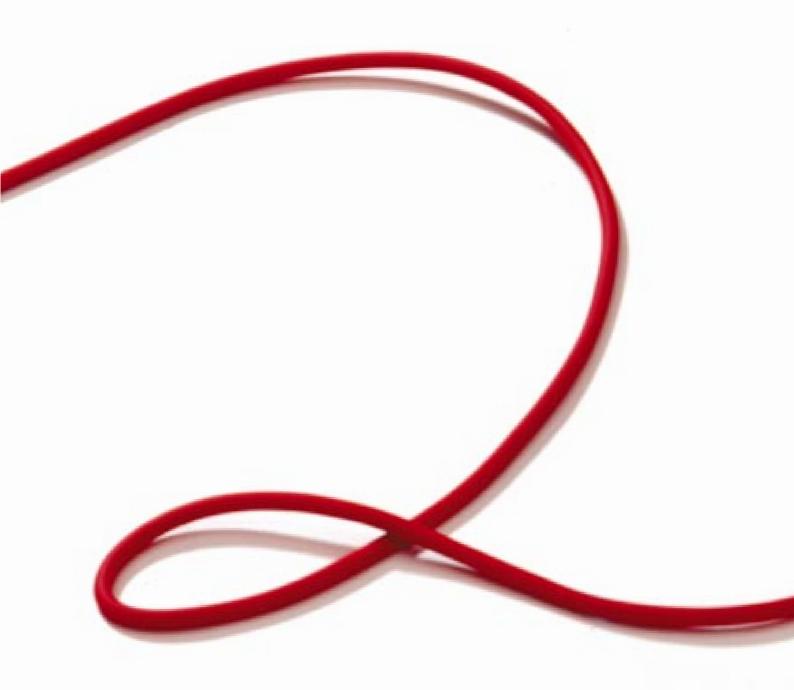


The details



We are providing our report to shareholders in two parts:

- a Concise Annual Report
- an Annual Financial Report

Both parts will be lodged with the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) and are available on

www.westpac.com.au

The Annual Financial Report includes the disclosure requirements for both Australia and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). It will be lodged with the SEC as an Annual Report on form 20F.

Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141

Annual Financial Report 2000

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In this report references to 'Westpac', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation. References to 'Westpac', 'we', 'us' and 'our' under the captions 'Information on Westpac', 'Financial review' and 'Shareholding information' include Westpac and its subsidiaries unless they clearly mean just Westpac Banking Corporation.

Form 20-F cross reference index (for the purpose of filing with the US SEC)

20-F item number and caption

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Disclosure regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, with respect to us, including its business operations and strategy and financial performance and condition. These statements appear under the headings 'operating and financial review and prospects', as well as elsewhere in this report and in documents incorporated by reference in this report. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as 'may', 'will', 'expect', 'intend', 'plan', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'believe' or 'continue', or other similar words. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are, however, subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations described in such forward-looking statements.

The factors that could cause this to occur include, among other things, the following:

- unanticipated changes in customer preferences;
- demographic changes;

Notes to the financial statements

- changes in competitive conditions in any of the major markets in which we operate;
- changes in the regulatory environment in any of the major markets in which we operate;
- changes in political, social and economic conditions in any of the major markets in which we operate;
- legislative proposals for reform of the financial services industry in any of the major markets in which we operate; and
- various other factors beyond our control.

We are under no duty to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this report.

Information on Westpac

Overview

We are one of the four major banking organisations in Australia and one of the largest banks in New Zealand, and provide a broad range of banking and financial services in these markets, including:

- retail, commercial and institutional banking;
- investment management and insurance; and
- finance company activities.

We have branches and affiliates throughout the Pacific region and maintain offices in key financial centres around the world. As at 30 September 2000, our market capitalisation was \$23 billion. Our operations comprise three key areas of business, through which we serve around 7.8 million customers. These three areas of business are:

- Australian Retail Financial Services which provides banking, investment, insurance and other financial services to individuals and small to medium-size businesses in all states of Australia;
- Westpac Institutional Bank which provides banking and financial services to corporate, institutional and government customers, and also supplies products to small and medium-size businesses primarily in Australia and New Zealand; and
- New Zealand Retail which provides a full range of retail and commercial services to customers throughout New Zealand.

We were founded in 1817 and were the first bank to be established in Australia. In 1850, we were incorporated as the Bank of New South Wales by an Act of the New South Wales Parliament. In 1982, we acquired the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited and changed our name to Westpac Banking Corporation. Our principal office is located at 60 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia and its telephone number is (61) (2) 9226 3311.

The following tables present, for each of the three key areas of business, based on unaudited management accounts, the net profit for and total assets at the financial years ended 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998. See also note 25 to the financial statements which shows the segment information required by US SFAS 131 'Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information'.

Operating profit after tax and before abnormals 2

	2000	1999	1990
ar ended 30 September	\$m	\$m	\$m
Australian Retail Financial Services	1,075	900	766
Westpac Institutional Bank	306	248	180
New Zealand Retail	250	258	212
Other ³	84	50	184
Operating profit after tax and before abnormals	1,715	1,456	1,342

Assets			
As at 30 September	2000 \$bn	1999 \$bn	1998 \$bn
73 at 50 september	4611	4011	TIGUE
Australian Retail Financial Services	101	82	74
Westpac Institutional Bank	48	36	41
New Zealand Retail	15	16	17
Other ³	4	6	5
Total assets	168	140	137

- 1 The market capitalisation calculation is based on our Australian ordinary shares and our New Zealand Class shares.
- 2 Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the operating profit reported for each of our business groups.
- 3 Other includes the general provision for bad and doubtful debts (see note 13 to the financial statements), the results and the assets of our Group Treasury, Pacific Banking and Head Office functions.

Australian Retail Financial Services

Australian Retail Financial Services consists of the combined results of Australian Retail Banking, Westpac Financial Services, Australian Guarantee Corporation and Global Transactional Services.

Australian Retail Banking

We conduct our activities via a nationwide network of 857 branches, banking centres and in-store branches. Our customers also transact business with us via automatic teller machines, our national telephone banking and internet banking services. We service our business customers via a network of specialised business banking managers, and provide private banking and financial planning services for high net worth customers.

Our retail banking operations include deposit-taking, transaction accounts and lending. Our retail lending activities consist primarily of long term residential mortgage loans (at both variable and fixed rates), overdraft accounts, term loans and other forms of consumer and small business loans (both secured and unsecured). Commercial lending is targeted at medium-sized businesses with finance requirements of up to \$20 million. Investment management and insurance products and services are also marketed through the branch network.

We are a major provider of housing finance in Australia. At 30 September 2000, our owner-occupied residential mortgage loan portfolio in Australia was \$33 billion (net of securitised loans) of which approximately 78% were variable interest rate loans with maturities up to 30 years. Non-owner-occupied residential mortgage loans outstanding at 30 September 2000, amounted to \$16 billion of which approximately 63% related to variable interest rate loans with maturities up to 25 years.

Westpac Financial Services

Our financial services operations provide investment management, superannuation (pension), life and general (property and casualty) insurance products and services which are marketed to our retail, commercial and institutional customers.

Specific products include unit trusts (mutual funds), personal and business superannuation, life insurance, a listed property trust, portfolio management services, custodian services and general insurance products. The personal investment, life insurance and general insurance products are marketed to our customer base through our branch network.

As at 30 September 2000, our financial services business had \$24 billion in funds under discretionary management and held \$104 billion of assets as custodian. Our financial services business provides general insurance products as an agent for specialist general insurance companies, and also underwrites home and content policies, mortgage insurance and consumer credit policies for our customers.

Australian Guarantee Corporation

Our finance company, Australian Guarantee Corporation, operates in four core areas in Australia:

- Dealer Finance wholesale finance to more than 250 motor dealers and the provision of retail finance to purchasers of new and used cars;
- Business Finance equipment finance, vendor rental, insurance premium funding and current asset finance to business;
- CreditLine personal finance mainly through third party introducers such as retail stores and specialist suppliers, via the CreditLine product; and
- Retail Funding personal investments in fixed rate/fixed term debentures, short term deposits and money market access accounts.

With over one million accounts and assets of \$9 billion, Australian Guarantee Corporation is one of Australia's largest finance companies.

eCommerce

We are progressively eEnabling our business and customers. Examples include:

- internet banking registrations have increased to over 430,000 by October 2000, an increase of 236% on September 1999;
- we introduced 'pay others' functionality to our internet banking site in June 2000 and now process over 70,000 transactions per month by this means; and
- our online broking operations, launched in January 2000, now has over 51,000 accounts.

Westpac Institutional Bank

Our institutional bank's target market includes corporate and institutional customers operating in Australasia and selected offshore institutions requiring Australian and New Zealand dollar-denominated products and services. Banking services are also provided to government customers in Australia and New Zealand. The products and services we offer our customers include:

Advice	Capital	Financial Markets
mergers and acquisitions	capital underwriting	foreign exchange
corporate project, property	financial structuring	derivatives
and risk advice	loan syndications	commodities
valuation	capital markets	debt securities

lending

Our institutional bank operates through branches and subsidiaries located in Australia, New Zealand, New York, London, Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong and is represented in Thailand, Indonesia and China.

In the global financial markets, we focus on Australian and New Zealand dollar-denominated financial products. We also provide an extensive range of foreign exchange services and currency and interest rate risk management products.

New Zealand Retail

We began operating in New Zealand in 1861 as the Bank of New South Wales. In 1996, we acquired Trust Bank New Zealand Limited and now operate in New Zealand through a branch network under the name WestpacTrust. We are one of the largest banks in New Zealand and provide a full range of retail and commercial banking services to customers in New Zealand. As at 30 September 2000, we had 209 branches, agencies and service centres and over 487 automatic teller machines.

Pacific Banking

Our Pacific operations provide a full range of deposit, loan, transaction account and international trade facilities to personal and business customers in local markets and in support of Australian and New Zealand based customers within the south pacific region. In selected locations, we also offer finance company activities, such as leasing, equipment finance and motor vehicle loans.

Property

We occupy a substantial number of properties in Australia and New Zealand, including 857 branches, banking centres, agencies and in-store branches in Australia and 209 in New Zealand. Approximately 16% of the premises we occupy in Australia and 27% in New Zealand are owned by us. As at 30 September 2000, the carrying value of our premises and sites was \$380 million.

Principal capital expenditure/divestiture (including interests in companies)

For the purposes of this commentary we have defined a 'principal' capital expenditure/divestiture as a transaction over \$200 million.

The principal capital expenditure during the past three financial years was the acquisition of the Bank of Melbourne Limited and its controlled entities on 7 November 1997 for \$1.3 billion. There was no other principal capital expenditure. All other capital expenditure occurs in the normal course of business and is disclosed in the financial statements.

The principal capital divestiture during the past three financial years was the sale of properties under our sale and leaseback program. To date 74 properties have been sold in Australia with sale proceeds of \$320 million, and 32 properties in New Zealand with proceeds of \$25 million. There were no other principal capital divestitures. All other capital divestiture occurs in the normal course of business and is disclosed in the financial statements.

Material contracts

On 12 October 2000, we announced that we had selected IBM Global Services Australia as the preferred supplier to manage our core banking technology platforms. We expect the detailed contractual negotiations to be completed by the end of November 2000.

Competition

We face strong competition in all of our principal areas of operation. Our competitors in the Australian banking market (retail, business and corporate) are the other three major Australian banks and a number of smaller banks. Competition, particularly for corporate customers, also comes from a number of foreign banks operating in Australia.

Building societies, credit unions and mortgage originators also compete for customers' funds and lending (particularly housing) in the retail sector.

In the Australian financial services industry, competition among the four major and other Australian banks and Australia's large insurance companies is intense. We use our nationwide branch network to distribute funds management and insurance products, including superannuation (pension), savings and life insurance products.

In New Zealand, we face competition principally from the other three Australian banks and from the National Bank of New Zealand Limited (a locally incorporated subsidiary of the United Kingdom based Lloyds TSB Group). In addition, there is competition from a number of other smaller market participants that focus primarily on the retail and housing sectors.

Employees

We had 30,520 full-time-equivalent employees¹ as at 30 September 2000. This represents a decrease of 3,054 from 30 September 1999. The majority of this reduction resulted from natural attrition. The 1999 total of 33,574 was 1,938 lower than 1998.

Approximately 45% of our employees in Australia were members of the Finance Sector Union in the year to September 2000, a decrease of 1% from the 1999 figures. We have not experienced any stoppages related to industrial disputes that have significantly affected our service.

All our current Enterprise Agreements have been certified by the Australian Industrial Relations Commission pursuant to the Workplace Relations Act 1996. These agreements, which commenced in 1998, continue in force until their expiry on 31 December 2000 (the primary exception is The Mortgage Company Agreement, which will expire on 31 March 2001). The current agreements continue to apply to employees until replacement agreements are settled. An interactive process of employee communication and feedback has been occurring concerning proposals for changes to the Enterprise Agreements. Negotiations with the Finance Sector Union will commence in January 2001.

We offer an employee share plan for permanent employees in Australia and New Zealand, which is designed to give tangible recognition for improvements in our performance and gain greater staff commitment. The value of the share plan benefit is determined by the year on year movement of our average share price, subject to a minimum share price growth of 4%. We also provide superannuation (pension) plans for our employees in Australia, New Zealand and certain other countries in which we operate. Plan members are entitled to benefits on retirement, resignation or death. See note 29 to the financial statements for further information.

The number of employees in each area of business at 30 September 2000 is as follows:

Total employees	30,520
Head Office functions and other	603
Pacific Banking	1,083
New Zealand Retail	5,310
Westpac Institutional Bank	1,227
Australian Retail Financial Services	22,297

 $^{1\ \} The\ number\ of\ employees\ includes,\ core\ full-time-equivalent,\ overtime,\ temporary\ staff\ and\ contractors.$

Legal proceedings

We have contingent liabilities in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings which have not been determined. An assessment of likely loss was made on a case-by-case basis for purposes of the financial statements and specific provision was made where appropriate, as described in note 30 to the financial statements.

We do not believe that we are engaged in any legal proceedings which would be likely, upon disposition, to have a significant effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Supervision and regulation

Australia

The Australian financial services regulatory framework involves four principal agencies: the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority is responsible for the prudential supervision of authorised deposit-taking institutions, life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds. One of its roles is to protect the interests of depositors and insurance policyholders.

As a regulated authorised deposit-taking institution, we report to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority such prudential information as the regulator requires in relation to capital adequacy, large exposures to customers and related entities, country exposure, credit quality and liquidity. Our controlled entities involved in general insurance and superannuation funds management also report to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. Reporting is supplemented by consultations, on-site inspections and targeted reviews by external auditors. External auditors also have an obligation to report on compliance with certain prudential standards, statutory and regulatory banking requirements, and on any matters that in their opinion may have the potential to materially prejudice the interests of depositors.

Australia's risk-based capital adequacy guidelines are generally consistent with the approach agreed by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision. For details of our capital adequacy ratios see note 22 to the financial statements.

The Reserve Bank of Australia is responsible for monetary policy and maintenance of financial stability. This includes stability of the payments system and the Reserve Bank of Australia possesses regulatory powers to fulfil this responsibility.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission regulates market conduct and provides protection to investors and consumers who use financial products and services such as shares, managed investment, insurance and superannuation.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission protects market competitiveness by ensuring fair trade practices including pricing practices.

These four regulatory agencies work with each other to ensure effective discharge of their respective duties and responsibilities.

New Zealand

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand is responsible for the supervision of the New Zealand banking industry. The framework of supervision includes monitoring financial performance, large exposures, individual country exposures, capital adequacy and, as in Australia, also involves external auditor reporting. The extent of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's prudential regulation of banks has, however, been reduced following the introduction of a disclosure regime in 1995 applicable to all banks operating in New Zealand. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand's capital adequacy guidelines are generally in line with the Basle Committee guidelines.

United States

As a foreign bank having a federal branch in New York City, we are subject to supervision, examination and extensive regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the International Banking Act of 1978, and related regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

A federal branch must maintain on deposit with a Federal Reserve member bank a capital equivalency deposit as prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency in an amount which is the greater of: (1) the amount of capital that would be required of a national bank organised at the same location, or (2) 5% of the total liabilities (excluding, among other things, liabilities to affiliates) of the federal branch. In addition, a federal branch is examined by the Comptroller of the Currency at least once each calendar year and periodically by the Federal Reserve. The examination covers compliance with the record-keeping and reporting requirements that apply to national banks, including the maintenance of its accounts and records separate from those of the foreign bank and any additional requirements prescribed by the Comptroller.

A federal branch of a foreign bank is, by virtue of the International Banking Act of 1978, subject to the receivership power of the Comptroller of the Currency to the same extent as a national bank.

Financial review

Key Information

Selected consolidated financial and operating data

We have derived the following selected financial information as of and for the financial years ended 30 September 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997 and 1996 from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes.

You should read this information together with the 'Operating and financial review and prospects' and the audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

The financial statements for 2000 were reported on by independent auditors, Messrs R. Chowdry and M.J. Codling, 1999, 1998 and 1997 by Messrs R.S. Lynn and R. Chowdry, and 1996 by Messrs M.J. Ullmer and R.S. Lynn. The financial statements included in this report have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 1 to the financial statements, being in accordance with Australian generally accepted accounting principles ('GAAP'). Australian GAAP varies in certain respects from US GAAP. See note 45 to the financial statements. See also 'Currency of presentation, exchange rates and certain definitions'.

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Consolidated income statement data

			Year ended 3	Year ended 30 September					
	2000 USD ¹	2000 AUD	1999 AUD	1998 AUD	1997 AUD	1996 AUD			
	(in millions, unless otherwise stated)								
Amounts in accordance with Australian GAAP									
Interest income	5,573	10,291	8,348	8,896	8,551	8,520			
Fully tax equivalent gross up ²	92	169	127	128	127	68			
Interest income (including gross up)	5,665	10,460	8,475	9,024	8,678	8,588			
Interest expense	(3,561)	(6,576)	(4,856)	(5,404)	(5,198)	(5,266)			
Net interest income (including gross up)	2,104	3,884	3,619	3,620	3,480	3,322			
Non-interest income	1,282	2,368	2,139	2,003	1,739	1,472			
Operating income (including gross up)	3,386	6,252	5,758	5,623	5,219	4,794			
Non-interest expenses	(1,897)	(3,503)	(3,434)	(3,392)	(3,228)	(3,049)			
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts (including gross up)	1,489	2,749	2,324	2,231	1,991	1,745			
Bad and doubtful debts	(109)	(202)	(171)	(168)	(78)	(121)			
Operating profit before income tax and abnormal items (including gross up)	1,380	2,547	2,153	2,063	1,913	1,624			
Fully tax equivalent gross up ²	(92)	(169)	(127)	(128)	(127)	(68)			
Operating profit before income tax and abnormal items (excluding gross up)	1,288	2,378	2,026	1,935	1,786	1,556			
Income tax attributable to operating profit	(357)	(660)	(567)	(589)	(493)	(421)			
Abnormal items (net of tax)	-	-	_	(70)	-	_			
Outside equity interests in operating profit after income tax	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)			
Operating profit after income tax attributable to equity holders	929	1,715	1,456	1,272	1,291	1,132			
Average number of fully paid ordinary shares outstanding ³	1,883	1,883	1,881	1,879	1,789	1,853			
Basic earnings per ordinary share (cents) after abnormals ³	48.1	88.8	77.0	66.4	70.0	58.9			
Dividends per ordinary share (cents)	29.2	54.0	47.0	43.0	39.0	33.0			
Dividend payout ratio (after abnormals) ⁴	60.8%	60.8%	61.0%	64.8%	55.7%	56.0%			
Amounts in accordance with US GAAP									
Net income	827	1,527	1,409	1,301	1,363	1,133			
Basic earnings per ordinary share (cents)	43.9	81.1	74.9	68.0	74.0	59.0			
Dividend payout ratio ⁴	66.6%	66.6%	62.8%	63.2%	52.7%	55.9%			

See page 13 for footnote explanations.

Consolidated balance sheet data

		Year ended 30 September					
	2000	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	
	USD 1	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	
			(in n	nillions)			
Amounts in accordance with Australian GAAP							
Period end balances							
Total assets	90,765	167,618	140,220	137,319	118,963	121,513	
Loans net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts	58,229	107,533	97,716	91,738	77,874	81,201	
Interest earning assets	66,489	122,787	113,992	106,433	93,371	94,762	
Acceptances	8,483	15,665	10,249	10,325	11,242	11,197	
Deposits and public borrowings	48,732	89,994	85,546	83,164	72,636	74,886	
Due to other financial institutions	2,151	3,972	3,562	4,343	4,570	5,419	
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	83,101	153,464	128,531	126,185	108,862	111,423	
Loan capital	2,649	4,892	2,692	2,523	1,895	2,199	
Ordinary equity ^{5 6}	4,761	8,792	8,529	8,606	8,200	7,885	
Trust originated preferred securities (TOPrSSM)	252	465	465	-	-	_	
Outside equity interests (OEI)	3	5	3	5	6	6	
Average balances							
Total assets	85,863	158,566	140,350	139,647	124,778	116,279	
Loans net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts	57,816	106,771	94,693	89,725	79,675	72,594	
Acceptances	6,721	12,411	10,959	11,432	11,366	12,212	
Total equity ⁵	5,163	9,535	8,712	8,859	7,980	8,089	
Amounts in accordance with US GAAP							
Average total assets ⁷	85,629	158,133	147,604	145,322	129,868	116,279	
Average ordinary equity ^{5 6}	4,734	8,742	8,848	8,686	8,034	7,776	

See page 13 for footnote explanations.

Summary of consolidated ratios

	Year ended 30 September						
	2000 USD ¹	2000 AUD	1999 AUD	1998 AUD	1997 AUD	1996 AUD	
	030	(in millions, unless otherwise stated)					
Ratios in accordance with Australian GAAP		(III III	illilons, unless	otherwise st	ateu)		
Profitability ratios (%)							
Net interest margin	3.15	3,15	3.27	3.44	3.59	3.72	
Return on average assets after abnormals	1.03	1.03	1.04	0.91	1.03	0.97	
Return on average ordinary equity after abnormals ⁵⁶	18.4	18.4	16.8	14.7	17.0	14.6	
Return on average total equity after abnormals ⁵	18.0	18.0	16.7	14.4	16.2	14.0	
Economic Profit (\$m) 8	573	1,058	669	694	716	554	
Capital ratio (%)							
Average total equity to average total assets ⁵	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.4	7.0	
Earnings ratios							
Basic earnings per ordinary share (cents) after abnormals ³	48.1	88.8	77.0	66.4	70.0	58.9	
Fully diluted earnings per ordinary share (cents) after abnormals ⁹	47.5	87.7	76.1	64.5	67.8	57.	
Dividends per ordinary share (cents)	29.2	54.0	47.0	43.0	39.0	33.0	
Dividend payout ratio % (after abnormals) ⁴	60.8	60.8	61.0	64.8	55.7	56.0	
Ratios in accordance with US GAAP							
Profitability ratios (%)							
Net interest margin	3.15	3.15	3.27	3.44	3.59	3.72	
Operating profit attributable to equity holders to							
average total assets	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.90	1.05	0.97	
Operating profit attributable to equity holders to			15.0	15.0	17.0	144	
average ordinary equity ⁵	17.5	17.5	15.9	15.0	17.0	14.6	
Capital ratio (%)							
Average total equity to average total assets ^{5 6}	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.7	
everage ratio ¹⁰	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.	
Earnings ratios							
Basic earnings per ordinary share (cents)	43.9	81.1	74.9	68.0	74.0	59.0	
Fully diluted earnings per ordinary share (cents) ⁹ 11	43.5	80.1	74.5	66.7	72.4	57.0	
Dividends per ordinary share (US cents)	29.2	29.2	30.7	25.5	28.3	26.	
Dividend payout ratio % ⁴	66.6	66.6	62.8	63.2	52.7	55.9	

See page 13 for footnote explanations.

Credit quality analysis

	Year ended 30 September					
	2000	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
	USD 1	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD	AUD
		(in millions, e	xcept per sha	are data and p	percentages)	
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	800	1,478	1,500	1,600	1,588	1,847
Total provisions to average loans and acceptances 12	1.22%	1.22%	1.40%	1.56%	1.71%	2.13%
Total provisions to total loans 12	1.36%	1.36%	1.51%	1.71%	2.00%	2.22%
Total provisions to total loans and acceptances 12	1.19%	1.19%	1.37%	1.54%	1.75%	1.96%
Total impaired assets	321	593	644	852	869	1,353
Total impaired assets to average loans and acceptances 12	0.49%	0.49%	0.60%	0.83%	0.94%	1.56%
Bad debt write-offs (net of recoveries)	130	240	227	222	321	366
Bad debt write-offs (net of recoveries) to average loans 12	0.22%	0.22%	0.24%	0.24%	0.39%	0.49%
Bad debt write-offs (net of recoveries) to average loans						
and acceptances ¹²	0.20%	0.20%	0.21%	0.22%	0.35%	0.42%

- 1 Australian dollar amounts have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader at the rate of A\$1.00 = US\$0.5415, the noon buying rate on 30 September 2000. Amounts or ratios are in accordance with these principles.
- 2 We have entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. The impact of this is reflected in lower income tax expense and interest income. In order to provide improved comparability, this income is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.
- 3 Based on average number of fully paid ordinary shares outstanding, including 54 million New Zealand Class shares in 2000 only, and after deducting preference dividends of A\$nil million in 2000 and 1999 (1998 A\$24 million, 1997 A\$39 million, 1996 A\$39 million) and distributions on other equity instruments of A\$43m (A\$8 million in 1999, A\$nil million in 1998, 1997 and 1996).
- 4 Calculated by dividing the dividends per ordinary share by the basic earnings per ordinary share.
- 5 Excludes outside equity interests.
- 6 Excludes trust originated preferred securities (TOPrS).
- 7 Prior to 1997, average total assets are based on the accounting principles applicable to the preparation of our Australian financial statements. From 1997, US GAAP have been applied.
- 8 Economic Profit is defined as the excess of adjusted profit over the minimum required rate of return (12%) on equity invested. For this purpose, adjusted profit is defined as operating profit after income tax, but before amortisation of intangibles, plus a portion (70%) of the face value of franking credits paid to shareholders.
- 9 Based on average number of shares and share equivalents and after deducting non-converting preference dividends and distributions on other equity instruments from operating profit after tax.
- 10 Leverage ratios have been computed in accordance with guidelines promulgated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- 11 Calculations based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128 Earnings per share for the years ended 30 September 2000, 1999, 1998 and 1997.
- 12 Loans are stated before related provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

Risk factors

Our business activities are subject to risk factors that can impact our future performance. Some of these risks can be mitigated by the use of safeguards and appropriate systems and actions but some are outside our control and cannot be mitigated. Risk management, as overseen by our Board of Directors, is discussed on page 24 of this annual report.

