AUD 130 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	130
USD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,454
USD 1,250 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,818
USD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,454
USD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	2,181
USD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,454
USD 1,250 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,818
JPY 26,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	233
USD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,454
SGD 450 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	506
AUD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,500
AUD 300 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	300
AUD 1,100 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,100
AUD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,500
USD 750 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,091
AUD 650 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	650
AUD 600 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	600
AUD 500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	500
AUD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,000
USD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	2,181
AUD 850 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	850
AUD 400 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	400
AUD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,500
AUD 1,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,000
AUD 1,500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	1,500
SGD 500 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	562
JPY 13,000 million Westpac Subordinated Notes	117
Total Tier 2 Capital Instruments	**31,365**

a. Net of treasury shares.

GLOSSARY

Capital Adequacy	Description
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital	Comprises the highest quality components of capital that consists of paid-up share capital, retained profits and certain reserves, less certain intangible assets, capitalised expenses and software, and investments and retained profits in insurance and funds management subsidiaries that are not consolidated for capital adequacy purposes.
Internal Ratings-Based approach (IRB & A-IRB)	These approaches allow banks to use internal estimates of the risks of their loans as inputs into the determination of the amount of credit risk capital needed to support the organisation. In the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach, banks must supply their own estimates for all three credit parameters – probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default.
Leverage ratio	The leverage ratio is defined by APRA as Tier 1 capital divided by the "Exposure measure" and is expressed as a percentage. "Exposure measure" includes on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives exposures, securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures, and other off-balance sheet exposures.
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	Assets (both on and off-balance sheet) are risk weighted according to each asset's inherent potential for default and what the likely losses would be in case of default. In the case of non-asset backed risks (i.e. market, IRRBB and operational risk), RWA is determined by multiplying the capital requirements for those risks by 12.5.
Securities financing transactions (SFT)	APRA defines SFTs as "transactions such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and security lending and borrowing, and margin lending transactions, where the value of the transactions depends on the market valuation of securities and the transactions are typically subject to margin agreements."
Tier 1 Capital	The sum of CET1 and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital. AT1 Capital comprises high quality components of capital that consists of certain securities not included in CET1, but which include loss absorbing characteristics. AT1 instruments convert into equity and absorb losses when certain triggers are met.
Total Capital	The sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital. Tier 2 Capital includes subordinated instruments and other components of capital that, to varying degrees, do not meet the criteria for Tier 1 Capital, but nonetheless contribute to the overall strength of an ADI and its capacity to absorb losses when certain triggers are met.

Funding and liquidity	Description
Alternative Liquid Assets (ALA)	Assets that qualify for inclusion in the numerator of the LCR in jurisdictions where there is insufficient supply of HQLA.
High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	Assets which meet APRA's criteria for inclusion as HQLA in the numerator of the LCR.
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	An APRA requirement to maintain an adequate level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets, to meet liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day period under an APRA-defined severe stress scenario. Absent a situation of financial stress, the value of the LCR must not be less than 100%. LCR is calculated as the percentage ratio of stock of HQLA, and qualifying RBNZ securities over the total net cash out-flows in a modelled 30 day defined stressed scenario.
Maturity	The maturity date used is drawn from the contractual maturity date of the customer loans.
Net cash outflows (NCO)	Total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in the specified LCR stress scenario calculated in accordance with APRA's liquidity standard.
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR is defined as the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF) defined by APRA. The amount of ASF is the portion of an ADI's capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one year time horizon. The amount of RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off-balance sheet activities. ADI's must maintain an NSFR of at least 100%.