Some of the principal factors that may affect our performance are set out below.

Dependence on the Australian economy

Our earnings are dependent on the level of banking and finance and financial services required by our customers. In particular, levels of borrowing are heavily dependent on customer confidence, the state of the economy and market interest rates at the time.

As we currently conduct the majority of our business in Australia, our performance is influenced by the level and cyclical nature of business activity in Australia which is, in turn, impacted by both domestic and international economic and political events. There can be no assurance that a weakening in the Australian economy will not have a material effect on our future results. Our future performance can also be affected by the economic conditions of other regions where we conduct our operations.

Competition

We face strong competition in all of our key areas of business and a more detailed discussion on our main competitors is included on page 6 of this annual report.

Credit risk

Credit risk is our most significant risk and arises primarily from our lending activities.

We hold general and specific provisions to cover bad and doubtful debts. If these provisions prove inadequate either because of a major economic downturn or a significant breakdown in our credit disciplines, then this could have a material adverse effect on our business. A detailed discussion on credit risk management is included on page 24 of this annual report.

Market risk

We are exposed to market risk as a consequence of our trading activities in financial markets and through the asset and liability management of our overall balance sheet. In our financial markets trading businesses, we are exposed to losses arising from adverse movements in levels and volatility of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

We have comprehensive systems and limits in place to manage these risks. A detailed discussion on these systems is included on page 26 of this annual report.

Operational risk

As a financial services organisation we are exposed to a variety of other risks including those arising from process error, fraud, systems failure, security and physical protection, customer services, staff skills and performance, and product development and maintenance.

We manage these risks through a system of identifying key operational risks, establishing controls and maintaining an independent group audit function to monitor the effectiveness of these controls. A detailed discussion on operational risk management is included on page 29 of this annual report.

Operating and financial review and prospects

The following discussion contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Where forward-looking statements are made, our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed. For a description of the factors that may affect our results, see 'Disclosure regarding forward-looking statements' and 'Risk management'.

Overview of performance

Summary consolidated profit and loss statements

For the year ended 30 September	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
Net interest income	3,715	3,492	3,492
Fully tax equivalent gross up 1	169	127	128
Net interest income (including gross up)	3,884	3,619	3,620
Non-interest income	2,368	2,139	2,003
Operating income (including gross up)	6,252	5,758	5,623
Non-interest expenses	(3,503)	(3,434)	(3,392)
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts (including gross up)	2,749	2,324	2,231
Bad and doubtful debts	(202)	(171)	(168)
Operating profit before income tax (including gross up)	2,547	2,153	2,063
Fully tax equivalent gross up ¹	(169)	(127)	(128)
Income tax expense	(660)	(567)	(589)
Outside equity interests	(3)	(3)	(4)
Operating profit (excluding gross up) after income tax before abnormals	1,715	1,456	1,342
Abnormal items net of income tax	-	-	(70)
Operating profit after income tax attributable to equity holders	1,715	1,456	1,272
Earnings per share (cents)			
Basic before abnormals	88.8	77.0	70.1
Basic after abnormals	88.8	77.0	66.4
Fully diluted after abnormals	87.7	76.1	64.5

¹ We have entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. The impact of this is reflected in lower income tax expense and interest income. In order to provide improved comparability, this income is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.

We achieved an operating profit after income tax attributable to equity holders of \$1,715 million for the year ended 30 September 2000. This is an increase of 18% on 1999, building on the 14% growth (after abnormals) achieved from 1998 to 1999.

Net interest income increased by \$265 million or 7% to \$3,884 million on the prior year. During 2000:

- average interest earning assets grew by 11% due to the strong performance of our Australian business; and
- our net interest margin deteriorated 12 basis points to 3.15%.

Net interest income was flat in 1999 compared to 1998, with the growth in average interest earning assets offsetting the margin decline.

The application of the accounting standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business effective from 1 October 1999 has resulted in the recognition of life insurance non-interest income and expenses on a gross basis during the year. Also, in the first half of 2000, we restructured part of our financial services group and as a consequence, the financial services distribution business results were brought to account on a market value basis.

Non-interest income increased by \$229 million or 11% in 2000 from 1999 as compared to \$136 million or 7% in 1999 from 1998. The main contributors to growth in 2000 were:

- a \$110 million or 8% increase in net fees and commissions received mainly due to increased transaction fees and commissions from increased transaction activity and increased lending fees on higher loan volumes and improved collection rates; and
- increased insurance and funds management income of \$315 million; and
- a decrease in the non-interest income component of financial markets income of \$110 million (total financial markets income was flat in 1999).

Non-interest expenses increased by \$69 million or 2% in 2000 from 1999. The current year included \$74 million of expenses recognised as a result of the adoption of accounting standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business. Normalising for this amount, 2000 expenses were flat. Non-interest expense growth in 1999 on 1998 was \$42 million (1%). Expense containment has been a key priority as evidenced by the improvement in our expense to income ratio before intangibles down to 54.5% from 57.9% in 1999 and 58.4% in 1998.

The 2000 charge for bad and doubtful debts of \$202 million represented an 18% increase from 1999's charge of \$171 million which, in turn, was up 2% from the \$168 million charge during 1998. The principal drivers for the net increase in 2000 were:

- a \$19 million provision raised to cover deteriorating credit conditions in Fiji and the Solomon Islands;
- an increase in the general provision of \$111 million reflecting the strong loan growth over the year; and
- continued benefit from lower levels of new specific provisions down \$90 million.

The effective tax rates for all years 2000, 1999 and 1998 were below the Australian company tax rate of 36% due principally to the impact of lower overseas tax rates and certain non-taxable profits. During 2000 there were two points worth noting:

- in accordance with the requirements of the life insurance business accounting standard, our tax expense included \$68 million of tax expense in respect of income tax on life insurance policy holders' earnings; and
- the change in tax rate, from 36% to 30% over the next two years, has resulted in a tax charge of \$26 million due to the restatement of future income tax benefits and deferred tax liability balances.

Profit and loss review

Interest spread and margin

	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
	ĮIII	ΨIII	JIII
Group			
Net interest income (including gross up) ¹	3,884	3,619	3,620
Average interest earning assets	123,462	110,734	105,338
Average non-accrual loans	586	749	830
Average interest bearing liabilities	109,654	99,902	94,633
Average net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity	13,808	10,832	10,705
Interest spread on productive assets ²	2.49%	2.83%	2.90%
Impact of impaired loans	(0.02)%	(0.04)%	(0.04)%
Interest spread ³	2.47%	2.79%	2.86%
Benefit of net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity ⁴	0.68%	0.48%	0.58%
Interest margin	3.15%	3.27%	3.44%
On a geographical basis, interest spread and margins were:			
Australia			
Interest spread on productive assets ²	2.45%	2.84%	3.16%
Impact of impaired loans	(0.02)%	(0.02)%	(0.04)%
Interest spread ³	2.43%	2.82%	3.12%
Benefit of net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity ⁴	0.63%	0.50%	0.54%
Interest margin	3.06%	3.32%	3.66%
New Zealand			
Interest spread on productive assets ²	3.03%	3.03%	2.74%
Impact of impaired loans	(0.01)%	(0.02)%	(0.03)%
Interest spread ³	3.02%	3.01%	2.71%
Benefit of net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity ⁴	0.34%	0.11%	0.11%
Interest margin	3.36%	3.12%	2.82%
Other overseas			
Interest spread on productive assets ²	0.50%	0.83%	0.74%
Impact of impaired loans	(0.01)%	(0.06)%	(0.04)%
Interest spread ³	0.49%	0.77%	0.70%
Benefit of net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity ⁴	0.80%	0.61%	0.83%
Interest margin	1.29%	1.38%	1.53%

¹ We have entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. The impact of this is reflected in lower income tax expense and interest income. In order to provide improved comparability, this income is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.

² Interest spread on productive assets is determined on the basis of the interest spread formula after excluding non-accrual loans, and the relating interest, from the equation.

³ Interest spread is the difference between the average yield on all interest earning assets and the average rate paid on all interest bearing liabilities net of impaired loans.

⁴ The benefit of net non-interest bearing liabilities and equity is determined by applying the average rate of interest paid on all interest bearing liabilities to the average level of net non-interest bearing funds as a percentage of average interest earning assets. The calculations for Australia and New Zealand take into account the interest expense/income of cross border, intragroup borrowing/lending.

Group

During the year our net interest spread declined by 32 basis points compared to a seven basis point reduction in 1999 from 1998. The larger decline was attributable to strong asset growth in the Australian business increasing our reliance on funding through the wholesale markets. The second half produced an improvement on this trend with interest spread down by 10 basis points compared to a first half fall of 22 basis points.

Our interest margin fell by 12 basis points in 2000 from 1999 compared to 17 basis points in 1999 from 1998. Continued competitive pressure on margins on productive assets of the balance sheet was partially offset by the interest benefit arising from an increase in non-interest bearing liabilities.

Australia

Despite the 26 basis point reduction in net interest margin, our net interest income increased by 7% through strong growth in interest earning assets. With the continued industry wide shift from bank deposits toward alternative savings products this strong asset growth increased our reliance on funding through the wholesale markets.

New Zealand

In New Zealand we have held our interest spread steady through a strong management focus on pricing and continued careful application of net interest income hedging strategies.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income increased by \$229 million or 11% in 2000 and now accounts for 37.9% of total operating income.

The components of non-interest income are set out in note 3 to the financial statements.

Total net fees and commissions increased by \$110 million or 8% over 1999 which in turn increased by \$83 million over 1998. The 1999 increase was largely driven by increased transaction volumes. Growth in 2000 was principally due to:

- a 14% increase in lending fees reflecting an increase in loan volumes and better collection rates;
- transaction fees and commissions received up 13% due to increased transaction levels; and
- offset by a 27% increase in fees and commissions paid reflect higher transactions and additional guarantee fees paid in structured finance deals.

The non-interest income component of our financial markets income was down \$110 million (33%) in 2000 although overall financial markets income was flat on 1999. The 1999 non-interest income component was down \$126 million on 1998. 1998 income was higher than normal because of the additional income earned from strong trading activity during the volatility created by the downturn in the Asian economy.

The application of the new life insurance accounting standard from 1 October 1999 has resulted in the recognition of life insurance income and expenses on a gross basis during the year. In addition, during February 2000 we restructured part of our financial services group and as a consequence, the financial services distribution business results were brought to account on a market value basis. The effect of the consolidation of the life insurance business and of the restructure has been to add \$227 million to non-interest income.

Included in our 1999 results was \$49 million from the sale of our investment in Data Advantage and \$17 million profit from the sale of our operations in the French Territories.

Non-interest expenses

The components of non-interest expenses are set out in note 4 to the financial statements.

Non-interest expenses increased \$69 million or 2% over 1999. Normalising for the effect of the life insurance accounting standard to show both years on a comparable basis, expenses were flat in 2000. Non-interest expenses in 1999 were \$42 million or 1% above 1998 expense levels.

Expense containment remains a key priority. This is evident in the improvement in the expense to income ratio before intangibles from 55.5% in the first half to 53.5% in the second half of 2000. On a full year basis the expense to income ratio before intangibles has improved to 54.5% from 57.9% in 1999 and 58.4% in 1998.

Salaries and other staff expenses, which include \$45 million in restructuring costs, decreased by \$15 million or 1% in 2000. 1999 increased by \$126 million (7%) on 1998. 1998 was favourably impacted by the write-back of \$35 million of the retirement allowance due to the benefit being provided by the superannuation plan.

Our equipment and occupancy expenses increased by \$30 million or 5% in 2000 from 1999, which in turn was \$39 million or 6% lower than 1998. The majority of the 2000 increase was due to higher amortisation of software expenses which is consistent with the adoption of our software capitalisation policy in 1998. 1999 results reflected synergy benefits from mergers and a reduction of other premises costs within our branch network.

Total other expenses increased \$54 million or 5% in 2000 and decreased by \$45 million (4%) in 1999. Consultancy fees and other professional services incurred as part of our performance enhancement program and other re-engineering projects were the major contributors to the increase in 2000. These project specific costs are not expected to be repeated next year. In 1999, the reduction was due mainly to reduced use of consultants after the Bank of Melbourne and Trust Bank New Zealand mergers were completed in 1998.

Bad and doubtful debt

	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998
	\$m	\$111	\$m
New specific provisions	75	165	225
Specific provisions no longer required	(103)	(113)	(141)
Specific provisions (net)	(28)	52	84
General provisions (net) ¹	230	119	84
	202	171	168

¹ Addition after recognition of write-offs and recoveries.

The charge for bad and doubtful debts of \$202 million in 2000 represented an 18% increase on 1999's charge of \$171 million which, in turn, was up 2% from 1998's \$168 million charge. New specific provisions were at their highest level in 1998 largely to cover Asian exposures. The increase in the general provision in 2000 was in line with strong loan growth over the year. The coverage ratio of total provisions (specific and general) to total impaired assets at 30 September 2000 increased to 249% against 233% at 30 September 1999 and 188% at 30 September 1998.

Income tax expense

	2000	1999	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Excluding abnormal items			
Income tax expense	660	567	589
Full tax equivalent gross up	169	127	128
	829	694	717
Tax as a percentage of operating profit before tax and abnormal items (effective tax rate)	32.5%	32.2%	34.8%
Including abnormal items			
Income tax expense	660	567	553
Full tax equivalent gross up	169	127	128
	829	694	681
Tax as a percentage of operating profit (including abnormal items) before tax (effective tax rate)	32.5%	32.2%	34.8%

Our tax expense in 2000 included a \$26 million charge relating to the net reduction of future income tax benefits arising from the announced change in the corporate tax rate to 30% over the next two years. The effective tax rates for all years 2000, 1999 and 1998 were below the Australian company tax rate of 36%, due principally to the impact of lower overseas tax rates and certain non-taxable items.

Balance sheet review

The detailed components of the balance sheet are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

	(Decrease)/li	ncrease
	2000 \$bn	1999 \$bn
Assets		
Due from other financial institutions	(0.7)	0.7
	(0.7)	0.7
Trading and Investment securities	(1.4)	2.3
Loans (net)	9.8	6.0
Acceptances of customers	5.4	(0.1)
Life insurance investment assets	7.5	-
All other assets (net)	6.8	(6.0)
Net increase	27.4	2.9
Liabilities and equity		
Due to other financial institutions	0.4	(0.8)
Deposits and public borrowings	4.4	2.4
Acceptances	5.4	(0.1)
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	4.3	4.3
Life insurance policy liabilities	7.0	-
All other liabilities (net)	5.6	(3.3)
Equity	0.3	0.4
Net increase	27.4	2.9

Assets increased by \$27 billion to \$168 billion in 2000 compared to an increase of \$3 billion last year from 1998. The growth in 2000 was largely driven by a 14% growth in lending assets. Significant asset movements in 2000 were:

- loans increased by \$10 billion to \$108 billion in 2000 from 1999 compared to a \$6 billion increase in 1999 from 1998. This was primarily due to higher credit card outstandings in Australia and New Zealand and a \$7 billion increase in housing loan levels in Australia;
- trading securities fell by \$2 billion to \$7 billion in 2000 from 1999 and increased by \$2 billion in 1999 from \$7 billion in 1998.
- life insurance investment assets of \$7.5 billion were reported in 2000 for the first time; and
- the increase in other assets predominantly related to other financial markets assets, and was due to an increase in the volume and the revaluation of off-balance sheet instruments, driven by the movement in the value of the Australian dollar against the United States dollar during the year. This is the reverse of the position in 1999, but similar to that during 1998 when the Australian dollar also moved significantly against the United States dollar.

The growth in our assets was funded in part by a \$4 billion growth in deposits and public borrowings and a \$4 billion growth in bonds, notes and commercial paper liabilities. Other financial markets liabilities rose significantly in 2000, due to an increase in the volume and the revaluation of off-balance sheet instruments due to exchange rate movements. Life insurance policy liabilities of \$7 billion were reported in 2000 for the first time.

Our equity increased by \$0.3 billion in 2000 from \$9 billion in 1999 and \$8.6 billion in 1998. The 2000 increase reflects the issue of \$0.5 billion in New Zealand Class shares plus accumulated earnings, partially offset by the net impact of share buybacks and dividends in the year. The 1999 increase reflects the TOPrS issue we made to United States' investors.

We maintained a strong capital position with Tier 1 and total capital ratios being 6.6% and 9.9% respectively (1999 7.0% and 9.2% and 1998 6.8% and 9.3%).

Business group results

To enable a more detailed analysis of our results the following business group results have been presented on a management reporting basis. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been included in the performance of each of our business units, reflecting the management of the business within our organisation, rather than the legal structure. Therefore, the results below cannot be compared directly to public disclosure of the performance of individual legal entities within our organisation.

The following business results highlight the performance of our key areas of business and do not add to our total result. The remainder of the business result includes, among other things, the general provision for bad and doubtful debts. Where the management reporting structure has changed or where accounting reclassifications have been made, comparatives have been restated and therefore may differ from results previously reported.

In 2000 our Australian Retail Financial Services business was realigned to reflect the management of our product distribution activities. As part of this restructure, responsibility for managing the Global Transactional Services business was transferred to this business group. It was previously reported in the 'other' segment. New Zealand Retail and Pacific Banking were previously reported on a consolidated basis. In 2000 Pacific Banking has been reported within the 'other' business segment. 1999 and 1998 have been restated to align to this new reporting structure.

Australian Retail Financial Services

	2000	1999	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net interest income	2,883	2,751	2,647
Non-interest income	1,688	1,284	1,043
Operating income	4,571	4,035	3,690
Non-interest expenses (excluding intangibles)	(2,646)	(2,467)	(2,313)
Amortisation of intangibles	(63)	(63)	(62)
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts	1,862	1,505	1,315
Bad and doubtful debts	(188)	(130)	(142)
Operating profit before tax	1,674	1,375	1,173
Tax and outside equity interests	(599)	(475)	(407)
Profit on operations (before abnormals)	1,075	900	766
Economic Profit	700	595	407
	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn
Deposits and other public borrowings	52.4	49.6	47.8
Net loans and acceptances	85.6	73.6	67.2
Total assets	101.0	81.6	73.8
Funds under management	23.7	22.7	19.3
Expense/income (before intangibles)	57.9%	61.1%	62.7%

Lending volumes have risen strongly over the year. Our Australian on-balance sheet housing outstandings increased by a net \$7.5 billion or 18% in 2000 over the prior year compared to a growth of \$5 billion or 15% achieved in 1999. Despite this balance sheet growth, net interest income only grew by 5% in 2000 and 4% in 1999 as competitive pressures caused margins to decline, especially in the home lending market.

Non-interest income continued to grow both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total income during 2000. After adjusting for the life company accounting change in 2000, non-interest income grew by \$177 million or 14% over the prior year compared to a \$241 million or 23% in 1999. Major contributors to the increase were improved loan establishment on higher volumes, volume increases on credit cards and increased transaction fees for both retail and business customers in line with growth in transactional activity.

The increase in non-interest expenses was primarily due to business growth in key areas such as financial services and credit cards, one-off costs associated with the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, Y2K remediation work and the introduction of the goods and services tax, as well as \$74 million arising on the restructure and accounting changes for the life company.

The increase in the bad and doubtful debts charge was primarily due to higher dynamic provisioning charges in line with the increase in lending levels.

Westpac Institutional Bank

westpac institutional bank	2000	1999	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net interest income	484	326	246
Non-interest income	254	377	450
Operating income	738	703	696
Non-interest expenses	(303)	(308)	(310)
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts	435	395	386
Bad and doubtful debts credit/(charge)	6	(11)	(85)
Operating profit before tax	441	384	301
Tax and outside equity interests	(135)	(136)	(121)
Profit on operations (before abnormals)	306	248	180
Economic Profit	226	166	88
	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn
Deposits and other public borrowings	7.0	7.2	13.0
Net loans and acceptances	21.8	18.4	17.3
Total assets	48.1	36.0	41.0
Expense/income	41.1%	43.8%	44.5%

Operating income increased by 5% to \$738 million in 2000 compared to 1999. Within this result, operating income in the Corporate Finance business increased by 19% as a result of a significant increase in deal volumes. This was offset by a decrease in Financial Markets income as a result of a poor trading environment in the first half of the year. Operating income growth from 1998 to 1999 was a modest 1%, due to an exceptional performance from the financial markets business in 1998, capitalising on volatile conditions in world financial markets during the Asian crisis.

Continued focus on cost control, including completion of global centralisation, rationalisation of our Asian business and back office process re-engineering resulted in non-interest expenses decreasing by \$7 million or 2% since 1998.

A favourable credit risk environment reduced the bad debt expense with a net credit of \$6 million in 2000 compared to a charge of \$11 million in 1999. The charge of \$85 million in 1998 was primarily caused by the declining economic environment in Asia.

Economic Profit was \$226 million, showing significant growth on previous years.

New Zealand Retail			
	2000	1999	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net interest income	567	647	673
Non-interest income	295	270	250
Operating income	862	917	923
Non-interest expenses (excluding intangibles)	(437)	(488)	(536)
Amortisation of intangibles	(35)	(37)	(38)
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts	390	392	349
Bad and doubtful debts (charge)/credit	(21)	12	(19)
Operating profit before tax	369	404	330
Tax and outside equity interests	(119)	(146)	(118)
Profit on operations (before abnormals)	250	258	212
Economic Profit	114	122	79
	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn
Deposits and other public borrowings	10.3	11.1	12.0
Net loans and acceptances	14.4	15.0	15.6
Total assets	15.4	16.3	17.0
Funds under management	1.4	1.1	0.9
Expense/income (before intangibles)	50.7%	53.2%	58.1%

Operating income for our New Zealand Retail operations has declined by 6% on the prior year. Of this deterioration 4.5% was due to the fall in the New Zealand dollar relative to the Australian dollar between 1999 and 2000. Operating income between 1999 and 1998 remained stable.

Margin compression in the retail housing and deposit markets coupled with low levels of new lending activity in the market has caused net interest income to decline by 8% in local currency terms in the current year. Significant decreases in market interest rates in 1999 resulted in declining deposit margins and significant switching by customers into alternative investment products compared to 1998.

Strong growth in sales of our funds management (funds under management has increased by 29% in local currency terms on 1999) and insurance products has helped drive our improved non-interest income during the current year. Increased transaction volumes, fee repricing and the introduction of some new fees have also contributed to this increase. Strong growth in funds under management, refinement of fee structures on transaction products and growth in credit card business is also evident from 1998 to 1999.

Non-interest expenses have fallen 6% in local currency terms against the prior year. This reflects the continuing initiatives to reduce expenditure and restructure the New Zealand operations. Our re-engineering and delivery channel reconfiguration program has included significant investments in areas such as Online banking and item-image processing. The 1998 year included final merger activities with the 1999 year beginning to show benefits of branch and support centre rationalisation and renegotiation of contracts with major suppliers that have resulted in significant savings on core services.

The current year bad and doubtful debt charge reflects a higher level of consumer credit write-offs. The prior year included write-backs of provisions no longer required.

Risk management

Risk is the potential for loss or damage that is inherent in our activities. Taking and managing risk is central to our business and is an important source of competitive advantage.

Our Board of Directors and executive officers determine the balance between risk appetite and the pursuit of agreed business strategies and objectives. The Board of Directors approves the risk management principles and regularly reviews the major policies and procedures for our process.

Management are accountable to the Board of Directors for maintaining an environment that monitors and controls risk in an efficient manner. This environment includes a system of approved limits, segregated duties, exception reporting, and appropriate levels of approval authority. Management tracks key performance indicators, investigates and learns from process or control breakdowns, and reports on the effectiveness of risk management systems to the senior executive and the Board of Directors. Independent assessment of this process is provided by our internal audit group.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss that results if customers fail to meet their obligations on time and in full as contracted. Credit risk arises primarily from lending activities and represents our major risk type.

Our Board of Directors approve major prudential policies and limits that govern large exposures, country risk, industry concentration and dealings with related entities. To manage adherence to prudential limits, the Board of Directors delegates approval authorities to the Managing Director and the Chief Credit Officer, who in turn appoints independent credit officers in each business area. These credit specialists work with line managers to ensure that approved policies are applied appropriately and achieve optimal returns on our risk exposure. Independent assessment of the quality of our credit portfolio is provided by credit risk review.

Credit risk arises in customers ranging from individuals to large institutions, therefore two different approaches are used to manage that risk. The approach for consumer business uses statistical analysis to score customer creditworthiness and payment behaviours. The approach for commercial business uses discrete analysis of each customer's risk of default, and tailors and prices credit facilities accordingly. Quantitative methods also support these judgements. Under both approaches, all major credit decisions require joint approval by qualified credit and line business officers.

We monitor our portfolio to guard against risk concentrations:

- Our exposure to consumers comprises 60% of our on-balance sheet loans and almost 40% of total credit commitments. This category includes home loans, investment property loans to individuals, credit cards, finance company leases, personal loans, overdrafts and lines of credit. Our consumer credit risks are highly diversified. We have a substantial consumer market share in every state and territory in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific region. Moreover, these customers service their debts with incomes derived from a wide range of occupations, in city as well as country areas.
- All other exposures to businesses, governments and other financial institutions are classified into 49 industry clusters. These clusters are based on the correlation between industries, grouping those that are affected by the same economic factors. Thus industries which might suffer simultaneously from increased risk are monitored together. Through this process, the industry diversification of our portfolios is measured and monitored. Exposures are actively managed from a portfolio perspective, with risk mitigation techniques, such as credit default swaps, used regularly to re-balance the portfolio.

Dynamic provisioning for credit loss

We employ a statistical process called dynamic provisioning to assess the provisions required to cover credit losses existing in our credit portfolios.

The statistical measures are based on our experience as well as publicly available default data. The process constantly adjusts for changes to the composition of the portfolios and internal processes. Consumer exposures such as home loans and personal loans are analysed by product, and dynamic provisioning is based on historical loss data. Non-consumer exposures are classified into categories whose loss experience is based on historical default rates, and the severity of actual loss incurred. These two components are separately monitored in our risk grading system. These statistical measures are supplemented by consideration of current market conditions.

Dynamic provisioning is fully implemented in our internal management accounts, and is integrated with loan pricing and capital allocation. The factors used are updated at least annually in the light of evolving loss experience and changing business conditions.

Foreign exchange and derivative credit risk management

Foreign exchange and derivative activities expose us to pre-settlement and settlement risk. We use a real time global limits system to record exposure against limits for these risk types. Pre-settlement risk is the risk that the counterparty to a contract defaults prior to settlement when the value of the contract is positive. We consider both the current replacement cost and the potential future credit risk in our assessment of pre-settlement risk. We use 'close out' netting to reduce gross credit exposures for counterparties where legally enforceable netting agreements are in place. In a close out netting situation the positive and negative mark-to-market value of all eligible foreign exchange and swap contracts with the same counterparty, in the event of default and regardless of maturity, are netted.

Counterparty credit quality

The table below shows the credit quality of our current credit exposure associated with foreign exchange and derivative activities.

	2000	1999
Total assessed credit risk as at 30 September	%	%
AAA, AA	54	52
A	33	35
BBB	8	10
BB and below	5	3
Total	100	100

Counterparty credit risk by industry sector and country of ultimate risk

The table below shows our current credit risk exposure by industry sector and by country of ultimate risk.

			Non-bank financial		
Current credit risk exposure (net)	Government	Banks	institutions	Others	Total
as at 30 September 2000	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn
Australia	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.3	3.9
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.6
Europe	_	2.5	0.3	0.1	2.9
United States of America	_	1.5	0.7	_	2.2
Japan	_	0.1	0.1	_	0.2
Asia (excluding Japan)	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.4
Other	_	0.4	-	_	0.4
Total	1.1	6.5	1.3	1.7	10.6

Close out netting has been applied to counterparties with legally enforceable netting agreements.

Credit risk maturity profile and settlement risk

The table below shows the maturity profile of our foreign exchange and derivative credit risk exposure in gross replacement cost terms. The gross replacement cost overstates our current credit risk exposure as it ignores the netting benefit of \$3 billion.

Gross replacement cost	Less than 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 2 years	Over 2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
as at 30 September 2000	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn	\$bn
Interest rate							
Swaps	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.7
Foreign exchange							
Forwards	4.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	8.7
Swaps	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.2
Purchased options	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	_	1.0
Total derivatives	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	13.6

Settlement risk occurs when we pay out funds before we receive payment from the counterparty to the transaction. We manage our settlement risk exposures through specific customer limits. We are looking to use Continuous Linked Settlement, when it becomes available, to reduce our foreign exchange settlement risk. Continuous Linked Settlement will enable members to settle foreign exchange transactions between themselves through the simultaneous payment of the currency legs of transactions. Continuous Linked Settlement is planned to go live in the last quarter of 2001.

Cross-border outstandings

Cross-border outstandings are loans, placements with banks, acceptances, interest earning investments and monetary assets denominated in currencies other than the borrower's local currency. They are grouped on the basis of the country of domicile of the borrower or the ultimate guarantor of the risk. The table below excludes irrevocable letters of credit, amounts of which are immaterial.

Our cross-border outstandings to countries that individually represented in excess of 0.75% of Group total assets at September 30 in each of the past three years, were as follows:

		Banks and	Other		
	Governments	other	(primarily		Percentage
	and official	financial	commercial and		of total
	institutions	institutions	industrial)	Total	assets
			(in \$ millions, except	percentages)	
2000					
United States	-	573	1,805	2,378	1.4%
United Kingdom	-	1,786	1,013	2,799	1.7%
1999					
United States	_	188	1,461	1,649	1.2%
United Kingdom	-	813	532	1,345	1.0%
1998					
United States	_	340	2,121	2,461	1.8%
United Kingdom	-	524	1,087	1,611	1.2%

Impaired assets among the cross-border outstandings were \$109 million at 30 September 2000 (\$124 million at 30 September 1999 and \$142 million at 30 September 1998).

Market risk

Market risk arises from adverse movements in the level and volatility of market factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices and from changes in balance sheet structure in terms of liquidity and funding.

We segregate the management of market risk arising from trading activities and the market risks arising from our other banking activities.

Trading activities

Trading activities include our financial markets activities and are controlled by a framework of earnings at risk limits approved by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors has overall control of risk policies, methodologies and limits whilst our Group Trading Risk Committee ensures that our trading activities and new products are commensurate with our risk appetite. Market risk limits are allocated to business management based on business strategies and experience, in addition to market liquidity and concentration risks. A separate Trading Risk Management unit is responsible for the daily measurement and monitoring of market risk exposures.

Earnings at risk

We use earnings at risk as the primary mechanism for measuring and controlling market risk. Earnings at risk is an estimate of the potential loss in earnings, to a 99% confidence level, assuming positions were held unchanged for one day. We use the historical simulation method to calculate earnings at risk taking into account all material market variables. The following table provides a summary of earnings at risk by risk type for the half years ended 30 September 2000, 31 March 2000 and 30 September 1999.

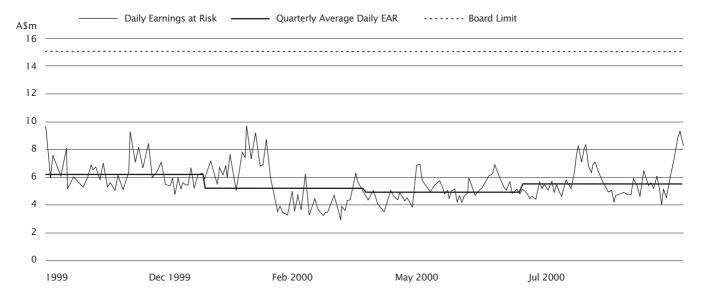
Daily earnings at risk

Six months ended	30 September 2000			31 March 2000			30	30 September 1999			
	High \$m	Low \$m	Average \$m	High \$m	Low \$m	Average \$m	High \$m	Low \$m	Average \$m		
Interest rate risk	6.5	1.7	3.3	7.8	1.3	4.1	9.1	2.1	4.5		
Foreign exchange risk	2.2	0.2	0.9	4.7	0.3	1.6	4.6	0.4	1.9		
Volatility risk	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.5		
Other market risks 1	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.7	0.9	1.7		
Diversification effect	n/a	n/a	(1.5)	n/a	n/a	(2.1)	n/a	n/a	(2.3)		
Aggregate market risk	9.2	3.4	5.2	9.7	2.8	5.7	10.7	3.2	6.3		

¹ Commodity, equity, prepayment and credit spread risk

Actual outcomes are monitored and model assumptions are validated daily.

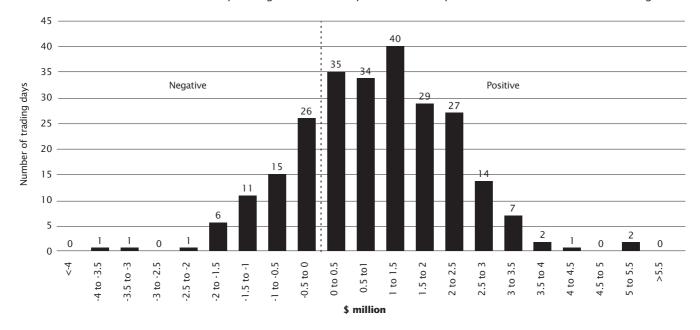
The following table shows the aggregated daily earnings at risk for the twelve months to 30 September 2000.



Daily earnings at risk position reports are also produced by risk type, product and geographic region. These are supplemented by structural reporting i.e. volume and basis point value limits and advice of loss limits.

The trading risk management unit performs daily stress and regular scenario tests on the trading portfolios to quantify the impact of extreme or unexpected movements in market factors.

The distribution of financial markets daily trading income for the year ended 30 September 2000 is shown in the following chart.



Management of structural interest rate risk

Our asset and liability management unit manages the sensitivity of our net interest income to changes in wholesale market interest rates under the direction of our Group Asset and Liability Committee. The unit's management objective is to ensure the stability of net interest income.

Net interest income sensitivity is managed within limits delegated by our Board of Directors. These limits are expressed in terms of the net interest income at risk over a three year time horizon using a 99% confidence interval for movements in wholesale market interest rates. The position managed covers all of our on and off-balance sheet accrual accounted assets and liabilities. It excludes the interest rate risk on assets and liabilities managed within our earnings at risk framework (trading activities).

We use a simulation model to calculate our net interest income at risk. The net interest income simulation framework combines underlying balance sheet data with:

- assumptions about run off and new business;
- expected repricing behaviour; and
- changes in wholesale market interest rates.

Simulations of various interest rate scenarios are used to provide a range of net interest income outcomes. Comparison between outcomes indicates sensitivity to interest rate moves. Both on and off-balance sheet initiatives are then used to achieve stability in net interest income.

At 30 September 2000, our exposure to interest rate changes over the next financial year, for both 1% up and down parallel rate shocks and the up and down limit case shocks, is less than 1% of the projected pre-tax net interest income.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential inability to meet our payment obligations. This risk is managed by focusing on four key areas.

Balance sheet mismatch

Liquidity risk is measured by cash flow modelling, where assets and liabilities are modelled based on behavioural rather than contractual bases. This process generates expected cash inflows and outflows across a number of time periods. A cumulative maturity mismatch limit is placed on each time period to control the extent to which maturing liabilities can exceed maturing assets. These limits are determined by management based on our ability to source funds from wholesale debt markets.

Liauid assets

We hold a portfolio of liquid assets as a buffer against unforeseen funding requirements. The majority of these assets are held in government or semi-government securities. The level of prudential holdings is regularly reviewed and reflects the overall liquidity of our balance sheet and wholesale funding capacity.

Interbank deposit agreement

This year we signed an interbank deposit agreement with three other Australian banks. This agreement provides for a deposit notice to be served upon the other participants by a bank which is experiencing liquidity problems. The other depositors will deposit an equal amount of up to \$2 billion each for a period of 30 days. At the conclusion of the 30 days the deposit holder has the option to repay the deposit in cash or by way of assignment of mortgages to the value of the deposit.

Contingent funding plan

A formal framework is in place to deal with any major liquidity issues should they arise. This outlines areas of responsibility as well as providing a checklist of actions required.

Funding and securitisation

Our wholesale funding strategy is designed to meet the needs of our core business activities. This is managed within a constraint of reducing the cost of our wholesale funding base within the parameters of prudent liquidity management.

We have a diversified funding base. This diversification is designed to provide the ability, under adverse market changes, to access one or more wholesale funding markets. Diversification is viewed from a number of angles including maturity term, type (senior or asset backed), geography, currency and funding instrument.

Our wholesale debt issuance capability is enhanced through regular international investor presentations, a specialised website, a dedicated page on Bloomberg screen service, global debt funding brochures and an adherence to best practice transaction execution. These tools all serve to promote and differentiate us from other borrowers in the international debt capital markets. During the year we continued to diversify our wholesale funding base in the international capital markets. This included issuing two global bonds totalling JPY75 billion. They were the first global bonds denominated in Japanese Yen issued by a commercial bank.

Asset securitisation is part of our funding diversification strategy and involves the sale of loans, principally mortgages, to investors through our securitisation program.

Our program is now an established and flexible securitisation program, with the capacity to access global capital markets in a highly efficient manner. As at 30 September 2000, a total of \$10.1 billion of assets have been securitised through a combination of private placements and public issues to Australian, New Zealand, Asian, European and United States investors. After allowing for the amortisation of the initial loans securitised, outstanding securitised loans were \$4.8 billion as at 30 September 2000.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial, reputational or other damage arising from the way we pursue our business objectives.

Each business area is responsible for the development of a control framework, the monitoring and administration of operational risk and active promotion of a strong risk management culture. On a quarterly basis, management of each of our business areas formally report on the effectiveness of their management of operational risk. This process is supported by active input from key corporate centre functions such as legal, finance, human resources, risk management, compliance and internal audit. The results of this process are reported to the Managing Director, our Board of Directors and annually by way of certification to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Our control environment is enhanced by staff competency, development and supervision, together with management's philosophy and operating style. Corporate policy guidance ensures consistency in approach across business functions and distribution channels. A set of group control and compliance principles provide prudent standards of control.

Some of the key management and control techniques include segregation of duties, clear delegation of authority, sound project management, change implementation disciplines and business continuity and contingency planning. Where appropriate, this is supported by risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance.

Our audit function independently appraises the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment and report the results of this appraisal separately to the Managing Director and our Board Audit and Compliance Committee. In addition our Chief Compliance Officer undertakes periodic reviews of the effectiveness of compliance plans.

Compliance

Compliance is the activity we undertake to ensure we meet legislative requirements, regulations, codes and industry guidelines. Today's regulatory requirements place greater emphasis on disclosure and transparency in our customer dealings as well as monitoring and evaluation. Our compliance risk management has been enhanced to meet this demand. We agreed with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission to provide stronger standards of disclosure and compliance within the retail investment advisory area of our funds management division. Most of these requirements have been completed.

Capital management

We have had an active capital management strategy in place since 1996. Our capital management is part of an integrated framework, designed to increase shareholder value, that includes capital allocation, performance measurement and incentive compensation. This framework is embedded in all our business activities and investment decisions.

We determine our capital structure based on the outputs from our internal economic capital models, target debt ratings and regulatory requirements.

Based on these criteria we have targeted the following capital structure:

- a Tier 1 ratio of 6.0% to 6.5% of risk adjusted assets of which hybrid equity could comprise up to 0.9%; and
- a ratio of tangible ordinary equity to risk adjusted assets of 5.6%, comprised of ordinary equity and New Zealand Class shares or equivalent.

During the year, we made significant progress towards aligning our actual and target capital levels. This is reflected in the reduction in the Tier 1 capital ratio from 7.0% in September 1999 to 6.6% in September 2000. This reduction in Tier 1 capital is the net result of the growth in capital through retained earnings and the dividend re-investment plan and the repurchase and cancellation of 109 million ordinary shares. In addition, a further 22 million shares were planned to be repurchased under the share buy-back in progress at 30 September 2000.

Our commitment to align our actual and target capital levels remains unchanged and we anticipate reaching our target during the first half of the 2001 financial year.

We remain committed to managing our capital base to create value for equity holders. This includes, continual refinement of our capital management strategy and capital targets with particular focus on aligning our capital levels with the underlying risk profile of our business and retiring any capital not needed to support our businesses near term activities.

Dividends

Supported by the underlying growth in profit, our Board of Directors has proposed an increase in the final dividend on ordinary shares in 2000 to 28 cents per share, which will take the full year dividend on ordinary shares to 54 cents per share (all fully franked) up from 47 cents per share (23 cents fully franked and 24 cents unfranked) in 1999.

Board of Directors



John Uhrig AC, BSc, DUniv, Hon. DEcon, FAIM. Age 72.

Appointed Chairman October 1992, director since November 1989. John Uhrig has broad industry and manufacturing experience and has participated in and contributed to a variety of government and community bodies. Chairman of Santos Limited and Adelaide Symphony Orchestra Pty. Limited. Director of the Australian Major Performing Arts Group. Trustee of the Westpac Foundation.



Leon Davis ASAIT, DSc(h.c.), FRACI, FAustIMM. Age 61.

Appointed Deputy Chairman July 2000, director since 1999. Leon Davis has had many years of experience in mining, both in Australia and overseas. He has lived and worked in senior positions in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and the United Kingdom. He was formerly Chief Executive of Rio Tinto, which has worldwide mining activities, principally in Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, North and South America, Southern Africa and Europe. He is Deputy Chairman of Rio Tinto and a director of Huysmans Pty. Limited and Codan Pty. Limited.



Barry Capp BE(Civil), BCom, BA. Age 67. Director since May 1993. Barry Capp was employed for many years in financial and commercial roles and has had experience

in company reconstructions. Chairman of National Foods Limited, Australian Infrastructure Fund Limited and Freight Rail Corporation. Director of Tassal Limited, Touchcorp Limited, Hellaby Holdings Limited and Melbourne University Private Limited.



The Hon. Sir Llewellyn Edwards

AC, MB, BS, FRACMA, LLD(h.c.), FAIM. Age 65. Director since November 1988. Sir Llewellyn Edwards has had extensive experience in Queensland state politics (including five years as Treasurer), business and in community service (Chairman World Expo 88 Authority and Chancellor of University of Queensland). Chairman of Webmatchit Interactive Marketing Limited and director of James Hardie Industries Limited, UQ Holdings Pty. Limited and TCNZ Australia Pty. Limited. He also acts as a consultant to business and government. Chairman of Pacific Film & Television Commission.



John Fairfax AM. Age 58.

Director since December 1996. John Fairfax has considerable understanding of the financial services needs of the commercial and rural sectors and of the impact of production and information technology on industry strategy. He has extensive experience in the media industry and takes an active interest in community organisations including the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW. Chairman of Cambooya Investments Limited and Rural Press Limited. Director of Crane Group Limited.



Patrick Handley BA,MBA. Age 55.
Executive director since November 1997.
Patrick Handley joined Westpac in 1993
with 23 years banking experience in the
United States. At BancOne Corporation for
13 years, he was Chief Financial Officer for
eight of them, with additional management
responsibilities for its mortgage and leasing
subsidiaries as well as its acquisition
program. He is Chief Financial Officer of
Westpac, with responsibility for finance,
taxation and accounting, Group Treasury,
Risk Management, Legal and Investor
Relations. Trustee of the Westpac Foundation.



lan Harper AM, BA, LLB. Age 68. Director since July 1987. Ian Harper, previously a partner of Allen Allen & Hemsley since 1960 and now a consultant to that firm, has practised extensively in corporations law. He has held a variety of financial service company board positions over many years. Director of Mayne Nickless Limited and other companies. Mr Harper chairs the Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan Pty. Limited Board, representing the main board of directors, and the Westpac Foundation.



Warren Pat Hogan MA, PhD, DSc(h.c.). Age 71.

Director since August 1986. Warren Hogan was a Professor of Economics at the University of Sydney from 1968 to 1998. He is an Adjunct Professor in the Faculty of Business of the University of Technology, Sydney. Adviser to business, government and international organisations including the World Bank, Harvard University Development Advisory Service and the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges. Director of the principal board, Australian Mutual Provident Society, 1993 to 1995.



Helen Lynch AM. Age 57.
Director since November 1997.
Helen Lynch had 35 years experience in Westpac including membership of Westpac's executive team before retiring in 1994.
She is a director of Coles Myer Limited, Southcorp Holdings Limited and CRI Australia Holdings Limited. Deputy Chairman of OPSM Protector Limited and Chairman of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra Holdings Pty. Limited. Director of the Centre for Independent Studies and The Garvan Medical Research Institute.



Eve Mahlab AO, LLB. Age 63. Director since October 1993. Eve Mahlab has practised as a solicitor, managed a family, owned and operated several successful small businesses and served

on government and community boards. She has been extensively involved in community activities particularly those relating to business education, women and social change. Deputy Chairman of Film Australia Limited, Board Member of Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research. Trustee of the Westpac Foundation.



David Morgan BEC, MSC, PhD. Age 53. Appointed Chief Executive Officer March 1999, executive director since November 1997. David Morgan has extensive experience in the financial sector, having worked in the International Monetary Fund in Washington in the 1970s and the Federal Treasury in the 1980s where he headed all major areas before being appointed Senior Deputy Secretary. Since joining Westpac in 1990, he has had responsibility for all major operating divisions including Westpac Financial Services, Retail Banking, Commercial Banking, Corporate and Institutional Banking and International Banking.



John Morschel DipQS, AAIQS, FAIM. Age 57. Director since July 1993. John Morschel has broad experience in the property and construction industries and the life insurance and financial services industry. Deputy Chairman of CSR Limited. Director of Rio Tinto plc, Rio Tinto Limited, Cable & Wireless Optus and Tenix Pty. Limited. Trustee of the Art Gallery of New South Wales.



Peter Ritchie BCom, FCPA. Age 58. Director since January 1993. Peter Ritchie has broad consumer marketing and commercial experience. Chairman and founding director of McDonald's Australia Limited and currently a member of McDonald's Malaysia and New Zealand Boards. Executive Chairman of Culligan NSW. Director of Seven Network Limited, 1 800 Reverse Pty. Limited and Bakers Delight Holdings Pty. Limited.



Christopher Stewart AM. Age 72. Director since November 1997. Christopher Stewart was Chairman of the Bank of Melbourne Limited from 1989 to 1998. He was also Chief Executive Officer of that bank until his retirement in 1993 and was Managing Director of its predecessor, RESI-Statewide Building Society from 1979 to 1989. He is a director of Permanent Trustee Company Limited, Gandel Management Limited and Milton Corporation Limited. He is a trustee of the Families in Distress Foundation.

Corporate governance

Our Deed of Settlement

We were the first bank established in Australia. Originally known as the Bank of New South Wales, we were founded in 1817 and incorporated in 1850 by an Act of the New South Wales Parliament. Our Deed of Settlement, which governs the relationship between us and our shareholders, is based on the Deed of Settlement adopted in 1850. The Deed of Settlement remains in force today, though it has been amended from time to time, with shareholder approval. It sets out the rules dealing with how we manage and control our business, including how shares are owned and transferred; meetings are held; voting occurs; and directors, officers, auditors and other representatives are appointed.

Following shareholder approval at the December 1999 Annual General Meeting and the enactment of the Westpac Banking Corporation (Transfer of Incorporation) Act 2000 which became effective on 6 September 2000, we are progressing with plans to change our status to a Corporations Law company. Formal approval to proceed will be sought from our shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting on 15 December 2000. If shareholder approval is obtained, shareholders will also be asked to adopt a new constitution in place of the Deed of Settlement. While we will always preserve our historical heritage, it is time to move away from what is becoming increasingly an historical legal anomaly in the face of significant corporate law reform.

The board

Our Board of Directors is accountable to shareholders for our performance and is responsible for our corporate governance practices.

Our board's principal objective is to maintain and increase shareholder value while ensuring that our activities are properly managed.

In doing so our board supports the highest standards of corporate governance, which it sees as fundamental to its commitment to business integrity and professionalism in all its activities.

Our corporate governance practices provide the structure which enables this objective to be achieved, whilst ensuring that our business and affairs are conducted ethically and in accordance with the law.

Our board's overall responsibilities include:

- providing strategic direction and approving corporate strategies;
- monitoring management performance;
- monitoring financial performance and, in this regard, working with our external auditors;
- monitoring and ensuring the maintenance of adequate risk management controls and reporting mechanisms; and
- ensuring our business is conducted ethically and transparently.

Our board delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of the business to the Chief Executive Officer. In addition, the Executive Office oversees the implementation of strategies approved by our board and the day-to-day running of our businesses. Our board also uses a number of committees to support the board in matters that require more intensive review. For example, the integrity of our internal control and risk management systems is the responsibility of the Board Credit and Market Risk Committee and Board Audit and Compliance Committee. Further details of the board committees and Executive Office are provided below.

As part of its commitment to good corporate governance, the board regularly reviews the practices and standards governing the board's composition, independence and effectiveness; the accountability and compensation of directors (and senior executives) and the board's responsibility for stewardship of Westpac. The main practices and policies currently in place are as follows.

Composition and independence of our board

As at 3 November 2000, our board has 14 members, with two executive directors and 12 non-executive directors including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. Further details of individual directors are set out at pages 30 and 31.

The size and composition of the board is determined by the full board, subject to the limits imposed by the Deed of Settlement. The Deed of Settlement requires a minimum of seven directors, and a maximum of 15. In addition, up to three members of our board may be executive directors.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are both non-executive directors, appointed by the full board. Structures and procedures in place to ensure the board can operate independently of executive management include the predominance of non-executive directors who bring independent and special professional expertise to the board, and the appointment of a non-executive Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Board access to independent information and other resources

All of our directors have unrestricted access to company records and information and receive detailed financial and operational reports from senior management during the year to enable them to carry out their duties. Our directors also liaise with senior management as required, and may consult with other employees and seek additional information on request.

Our board collectively and each director individually has the right to seek independent legal advice at our expense to assist them to carry out their responsibilities.

While prior approval of the Chairman is required, it may not be unreasonably withheld. In the absence of the Chairman's consent, approval by the board may be sought.

The Deed of Settlement sets out rules dealing with the indemnification of and insurance cover for our directors and former directors. Any such arrangements are undertaken in accordance with limitations imposed by law. To reflect current practices and to clarify the legal position of non-executive directors, shareholders at the December 1999 Annual General Meeting approved a deed of access and indemnity being entered into between us and each director. All of our new directors receive induction training at the time of their appointment to the board appropriate to their experience, to familiarise them with matters relating to our business, corporate strategy and current issues before the board.

Our Group Secretary and General Counsel also provides directors with ongoing guidance on issues such as corporate governance, the Deed of Settlement and the law.

In addition to its formal meetings, the board undertakes regular workshops on matters of topical interest. In 2000 there have been workshops on, amongst other things, eCommerce and Business Banking.

Board nominations

Following recommendations to our board flowing from the Board Nominations Committee, nominations for appointment to the board are considered by the board as a whole.

Our board selects the most suitable board candidates taking into account the diversity of experience among the existing board and a range of flexible criteria, including the candidate's background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities and availability to commit themselves to board activities.

An important quality sought in candidates, regardless of diversity of experience, is demonstrated experience in corporate decision-making, usually at a senior executive level.

If candidates are appointed by the board, they stand for election, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, at the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

Directors are encouraged to own our shares and must, under the Deed of Settlement, own a minimum of 4,000 of our shares.