Credit Risk	Description
Credit conversion factor (CCF)	Represents the proportion of undrawn limit expected to be drawn down when a facility enters default.
Credit risk weighted assets (Credit RWA)	Credit risk weighted assets represent risk weighted assets (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that relate to credit exposures and therefore exclude market risk, operational risk and IRRBB.
Corporate	Corporate asset class includes all credit exposures to corporate counterparties and public sector entities, including Income Producing Real Estate (IPRE) with total consolidated annual revenue less than $750 million.
Financial Institutions	Financial Institutions asset class covers exposures to financial institution counterparties. Financial institutions include, but are not limited to, banks, securities firms, insurance companies and leveraged funds. Credit RWA is measured under FIRB.
Large Corporate	Large Corporate asset class covers exposures to corporate counterparties with consolidated annual revenue greater than $750 million. Credit RWA is measured under FIRB.
Other Retail	Other Retail asset class covers retail exposures which do not meet the criteria of any other retail asset class.
Qualifying Revolving Retail	Australian Credit Cards, otherwise known as Qualifying Revolving Retail, covers exposure to individuals and not for business purposes which are revolving, unsecured and unconditionally cancellable.
RBNZ Regulated Entities	RBNZ regulated exposures are calculated using RBNZ rules and disclosed separately under a New Zealand class.
Residential Mortgages	Residential Mortgages asset class covers exposures, to individuals and not for business purposes, fully or partially secured by residential property. Non-standard mortgages receive 100% standardised risk weight (rather than the internally-modelled Retail IRB approach).
Securitisation	Exposures relating to Westpac's involvement in securitisation activities range from a seller of its own assets to an investor in third party transactions and include the provision of securitisation services for its clients.
SME Retail	SME Retail asset class covers exposures where the total exposures are <$1.5m, the customer does not hold a complex product and consolidated annual revenues are <$75m. Exposures are managed as part of a portfolio.
Sovereign	Sovereign asset class covers exposures to central and sub-national governments, central banks, and development banks or institutions eligible for zero risk weights. Credit RWA is measured under FIRB.
Specialised Lending	Specialised Lending asset class covers exposures subject to the supervisory slotting approach and includes Project, Object and Commodities Finance. Project Finance is defined as exposures where revenues generated by a single project, are both the primary source of repayment and security for the loan. Object Finance is defined as lending for the acquisition of equipment where the repayment of the loan is dependent on the cash flows generated by the specific assets that have been financed and pledged or assigned to the lender.
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk	The risk of mark-to-market losses related to deterioration in the credit quality of a derivative counterparty also referred to as credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk.
Default	Refer to non-performing exposures definition.
Expected credit losses (ECL)	Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of the cash shortfalls expected to result from defaults over the relevant time frame. They are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
Exposure at default (EAD)	EAD is calculated at facility level and includes outstandings as well as the proportion of committed undrawn that is expected to be drawn in the event of a future default.
Industry	Credit exposures in non-retail asset subclasses are assigned an ANZSIC code based on their primary industry. ANZSIC codes are then allocated to disclosed industry groups. Credit exposures in retail asset subclasses are classified as "retail lending".
Non-performing exposures	Non-performing exposures, are those captured by the regulatory definition of default, contained in *APS 220 Credit Risk Management* and the RBNZ's Banking Prudential Requirements for New Zealand regulated exposures. Default occurs when either one, or both, of the following has happened: • Westpac considers that the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to Westpac in full, without recourse to actions such as realising available security; • The borrower is 90 days or more past-due on a credit obligation to Westpac.
Off-balance sheet exposure	Credit exposures arising from facilities that are not recorded on Westpac's balance sheet (under accounting methodology). Undrawn commitments and the expected future exposure calculated for Westpac's derivative products are included in off-balance sheet exposure.
On-balance sheet exposure	Credit exposures arising from facilities that are recorded on Westpac's balance sheet (under accounting methodology).
Probability of default (PD)	Probability of default is a through-the-cycle assessment of the likelihood of a customer defaulting on its financial obligations within one year.

GLOSSARY

Other	Description
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ADI	Authorised deposit-taking institutions are corporations that are authorised under the Banking Act 1959 to carry on banking business in Australia.
A-IRB	Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
APS	Australian Prudential Standard
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
bps	Basis points
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCP	Central counterparty
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
D-SIB	Domestic Systemically Important Bank
ELE	An extended licensed entity (ELE) comprises an ADI and any subsidiaries of the ADI that have been approved by APRA as being part of a single 'stand-alone' entity.
ERBA	External Rating Based Approach
F-IRB	Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach
G-SIB	Global Systemically Important Bank
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IMA	Internal Model Approach
IPRE	Income-producing residential real estate
IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
LAC	Loss Absorbing Capacity
RBNZ	Reserve Bank of New Zealand
RSF	Required Stable Funding
SA	Standardised Approach
SEC-ERBA	Securitisation External Ratings-based Approach
Second Quarter 2026	Three months ended 31 March 2026
SEC-SA	Securitisation Standardised Approach
SMA	Standardised Measurement Approach
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
Third Quarter 2026	Three months ended 30 June 2026
WNZL	Westpac New Zealand Limited

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information contained in this report contains statements that constitute “forward-looking statements”.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this report and include statements regarding Westpac’s current intent, belief or expectations with respect to its business and operations, macro and micro economic and market conditions, results of operations and financial condition and performance, capital adequacy and liquidity and risk management, including, without limitation, future loan loss provisions and financial support to certain borrowers, forecasted economic indicators and performance metric outcomes, indicative drivers, climate- and other sustainability-related statements, commitments, targets, projections and metrics, and other estimated and proxy data.

Words such as ‘will’, ‘may’, ‘expect’, ‘intend’, ‘seek’, ‘would’, ‘should’, ‘could’, ‘continue’, ‘plan’, ‘estimate’, ‘anticipate’, ‘believe’, ‘probability’, ‘indicative’, ‘risk’, ‘aim’, ‘outlook’, ‘forecast’, ‘f’cast’, ‘f’, ‘assumption’, ‘projection’, ‘target,’ goal’, ‘guidance’, 'objective', ‘ambition’, 'pursue' or other similar words, are used to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect Westpac’s current views on future events and are subject to change, certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions and other factors which are, in many instances, beyond Westpac’s control (and the control of Westpac’s officers, employees, agents, and advisors), and have been made based on management’s and/or the Board's current expectations or beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon Westpac.

Forward-looking statements may also be made, verbally or in writing, by members of Westpac’s management or Board in connection with this report. Such statements are subject to the same limitations, uncertainties, assumptions and disclaimers set out in this report.

There can be no assurance that future developments or performance will align with Westpac’s expectations or that the effect of future developments on Westpac will be those anticipated. Actual results could differ materially from those Westpac expects or which are expressed or implied in forward-looking statements, depending on various factors including, but not limited to, those described in the risk factors in Westpac’s First Half 2026 Risk Factors. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to Westpac, investors and others relying on information in this report should carefully consider such factors and other uncertainties and events.

Except as required by law, Westpac assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in this report, whether from new information, future events, conditions or otherwise, after the date of this report.

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