Board performance review

The performance of the Chief Executive Officer (along with other senior executives) is reviewed periodically by the Board Remuneration Committee and the full board. The performance of non-executive directors is reviewed by the Chairman on an ongoing basis and, in addition, is reviewed by the non-executive directors as a peer group in the year in which a director becomes eligible for re-election. The Chairman's performance is reviewed by the full board each year prior to the Chairman's appointment.

Board Committees

To assist our Board of Directors in fulfilling its duties, there are currently four board committees, whose powers and procedures are governed by our Deed of Settlement and the relevant committee's terms of reference, as delegated in writing by the board.

The four board committees (up from three in the previous financial year) are: the Board Audit and Compliance Committee, the Board Credit and Market Risk Committee, the Board Nominations Committee and the Board Remuneration Committee. Other board committees may be established from time to time to consider matters of special importance.

The board committees meet on a quarterly basis and at such other times as considered appropriate.

All four committees are currently composed of non-executive directors only, and membership is reviewed and rotated on an ongoing basis. Executive directors and senior executives may be invited to attend committee meetings.

The Board Audit and Compliance Committee

Our Board Audit and Compliance Committee oversees all matters concerning internal control, accounting policies and financial reporting including reviewing the interim and annual financial statements. It monitors the relationship with the external auditors and makes recommendations to the full board on the appointment and removal of external auditors, their terms of engagement, and the scope and quality of the audit.

Additionally, the Board Audit and Compliance Committee sets the scope of the internal audit function, ensures its resources are adequate and reviews the output of its work; and reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of management's control of risk in relation to operational activities, financial reporting and compliance.

Present membership of the committee: J.P. Morschel (Chairman), I.R.L. Harper, H.A. Lynch, P.D. Ritchie and J.A. Uhrig (ex officio).

Board Credit and Market Risk Committee

Our Board Credit and Market Risk Committee oversees matters relating to management of the credit and market risks inherent in our operations. It reviews and approves our risk management framework, in particular prudential policies, credit and market risk limits and controls. It delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Credit Officer to approve risk exposures. It monitors the credit and market risk performance of management, and the adequacy of provisions for credit loss, both specific and general, through management reporting and independent reports from Credit Risk Review. Detailed discussion of the management of our credit and market risk is contained in the Annual Report.

Present membership of the committee: W.P. Hogan (Chairman), L.A. Davis, J.B. Fairfax, E. Mahlab, C.J. Stewart and J.A. Uhrig (ex officio).

Board Nominations Committee

Our Board Nominations Committee develops and reviews policies on director tenure, non-executive director remuneration and retirement schemes, board composition, strategic function and size, eligibility criteria for election of directors, and board and board committee effectiveness. In addition, the committee reviews director appointment criteria from time to time and considers and makes recommendations to the board on candidates for appointment as directors.

Present membership of the committee: H.A. Lynch (Chairman), W.B. Capp, W.P. Hogan, J.P. Morschel and J.A. Uhrig (ex officio).

Board Remuneration Committee

Our Board Remuneration Committee reviews remuneration policies and practices, approves the reward levels for the general management group, approves merit recognition arrangements and staff option grants and makes recommendations to the board on the remuneration of the directors, including the Chief Executive Officer. The committee's work is supported by independent remuneration consultants to ensure that our remuneration practices are consistent with market practice.

Code of conduct

We have a Code of Conduct to guide executives, management and employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities to the highest ethical standards. The Code of Conduct was updated and reissued in June this year and is subject to regular review so that it continues to reflect the standards of behaviour and corporate culture expected of the best corporations. It is based on the following key principles:

- acting with honesty and integrity
- abiding by laws and regulations
- respecting confidentiality and handling information in a proper manner
- maintaining the highest standards of professional behaviour
- avoiding conflicts of interest
- striving to be a good corporate citizen and to achieve community respect.

There are also a number of specific policies which underpin the Code of Conduct and elaborate on various legal and ethical issues.

The Code of Conduct is designed not only to foster ethical business conduct, but also to govern such things as workplace and human resources practice, insider trading, risk management, and legal compliance.

Insider trading

Our directors and other officers are subject to restrictions under the Corporations Law relating to dealings in securities. As required by law and by our own insider trading policy, buying or selling our securities is not permitted at any time by any person who possesses price-sensitive information not available to the market in relation to those securities. In addition to these restrictions, the board's policy is that directors may only buy or sell our shares or options, after notifying the Chairman, in the six weeks immediately following our half year and full year financial results announcements and, if relevant, any Annual General Meeting announcement. At all other times directors require the prior consent of the board to buy or sell our shares or options, with the board examining each transaction prior to approval to ensure it is not related to insider trading.

Directors' interests in securities

The following particulars for each of our directors is set out below:

- their relevant interests in our shares or any related body corporate;
- their relevant interests in debentures of, or interests in any registered managed investment scheme we or any related body corporate make available;
- their rights or options over shares in, debentures of or interests in any registered managed investment scheme we or any related body corporate make available; and
- any contracts to which the director is a party or under which they are entitled to a benefit and that confer a right to call for or deliver:
 - (a) shares in;
 - (b) debentures of; or
 - (c) interests in,

any registered managed investment scheme we or any related body corporate make available.

Directors' holdings of our shares and options as at 3 November 2000

Name	Number of ordinary fully paid shares and options	Non-Beneficial	Name	Number of ordinary fully paid shares and options	Non-Beneficial
J. A. Uhrig	53,000	13,000 175,663 ¹	W.P. Hogan	14,066	
L.A. Davis	5,000		H.A. Lynch	8,914	
W.B.Capp	14,057		E. Mahlab	11,702	175,6631
Sir Llewellyn Edwards	9,261		D.R. Morgan	734,732 675,000 ² 3,000,000 ³	
J.B. Fairfax	100,000	291,943	J.P. Morschel	4,000	
R.P. Handley	619,000 700,000 ²		P.D. Ritchie	23,081	15,654
I.R.L. Harper	39,516	175,663 ¹	C.J. Stewart	100,000	

¹ Certain directors have relevant interests in shares, and shares subject to warrants, held beneficially by a staff/community related fund of which those directors are trustees.

Other disclosable interests as at 3 November 2000

Ms H.A. Lynch – debentures of a related body corporate \$120,530;

Dr D.R. Morgan - interests in managed investment schemes made available by related bodies corporate 25,279 units; and

² Options issued under the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme.

³ Options issued under the Chief Executive Share Option Agreement.

Remuneration philosophy and practice

Mr J.A. Uhrig - debentures of a related body corporate \$124,235.

Non-executive directors

Our non-executive directors are remunerated by fees determined by our Board of Directors within the aggregate directors' fees pool limit of \$1.5 million approved by shareholders in December 1999. The pool limit is not at present fully utilised. In setting directors' fees, account is taken of the responsibilities inherent in the stewardship of the company and the demands made of directors in the discharge of their responsibilities. Advice is taken from independent consultancy sources to ensure remuneration accords with market practice. Income received, or due and receivable, from us and our related entities by non-executive directors of the Parent Entity for the year ended 30 September 2000 was:

	S	Superannuation	
	Fees	Guarantee	Cost
	\$	Charge \$	\$
J.A. Uhrig (Chairman)	300,128	_	300,128
L.A. Davis (Deputy Chairman)	86,591	3,789	90,380
W.B. Capp	86,5321	6,437	92,969
Sir Llewellyn Edwards	75,032	5,580	80,612
J.B. Fairfax	75,032	5,580	80,612
I.R.L. Harper	86,532 ¹	6,437	92,969
W.P. Hogan	86,532 ¹	-	86,532
H.A. Lynch	87,365 ¹ 8,000 ²	6,307	93,672 8,000
E. Mahlab	75,032	5,580	80,612
J.P. Morschel	86,532 ¹	-	86,532
P.D. Ritchie	75,032	5,017	80,049
C.J. Stewart	75,032		75,032

¹ Includes fees payable to Chairpersons of board committees.

Note: Remuneration for executive directors is disclosed at page 37.

Executive directors and senior executives

We have designed our executive remuneration program to support a pay for performance policy that differentiates remuneration amounts based on an evaluation of performance results in three basic areas: corporate, business unit and individual. Remuneration has three components: base salary, annual performance bonus, and long-term incentive. The program is administered by the Board Remuneration Committee, which is composed of non-executive directors.

In combination, these three remuneration components comprise total reward. For the better performers, total reward is matched to the upper quartile of the market, reflecting a target mix of fixed pay, variable pay and share option value.

The committee takes into account the recommendations of the Chief Executive Officer with respect to the remuneration of our key executives. In making recommendations, the Chief Executive Officer receives assessments and advice from independent remuneration consultants regarding our compensation practices and others.

² Consultancy fee for service on a bank committee.

The committee's specific objectives are to:

- align the financial interests of executive officers with those of our shareholders by providing significant our equity-based long-term incentives. Share options and other equity-based incentives are awarded to link a significant portion of senior management remuneration to the attainment of sustained growth in shareholder value. Award levels are determined according to the individual's responsibility, performance and potential to enhance shareholder value. Share options awarded to senior executive officers have been issued under the General Management Share Option Plan under which the exercise of options is subject to a performance hurdle. Share options are awarded to the Managing Director under a share option agreement, under which the exercise of options is subject to a performance hurdle. The committee uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, adjusted to reflect the performance hurdle, to establish the appropriate value of the long-term incentive;
- provide annual bonus payments that:
 - a) are tightly linked to measurable key drivers of shareholder value creation, including financial and non-financial components:
 - b) emphasise performance above shareholder expectations, including superior growth in economic profit relative to peer companies;
 - c) are distributed between current-year cash up to a target value and deferred shares or cash over one to three years;
- provide base salaries to attract and retain key executives who are critical to our long-term success by providing a secure level of income that recognises the market value of the position as well as internal equities between roles, the individual's performance, and experience. Base pay for management typically approximates the median salary for positions of similar responsibility in the peer group. Generally, increases in base pay only occur in response to market changes or when warranted by an executive's change in responsibilities. Consistent with this and the strategy to place less emphasis on base pay, individual salary adjustments in 2000 were limited to those executives with salaries generally below the median salaries paid by the peer group; and
- emphasise performance-based and equity-based remuneration as executive officer level increases.

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emolument of each of our executive directors for the year ended 30 September 2000 are:

Name and position	Year	Base pay ¹	Bonus ¹	Total cash compensation	Other compensation ²	Total compensation	Option grants no. of shares ³	Exercise price	Date first exerciseable
D.R.Morgan	2000	1,000,000	1,300,000	2,300,000	135,807	2,435,807	-	-	_
Managing Director	1999	834,521	800,000	1,634,521	86,853	1,721,374	1,000,000	10.83	1-Mar-02
& CEO							1,000,000	10.83	1-Mar-03
							1,000,000	10.83	1-Mar-04
R.P. Handley	2000	685,000	525,000	1,210,000	146,322	1,356,322	-	-	-
Executive Director	1999	685,000	450,000	1,135,000	120,761	1,255,761			

- 1 Base pay has been received in the year to 30 September; bonus figures reflect annual performance bonus amounts accrued but not yet paid in respect of the year ended 30 September plus any long-term incentive entitlements paid in the year.
- 2 Other compensation is determined on the basis of the cost to us. Following the issue of Australian Securities and Investment Commission Practice Note 68 in December 1998, other compensation for both 2000 and 1999 above includes all fringe benefits tax and superannuation surchargeable contributions for those executives who are members of our Staff Superannuation Plan, as determined by the Plan's actuary. Other compensation also includes, where applicable, housing (plus fringe benefit tax), car parking (plus fringe benefit tax) and other benefits, such as commencement incentives and payments to protect certain executive directors from additional tax that would arise as a result of filing tax returns in two different jurisdictions, where such amounts can be reliably measured.
- 3 The options granted to Dr Morgan were approved at the Special General Meeting held on 2 September 1999. They provide Dr. Morgan a right to buy ordinary shares at an exercise price equal to the weighted average price of our ordinary shares trading on the ASX over the five trading days immediately preceding the offer, assuming certain performance hurdles are met.
 - The options have a ten year life, expiring 1 March 2009, but will not be eligible for exercise unless the performance hurdles attaching to the grant are met.
 - Under the US GAAP disclosures, the fair value of options for the purposes of inclusion in the potential compensation expense has been determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$1.54.
 - The factors that are considered in the Black-Scholes option pricing model include the term of the option, the risk free interest rate, volatility of the share price, the dividend yield and a discount factor to reflect the probability of reaching the performance hurdle.

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emolument of each of our five most senior executives, in addition to the executive directors, for the year ended 30 September 2000 are:

Name and position	Year	Base pay ¹ \$	Bonus ¹ \$	Total cash compensation \$	Other compensation ²	Total compensation	Option grants no. of shares ³	Exercise price	Date first exerciseable
J.V. Gross Group Executive Information Technology & Operations	2000 1999	446,674 -	210,000 _	656,674 -	543,229 -	1,199,903 -	500,000 –	13.32 -	8-Jan-04 -
M.J. Hawker	2000	475,000	600,000	1,075,000	84,707	1,159,707	500,000	13.32	8-Jan-04
Group Executive Australian Business & Personal Banking	1999	461,137	275,000	736,137	42,495	778,632	300,000	9.57	29-Dec-02
H.M. Price	2000	696,000	370,000	1,066,000	78,624	1,144,624	_	_	-
Group Executive	1999	412,840	275,000	687,840	190,378	878,218	70,000	9.57	29-Dec-02
WestpacTrust, Pacific Banking & PE	P						100,000	10.60	6-April-02
D.S. Willis	2000	450,000	570,000	1,020,000	17,607	1,037,607	500,000	13.32	8-Jan-04
Group Executive	1999	428,356	450,000	878,356	11,109	889,465	100,000	9.57	29-Dec-02
Westpac Institutiona	l Bank						175,000	10.60	6-April-02
A.C. Sherry	2000	330,000	205,000	535,000	130,840	665,840	250,000	13.32	8-Jan-04
Group Executive	1999	299,699	120,000	419,699	83,159	502,858	35,000	9.57	29-Dec-02
Human Resources							100,000	10.60	6-April-02
							50,000	10.85	1-Mar-02

¹ and 2 Refer to notes for the executive directors remuneration table on page 37.

The 2000 options will be granted with a ten year term pursuant to the General Management Share Option Plan, under which the number of options exercisable depends on our performance against prescribed performance hurdles.

The 1999 options were also issued pursuant to the General Management Share Option plan.

Under our US GAAP disclosures, the fair value of options for the purposes of inclusion in the potential compensation expense has been determined using the Black–Scholes option pricing model. The notional value for the 1999 grants was assessed at \$1.54 for March 2002, \$1.51 for April 2002 and \$1.36 for December 2002. The adjusted notional value for the 2000 options has been assessed at \$1.87 for January 2001 (yet to be issued).

The factors that are considered in the Black-Scholes option pricing model include the term of the option, the risk free interest rate, volatility of the share price, the dividend yield and a discount factor to reflect the probability of reaching the performance hurdle.

Note: This table discloses remuneration for the five most highly paid senior policy makers within the Bank other than executive directors. Other individuals who are rewarded under incentive-based systems according to results, consistent with market practice within the industry, may within any given year receive remuneration at a level in excess of that received by some executives shown.

³ Option grants are a right to buy ordinary shares at an exercise price equal to the market value at the date of the offer determined in accordance with the plan rules.

The options are recognised in the table above based on the year in respect of which they are granted.

Remuneration philosophy and practice

The following are details of shares owned and options held by the five most senior executives listed above. The options held do not include option grants in respect of the 2000 remuneration review included in the above table as these options have not yet been granted. The highest number of shares held by an individual below is less than 0.02 percent of our total ordinary shares that were outstanding at 30 September 2000.

	Number of ordinary fully paid shares	Number of options	Exercise price \$	Latest date for exercise of options
J. V. Gross	-	400,000	10.63	24-Jan-10
M.J. Hawker	305,938	300,000	7.89	29-Sep-02
		200,000	9.56	21-Dec-03
		300,000	9.57	29-Dec-09
H. M. Price	6,775	100,000	5.51	29-Jan-01
		120,000	7.10	28-Jan-02
		94,000	8.60	22-Dec-02
		90,000	9.56	21-Dec-03
		100,000	10.60	6-Apr-09
		70,000	9.57	29-Dec-09
D. S. Willis	350,020	150,000	8.60	22-Dec-02
		175,000	9.56	21-Dec-03
		175,000	10.60	6-Apr-09
		100,000	9.57	29-Dec-09
A. C. Sherry	43,952	60,000	7.10	28-Jan-02
		47,000	8.60	22-Dec-02
		50,000	9.56	21-Dec-03
		50,000	10.85	1-Mar-09
		100,000	10.60	6-Apr-09
		35,000	9.57	29-Dec-09

Five year summary

\$m (unless otherwise indicated)	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Profit and loss - year ended 30 September 1					
Net interest income	3,715	3,492	3,492	3,353	3,254
Fully tax equivalent gross up ²	169	127	128	127	68
Net interest income (including gross up)	3,884	3,619	3,620	3,480	3,322
Non-interest income	2,368	2,139	2,003	1,739	1,472
Operating income (including gross up)	6,252	5,758	5,623	5,219	4,794
Non-interest expenses	(3,503)	(3,434)	(3,392)	(3,228)	(3,049)
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts (including gross up)	2,749	2,324	2,231	1,991	1,745
Bad and doubtful debts	(202)	(171)	(168)	(78)	(121)
Operating profit before income tax and abnormal items	(202)	(171)	(100)	(70)	(121)
(including gross up)	2,547	2,153	2,063	1,913	1,624
Fully tax equivalent gross up ²	(169)	(127)	(128)	(127)	(68)
Income tax attributable to operating profit	(660)	(567)	(589)	(493)	(421)
Outside equity interests	(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)
Operating profit after income tax before abnormal items (excluding gross up)	1,715	1,456	1,342	1,291	1,132
Abnormal items (net of tax)	-	-	(70)	-,25.	
Operating profit after income tax attributable to equity holders	1,715	1,456	1,272	1,291	1,132
	1,713	1,750	1,272	1,231	1,132
Balance sheet at 30 September 1					
Total assets	167,618	140,220	137,319	118,963	121,513
Loans	107,533	97,716	91,738	77,874	81,201
Acceptances	15,665	10,249	10,325	11,242	11,197
Deposits and public borrowings	89,994	85,546	83,164	72,636	74,886
Loan capital	4,892	2,692	2,523	1,895	2,199
Total equity	9,262	8,997	8,611	8,206	7,891
Total risk adjusted assets	114,816	102,592	97,430	87,133	86,503
Share information					
Earnings per share (cents):					
Before abnormals	88.8	77.0	70.1	70.0	58.9
After abnormals	88.8	77.0	66.4	70.0	58.9
Dividends per ordinary share (cents)	54.0	47.0	43.0	39.0	33.0
Net tangible assets per ordinary share (\$) ³	3.96	3.71	3.59	3.69	3.39
Share price (\$):					
High	12.97	12.06	11.45	9.10	6.59
Low	9.16	8.36	7.10	6.43	5.20
Close	12.75	9.45	9.28	8.70	6.54
Ratios					
Total equity to total assets (%)	5.5	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.5
Risk adjusted capital ratio (%)	9.9	9.2	9.3	10.5	10.8
Dividend payout ratio (%)	60.8	61.0	9.5 64.8	55.7	56.0
Return on average ordinary equity before abnormals (%)	18.4	16.8	15.5	17.0	14.6
Productivity ratio ⁴	3.53	3.17	3.30	2.97	2.77
Expense to income ratio (excluding amortisation of intangibles) (%)	54.5	57.9	58.4	60.7	62.9
Net interest margin	3.15	37.9	3.44	3.59	3.72
Economic Profit (\$m)	1,058	669	694	716	554
· · · ·	1,030	009	094	710	334
Other information					
Points of bank representation (number at period end)	1,375	1,625	1,832	1,547	1,788
Core full time equivalent staff (number at period end) ⁵	29,510	31,731	33,222	31,608	33,832

Notes

¹ The above profit and loss extracts for 2000, 1999 and 1998 and balance sheet extracts for 2000 and 1999 are derived from the consolidated financial statements included in this report, and for prior years are derived from consolidated financial statements previously published.

² We have entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. The impact of this is reflected in lower income tax expense and interest income. In order to provide improved comparability, this income is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.

³ After deducting preference share capital and intangible assets.

 $^{{\}small 4\ \ Operating\ income\ (including\ gross\ up)/personnel\ costs\ excluding\ restructuring\ expenses.}\\$

⁵ Core full time equivalent staff includes pro-rata part time staff and excludes unpaid absences (e.g. maternity leave).

Financial report

Financial Report 2000

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Statutory statements

Directors' Declaration

Independent Audit Report

Profit and loss statements for the years ended 30 September

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities	ici		Consolidated			Parent Entity	
		2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	
	Note	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Interest income	2	10,291	8,348	8,896	9,567	7,432	
Fully tax equivalent gross up 1		169	127	128	63	64	
Interest income (including gross up)		10,460	8,475	9,024	9,630	7,496	
Interest expense	2	(6,576)	(4,856)	(5,404)	(6,702)	(4,712)	
Net interest income (including gross up)		3,884	3,619	3,620	2,928	2,784	
Non-interest income	3	2,368	2,139	2,003	2,125	2,039	
Operating income (including gross up)		6,252	5,758	5,623	5,053	4,823	
Non-interest expenses	4	(3,503)	(3,434)	(3,392)	(3,161)	(3,343)	
Operating profit before bad and doubtful debts							
and abnormal items (including gross up)		2,749	2,324	2,231	1,892	1,480	
Bad and doubtful debts	13	(202)	(171)	(168)	(93)	(84)	
Operating profit before abnormal items							
(including gross up)	_	2,547	2,153	2,063	1,799	1,396	
Abnormal items	5			(106)			
Operating profit before income tax (including gross up)		2,547	2,153	1,957	1,799	1,396	
Fully tax equivalent gross up ¹		(169)	(127)	(128)	(63)	(64)	
Operating profit before income tax		(100)	(/	(/	(,	(- 1)	
(excluding gross up)		2,378	2,026	1,829	1,736	1,332	
Income tax attributable to operating profit	6	(660)	(567)	(589)	(425)	(333)	
Income tax credit – abnormal items	5,6	-	_	36	-	_	
Operating profit after income tax		1,718	1,459	1,276	1,311	999	
Outside equity interests in operating profit after income tax		(3)	(3)	(4)	-	-	
Operating profit after income tax attributable							
to equity holders of Westpac Banking Corporation		1,715	1,456	1,272	1,311	999	
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year		2,788	2,241	1,873	1,842	1,775	
Aggregate of amounts transferred to reserves		(12)	(35)	(51)	(22)	(58)	
Total available for appropriation		4,491	3,662	3,094	3,131	2,716	
Dividends provided for or paid	7	(1,013)	(866)	(853)	(971)	(866)	
Distributions on other equity instruments	7	(43)	(8)	_	(64)	(8)	
Retained profits at the end of the financial year		3,435	2,788	2,241	2,096	1,842	
Earnings (in cents) per ordinary share:	8						
Basic – before abnormals		88.8	77.0	70.1			
Basic – after abnormals		88.8	77.0	66.4			
Fully diluted – before abnormals		87.7	76.1	68.0			
Fully diluted – after abnormals		87.7	76.1	64.5			

The accompanying notes, numbered 1 to 44, form part of these financial statements for purposes of Australian reporting requirements. A summary of material adjustments to operating profit after income tax (net income) and total equity that would be required if generally accepted accounting principles applicable in the United States (US GAAP) had been applied is disclosed in note 45.

¹ The Group has entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. The impact of this is reflected in lower income tax expense and interest income. In order to provide improved comparability, this income is presented on a fully tax equivalent basis.

Balance sheets as at 30 September Vestpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities		Cons	olidated	Parer	nt Entity	
Trestpac Samming Corporation and its contioned citaties		2000	1999	2000	1999	
	Note	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks		836	345	734	328	
Due from other financial institutions	9	3,325	4,006	2,815	3,713	
Trading securities	10	7,174	9,057	7,163	9,005	
Investment securities	11	2,731	2,208	2,640	1,474	
Loans	12	107,533	97,716	93,847	86,344	
Acceptances of customers		15,665	10,249	15,829	10,349	
Life insurance investment assets		7,547	_	_	_	
Regulatory deposits with central banks overseas		620	398	603	384	
Due from controlled entities		_	_	9,528	6,229	
Investments in controlled entities		_	_	7,105	6,595	
Fixed assets	15	1,175	1,527	864	936	
Other assets	16	21,012	14,714	20,116	13,463	
Total assets		167,618	140,220	161,244	138,820	
Liabilities						
Due to other financial institutions	17	3,972	3,562	3,965	3,560	
Deposits and public borrowings	18	89,994	85,546	83,562	79,517	
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	20	19,203	14,910	11,567	8,348	
Acceptances	20	15,665	10,249	15,829	10,349	
Life insurance policy liabilities		6,991	-			
Due to controlled entities		-	_	15,462	11,813	
Other liabilities	19	17,639	14,264	16,884	13,547	
Total liabilities excluding loan capital		153,464	128,531	147,269	127,134	
Total manning changes april.		133,101	. 20,33.	,		
Loan capital						
Subordinated bonds, notes and debentures	20	4,175	2,030	4,175	2,030	
Subordinated perpetual notes	20	717	662	717	662	
Total loan capital		4,892	2,692	4,892	2,692	
Total liabilities		158,356	131,223	152,161	129,826	
Net assets		9,262	8,997	9,083	8,994	
Equity						
Share capital	21	2,258	1,853	1,776	1,853	
Other equity instruments:						
Trust originated preferred securities (TOPrSSM)	21	465	465	-	-	
Convertible debenture	21	-	_	465	465	
Perpetual capital notes	21	-	_	308	_	
Reserves		3,099	3,888	4,438	4,834	
Retained profits		3,435	2,788	2,096	1,842	
Equity attributable to equity holders						
of Westpac Banking Corporation		9,257	8,994	9,083	8,994	
Outside equity interests in controlled entities		5	3	_	_	
Total equity		9,262	8,997	9,083	8,994	

The accompanying notes, numbered 1 to 44, form part of these financial statements for purposes of Australian reporting requirements.

A summary of material adjustments to operating profit after income tax (net income) and total equity that would be required if US GAAP had been applied is disclosed in note 45.

Statements of cash flows for the years ended 30 September

Statements of cash flows for the years ended 30 September Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities		Consolidated			Parent Entity		
•	Note	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	
Cash flows from operating activities		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>	· ·	
Interest received		10,135	8,345	9,035	9,450	7,428	
Interest paid		(6,232)	(5,018)	(5,161)	(6,425)	(4,886)	
Dividends received		43	35	15	318	164	
Other non-interest income received		655	2,954	747	597	2,689	
Non-interest expenses paid		(3,174)	(3,091)	(2,772)	(2,903)	(3,097)	
Net (increase)/decrease in trading securities		764	(2,204)	484	723	(2,217)	
Income tax paid		(497)	(520)	(360)	(146)	(402)	
Life insurance:							
receipts from policyholders and customers		3,366	_	_	_	-	
interest and other items of similar nature		135	_	_	_	-	
dividends received		430	_	_	_	-	
payments to policyholders and suppliers		(3,428)	_	_	_	-	
income tax paid		(27)	_	_	_	_	
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	43	2,170	501	1,988	1,614	(321)	
Cash flows from investing activities		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		1.441	147	928	876	133	
Proceeds from matured investment securities		94	148	52	-	42	
Purchase of investment securities		(1,907)	(444)	(656)	(1,933)	(264)	
Proceeds from securitised loans		245	2,568	3,190	245	2,568	
Net (increase)/decrease in:		243	2,300	3,130	2-13	2,300	
loans		(11,312)	(11,124)	(7,811)	(8,741)	(10,185)	
due from other financial institutions		778	(898)	960	966	(815)	
regulatory deposits with central banks overseas		(135)	752	(106)	(132)	728	
life insurance investment assets		(118)	7 32	(100)	(132)	720	
investments in controlled entities		(116)	_	_	(130)	(12)	
due from controlled entities		_	_	_	(3,299)	(392)	
other assets		410	(554)	1,191	107	(527)	
Purchase of fixed assets							
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		(418) 525	(362) 119	(398) 273	(350) 197	(212) 59	
•	42	139			197		
Controlled entities (acquired)/disposed (net of cash held)	43		58	(174)	-	58	
Net cash used in investing activities		(10,258)	(9,590)	(2,551)	(12,194)	(8,819)	
Cash flows from financing activities							
Issue of loan capital		1,924	460	350	1,924	460	
Redemption of loan capital		(112)	(147)	(94)	(112)	(143)	
Proceeds from issue of shares		91	95	89	91	95	
Proceeds from issue of New Zealand Class shares,							
net of issue costs of \$16m		279	-	-	-	-	
Buyback of shares		(1,273)	(933)	(1,306)	(1,273)	(933)	
Proceeds from issue of TOPrS net of issue costs of \$20m		-	465	-	_	-	
Proceeds from issue of perpetual capital notes		-	_	-	308	-	
Proceeds from issue of convertible debenture, net of issue costs of \$20m		-	_	_	_	465	
Net increase/(decrease) in:							
due to other financial institutions		379	(266)	(800)	375	(192)	
deposits and public borrowings		3,909	5,113	1,131	3,373	4,885	
due to controlled entities		-	=	=	3,649	4,021	
other liabilities		179	419	(126)	178	324	
bonds, notes and commercial paper		3,962	4,450	2,109	3,237	723	
Payment of distributions and dividends		(761)	(627)	(708)	(769)	(627)	
Payment of dividends to outside equity interests		(3)	(4)	(1)	-		
Net cash provided by financing activities		8,574	9,025	644	10,981	9,078	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		486	(64)	81	401	(62)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		5	6	1	5	5	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		345	403	321	328	385	
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		836	345	403	734	328	

Details of reconciliation of net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities to operating profit after income tax are provided in note 43.

The accompanying notes, numbered 1 to 44, form part of these financial statements for purposes of Australian reporting requirements.

A summary of material adjustments to operating profit after income tax (net income) and total equity that would be required if US GAAP had been applied is disclosed in note 45.

Statements of changes in equity for the years ended 30 September

Statements of changes in equity for the years ended Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities	30 September		Consolidated	l	Parent	Entity
		2000	1999	1998	2000	1999
	Note	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Share capital						
Balance at beginning of year		1,853	1,899	1,861	1,853	1,899
Shares issued: New Zealand Class shares	21	492		_	_	
under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan	21	482 19	- 22	9	- 19	22
under employee share purchase and option schemes	21	13	20	19	13	20
for acquisition of Bank of Melbourne Limited		_	_	142	_	
Shares bought back	21	(109)	(88)	(132)	(109)	(88)
Balance at year end		2,258	1,853	1,899	1,776	1,853
Other equity instruments						
Trust originated preferred securities (TOPrS)						
Balance at beginning of year	21	465	-	_	-	_
ecurities issued during the year		_	485	_	_	-
ssue costs			(20)	_	_	
Balance at year end		465	465	_	_	
Convertible debenture						
Balance at beginning of year	21	_	_	_	465	405
Debentures issued during the year		_	_	_	_	485
ssue costs			_	_	465	(20
Balance at year end				_	465	465
Perpetual capital notes						
Balance at beginning of year	21	_	_	-	308	=
Notes issued during the year				<u> </u>		
Balance at year end					308	
Reserves Reserve fund						
alance at beginning of year		776	727	663	776	727
ransfer from retained profits		66	49	64	66	49
Balance at year end		842	776	727	842	776
hare premium reserve						
Balance at beginning of year		2,903	3,475	3,470	2,903	3,475
remium on shares issued		273	273	1,179	273	273
Premium on shares bought back		(1,164)	(845)	(1,174)	(1,164)	(845
Balance at year end		2,012	2,903	3,475	2,012	2,903
Premises revaluation reserve						
Balance at beginning of year		113	144	202	138	145
levaluation of premises		(26)	(20)	(33)	(17)	(4
ransfer to retained profits of realised revaluation gains on sale of premises		(52)	(2)	(17)	(36)	(3
Other adjustments		(52) 1	(3) (8)	(8)	(36)	(3
Balance at year end		36	113	144	85	138
•		30	113	144	85	130
nvestment revaluation reserve Balance at beginning of year					911	479
Revaluation of investments in controlled entities		_	_	_	381	473
Balance at year end		_				911
•			-	-	1,292	
Capital redemption reserve		135	135	135	131	131
oreign currency translation reserve		(30)	(15)	(4)	(35)	(2.5
alance at beginning of year Transfer (to)/from retained profits		(39)	(15) (11)	(4) 4	(25) (8)	(25 12
exchange differences on translation net of hedging		(2) 115	(11)	(15)	(8) 109	(12
Balance at year end		74	(39)	(15)	76	(25
otal reserves		3,099	3,888	4,466	4,438	4,834
		3,033	3,000	7,700	00,00	7,004
etained profits alance at beginning of year		2,788	2,241	1,873	1,842	1,775
ggregate of amounts transferred to reserves		(12)	(35)	(51)	(22)	(58
Operating profit after tax attributable to equity holders		1,715	1,456	1,272	1,311	999
Dividends provided for or paid	7	(1,013)	(866)	(853)	(971)	(866
Distributions on other equity instruments	7	(43)	(8)	-	(64)	(8
Balance at year end		3,435	2,788	2,241	2,096	1,842
Total equity attributable to equity holders	-		, -	*		

The accompanying notes, numbered 1 to 44, form part of these financial statements for purposes of Australian reporting requirements.

A summary of material adjustments to operating profit after income tax (net income) and total equity that would be required if US GAAP had been applied is disclosed in note 45.

(A) BASES OF ACCOUNTING

i. General

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report. The report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the provisions of the Deed of Settlement and the Bank of New South Wales Act of 1850 (as amended). These requirements have been applied in a manner authorised for an authorised deposit-taking institution under the Banking Act 1959 (as amended) and, so far as considered appropriate to Westpac Banking Corporation, in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Law.

The report is drawn up in accordance with the historical cost convention, except where indicated otherwise. The carrying value of non-current assets does not exceed their recoverable amount. Except where otherwise indicated, recoverable amount is determined as the undiscounted amount expected to be recovered from the net cash flows arising from the assets' continued use and subsequent disposal.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year, unless indicated otherwise. Comparative information is restated where appropriate to enhance comparability.

The financial statements also include disclosures required by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in respect of foreign registrants (see note 45).

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although a system of internal control is in place to ensure that estimates can be reliably measured, actual amounts may differ from those estimates. It is not anticipated that such differences would be material.

ii. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Entity, Westpac Banking Corporation ('Westpac') and all entities it controlled during the year ended 30 September 2000. Westpac and controlled entities are referred to collectively as the 'Group'. The effects of all transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated. Controlled entities are listed in note 34.

iii. Currency

All amounts are expressed in Australian currency except where indicated otherwise. Assets and liabilities of overseas branches and controlled entities have been translated to Australian dollars at the mid-point closing rates of exchange at balance date. Income and expenses of overseas branches and controlled entities have been translated at average daily rates of exchange prevailing during the year. In the financial statements of Westpac, exchange differences arising on translation of Westpac's net investment in overseas branches, after allowing for foreign currency hedges, are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve.

In the consolidated financial statements, the foreign currency translation reserve also reflects exchange differences on translation of Westpac's net investment in overseas controlled entities after allowing for foreign currency hedges.

Exchange differences relating to foreign currency monetary items (other than those used to hedge the net investment in overseas branches and controlled entities) are included in the profit and loss statement as part of the operating results. Foreign currency liabilities are generally matched by assets in the same currency or by being swapped to the currency they are funding. The total amounts of unmatched foreign currency assets and liabilities and consequent foreign currency exposures are not material.

(B) INCOME RECOGNITION

i. Interest income

Interest income, including premiums and discounts on trading and investment securities, is brought to account on a yield to maturity basis. Interest relating to impaired loans is recognised as income only when received. When a loan is categorised as non-accrual, unpaid interest accrued since the last reporting date is reversed against income. Unpaid interest relating to prior reporting periods is either written off as a bad debt or a specific provision is made as necessary.

ii. Dividends on redeemable preference share finance

Redeemable preference share dividend income is disclosed as part of interest income and is recorded in the profit and loss statement on an accruals basis.

iii. Leasing

Finance leases are accounted for under the finance method whereby income is taken to account progressively over the life of the lease in proportion to the outstanding investment balance.

iv. Fee income

Fee income is brought to account on an accruals basis. Front end and establishment fees, if material, are segregated between cost recovery and risk margin, with the risk margin being taken to income over the period of the loan or other risk. The balance of front end fees and establishment fees represent the recovery of costs and are taken to income upon receipt.

v. Trading income

Gains and losses realised from the sale of trading securities and unrealised fair value adjustments are reflected in the profit and loss statement.

Both realised and unrealised gains and losses on trading derivative contracts are taken to the profit and loss statement.

vi. Other dividend income

Other dividend income is recorded in the profit and loss statement as declared.

vii. Profit or loss on sale of fixed assets

Profit or loss on sale of fixed assets is treated as non-interest income.

(C) EXPENSE RECOGNITION

i. Interest expense

Interest expense, including premiums or discounts and associated issue expenses incurred on issue of securities, is brought to account on a yield to maturity basis.

ii. Bad and doubtful debts

The annual charge against profits for bad and doubtful debts reflects new specific provisions, reversals of specific provisions no longer required and movements in the general provision.

iii. Leasing

Operating lease payments are charged to the profit and loss statement in the periods in which they are incurred. Incentives received on entering into operating leases are recognised as liabilities and are charged to profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease commitments are disclosed in the financial statements prior to the deduction of incentives (refer note 28).

(D) INCOME TAX

Tax effect accounting procedures under the liability method have been adopted whereby income tax expense for the year is matched with the accounting results after allowing for permanent differences. The tax effect of cumulative timing differences, which occur where items are included for income tax purposes in a period different from that in the financial statements, is shown in the provision for deferred income tax or future income tax benefit, as applicable. The timing differences have been measured using the tax rates expected to apply when the differences reverse.

The future income tax benefits arising from tax losses have been recognised only where the realisation of such benefits in future years are considered virtually certain (see note 16).

(E) ASSETS

i. Cash and balances with central banks

Cash and balances with central banks includes cash at branches. They are brought to account at the face value or the gross value of the outstanding balance where appropriate.

ii. Due from other financial institutions

Receivables from other financial institutions includes loans, nostro balances, certificates of deposit and settlement account balances due from other financial institutions. They are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

iii. Trading and investment securities

Trading securities: are short and long term public, bank or other debt securities and equities, which are held for resale in day to day trading operations. Trading securities are recorded at fair value.

Investment securities: are public and other debt securities, which are intended to be held to maturity. They are recorded at cost, or at cost adjusted for premium or discount amortisation. Losses related to permanent diminution in value of investment securities are recognised in profit and loss and the recorded values of those securities adjusted accordingly. Gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are calculated using the specific identification method.

Any transfers of securities from the trading securities portfolio to the investment securities portfolio are effected at the market value of the securities at the date of transfer. Where there is no ready market in certain unlisted semi-government securities, market values are assessed by reference to interest yields.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements: securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are retained within the trading or investment portfolio and the obligation to repurchase is included in the balance sheet under 'other liabilities'. Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are included in the balance sheet under 'other assets'.

Trade date accounting: trading and investment securities are accounted for on a trade date basis. Amounts receivable for securities sold but not yet delivered are included in the balance sheet under 'other assets' as shown in note 16. Amounts payable for securities purchased but not yet delivered are included in the balance sheet under 'other liabilities' as shown in note 19.

Securities sold short: short trading positions are included in the balance sheet under 'other liabilities' as shown in note 19.

iv. Loans, advances and other receivables

Loans, advances and other receivables include overdrafts, home loans, credit card and other personal lending, term loans, leasing, bill financing, redeemable preference share finance and leveraged leases. They are carried at recoverable amount represented by the gross value of the outstanding balance adjusted for provisions for bad and doubtful debts and unearned income.

Security is obtained if, based on an evaluation of the customer's credit worthiness, it is considered necessary for the customer's overall borrowing facility. Security would normally consist of assets such as cash deposits, receivables, inventory, plant and equipment, real estate and investments.

Provisions for bad and doubtful debts

All known bad debts are written off against the provisions in the year in which they are classified as irrecoverable. Bad debts, in respect of which no specific provisions have been established, are written off against the general provision. Credit card and certain other consumer loan balances are written off when a payment is 180 days in arrears.

Specific provisions: are raised as soon as a loan has been identified as doubtful and when the estimated repayment realisable from the borrower is likely to fall short of the amount of principal and interest outstanding. Such loans are treated as impaired assets and are included in note 14.

A general provision: is maintained for losses that can reasonably be expected to have occurred, based on historical experience, from the existing overall loan portfolio over its remaining life but which are not yet identifiable. In determining the level of general provision, reference is also made to business conditions, the composition of the portfolio and industry best practices.

Impaired assets

The Group has disclosed, in note 14, components of its loan portfolio that have been classified as impaired assets. In determining the impairment classification, the Group has adopted the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA) guidelines for classifying impaired assets, which consist of the following broad categories:

Non-accrual assets: are assets where income may no longer be accrued ahead of its receipt because reasonable doubt exists as to the collectability of principal and interest. This includes exposures where contractual payments are 90 or more consecutive days in arrears where security is insufficient to ensure payment and assets acquired through security enforcement.

Restructured assets: are assets where the original contractual terms have been formally modified to provide for concessions of interest or principal for reasons related to the financial difficulties of the customer.

The Group also discloses interest received and estimated interest foregone during the year on the above non-accrual and restructured assets.

Where repayment of a loan is dependent upon the sale of property held as security, the estimated realisable value of the loan is based on the current market value of the security property, being the amount that would be realisable from a willing buyer to a willing seller, allowing a period of up to 12 months from commencement of selling to settlement.

v. Acceptances of customers

The exposure arising from the acceptance of bills of exchange that are sold into the market is brought to account as a liability. A contra asset, 'acceptances of customers', is recognised to reflect Westpac's or the Group's claim against each drawer of the bills.

Bills that have been accepted by the Group and are held in its own portfolio are included in the balance sheet under 'loans' as shown in note 12.

vi. Regulatory deposits

In several countries in which the Group operates, the law requires that regulatory deposits be lodged with the local central bank at a rate of interest generally below that prevailing in the market. The amount of the deposit and the interest rate receivable are determined in accordance with the requirements of the local central bank.

vii. Investments in controlled entities and other investments Investments in controlled entities are recorded by Westpac at its share of net assets at book value, plus unamortised intangible assets relating to the investments. Differences between book value of net assets plus unamortised intangible assets and cost of controlled

Other investments, comprising unlisted shares in other companies, as shown in note 16 and detailed in note 35, are generally held as long-term investments and are recorded at cost unless otherwise stated. Gains and losses on sale are measured as the difference between the carrying value as at the date of sale and the net proceeds, and are reflected in the profit and loss statement.

entities are included in the investment revaluation reserve.

viii. Life insurance investment assets

Investments integral to the life insurance activities are initially recorded at cost and then adjusted to net market value at each balance date. Net market value adjustments are included in operating profit. These investments are held in the life insurance statutory funds and can only be used within the restrictions imposed under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*. The main restrictions are that the assets in a fund can only be used to meet the liabilities and expenses of that fund, to acquire investments to further the business of the fund or as distribution when solvency and capital adequacy requirements are met. Participating policy holders can receive a distribution when solvency requirements are met.

ix. Fixed assets

Premises and sites are carried at cost or Directors' valuation. Valuations are undertaken every three years, supported in the case of major Australian properties and all New Zealand properties, by independent valuers' advice. The revaluation increments are not brought to account, while decrements are recognised whenever the recoverable value of any individual property is determined to be less than its carrying value. Such property is revalued down to the recoverable value, with the decrement being taken to the premises revaluation reserve. The most recent valuation of premises and sites was undertaken in July 1998.

Substantially all of the Group's premises to which the premises revaluation reserve relates were assets originally acquired prior to 20 September 1985 and were outside the scope of Australian capital gains tax legislation. Any future liability for capital gains tax which might arise in the event of disposal of any of these premises has not been disclosed as it would not be material.

Depreciation of buildings is calculated on a straight line basis at rates appropriate to their estimated useful life. The calculation is based on the most recent revaluation prior to year end, or, in respect of buildings acquired subsequent to that revaluation, on cost.

The cost of improvements to leasehold premises is capitalised and amortised over the term of the initial lease, but not exceeding 10 years. Furniture and equipment are shown at cost less depreciation which is calculated on a straight line basis at rates appropriate to their

estimated useful life, which ranges from 3 to 15 years.

Internal and external costs directly incurred in the purchase or development of computer software, including subsequent upgrades and enhancements, are capitalised. Capitalised software is amortised over its expected life, which is usually 3 years but no greater than 10 years. Costs incurred on computer software maintenance are expensed as incurred.

x. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period in which the benefits are expected to arise, but not exceeding 20 years. The carrying value of intangibles is reviewed at least annually. If the carrying value of intangibles exceeds the value of the expected future benefits, the difference is charged to the profit and loss statement.

(F) LIABILITIES

i. Due to other financial institutions

Due to other financial institutions includes deposits, vostro balances and settlement account balances due to other financial institutions. They are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

ii. Deposits and public borrowings

Deposits and public borrowings include non-interest bearing deposits repayable at call, certificates of deposit, interest bearing deposits, debentures and other funds raised publicly by borrowing corporations. They are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balance.

iii. Bonds, notes, commercial paper and loan capital

These are bonds, notes, commercial paper and loan capital that have been issued by the Group and are recorded at cost or at cost adjusted for premium or discount amortisation.

iv. Employee entitlements

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave are recorded as the amount unpaid at year end, at the current rate of pay and reflecting the employees' services up to that date.

No provision is made for non-vesting sick leave as the pattern of sick leave taken indicates that no additional liability will arise for non-vesting sick leave.

Liabilities for long service leave and other deferred employee benefits are recognised as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to year end. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departure and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted to their net present value using rates on Commonwealth Government securities with terms that closely match the estimated future cash flows.

A liability is also carried for on-costs, including payroll tax, in respect of provisions for certain employee benefits which attract such costs.

v. Restructuring provisions

Provision for restructuring costs includes provisions for expenses incurred, but not yet paid, and future expenses that will arise as a direct consequence of decisions already made. This includes the cost of staff retrenchments and net outgoings on certain unoccupied leased premises or sub-let premises where projected rental income falls short of rental expense. The liability for premises costs is determined on the basis of the present value of net future cash flows.

vi. Life insurance policy liabilities

The policy liabilities are calculated in accordance with the principles of 'Margin on Services' (MOS) methodology as set out in Actuarial Standard 1.02: 'Valuation Standard' issued by the Life Insurance Actuarial Standards Board.

(G) EQUITY

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the par value of the amount paid up. Any excess between the par value and the issue price is recorded in the share premium reserve, in accordance with Westpac's Deed of Settlement.

New Zealand Class shares have been recognised at the total of the first instalment received and the present value of the second instalment, net of issue costs.

Trust originated preferred securities (TOPrS), convertible debenture and perpetual capital notes are recognised at the amount of consideration received, net of issue costs. The TOPrS and the convertible debenture are translated into Australian currency using the rate of exchange on issue date. Distributions on the TOPrS, convertible debenture and perpetual capital notes are recognised when entitlements accrue in accordance with the terms of each issue.

Westpac's Deed of Settlement requires that each year not less than 5% of the net profit of Westpac for the year is transferred to the reserve fund, until the fund is at a level equal to half of the paid-up capital. The reserve fund may not be used for payments of dividends, but may be used to provide for occasional losses.

The share premium reserve, to which all premiums on the issue of new shares are credited, and premiums on shares bought back are debited, may be used for the payment of dividends only if such dividends are satisfied by the issue of shares to the shareholders.

The premises revaluation reserve comprises unrealised revaluation increments and decrements for premises and sites. The net unrealised gains reflected in this reserve would not normally be regarded as being available for payment of dividends until such gains are realised. In accordance with the requirements of Westpac's Deed of Settlement,

In accordance with the requirements of Westpac's Deed of Settlement, in 1995, \$131 million was transferred from retained profits to the capital redemption reserve upon redemption of 131.2 million preference shares. This reserve may not be used for the payment of dividends.

As mentioned in note 1(a)iii, exchange differences arising on translation of the net investment in overseas branches and controlled entities are reflected in the foreign currency translation reserve. Any offsetting gains or losses on hedging of these balances, together with any tax effect are also reflected in this reserve, which may be either a debit or credit balance. Any credit balance in this reserve would not normally be regarded as being available for payment of dividends until such gains are realised.

(H) OTHER ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

i. Superannuation costs

Contributions, as specified in the rules of the respective defined benefit and defined contribution schemes, are made by Westpac or the respective controlled entity.

Actuarially assessed surpluses in the Group's principal defined benefit employee superannuation schemes are recognised in the balance sheet as non-current assets, representing a prepayment of contributions to the schemes (see note 16).

For these schemes, superannuation costs are recognised over employees' service lives so that the annual charge to the profit and loss statement is an approximately level percentage of current and expected future pensionable pay, less the anticipated benefit accruing from the existing prepayment of contributions. In the event of a curtailment or partial curtailment of a defined benefit scheme, a gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss statement.

When the actuarial surplus in a principal employee superannuation fund is initially recognised by the Group, the surplus is recognised in the profit and loss statement.

Variations in the value of the surpluses, which result from periodic actuarial valuations, are recognised in the profit and loss statement over the average remaining service lives of employees.

ii. Employee share and option ownership schemes

Certain employees are entitled to participate in share and option ownership schemes. Details of the schemes are described in note 21. No remuneration expense is recognised in respect of employee shares and options issued.

iii. Derivative financial instruments

Trading

The fair value of trading derivative financial instruments are included in the balance sheet under 'other financial markets assets' and 'other financial markets liabilities' respectively, as shown in notes 16 and 19.

Foreign exchange and interest rate forwards, futures, options and forward purchases and sales of securities entered into for trading purposes are valued at prevailing market rates. Interest rate and currency swap agreements are valued at their net present value after allowance for future costs and risk exposure.

Hedaina

Foreign exchange and interest rate forwards, futures, swaps and options entered into for hedging purposes are accounted for in a manner consistent with the accounting treatment of the hedged item. To qualify as a hedge, the swap, forward, futures or option position must be designated as a hedge and be effective in reducing the market risk of an existing asset, liability, firm commitment, or anticipated transaction where there is a high probability of the transaction occurring and the extent, term and nature of the exposure is capable of being estimated. Effectiveness of the hedge is evaluated on an initial and on-going basis by comparing the correlation of the change in market or fair value of the hedge with the changes in value of the hedged item.

If an interest rate hedge contract is terminated early, any resulting gain or loss is deferred and amortised over the periods corresponding to the hedged item. Where the hedged item ceases to exist, the corresponding derivative hedge contract is settled or closed out and any resulting unrecognised gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss statement.

iv. Loan securitisation

The Group, through its loan securitisation program, packages and sells loans (principally housing mortgage loans) as securities to investors. In such transactions the Group receives fees for various services provided to the program on an arms-length basis, including servicing fees, management fees and trustee fees. These fees are recognised over the period in which the relevant costs are borne. The Group also provides arms-length interest rate swaps and loan

facilities to the program in accordance with APRA Prudential Guidelines. The consideration for the sale of the loans includes the outstanding loan amount received at the date of the sale less other expenses of the securitisation program, plus an entitlement to receive contingent consideration, comprising mortgage loan interest (net of swap payments) not due to the investors.

The timing and amount of the swap cash flows and the residual income cannot be reliably measured because of the significant uncertainties inherent in estimating future movements in the repayment rates on the underlying mortgage loans and the mortgage loan interest margins. Consequently, the swap and the residual income receivable are not recognised as assets and no gain is recognised when loans are sold. The swap income/expense and residual income are therefore being recognised when receivable/payable.

v. Funds management and trust activities

The Group conducts investment management and other fiduciary activities through Westpac Financial Services Group Limited and certain of its controlled entities and through certain other controlled entities overseas. These activities result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets are not the property of the Group and are not included in the consolidated financial statements. The Group also manages life insurance statutory fund assets that are now included in the consolidated financial statements, see note (h)vi. At 30 September 2000, the total value of assets under discretionary management by the Group was approximately \$25.1 billion (1999 \$23.8 billion), including \$17.6 billion (1999 \$23.8 billion) that have not been included in the consolidated financial statements.

Where controlled entities, as trustees, incur liabilities in respect of these activities, a right of indemnity exists against the assets of the applicable trusts. As these assets are sufficient to cover liabilities, and it is therefore not probable that the controlled entities will be required to settle them, the liabilities are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

vi. Change in accounting policy

Life insurance accounting

Effective 1 October 1999 AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business became operative to Westpac. The standard has resulted in the consolidation of all life insurance assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Assets of the life insurance operations are measured at net market value and all liabilities at net present value. In addition, the standard requires that investments in controlled entities held by the life insurance company are subject to revaluation each reporting period, so that the investment is carried at net market value. The excess of net market value of an interest in a controlled entity of the life company over the net amount of the controlled entity's recognised net assets must be recognised in the consolidated financial statements with any subsequent movements included in the profit and loss statement. The initial application of the accounting standard has resulted in an increase in the Group assets and liabilities of \$7 billion. There was no adjustment to opening retained earnings.

Prior to 1 October 1999 the Group's interest in the profits of the life insurance statutory funds were included in the consolidated profit and loss statement in accordance with the 'Margin on Services' methodology for the valuation of policy liabilities under Actuarial Standard 1.02 'Valuation Standard' issued by the Life Insurance Actuarial Standards Board.

On 1 February 2000 the Westpac Financial Services (WFS) Group was restructured. The Group's life insurance controlled entity acquired an existing controlled entity to manage the financial services origination business. In accordance with AASB 1038 this investment is brought to account on a market value basis. This restructure and the application of AASB 1038 has resulted in an increase in profit after tax of \$59 million.

vii. Rounding of amounts

In accordance with Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Class Order 98/0100, all amounts have been rounded to the nearest million dollars unless otherwise stated.

Notes to the financial statements

	Consolidated			Parent Entity	
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 2. INTEREST					
Interest income					
Loans	9,330	7,423	7,921	8,047	6,301
Deposits with other financial institutions	261	192	282	250	179
Investment securities	155	134	130	144	98
Trading securities	455	456	451	452	453
Regulatory deposits	32	15	13	32	15
Dividends on redeemable preference share finance	35	38	46	35	38
Controlled entities	-	_	-	589	270
Other	23	90	53	18	78
Total interest income	10,291	8,348	8,896	9,567	7,432
Interest expense					
Current and term deposits	4,566	3,385	3,927	4,534	3,372
Deposits from other financial institutions	221	194	275	221	194
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	1,052	710	551	630	466
Public borrowings by controlled entity borrowing corporations	338	317	360	_	-
Loan capital	270	175	173	270	175
Controlled entities	-	=	=	999	453
Other	129	75	118	48	52
Total interest expense	6,576	4,856	5,404	6,702	4,712

		Consolidated		Parent	Entity
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NOTE 3. NON-INTEREST INCOME					
Lending fees (loan and risk)	584	512	508	584	508
Transaction fees and commissions received	1,012	895	708	1,010	892
Other non-risk fee income ¹	231	228	232	248	207
Fees and commissions paid	(384)	(302)	(198)	(329)	(277)
Trading income:					
Foreign exchange income	194	246	295	179	230
Trading securities	(21)	32	34	(21)	32
Other financial instruments	(29)	6	81	(28)	6
Rental income	8	10	12	1	3
General insurance commissions and premiums earned (net of claims)	46	30	44	12	16
Life insurance and funds management operating income ²	582	-	_	-	-
Life insurance margin on services profit (before income tax) $^{\rm 3}$	-	124	90	-	-
Funds management income	_	159	126	-	-
Dividends from controlled entities	-	-	-	280	132
Dividends from other entities	43	35	15	38	32
Net profit/(loss) on sale of fixed assets	32	(1)	30	(5)	1
Net profit on sale of other investments	4	70	4	-	38
Cost of hedging overseas operations	(4)	14	(13)	12	8
Service and management fees	5	7	2	13	117
Other	65	74	33	131	94
Total non-interest income	2,368	2,139	2,003	2,125	2,039
Life insurance and funds management operating income comprises:					
Premium income and management fees ⁴	309	-	_	_	_
Funds management income	162	_	-	_	_
Claims expenses (net of recoveries)	(97)	_	_	_	_
Investment revenue	898	_	_	_	_
Life insurance policy liabilities expense	(799)	_	_	-	_
Amortisation of business in force	(19)	-	_	-	_
Operating income	454	-	-	-	_
Change in excess of net market value over net assets					
of life insurance controlled entity before tax ⁵	128	_	_	-	
Total life insurance and funds management operating income	582	-	-	_	

¹ Includes \$27 million received as profit on sale of housing loans pursuant to the securitisation program, all of which related to loans securitised in prior years (1999 \$28 million of which \$25 million related to loans securitised in prior years, 1998 \$23 million and \$18 million).

² The requirements of accounting standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business became effective for the Group from 1 October 1999. Life insurance assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses have been consolidated for the year ended 30 September 2000. Comparatives have not been restated.

³ The Margin on Services (MOS) profits have been determined in accordance with the 'margin on services' methodology for the valuation of policy liabilities.

⁴ Includes \$68 million in respect of recoveries of income tax on policyholders' earnings.

⁵ Westpac Financial Services (WFS) Group was restructured on 1 February 2000 and the financial services origination business transferred to a life insurance controlled entity. As a consequence of the new Life Insurance Business accounting standard, the results of the financial services origination business is now being brought to account on a market value basis.

	Consolidated			Parent Entity		
	2000	1999	1998	2000	1999	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
NOTE 4. NON-INTEREST EXPENSES						
Salaries and other staff expenses						
Salaries and wages	1,384	1,434	1,407	1,155	1,242	
Provision for employee entitlements	125	132	83	110	121	
Superannuation contributions	2	18	24	1	15	
Superannuation prepayment adjustment	3	(51)	(57)	4	(50)	
Payroll tax	80	87	88	69	76	
Fringe benefits tax	43	38	41	37	32	
Restructuring costs	45	14	-	40	12	
Other	133	158	118	147	161	
Total salaries and other staff expenses	1,815	1,830	1,704	1,563	1,609	
Equipment and occupancy expenses						
Operating lease rentals	250	244	279	201	281	
Depreciation and amortisation:						
Premises	8	12	14	3	4	
Leasehold improvements	30	17	25	24	12	
Furniture, equipment and computer software	43	45	47	34	35	
Technology	188	163	158	156	148	
Equipment repairs and maintenance	64	58	62	63	57	
Electricity, water and rates	17	27	30	16	26	
Land tax	3	6	6	3	6	
Other	29	30	20	13	23	
Total equipment and occupancy expenses	632	602	641	513	592	
Other expenses						
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 16)	98	100	106	77	80	
Amortisation of deferred expenditure (note 16)	14	18	24	12	16	
Non-lending losses	36	30	25	32	24	
Consultancy fees, computer software maintenance						
and other professional services	355	309	318	292	262	
Stationery	99	94	91	78	85	
Postage and telecommunication costs	204	201	203	179	189	
Insurance	11	11	12	12	10	
Advertising	104	100	99	95	92	
Transaction taxes	11	10	12	4	4	
Training	22	23	21	17	18	
Travel	53	55	61	46	46	
Other	49	51	75	241	316	
Total other expenses	1,056	1,002	1,047	1,085	1,142	
Total non-interest expenses	3,503	3,434	3,392	3,161	3,343	

NOTE 5. ABNORMAL ITEMS

Restructuring expenses

The abnormal item in the year ended 30 September 1998, principally related to a program of major improvements to Westpac's distribution network in Australia, providing customers and staff with an enhanced environment in which the Group's broad range of financial services could be more effectively delivered. This progressive approach to improving service delivery involved the introduction of new sales and service outlets and the refurbishment and restructure of existing network outlets. An abnormal expense of \$106 million was recognised principally in respect of the program, with an applicable income tax credit of \$36 million. The net effect of the abnormal item on operating profit after income tax was \$70 million.

	Consolidated			Parent Entity		
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	
NOTE 6. INCOME TAX						
Reconciliation of income tax expense shown in the profit and loss statements with prima facie tax payable on pre-tax operating profit after abnormal items						
Operating profit before income tax (including gross up) after abnormals	2,547	2,153	1,957	1,799	1,396	
Fully tax equivalent gross up	(169)	(127)	(128)	(63)	(64)	
Operating profit before income tax (excluding gross up) after abnormals	2,378	2,026	1,829	1,736	1,332	
Prima facie income tax on operating profit before income tax (excluding gross up) based on the company tax rate of 36% in Australia	856	729	658	625	480	
Add/(deduct) tax effect of permanent differences:	26	_	_	29		
Change in tax rate ¹ Rebateable and exempt dividends	(88)	(84)	(72)	(129)	(122)	
Tax losses (now) tax effected	(11)	(10)	(30)	(129)	(122)	
Timing differences not/(now) tax effected Life insurance:	(34)	(2)	29	(34)	29	
Tax adjustment on policyholders' earnings ²	44	_	_			
Adjustment for life business tax rates	(42)	(22)	(15)	_	_	
Change in excess of net market value over net assets of life insurance controlled entity	(16)	(22)	(13)	- -	_	
Other non-assessable items	(82)	(68)	(57)	(55)	(19)	
Other non-deductible items	65	70	77	36	53	
Adjustment for overseas tax rates	(23)	(12)	(14)	(10)	(1)	
Prior period adjustments	(36)	(43)	(12)	(16)	(41)	
Other items	1	9	(11)	(11)	(36)	
Total income tax expense attributable to operating profit			(1.1)	(,	(,	
after abnormals	660	567	553	425	333	
Income tax attributable to operating profit comprises:						
Income tax attributable to operating profit before abnormal items	660	567	589	425	333	
Income tax attributable to abnormal items		_	(36)	_	_	
	660	567	553	425	333	
Income tax - abnormal items:						
Prima facie tax on abnormal items at 36%	_	-	(38)	-	_	
Add/(deduct) tax effect of permanent differences:	-					
Adjustment for overseas tax rates	_	-	2	_	_	
Income tax credit - abnormal items	_	-	(36)	-	_	
Income tax analysis						
Income tax expense attributable to operating profit comprises:						
Current income tax						
Australia	529	384	449	271	195	
Overseas	86	141	(8)	75	119	
D. Complete and the com	615	525	441	346	314	
Deferred income tax	66	0.5	63	20	70	
Australia	66	96	63	80	72	
Overseas	15	(11)	61	15	(12)	
(Over)/under provision in prior years Australia	(37)	(43)	(18)	95	(41)	
Overseas	(37)	(43)	6	1	(41)	
Overseas	(36)	(43)	(12)	(16)	(41)	
Total Australia	558	437	494	334	226	
Total Overseas	102	130	59	91	107	
	102	130	29	31	107	
Total income tax expense attributable to operating profit after abnormals	660	567	553	425	333	

¹ The company tax rate in Australia reduces from 36% to 34% and then to 30%, effective for the Group for years beginning 1 October 2000 and 1 October 2001 respectively. The net impact is based on when it is expected that timing differences will reverse.

2 In accordance with the requirements of AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business, the Group's tax expense includes \$68 million in respect of income tax on

policyholders' earnings, \$24 million of which is in the prima facie income tax above and the balance of \$44 million shown here.

	Consolidated			Parent Entity		
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	
NOTE 7. DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED FOR OR PAID						
Converting preference share dividends provided for or paid (fully franked at 36%)	_	_	24	_	-	
Ordinary dividends						
Interim ordinary dividend paid:						
Ordinary shares 26 cents per share; 1999 23 cents per share; 1998 21 cents per share (all fully franked at 34%, 36% and 36% respectively)	475	426	388	475	426	
New Zealand Class shares 26 cents per share (fully imputed) ¹	13	-	-	-	_	
(Over)/under provision of dividend in prior year ²	13	(5)	23	(1)	(5)	
Final ordinary dividend provided for:						
Ordinary shares 28 cents per share (fully franked at 34%); 1999 24 cents per share (unfranked); 1998 22 cents per share (fully franked at 36%)	497	445	418	497	445	
New Zealand Class shares 28 cents per share (fully imputed) ¹	15	_	-	_	-	
Total ordinary dividends provided for or paid	1,013	866	829	971	866	
Total dividends provided for or paid	1,013	866	853	971	866	

¹ The New Zealand Class shares were issued by a controlled entity on 12 October 1999 (see note 21)

Distributions on other equity instruments

Total distributions on other equity instruments	43	8	-	64	8
Perpetual capital notes	-	-	_	21	_
Convertible debenture	-	_	_	43	8
TOPrS	43	8	-	_	-
Distributions paid or provided for:					

Franking account balance		
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year at 34% (1999 36%)	(110)	(173)
Franking credits arising from payment of current income tax payable	350	102
Franking credits utilised for payment of proposed final dividend	(497)	
Adjusted franking account balance at the end of		
the financial year at 34% (1999 36%)	(257)	(71)

We anticipate that sufficient franking credits will arise by 30 June 2001 so that the franking account balance will not be in deficit as at 30 June 2001 which is Westpac's franking account year end. At 30 June 2000 there was no deficit in Westpac's franking account.

Where dividends are franked in future years these will be met principally out of franking credits arising in each of those subsequent years.

² The 2000 under provision for the Group includes an amount of \$14 million which relates to the final ordinary dividend paid on New Zealand Class shares. In 1998 the under provision relates to the final ordinary dividend paid on shares issued to shareholders of Bank of Melbourne Limited as part consideration for the acquisition of that bank.

				Consc	olidated		
		20	000	19	999	1	998
	_	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
NOT	E 8. EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE						
	onciliation of earnings used in the calculation arnings per ordinary share (\$m)						
Oper	rating profit after income tax	1,718	1,718	1,459	1,459	1,276	1,276
add:	Potential earnings from the proceeds of exercised options	_	12	=	6	_	12
less:	Outside equity interests	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)
	Converting preference share dividends	_	_	_	_	(24)	_
	TOPrS distribution	(43)	(43)	(8)	(8)	_	_
	Abnormal items (net of tax)	_	-	_		70	70
Earn	nings before abnormal items	1,672	1,684	1,448	1,454	1,318	1,354
Abno	ormal items (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(70)	(70)
Earr	nings after abnormal items	1,672	1,684	1,448	1,454	1,248	1,284
Weig	ghted average number of ordinary shares (millions)						
Weig	hted average number of ordinary shares	1,883	1,883	1,881	1,881	1,879	1,879
Pote	ntial dilutive adjustments:						
Exe	ercise of options	-	38	_	29	_	62
Co	nverting preference shares	-	-	_	_	-	50
Tota	ll weighted average number of ordinary shares	1,883	1,921	1,881	1,910	1,879	1,991
Earr	nings per ordinary share (cents)						
Befo	re abnormal items	88.8	87.7	77.0	76.1	70.1	68.0
After	r abnormal items	88.8	87.7	77.0	76.1	66.4	64.5

As set out in note 1(h)(vi), AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business has become operative for the Group from 1 October 1999. The effect for the financial year ended 30 September 2000 has been to increase basic and diluted earnings per share by 3.1 cents as compared with the amounts of earnings per share that would have been determined using the previous accounting policy.

	Conso	Consolidated		Entity
	2000	2000 1999	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NOTE 9. DUE FROM OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Australia				
Interest earning	1,346	2,088	1,346	2,088
Non-interest earning	308	269	_	136
Total Australia	1,654	2,357	1,346	2,224
Overseas				
Interest earning	1,657	1,256	1,461	1,099
Non-interest earning	14	393	8	390
Total Overseas	1,671	1,649	1,469	1,489
Total due from other financial institutions	3,325	4,006	2,815	3,713
NOTE 10. TRADING SECURITIES				
Listed				
Australian public securities				
Commonwealth securities	181	1,500	181	1,500
Semi-government securities	920	504	920	504
Australian equity securities	755	695	755	695
Australian debt securities	4	_	4	_
Overseas public securities	1,015	1,041	1,015	1,038
Overseas debt securities	118	120	107	71
Total listed securities	2,993	3,860	2,982	3,808
Unlisted				
Australian public securities				
Treasury notes	1,717	3,582	1,717	3,582
Semi-government securities	9	13	9	13
Australian debt securities	1,837	1,093	1,837	1,093
Overseas debt securities	618	509	618	509
Total unlisted securities	4,181	5,197	4,181	5,197
Total trading securities	7,174	9,057	7,163	9,005

As at 30 September 2000 Group trading securities include \$12 million in unrealised losses (1999 \$71 million unrealised gains).

Notes to the financial statements

		Conso	lidated		Parent Entity			
	2	000	1999		20	000	1999	
	Book Value \$m	Market Value \$m	Book Value \$m	Market Value \$m	Book Value \$m	Market Value \$m	Book Value \$m	Market Value \$m
NOTE 11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES								
Listed								
Australian public securities								
Commonwealth securities	116	120	113	118	116	120	113	118
Overseas public securities	5	5	12	12	5	5	12	12
Overseas debt securities	1,051	1,026	427	401	1,051	1,026	427	401
Total listed securities	1,172	1,151	552	531	1,172	1,151	552	531
Unlisted								
Australian debt securities	612	612	4	4	612	612	_	-
Overseas public securities	112	112	764	761	31	31	34	34
Overseas debt securities	835	795	888	875	825	785	888	875
Total unlisted securities	1,559	1,519	1,656	1,640	1,468	1,428	922	909
Total investment securities	2,731	2,670	2,208	2,171	2,640	2,579	1,474	1,440

Other than securities issued by Australian Commonwealth or State Governments, the Group held no trading and investment securities of a single issuer, the book value of which, in aggregate, exceeded 10% of total equity.

	Within 1 year \$m	Over 1 year to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years to 10 years \$m	Over 10 years \$m	Total \$m
Maturities of the Group's investment securities are as follows:					
2000 Book value					
Australian public securities					
Commonwealth securities	-	116	-	-	116
Australian debt securities	-	519	93	-	612
Overseas public securities	102	15	-	-	117
Overseas debt securities	41	936	691	218	1,886
Total book value by maturity	143	1,586	784	218	2,731
Total market value by maturity	143	1,576	746	205	2,670
1999 Book value					
Australian public securities					
Commonwealth securities	-	_	113	_	113
Australian debt securities	-	4	_		4
Overseas public securities	682	93	1	_	776
Overseas debt securities	120	847	132	216	1,315
Total book value by maturity	802	944	246	216	2,208
Total market value by maturity	799	933	240	199	2,171

NOTE 11. INVESTMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

The following table provides an analysis of the difference between book value (amortised cost) and market value of the Group's investment securities at 30 September:

		20	000		19	99		
	Book Value \$m	Unrealised Gains \$m	Unrealised Losses \$m	Market Value \$m	Book Value \$m	Unrealised Gains \$m	Unrealised Losses \$m	Market Value \$m
Listed								
Australian public securities								
Commonwealth securities	116	4	-	120	113	5	-	118
Overseas public securities	5	-	_	5	12	_	_	12
Overseas debt securities	1,051	-	(25)	1,026	427	-	(26)	401
Total listed securities	1,172	4	(25)	1,151	552	5	(26)	531
Unlisted								
Australian debt securities	612	-	_	612	4	-	_	4
Overseas public securities	112	-	_	112	764	-	(3)	761
Overseas debt securities	835	-	(40)	795	888	-	(13)	875
Total unlisted securities	1,559	_	(40)	1,519	1,656	-	(16)	1,640
Total listed and unlisted								
securities	2,731	4	(65)	2,670	2,208	5	(42)	2,171
						2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
Details of sales of investment sec	urities during	the year were	as follows:					
Proceeds from sales						1,441	147	928
Gross gains realised on sales						-	_	_
Gross losses realised on sales						(18)	_	_

The following table shows the weighted-average carrying yield for each range of investment securities as at 30 September 2000. There are no tax-exempt securities.

	Within 1 year %	Over 1 year to 5 years %	Over 5 years to 10 years %	Over 10 years %	Total %
Australian Commonwealth securities	=	6.6	-	_	6.6
Australian debt securities	=	6.5	7.3	_	6.7
Overseas public securities	14.9	8.0	-	-	14.3
Overseas debt securities	4.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7
Total investment securities	10.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1

	Consolidated		Parent Entity		
	2000	1999	2000	1999	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
NOTE 12. LOANS					
Loans are classified based on the location of the lending office.					
Australia					
Overdrafts	3,138	2,802	3,138	2,802	
Credit card outstandings	4,674	3,750	2,957	2,352	
Overnight and at call money market loans	265	102	265	102	
Own acceptances discounted	2,188	1,957	2,027	1,857	
Term loans:					
Housing	47,471	40,544	47,471	40,544	
Non-housing	18,260	19,482	16,068	17,607	
Finance leases	2,237	2,359	493	492	
Investments in leveraged lease and equity lease partnerships	284	285	284	263	
Redeemable preference share finance	426	1,096	426	1,096	
Other	7,146	5,597	2,637	1,718	
Total Australia	86,089	77,974	75,766	68,833	
New Zealand					
Overdrafts	617	744	617	744	
Credit card outstandings	572	520	435	428	
Overnight and at call money market loans	439	443	439	443	
Own acceptances discounted	-	1	_	1	
Term loans:					
Housing	9,404	9,845	9,004	9,370	
Non-housing	5,247	5,758	4,975	5,379	
Finance leases	28	25	_	-	
Redeemable preference share finance	1,920	1,003	_	-	
Other	1,230	522	820	486	
Total New Zealand	19,457	18,861	16,290	16,851	
Other Overseas	3,465	2,381	3,080	1,979	
Total Overseas	22,922	21,242	19,370	18,830	
Total loans (net of unearned income)	109,011	99,216	95,136	87,663	
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts (note 13)	(1,478)	(1,500)	(1,289)	(1,319)	
Total net loans	107,533	97,716	93,847	86,344	

Securitisation of loans

At 30 September 2000 the Group had securitised assets amounting to \$10,133 million (1999 \$9,777 million) via the Westpac Securitisation Trust program ('WST program') and various private placements. Outstanding securitised assets totalled \$4,751 million as at 30 September 2000 (1999 \$6,420 million).

The securities issued by the WST program do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Westpac or the Group. Neither Westpac nor the Group in any way stands behind the capital value and/or performance of the securities or the assets of the WST program except to the limited extent provided in the transaction documents for the WST program through the provision of arms-length services and facilities (refer note 1(h)iv). The Group does not guarantee the payment of interest or the repayment of principal due on the securities. The Group is not obliged to support any losses that may be suffered by the investors and does not intend to provide such support. The Group has no right to repurchase any of the securitised loans and no obligation to do so, other than in certain circumstances where there is a breach of warranty within 120 days of the sale.

	Consolidated				
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	1997 \$m	1996 \$m
NOTE 12. LOANS (CONTINUED)					
Loans by type of customer Australia					
Government and other public authorities	544	284	328	472	730
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ¹	1,587	1,642	1,077	1,010	1,103
Commercial and financial ²	20,235	20,744	16,811	16,037	13,721
Real estate – construction	789	1,158	1,634	1,357	1,128
Real estate – mortgage ¹	47,844	40,544	38,911	26,223	31,428
Instalment loans and other personal lending ¹	10,996	9,001	6,816	8,474	8,114
Subtotal	81,995	73,373	65,577	53,573	56,224
Other real estate owned	-	-	-	-	80
Lease financing	1,906	2,644	2,254	1,477	2,472
Own acceptances discounted	2,188	1,957	2,498	774	821
Total Australia	86,089	77,974	70,329	55,824	59,597
Overseas					
Covernment and other public authorities	420	270	281	371	544
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ¹	1,352	1,419	1,652	1,474	1,492
Commercial and financial	8,888	6,972	8,589	8,688	8,498
Real estate – construction	152	132	217	264	372
Real estate – mortgage ¹	9,725	10,170	11,551	12,266	10,999
Instalment loans and other personal lending ¹	2,265	2,222	506	489	1,257
Subtotal	22,802	21,185	22,796	23,552	23,162
Lease financing	120	56	184	86	132
Own acceptances discounted		1	29	_	157
Total Overseas	22,922	21,242	23,009	23,638	23,451
Total loans (net of unearned income)	109,011	99,216	93,338	79,462	83,048
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(1,478)	(1,500)	(1,600)	(1,588)	(1,847)
Total net loans	107,533	97,716	91,738	77,874	81,201

The increase in loans to Australian customers during 1998 was due principally to acquisitions in that year.

² Some lending in the commercial and financial sectors in Australia is for the purpose of the financing of construction of real estate and land development projects which cannot be separately identified from other lending to these borrowers, given their conglomerate structure and activities. In these circumstances, the loans have been included in the commercial and financial category.

	Consolidated					
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Percentage of loans in each customer category to total loans						
Australia						
Government and other public authorities	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Commercial and financial	18.6	20.8	18.0	20.2	16.5	
Real estate – construction	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	
Real estate – mortgage	43.9	40.8	41.7	33.0	37.8	
Instalment loans and other personal lending	10.1	9.1	7.3	10.7	9.8	
Other real estate owned	_	_	-	-	0.1	
Lease financing	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.9	3.0	
Own acceptances discounted	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.9	1.0	
Overseas	21.0	21.4	24.5	29.7	28.2	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ Real estate mortgage loans and instalment loans and other personal lending include a total of \$1.3 billion of personal lending to the agricultural sector (1999 \$1.6 billion, 1998 \$1.8 billion, 1997 \$1.2 billion and 1996 \$1.5 billion). In addition, \$1.0 billion of finance had been provided to the agricultural sector (1999 \$1.0 billion, 1998 \$0.8 billion, 1997 \$0.8 billion and 1996 \$0.9 billion) in the form of acceptances which are excluded from the above table.

			Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NOTE 12. LOANS (CONTINUED)						
Maturity distribution of loans by type of customer as at 30 September 2000						
By offices in Australia						
Government and other public authorities			227	161	156	544
Agriculture, forestry and fishing			579	214	794	1,587
Commercial and financial			11,210	5,598	3,427	20,235
Real estate – construction			447	137	205	789
Real estate - mortgage			1,346	3,379	43,119	47,844
Instalment loans and other personal lending			5,609	2,310	3,077	10,996
Lease financing			767	1,102	37	1,906
Own acceptances discounted			2,188	_	_	2,188
Total Australia			22,373	12,901	50,815	86,089
Total Overseas			9,484	8,378	5,060	22,922
Total loans (net of unearned income)			31,857	21,279	55,875	109,011
		2000	Consolid	ated	1999	
	Loans at	Loans at		Loans at	Loans at	
	Variable	Fixed		Variable	Fixed	
	Interest	Interest	Total	Interest	Interest	Takal
	Rates \$m	Rates \$m	Total \$m	Rates \$m	Rates \$m	Total \$m
Interest rate segmentation of Group loans						
maturing after one year						
By offices in Australia	44,690	19,026	63,716	34,607	24,322	58,929
By offices Overseas	6,239	7,199	13,438	7,099	8,992	16,091
Total loans maturing after one year	50,929	26,225	77,154	41,706	33,314	75,020
			Consolidated		Parer	nt Entity
		2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 13. PROVISIONS FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS						
General provision						
Balance at beginning of year		1,170	1,238	1,249	1,028	1,089
Exchange rate and other adjustments		(7)	(12)	_	(9)	6
Provisions of controlled entities/businesses acquired/(disposed)		_	(14)	60	_	(13)
Charge to operating profit		230	119	84	115	32
Recoveries of debts previously written off		90	75	89	64	50
Write-offs		(271)	(236)	(244)	(149)	(136)
Balance at year end 1		1,212	1,170	1,238	1,049	1,028
Specific provisions						
Balance at beginning of year		330	362	339	291	326
Exchange rate and other adjustments		25	(8)	(11)	25	(19)
Provisions of controlled entities/businesses acquired/(disposed)		(2)	(10)	17	-	(8)
New specific provisions		75	165	225	67	153
Specific provisions no longer required		(103)	(113)	(141)	(89)	(101)
Write-offs		(59)	(66)	(67)	(54)	(60)
Balance at year end		266	330	362	240	291
Total provisions for bad and doubtful debts		1,478	1,500	1,600	1,289	1,319
Charge to operating profit for bad and doubtful debts com	iprises:					
General provision		230	119	84	115	32
New specific provisions		75	165	225	67	153
Specific provisions no longer required		(103)	(113)	(141)	(89)	(101)
Total charge to operating profit		202	171	168	93	84

¹ Includes provision for off-balance sheet credit related commitments: Group \$186 million (1999 \$144 million, 1998 \$153 million); Westpac \$164 million (1999 \$128 million).

The 2000 charge to operating profit of \$202 million represents a 18% increase from the 1999 charge of \$171 million which, in turn, was up 2% from 1998. The coverage ratio of total provisions (specific and general) to total impaired assets at 30 September 2000 increased to 249% against 233% at 30 September 1999 and 188% at 30 September 1998.

	Consolidated					
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	1997 \$m	1996 \$m	
NOTE 13. PROVISIONS FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS (CONTINUED)						
Specific provision by type of customer						
Australia						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	7	28	33	59	
Commercial and financial	97	102	92	60	242	
Real estate – construction	2	3	20	3	25	
Real estate – mortgage	2	4	14	6	10	
Instalment loans and personal lending	19	34	31	119	27	
Total Australia	124	150	185	221	363	
New Zealand						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	5	_	_	8	
Commercial and financial	-	18	_	4	54	
Real estate – construction	_	_	-	7	-	
Real estate – mortgage	7	_	37	51	28	
Instalment loans and other personal lending	13	9	6	3	9	
Total New Zealand	22	32	43	65	99	
Other Overseas						
Government and other public authorities	24	20	-	-	-	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4	3	2	7	1	
Commercial and financial	90	124	123	32	46	
Real estate – construction	_	1	2	8	6	
Real estate – mortgage	_	_	-	-	1	
Instalment loans and other personal lending	2	-	7	6	15	
Total Other Overseas	120	148	134	53	69	
Total Overseas	142	180	177	118	168	
Total specific provisions	266	330	362	339	531	

NOTE 13. PROVISIONS FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS (CONTINUED)

The following tables shows the movements in the balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts, details of loans written off and recoveries of loans written off by type of customer and geographic category for the past five years:

Relance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts 400 mm 1900 mm<		Consolidated					
Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts (specific and general) at beginning of year 1,500 1,600 1,588 1,847 1,300 1,50							
General and sequential beginning of year 1,500 1,600 1,588 1,847 0,930 Net written fis and recoveries 202 171 168 78 120 Charge to operating profit 202 171 168 78 170 Exchange rate and other adjustments 18 0.0 101 161 0.0 Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts at year 18 0.0 101 168 180 </th <th></th> <th>\$m</th> <th>\$m</th> <th>\$m</th> <th>\$m</th> <th>\$m</th>		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
General and sequential beginning of year 1,500 1,600 1,588 1,847 0,930 Net written fis and recoveries 202 171 168 78 120 Charge to operating profit 202 171 168 78 170 Exchange rate and other adjustments 18 0.0 101 161 0.0 Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts at year 18 0.0 101 168 180 </th <th>Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts						
Charge to operating profit 202 171 168 78 121 Provisions of controlled entities/businesses acquired/(disposed) (2) (24) 77 - 175 Exchange rate and other adjustments 18 (20) (10) (16) 130 Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts at year 18 (20) (10) (16) (18) Write-offs Write-offs 19 20 10		1,500	1,600	1,588	1,847	1,930	
Provisions of controlled entities/businesses acquired/disposed 16 (2) (3) (1)	Net write-offs and recoveries	(240)	(227)	(222)	(321)	(366)	
Exhange rate and other adjustments 18 (20) (11) (15) (18) Rate of provisions for bad and other that the search of provisions for bad and other than the search of the se	Charge to operating profit	202	171	168	78	121	
No. 1,500	Provisions of controlled entities/businesses acquired/(disposed)	(2)	(24)	77	_	175	
Write-offs and recoveries Write-offs Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing 1 - 7 10 15 Commercial and financial ¹ 41 38 45 66 7 10 15 Real estate - construction 2 2 2 4 2 10 6 6 16 </th <th>Exchange rate and other adjustments</th> <th>18</th> <th>(20)</th> <th>(11)</th> <th>(16)</th> <th>(13)</th>	Exchange rate and other adjustments	18	(20)	(11)	(16)	(13)	
Write-offs Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing 1 3 45 67 176 Commercial and financial ¹ 41 38 45 67 176 Real estate – construction 2 2 4 2 10 Real estate – mortgage 2 7 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 251 340 26 Other real estate owned 2 2 4 2 16 6 Other real estate owned 2 24 2 3 25 340 25 Other real estate owned 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Balance of provisions for bad and doubtful debts at year end	1,478	1,500	1,600	1,588	1,847	
Australia I - 7 10 15 Commercial and financial ¹ 41 38 45 67 176 Real estate - construction 2 2 4 2 15 5 Real estate - mortgage 2 2 4 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 213 246 163 Other real estate owned 2 2 4 2 2 Total Australia 2 2 4 2 2 New Zealant 2 4 2 2 2 4 2	Write-offs and recoveries						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 1 - 7 10 17 Commercial and financial ¹ 41 38 45 67 176 Real estate - construction 2 2 4 2 10 Real estate - mortgage 2 - 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 193 246 163 Other real estate owned - - - - 2 2 3 30 31 <	Write-offs						
Commercial and financial 1 41 38 45 67 176 Real estate – construction 2 2 4 2 15 5 Real estate – mortgage 2 - 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 193 26 12 Other real estate owned 2 - - - - 2 2 Total Australia 2 40 2 3 25 340 371 Read estate – mortgage - - 8 -	Australia						
Real estate - construction 2 2 4 2 15 5 Real estate - mortgage 2 - 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 193 246 163 Other real estate owned 2 - - - - 2 Total Australia 2 -	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	_	7	10	15	
Real estate – mortgage 2 - 2 15 5 Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 193 246 163 Other real estate owned 2 - - - 2 2 Total Australia 2 24 243 251 340 371 New Zealand 3 4 -	Commercial and financial ¹	41	38	45	67	176	
Instalment loans and other personal lending 194 203 193 246 163 Other real estate owned - - - - - - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 -	Real estate – construction	2	2	4	2	10	
Other real estate owned -	Real estate – mortgage	2	-	2	15	5	
Total Australia 240 243 251 340 371 New Zealand Agriculture, forestry and fishing - 4 -	Instalment loans and other personal lending	194	203	193	246	163	
New Zealand Agriculture, forestry and fishing - 4 - - - 2 -	Other real estate owned	_	-	-	_	2	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing - 4 -	Total Australia	240	243	251	340	371	
Commercial and financial ¹ - 8 - 5 25 Real estate - construction - - - 3 - Real estate - mortgage - 3 38 45 1 Instalment loans and other personal lending 43 29 6 7 22 Total New Zealand 47 15 16 14 32 Total Write-offs 330 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 2 4 Other real estate owned - - - - 1 1 1 Australia 7 4 2 1 1 1	New Zealand						
Real estate – construction – – – 3 3 – Real estate – mortgage – 3 38 45 1 Instalment loans and other personal lending 43 29 6 7 22 Total New Zealand 47 15 16 14 32 Total Other Overseas 47 15 16 14 45 Total write-offs 30 302 311 414 45 Recoveries 8 5 11 414 45 Agriculture, forestry and fishing – – 6 3 1 Commercial and financial 1 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate – construction – – – 1 1 1 Real estate – mortgage 2 – – 1 2 4 Other real estate owned – – – – 10 1 New Zealand 10 <td< td=""><td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td><td>_</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>_</td></td<>	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	4	-	-	_	
Real estate – mortgage - 3 38 45 1 Instalment loans and other personal lending 43 29 6 7 22 Total New Zealand 43 44 44 60 48 Total Other Overseas 47 15 16 14 32 Total write-offs 330 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Australia - - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 2 4 Other real estate owned 68 55 53 52 40 Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 70 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 <	Commercial and financial ¹	_	8	_	5	25	
Instalment loans and other personal lending 43 29 6 7 22 Total New Zealand 43 44 44 60 48 Total Other Overseas 47 15 16 14 32 Total write-offs 30 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Australia - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - <th< td=""><td>Real estate – construction</td><td>_</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3</td><td>_</td></th<>	Real estate – construction	_	-	-	3	_	
Total New Zealand 43 44 44 60 48 Total Other Overseas 47 15 16 14 32 Total write-offs 330 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 2 40 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - 10 1 8 13 8 New Zealand 7 4 2 13 6 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75	Real estate – mortgage	_	3	38	45	1	
Total Other Overseas 47 15 16 14 32 Total write-offs 330 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - (10) Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85 <td>Instalment loans and other personal lending</td> <td>43</td> <td>29</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>22</td>	Instalment loans and other personal lending	43	29	6	7	22	
Total write-offs 330 302 311 414 451 Recoveries Australia Secondary and fishing Secondary and fi	Total New Zealand	43	44	44	60	48	
Recoveries Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial 1 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - 1 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - (10) Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Total Other Overseas	47	15	16	14	32	
Australia Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - 10 11 8 13 8 Australia 7 4 2 13 6 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Total write-offs	330	302	311	414	451	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing - - 6 3 1 Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate - construction - - 1 1 1 Real estate - mortgage 2 - - 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - - 10 11 8 13 8 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Recoveries						
Commercial and financial ¹ 3 5 19 10 37 Real estate – construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate – mortgage 2 - - 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - - (10) Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Australia						
Real estate – construction - - - 1 1 1 Real estate – mortgage 2 - - - 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - - 10 11 8 13 8 New Zealand 7 4 2 13 6 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	_	6	3	1	
Real estate – mortgage 2 - - 1 2 Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - - - - - - - 10 11 8 13 8 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Commercial and financial ¹	3	5	19	10	37	
Instalment loans and other personal lending 68 55 53 52 40 Other real estate owned - <	Real estate – construction	_	-	1	1	1	
Other real estate owned - - - - - - - (10) Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Real estate – mortgage	2	_	-	1	2	
Australia 73 60 79 67 71 New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Instalment loans and other personal lending	68	55	53	52	40	
New Zealand 10 11 8 13 8 Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Other real estate owned	_	-	-	-	(10)	
Other Overseas 7 4 2 13 6 Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	Australia	73	60	79	67	71	
Total recoveries 90 75 89 93 85	New Zealand	10	11	8	13	8	
	Other Overseas	7	4	2	13	6	
Net write-offs and recoveries (240) (227) (222) (321) (366)	Total recoveries	90	75	89	93	85	
	Net write-offs and recoveries	(240)	(227)	(222)	(321)	(366)	

¹ Lease finance write-offs and recoveries, which were not material, are included in the 'Commercial and financial' category.

		Consolidated					
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	1997 \$m	1996 \$m		
NOTE 14. IMPAIRED ASSETS							
Australia							
Non-accrual assets ¹							
Gross	291	347	457	609	974		
Specific provisions	(115)	(149)	(176)	(205)	(346)		
Net Specific provisions	176	198	281	404	628		
Restructured loans		. 50	20.		020		
Gross	34	13	39	38	61		
Specific provisions	(9)	(1)	(9)	(16)	(17)		
Net	25	12	30	22	44		
Net Australian impaired assets	201	210	311	426	672		
New Zealand							
Non-accrual assets ¹							
Gross	95	100	121	104	178		
Specific provisions	(22)	(32)	(42)	(41)	(77)		
Net	73	68	79	63	101		
Restructured loans	.5	00	, ,	03	101		
Gross	16	1	8	41	24		
Specific provisions	-	-	(1)	(24)	(22)		
Net	16	1	7	17	2		
Net New Zealand impaired assets	89	69	86	80	103		
Other Overseas		03	- 00	- 00	103		
Non-accrual assets ¹							
Gross	146	172	206	70	109		
Specific provisions	(118)	(144)	(130)	(49)	(65)		
Net	28	28	76	21	44		
Restructured loans							
Gross	11	11	21	7	7		
Specific provisions	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
Net	9	7	17	3	3		
Net Other Overseas impaired assets	37	35	93	24	47		
Total net impaired assets ²	327	314	490	530	822		
Accruing items past due 90 days (with adequate security)							
Australia	154	156	181	312	398		
New Zealand	40	30	66	55	42		
Other Overseas	11	4	105	14	9		
Total	205	190	352	381	449		
Interest received for the year on the above non-accrual		130	332	301			
and restructured assets is:							
Australia	7	16	15	39	61		
New Zealand	6	5	6	12	9		
Other Overseas	9	1	1	2	7		
Total	22	22	22	53	77		
Interest forgone for the year on the above non-accrual and restructured assets is estimated at:							
Australia	19	38	54	92	162		
New Zealand	8	1	8	7	9		
Other Overseas	3	1	2	3	6		
Total	30	40	64	102	177		

¹ Includes assets acquired through security enforcement (OREO), recorded at net market value. This has not been a significant amount in any of the

above years.

2 Includes off balance sheet impaired items \$17 million (1999 \$16 million; 1998 \$36 million; 1997 \$36 million; 1996 \$61 million).

Notes to the financial statements

	Consol	Consolidated		Entity
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 15. FIXED ASSETS				
Premises and sites (note 1(e)ix)				
At Directors' valuation 2000	59	_	2	_
At Directors' valuation 1999	28	199	11	24
At Directors' valuation 1998	54	83	33	56
At Directors' valuation 1997	21	19	_	_
At Directors' valuation 1995	180	383	125	170
At cost	61	56	59	40
Accumulated depreciation	(23)	(27)	(10)	(9)
	380	713	220	281
Leasehold improvements				
At cost	235	209	185	167
Accumulated amortisation	(105)	(93)	(78)	(66)
	130	116	107	101
Furniture, equipment and computer software				
At cost	1,542	1,463	1,305	1,228
Accumulated depreciation	(877)	(765)	(768)	(674)
	665	698	537	554
Total fixed assets	1,175	1,527	864	936

In July 1998, a valuation of premises and sites was undertaken, based on their estimated market value, supported by independent valuers' advice. Based on these valuations, and allowing for subsequent acquisitions and disposals, the value of premises held at 30 September 2000, would have been \$451 million (30 September 1999 \$873 million). In accordance with group policy, only the decrements for each property have been recognised as a reduction in the premises revaluation reserve.

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 16. OTHER ASSETS				
Accrued interest receivable	575	415	491	375
Future income tax benefits	467	523	439	490
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	289	174	270	174
Securities sold not delivered	2,636	3,650	2,636	3,650
Other financial markets assets	13,549	5,992	13,678	6,016
Intangible assets (after accumulated amortisation of \$405m, 1999 \$316m)	1,535	1,665	1,261	1,368
Deferred expenditure (after accumulated amortisation of \$12m, 1999 \$4m)	147	129	80	65
Prepayment of superannuation fund contributions	806	807	735	736
Investment in life insurance controlled entity	_	419	-	_
Other investments	175	361	52	129
Excess of net market value of a controlled entity over recognised net assets ¹	128	-	-	_
Other ²	705	579	474	460
Total other assets	21,012	14,714	20,116	13,463
Future income tax benefits comprise:				
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	450	473	393	427
Provision for employee entitlements	108	111	98	101
Treasury/financial markets products	(9)	155	(9)	155
Depreciation	19	24	13	16
Tax losses	197	223	125	95
Other timing differences	(298)	(463)	(181)	(304)
	467	523	439	490
Potential future income tax benefits not brought to account as realisation is not considered virtually certain:				
Related to losses ³	20	42	13	33
Other	58	82	57	82
	78	124	70	115

 $^{1 \ \} Attributable \ to \ Westpac \ Life \ Insurance \ Services \ Limited \ investment \ in \ its \ controlled \ entity.$

² Other assets includes an amount of \$190 million (30 September 1999 nil) which relates to the second instalment due on the New Zealand Class shares issued during the year. This second instalment is due by 20 December 2000 (see note 21).

³ The potential future income tax benefits will only be obtained if:

⁽i) the Group or relevant entity derives future assessable income of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefits from the deductions for the losses to be realised;

⁽ii) the Group or relevant entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legislation; and

⁽iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group or relevant entity in realising the benefits from the deductions for the losses.

Notes to the financial statements

	Consolidated		Paren	t Entity
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
	— — — — — — — — — —	D	JIII	JIII
NOTE 17. DUE TO OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Australia				
Interest earning	122	376	122	376
Non-interest earning	681	498	681	498
Total Australia	803	874	803	874
Overseas				
Interest earning	3,000	2,438	2,993	2,436
Non-interest earning	169	250	169	250
Total Overseas	3,169	2,688	3,162	2,686
Total due to other financial institutions	3,972	3,562	3,965	3,560
NOTE 18. DEPOSITS AND PUBLIC BORROWINGS				
Deposits				
Australia		_		
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	3,423	3,522	3,423	3,522
Certificates of deposit	5,949	6,010	5,949	6,010
Other interest bearing				
At call	29,929	28,163	30,081	28,316
Term ¹	18,995	18,058	18,995	18,058
Total Australia	58,296	55,753	58,448	55,906
New Zealand				
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	675	771	675	771
Certificates of deposit	1,439	2,046	1,439	2,046
Other interest bearing				
At call	4,058	4,412	4,059	4,412
Term	7,507	8,014	7,507	8,014
Total New Zealand	13,679	15,243	13,680	15,243
Other Overseas				
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	385	185	289	111
Certificates of deposit	3,607	2,771	3,607	2,771
Other interest bearing				
At call	381	321	240	220
Term	7,457	5,414	7,298	5,266
Total Other Overseas	11,830	8,691	11,434	8,368
Total Overseas	25,509	23,934	25,114	23,611
Total deposits	83,805	79,687	83,562	79,517
Public borrowings by controlled entity borrowing corporations				
Australia				
Secured ²	3,666	3,631	_	_
Unsecured	2,509	2,129	_	_
Total Australia	6,175	5,760	_	_
Overseas		<u> </u>		
Secured ²	14	99	_	_
Total Overseas	14	99	_	_
Total public borrowings by controlled entity borrowing corporations	6,189	5,859	_	
Total deposits and public borrowings	89,994	85,546	83,562	79,517

¹ Includes floating rate depository receipts of US\$500 million (A\$919 million; 1999 A\$765 million) and GBP250 million (A\$673 million; 1999 A\$629 million) maturing in 2001 and 2002, respectively.

² Secured borrowings relate principally to the Australian Guarantee Corporation Limited (AGC) Group and Australian Guarantee Corporation (N.Z.) Limited (AGC(NZ)) and are secured by floating charges over the assets of AGC and certain of its controlled entities and AGC(NZ) respectively.

			Consol	idated			
	20	000	199	99	1998		
	Average Balance \$m	Average Rate %	Average Balance \$m	Average Rate %	Average Balance \$m	Average Rate %	
	4111	70	7111		ΨIII	70	
NOTE 18. DEPOSITS AND PUBLIC BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)							
Average balances and interest rates in each of the past three fiscal years for major categories of deposits were:							
Australia							
Non-interest bearing	3,320	_	3,258	-	3,249	_	
Other interest bearing demand	28,837	6.3	27,008	4.4	25,485	4.0	
Certificates of deposit	6,578	5.8	4,688	4.9	4,153	4.5	
Other interest bearing term	18,327	5.3	18,671	4.6	18,134	5.8	
Total Australia	57,062		53,625		51,021		
Overseas							
Non-interest bearing	990	_	1,186	-	1,409		
Other interest bearing demand	4,584	2.7	5,740	2.1	6,087	5.0	
Certificates of deposit	6,123	6.0	4,582	5.3	4,400	7.1	
Other interest bearing term	15,006	6.0	13,799	5.4	14,142	7.4	
Total Overseas	26,703		25,307		26,038		

Consolidated

Certificates of deposits issued by Westpac in Australia represent negotiable certificates of deposits and transferable certificates of deposits. Negotiable certificates of deposits are negotiable securities with minimum denominations of \$50,000 and are normally issued with terms to maturity of 30 days to 180 days. Transferable certificates of deposits are longer-term fixed rate instruments with minimum denominations of \$100,000 and are normally issued with terms to maturity of 3 to 5 years. At 30 September 2000, negotiable certificates of deposits on issue totalled \$5.2 billion (1999 \$5.7 billion) and transferable certificates of deposits on issue totalled \$0.7 billion (1999 \$0.3 billion).

Certificates of deposits issued by Westpac in New Zealand are registered certificate of deposits, there are no minimum denominations and they are normally issued with terms to maturity of up to 1 year.

Other overseas certificates of deposits issued by Westpac principally consist of US dollar certificates of deposits issued by our New York branch. The US dollar certificates of deposits are usually fixed rate instruments with minimum denominations of US\$100,000 and are generally issued for terms of 1 to 13 months.

Other interest bearing deposits comprise principally interest-bearing cheque and savings accounts, and call and time deposits obtained through and administered by Westpac's branch network.

Public borrowings by controlled entity borrowing corporations, which may be for individual amounts as small as \$2,000, comprise principally secured debentures, unsecured notes and secured and unsecured deposits of the AGC Group. Debentures are collateralised by floating charges over the assets of AGC and some of its controlled entities in Australia and over the assets of AGC(NZ) and are distributed among approximately 139,400 and 1,500 investors in Australia and New Zealand, respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

	Consc	Consolidated		Entity
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NOTE 19. OTHER LIABILITIES				
Provision for:				
proposed dividends	512	445	497	445
distributions on other equity instruments	13	=	_	_
income taxes	235	204	155	95
deferred income tax	416	237	297	170
long service leave	159	159	146	146
holiday leave and other staff benefits	147	136	131	122
non-lending losses	13	14	11	12
restructuring (note 1(f)v)	145	211	144	209
Unearned general insurance premiums	84	84	_	_
Outstanding general insurance claims	60	42	1	_
Accrued interest payable	1,135	792	939	663
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	210	188	210	188
Securities sold short	1,213	1,377	1,213	1,377
Securities purchased not delivered	1,144	3,084	1,144	3,084
Other financial markets liabilities	10,352	5,523	10,353	5,523
Other	1,801	1,768	1,643	1,513
Total other liabilities	17,639	14,264	16,884	13,547
Provision for deferred income tax comprises:				
Leveraged lease transactions	215	266	213	265
Finance lease transactions	102	107	40	44
Treasury/financial markets products	119	29	37	29
Depreciation	27	47	26	36
Other timing differences	(47)	(212)	(19)	(204)
	416	237	297	170
NOTE 20. DEBT ISSUES				
Bonds, notes and commercial paper				
Short term debt	4,180	5,605	1,037	1,341
Long term debt	15,023	9,305	10,530	7,007
Total	19,203	14,910	11,567	8,348
Short term debt				
USD commercial paper	3,128	4,087	408	_
Other commercial paper	659	_	236	_
HKD euro commercial paper	381	_	381	_
CHF medium term notes	-	1,267	-	1,090
Other debt	12	251	12	251
Total short term debt	4,180	5,605	1,037	1,341

The maturity profile for bonds, notes and commercial paper is shown in note 23.

NOTE 20. DEBT ISSUES (CONTINUED)

Long term debt

The following table sets out the maturity analysis of long term bonds and notes:

			Cons	olidated	Parent	Entity
Issue			2000	1999	2000	1999
Currency	Issue Range (in millions)	Interest Rate	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Due from 1 Oc	tober 1999 to 30 September 2000					
Euro medium t	term notes					
AUD	25–55	Fixed rate ranging from 5.03%-5.05%	_	80	_	_
AUD	20	Floating rate note	_	20	_	20
USD	25–50	Floating rate note	_	115	_	115
JPY	2,000–2,730	Fixed rate ranging from 0.05%-5.00%	_	107	_	107
NZD	97–100	Fixed rate 8.00%	_	77	_	77
CHF	10–100	Floating rate note	_	213	_	10
HKD	300	Fixed rate 6.80%	_	59	_	_
		=	_	671	_	329
Due from 1 Oc	tober 2000 to 30 September 2001					
Euro medium 1	· ·					
AUD	10	Structured	10	_	10	_
USD	10–105	Fixed rate ranging from 2.47%-6.58%	331	100	138	100
USD	10–100	Structured	158	_	59	_
USD	75–500	Floating rate note	1,284	1,070	_	_
GBP	68	Fixed rate 5.00%	184	_	184	_
JPY	1,000–3,000	Fixed rate ranging from 0.98%-5.00%	102	230	52	216
JPY	35,000	Floating rate note	596	547	596	547
CHF	75	Floating rate note	79	76	_	_
HKD	140	Fixed rate 7.62%	33	28	33	28
EUR	19	Fixed rate 3.80%	31	_	_	_
CAD	15	Floating rate note	18	16	_	_
		=	2,826	2,067	1,072	891
Domestic medi	ium term notes					
NZD	5–50	Fixed rate ranging from 5.97%–8.00%	41	43	41	43
			2,867	2,110	1,113	934
Due from 1 Oc	tober 2001 to 30 September 2002					
Euro medium 1	term notes					
AUD	125–200	Fixed rate ranging from 4.80%-4.90%	287	325	287	325
USD	8–30	Fixed rate ranging from 3.00%-7.39%	196	31	196	31
USD	10	Structured	18	_	18	-
USD	10–300	Floating rate note	1,246	626	55	15
JPY	1,000	Fixed rate 0.28%	17	42	17	42
JPY	2,000	Floating rate note	170	145	170	145
GBP	15	Fixed rate 5.50%	40	38	40	38
GBP	20	Floating rate note	54	50	_	-
NZD	50–200	Fixed rate ranging from 5.69%-7.27%	261	40	37	-
HKD	50–400	Fixed rate ranging from 7.65%-7.89%	193	79	193	79
HKD	30–1,000	Floating rate note	290	243	290	243
SGD	20	Fixed rate note 3.54%	21		21	_
		_	2,793	1,619	1,324	918

NOTE 20. DEBT ISSUES (CONTINUED)

Long term debt (continued)

Long term debt (continued)			Cons	olidated	Paren	t Entity
Issue Currency	Issue Range (in millions)	Interest Rate	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
Currency	issue range (iii iiiiiions)	interest rate	4	J	4	411
	tober 2002 to 30 September 2003					
Euro medium t	erm notes					
AUD	4–120	Fixed rate ranging from 0.50%-6.60%	318	_	318	-
AUD	300	Floating rate note	300	300	300	300
USD	4–500	Fixed rate ranging from 3.00%-6.38%	1,048	764	1,048	764
USD	50–300	Floating rate note	1,469	765	920	765
JPY	500-1,000	Structured notes	38	28	38	28
JPY	25,000–50,000	Fixed rate 0.88%	1,278	-	1,278	-
GBP	250	Floating rate note	673	628	673	628
HKD	50–100	Fixed rate ranging from 7.15% to 7.40%	59	-	59	-
HKD	1,500	Floating rate note	353	_	353	
CHF	200	Fixed rate note 2.50%	213	204	213	204
CHF	140	Floating rate note	148			
SGD	100	Fixed rate 3.80%	106	_	106	
330	100					2 604
Domestic medi	um term notes		6,003	2,689	5,306	2,689
NZD	60	Fixed rate 6.50%	45	44	_	44
1425			6,048	2,733	5,306	2,73
				2,7.33		
Due from 1 Oc	tober 2003 to 30 September 2004					
Euro medium t	erm notes					
USD	15–500	Fixed rate ranging from 5.25%-5.75%	948	765	948	765
USD	27	Zero coupon rate	36	30	36	30
NZD	100	Fixed rate 6.00%	75	79	_	
EUR	500	Floating rate note	810	816	810	816
SGD	150	Fixed rate 4.75%	158	135	158	135
GBP	77	Structured	207	194	207	194
GDI	,,	Structureu _	2,234	2,019	2,159	1,940
Due from 1 Oc	tober 2004 to 30 September 2005		, -	,	,	,-
Euro medium t	<u>-</u>					
USD	5–250	Floating rate note	559	8	106	8
USD	5–10		64	8	64	8
		Structured	٠.	0		
USD	5	Fixed rate 8.25%	9	_	9	•
HKD	100	Fixed rate 7.35%	24	-	24	
ITL	15,000	Fixed rate 6.50% _		13		13
			656	29	203	29
Due from 1 Oc	tober 2005					
Euro medium t	erm notes					
HKD	100	Fixed rate 8.04%	24	_	24	-
USD	5–20	Structured	184	85	184	85
USD	5	Fixed rate 7.00%	9	_	9	-
JPY	1,500	Fixed rate 1.60%	26	29	26	29
JPY	1,400–2,000	Structured	97	10	97	10
JPY	2,000	Fixed rate 1.97%	85	-	85	
-	,		425	124	425	124

¹ Optional early redemption call exercised.

	2000	1999	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
NOTE 20. DEBT ISSUES (CONTINUED)			
Short term borrowings			
US commercial paper			
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	4,782	5,368	2,481
Approximate average amount outstanding	3,181	3,803	1,407
Approximate weighted-average interest rate on:			
average amount outstanding	6.5%	5.4%	5.6%
outstanding at year end	6.8%	5.6%	5.6%
Euro commercial paper			
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	2,488	3,248	2,019
Approximate average amount outstanding	1,557	1,950	1,689
Approximate weighted-average interest rate on:			
average amount outstanding	7.3%	5.3%	5.9%
outstanding at year end	6.6%	5.6%	5.9%
Other commercial paper			
Maximum amount outstanding at any month end	12	-	97
Approximate average amount outstanding	2	-	73
Approximate weighted-average interest rate on:			
average amount outstanding	6.2%	-	6.5%
outstanding at year end	6.6%	_	-

	Consol	Consolidated		Entity
	2000	1999	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Subordinated bonds, notes and debentures				
USD 400 million 9.125% subordinated debentures due 2001 ¹	735	612	735	612
USD 350 million 7.875% subordinated debentures due 2002 ¹	643	535	643	535
NZD 50 million subordinated bonds due 2005 ²	-	40	-	40
AUD 350 million subordinated medium term notes due 2008 $^{\rm 3}$	350	350	350	350
AUD 300 million subordinated medium term notes due 2009 $^{\rm 4}$	300	300	300	300
USD 100 million subordinated bonds due 2009 ⁵	184	153	184	153
NZD 50 million subordinated bonds due 2009 ⁶	38	40	38	40
USD 100 million subordinated bonds due 2009 ⁵	184	-	184	-
USD 100 million subordinated bonds due 2010 ⁵	184	-	184	-
USD 400 million subordinated bonds due 2010 ⁵	735	-	735	-
AUD 350 million subordinated bonds due 2010 7	350	-	350	-
SGD 100 million subordinated bonds due 2010 ⁸	105	-	105	-
USD 200 million subordinated bonds due 2010 $^{\rm 5}$	367	-	367	-
Total subordinated bonds, notes and debentures	4,175	2,030	4,175	2,030

- 1 Swap arrangements (to US currency at a floating interest rate) have been entered into in respect of these debentures.
- 2 The call option was exercised during the year.
- 3 \$112 million of these bonds pay a coupon of 6.0% until the fifth anniversary (28 May 2003). From the fifth anniversary until maturity the bonds pay a floating rate coupon. The remaining \$238 million of bonds pay a floating rate coupon.
- 4 \$215.5 million of these bonds pay a coupon of 6.25% until the fifth anniversary (2 March 2004). From the fifth anniversary until maturity the bonds pay a floating rate coupon. The remaining \$84.5 million of bonds pay a floating rate coupon.
- 5 The bonds pay a floating rate coupon.
- 6 The bonds pay a coupon of 7.59% until the fifth anniversary (15 July 2004). Swap arrangements (to NZ currency at a floating interest rate) have been entered into until the fifth anniversary. From the fifth anniversary until maturity a floating rate coupon is payable.
- 7 \$112 million of these bonds pay a coupon of 7.0% until the fifth anniversary (2 August 2005). From the fifth anniversary until maturity the bonds pay a floating rate coupon. The remaining \$238 million of bonds pay a floating rate coupon.
- 8 The bonds pay a coupon of 5.25%. A swap arrangement (to US currency at a floating interest rate) has been entered into in respect of these bonds.

Premiums and discounts, and fees and commissions paid on each issue have been deferred and are being amortised to income over the life of the respective bonds or notes. Net unamortised expenses at 30 September 2000 amounted to \$25 million (30 September 1999 \$16 million).

Subordinated bonds, notes and debentures with an original maturity of at least five years constitute tier 2 capital as defined by APRA for capital adequacy purposes. The value assigned is based on the remaining years to maturity.

Notes to the financial statements

	Consoli	dated	Parent	Entity
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 20. DEBT ISSUES (CONTINUED)				
Subordinated perpetual notes				
USD 390.2 million (1999 USD 432.3 million) subordinated perpetual floating rate notes	717	662	717	662

These notes have no final maturity but may, subject to the approval of APRA and subject to certain other conditions, be redeemed at par at the option of Westpac. The rights of the noteholders will, in the event of the winding up of Westpac, be subordinated in right of payment to the claims of depositors and all other creditors of Westpac including other subordinated bond, debenture and noteholders.

The notes constitute tier 2 capital as defined by APRA for capital adequacy purposes.

Westpac debt programs and issuing shelves

Access in a timely and flexible manner to a diverse range of debt markets and investors is provided by the following programs and issuing shelves:

Program/Issuing Shelf	Outstanding	Program/Issuing Shelf Type
Australia		
No limit	AUD \$600 million	Debt issuance program
No limit	AUD \$1,000 million	Subordinated debt issuance program
Euro Market		
AUD 2 billion	AUD \$1,067 million ¹	Asian debt program
USD 1 billion	USD \$142 million	Euro certificate of deposit program
USD 3 billion	USD \$509 million	Euro commercial paper program ²
USD 12.5 billion	USD \$7,340 million	Euro medium term note program ²
Japan		
JPY 100 billion	Nil	Samurai shelf
JPY 200 billion	JPY 58 billion	Uridashi shelf
United States		
USD 5 billion	USD \$629 million	Commercial paper program
USD 2 billion	USD \$803 million	Commercial paper program ³
USD 5 billion	USD \$2,495 million	Medium term deposit program
USD 1.2 billion	USD \$396 million ⁴	SEC registered shelf
New Zealand		
NZD 750 million	NZD \$110 million	Domestic medium term note program ⁵
NZD 500 million	NZD \$50 million	Domestic subordinated medium term note program ⁵
NZD 500 million	Nil	Subordinated debt program ⁶
NZD 750 million	Nil	Domestic medium term note program ⁷

^{1 1} AUD/USD = 0.5442

² WestpacTrust Securities NZ Limited is also an issuer under this program

³ Sole issuer is WestpacTrust Securities NZ Limited

⁴ Issuance includes JPY 75,000,000,000,000 Global Yen transaction of which JPY 7,885,000,000 of primary issuance was registered under the SEC shelf. This equates to USD \$73 million using USD/JPY exchange rate of 107.851. The remaining USD \$323 million represents the TOPrS.

⁵ Issued by Westpac's New Zealand branch.

⁶ Issued by WestpacTrust Capital NZ Limited.

⁷ Issued by WestpacTrust Securities NZ Limited.

	Conso	Parent Entity		
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 21. EQUITY				
Authorised share capital				
3,100 million ordinary shares of A\$1 each	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Issued and paid up share capital				
Ordinary shares				
1,776,162,463 (1999 1,852,618,757) of A\$1 each fully paid	1,776	1,853	1,776	1,853
Nil (1999 20,000) of A\$1 each paid to A\$0.10	-	-	-	-
46,000 (1999 71,500) of A\$1 each paid to A\$0.01	-	-	-	-
Total ordinary share capital	1,776	1,853	1,776	1,853
New Zealand Class shares				
54,393,306 (1999 nil) of NZ\$11.95 each paid to NZ\$7.20				
(net of total issue costs of A\$16 million)	482	-	-	-
Total issued and paid up share capital	2,258	1,853	1,776	1,853

During the year the following ordinary shares were issued:

To general managers under the General Management Share Option Plan:

54,000 ordinary shares of A\$1 each fully paid at a premium of A\$8.57.

To shareholders in terms of the Dividend Reinvestment Plan:

11,609,975 ordinary shares of A\$1 each fully paid at a premium of A\$9.66 and 7,441,590 ordinary shares of A\$1 each fully paid at a premium of A\$11.16.

To senior officers under the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme upon exercise of options:

13,162,000 ordinary shares of A\$1 each fully paid at a premium of A\$5.89.

In addition, 45,500 ordinary shares issued in terms of the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme previously paid to A\$0.01 or A\$0.10 were fully paid up at an average premium of A\$3.91.

During the year 108,769,359 ordinary shares of A\$1 each were bought back 'on market' at an average premium of A\$10.70.

New Zealand Class shares (NZ Class shares)

On 12 October 1999, a controlled entity, WestpacTrust Investments Limited (WestpacTrust Investments) issued 54,393,306 NZ Class shares. A first instalment of NZ\$7.20 (A\$5.66) per NZ Class share was received on application and the total received was NZ\$392 million (A\$308 million). A second instalment of NZ\$4.75 (A\$3.74) per NZ Class share is to be paid by 20 December 2000 and the total to be received is NZ\$258 million (A\$203 million). The NZ Class shares have been recorded at the total of the first instalment and the present value of the second instalment, net of issue costs. The directors of WestpacTrust Investments have the discretion to declare dividends on the NZ Class shares. However, the constitution of WestpacTrust Investments requires that where a dividend is declared by the company, the dividend must equal the cash dividend paid on one Westpac ordinary share, adjusted by the conversion ratio (the Exchange Fraction) and converted into NZ dollars pursuant to the Exchange Deed. The holders of the NZ Class shares have limited voting rights in WestpacTrust Investments. They do not have direct voting rights in Westpac, however, a special purpose company has been established to hold Enhanced Voting Shares in Westpac, and will vote those Enhanced Voting Shares in accordance with the indications of the NZ Class shareholders.

The NZ Class shares can be exchanged for ordinary shares in Westpac, upon the occurrence of certain limited events which may result in a compulsory exchange, an exchange at the option of Westpac or an exchange at the option of the NZ Class shareholder. The Exchange Fraction is initially one Westpac share for each NZ Class share. However, the Exchange Fraction will be adjusted for subsequent bonus issues, share splits or consolidations and rights issues where such an activity by either Westpac or WestpacTrust Investments has not been mirrored by the other. The exchange events include a takeover of Westpac, change in laws which adversely affect the rights of the NZ Class shareholders, failure to pay a dividend on NZ Class shares equivalent to Westpac ordinary share dividend as adjusted by the Exchange Fraction, or commencement of liquidation, statutory management or administration of either Westpac or WestpacTrust Investments.

	Consolidated		Parent	Entity
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
Other equity instruments				
12,900,000 trust originated preferred securities (TOPrS) of US\$25 each fully paid (net of total issue costs of A\$20 million)	465	465	-	_
1 convertible debenture of NZ\$611,724,203 (net of issue costs of A\$20 million)	-	-	465	465
30,844 perpetual capital notes of A\$10,000 each fully paid	-	-	308	-
Total other equity instruments	465	465	773	465

Perpetual capital notes

On 15 October 1999, 30,844 perpetual capital notes of A\$10,000 each were issued at par value to Westpac Tasman No. 1 Pty Limited, a wholly owned controlled entity of Westpac. The notes will yield a non-cumulative half yearly distribution (15 April, 15 October) in arrears at the bank bill swap rate (BBSW) plus 1.25% and will rank subordinate and junior in right of payment of principal and distributions to Westpac's obligations to its depositors and creditors.

Convertible debenture and TOPrS

On 16 July 1999, a wholly-owned entity Westpac Capital Trust I (Capital Trust), issued 12,900,000 TOPrS at US\$25 each with a non-cumulative quarterly distribution (31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December) in arrears at the annual rate of 8%. The sole assets of the Capital Trust comprise 12,900,040 Funding TOPrS issued by a wholly-owned entity, the Tavarua Funding Trust I (Funding Trust) totalling US\$322,501,000. The Funding TOPrS have an issue price of US\$25 each with a non-cumulative quarterly distribution in arrears at the annual rate of 8%. The Funding Trust has issued common securities with a total price of US\$1,000 to Westpac Funding Holdings Pty Limited. The sole assets of the Funding Trust comprise a NZ\$611,724,203 convertible debenture of Westpac, US government securities purchased with the proceeds of the common securities, and a currency swap with Westpac.

The convertible debenture is an unsecured, junior subordinated obligation of Westpac and will rank subordinate and junior in right of payment of principal and distributions to Westpac's obligations to its depositors and creditors. The convertible debenture will only pay a distribution to the extent it is declared by the Board of Directors of Westpac, or an authorised committee of the Board. If certain conditions exist a distribution is not permitted to be declared unless approved by APRA. The convertible debenture will automatically convert into American Depository Receipts (ADRs) representing Westpac preference shares (8% non-cumulative preference shares in Westpac with a liquidation amount of US\$25) on 16 July 2049, or earlier in the event that a distribution is not made or certain other events occur. The dividend payment dates on Westpac preference shares will be the same days of the year as the distribution payment dates on the TOPrS. The TOPrS will then be redeemed for ADRs.

Under the currency swap, the Funding Trust paid an amount equal to the proceeds of the issue of the Funding TOPrS in US dollars to Westpac, which paid the Funding Trust the New Zealand dollar equivalent using a fixed exchange rate of NZ\$1.00 = US\$0.5272. The Funding Trust is also required to pay to Westpac any amount in New Zealand dollars it receives under the convertible debenture, in return for an amount denominated in US dollars at the fixed exchange rate.

The currency swap terminates upon:

- payment in full of the cash redemption price of the outstanding convertible debenture and the exchange of such redemption price for US dollars; or
- the conversion of the convertible debenture into ADRs.

A netting agreement has been entered between Westpac and the Funding Trust. Pursuant to the netting agreement, the distributions on the convertible debenture will be treated as payment by the Funding Trust under the currency swap. In return, Westpac will pay US dollars to the Funding Trust under the currency swap equal to the NZ dollars it receives from the Funding Trust under the currency swap (calculated by reference to the fixed exchange rate).

As a consequence of the terms of the currency swap, and the netting agreement, the convertible debenture and their distributions are treated as a US dollar denominated instrument.

Westpac has guaranteed, on a subordinated basis, the payment in full of distributions or redemption amounts, the delivery of ADRs and other payments on the TOPrS and the Funding TOPrS to the extent that the Capital Trust and the Funding Trust have funds available.

With the prior written consent of APRA, if required, Westpac may elect to redeem the convertible debenture for cash before 16 July 2004 in whole upon the occurrence of certain specific events, and in whole or in part on one or more occasions any time on or after 16 July 2004. The proceeds received by Funding Trust from the redemption of the convertible debenture must be used to redeem the Funding TOPrS and ultimately the TOPrS. The redemption price of the TOPrS will equal US\$25 per TOPrS plus the accrued and unpaid distribution for the then current quarterly period to the date of redemption or, if the date of redemption is a distribution payment date, the accrued and unpaid distribution for the most recent quarterly period from the assets of Capital Trust available for distribution.

The holders of the convertible debenture, Funding TOPrS and TOPrS do not have an option to require redemption of these instruments.

the market price on grant date

than the market price on grant date

Options

Options are granted to selected executives and senior officers under the following three schemes:

1,055,000 options outstanding as at 30 September 2000, whose exercise price exceeded

5,633,000 options outstanding as at 30 September 2000, whose exercise price was less

i) General Management Share Option Plan (GMSOP)

The following table relates to options granted to selected executives at General Manager level or above under the GMSOP to take up ordinary shares in Westpac:

Number of options

10.46

10.27

10.34

11.07

				or options		
Latest Date for Exercise of Options	Exercise Price	At 1 October 1999	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Lapsed During the Year	At 30 September 2000
1 March 2009	\$10.85	140,000	-	_	90,000	50,000
6 April 2009	\$10.60	575,000	_	_	125,000	450,000
19 April 2009	\$11.45	100,000	_	_	_	100,000
3 August 2009	\$9.99	375,000	_	_	50,000	325,000
29 December 2009	\$9.57	_	5,313,000	54,000	1,346,000	3,913,000
24 January 2010	\$10.63	_	400,000	_	-	400,000
6 March 2010	\$10.70	_	140,000	_	_	140,000
3 April 2010	\$10.51	_	40,000	_	_	40,000
3 April 2010	\$10.75	_	100,000	_	_	100,000
4 September 2010	\$12.39	_	1,170,000	_	-	1,170,000
Total		1,190,000	7,163,000	54,000	1,611,000	6,688,000
The weighted average exer	cise price of options is	ssued during the year	was \$10.13.		Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average market price \$

Under the GMSOP, approved by shareholders in December 1998, Westpac has granted options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares issued by Westpac.

Participants in the GMSOP are limited to selected executives at General Manager level or above. Non-executive Directors are not eligible to participate in the plan and no Executive Directors may participate in the plan without specific shareholder approval.

No consideration is payable for the grant of an option under the GMSOP. The exercise price is equal to the average closing price of Westpac's ordinary shares on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) during the five business days before the date of the offer of options to the selected executive.

The options have a ten year life, and are subject to a performance requirement that will determine the particular proportion which may be exercised following the end of the performance period. The performance hurdles compare the total shareholders returns received by Westpac shareholders against those received by shareholders of a peer group over the performance period. The peer group will be the 50 largest industrial companies listed on ASX at the time of the commencement of each performance period.

Upon exercising an option, the officer has the right to take up his or her entitlement in whole or in part (but in multiples of 1,000) as fully paid ordinary shares. The exercise price is payable at that time. If an option is not exercised prior to the end of its term, it lapses.

At 30 September 2000, 49 officers held options under the GMSOP.

ii) Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme (SOSPS)

The following table relates to options granted to senior officers under the SOSPS to take up ordinary shares in Westpac:

			Numb	er of options		
Latest Date for Exercise of Options	Exercise Price	At 1 October 1999	Issued During the Year	Exercised During the Year	Lapsed During the Year	At 30 September 2000
24 January 2000	\$4.20	655,000	_	570,000	85,000	_
20 June 2000	\$5.17	80,000	_	80,000	_	_
23 October 2000	\$5.34	20,000	-	20,000	_	_
19 December 2000	\$5.51	65,000	_	65,000	_	_
29 January 2001	\$5.51	3,622,000	_	2,560,000	-	1,062,000
1 February 2001	\$5.94	50,000	_	50,000	_	-
15 April 2001	\$5.58	135,000	_	120,000	_	15,000
24 July 2001	\$5.64	345,000	_	345,000	_	_
27 August 2001	\$5.80	350,000	_	350,000	_	_
28 January 2002	\$7.10	10,534,000	=	6,689,000	200,000	3,645,000
7 April 2002	\$7.05	275,000	=	25,000	50,000	200,000
14 April 2002	\$7.08	100,000	_	100,000	_	
14 April 2002	\$7.05 \$7.05	100,000	_	-	_	100,000
19 May 2002	\$6.85	100,000	_	_	_	100,000
5 August 2002	\$7.84	90,000		40,000		50,000
29 September 2002	\$7.89	1,550,000		40,000	250,000	1,300,000
22 December 2002			_	1 070 000		8,153,000
	\$8.60	10,302,000	_	1,070,000	1,079,000	
2 March 2003	\$9.92	285,000	_	100,000	=	185,000
9 March 2003	\$9.91	20,000	_	-	=	20,000
6 April 2003	\$10.24	30,000	_	-	_	30,000
4 May 2003	\$11.04	100,000	_	_	_	100,000
11 May 2003	\$11.08	50,000	_	_	_	50,000
18 May 2003	\$10.60	180,000	_	_	_	180,000
9 June 2003	\$10.61	315,000	_	_	170,000	145,000
22 June 2003	\$10.41	60,000	_	_	_	60,000
27 July 2003	\$10.00	680,000	_	300,000	=	380,000
10 August 2003	\$10.67	120,000	_	-	_	120,000
24 August 2003	\$10.50	70,000	_	_	_	70,000
28 August 2003	\$10.04	125,000	_	_	_	125,000
14 September 2003	\$9.94	75,000	_	-	=	75,000
18 September 2003	\$9.30	20,000	-	-	_	20,000
21 December 2003	\$9.56	9,822,000	_	563,000	1,199,557	8,059,443
4 January 2004	\$10.22	200,000	_	-	_	200,000
15 February 2009	\$10.75	100,000	_	_	_	100,000
1 March 2009	\$10.63	250,000	_	_	60,000	190,000
8 March 2009	\$10.28	75,000	_	_	_	75,000
10 May 2009	\$11.56	165,000	_	_	_	165,000
3 August 2009	\$9.83	20,000	-	20,000	=	-
30 August 2009	\$10.10	35,000	-	-	25,000	10,000
5 October 2009	\$9.55		40,000		-	40,000
29 December 2009	\$9.53	_	9,770,000	95,000	229,849	9,445,151
20 January 2010	\$10.31	_	55,000	_	_	55,000
24 January 2010	\$10.10	_	20,000	_	=	20,000
6 March 2010	\$10.42	_	105,000	_	_	105,000
29 May 2010	\$10.43	_	80,000	_	_	80,000
4 September 2010	\$12.20	_	265,000	_	-	265,000
		41,170,000	10,335,000	13,162,000	3,348,406	34,994,594

The weighted average exercise price of options issued during the year was 9.62.

ii) Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme (continued)

Under the SOSPS, senior officers had been able to purchase a limited number of new ordinary shares issued by Westpac at market price, but paid up initially to only \$0.10 or \$0.01. The residual is payable when called by Westpac. Only fully paid ordinary shares qualify for the payment of dividends. The market price of shares at 30 September 2000 was \$12.75 (1999 \$9.45).

Pursuant to amendments to the SOSPS rules, approved by shareholders in January 1988, Westpac has granted options to senior officers to purchase ordinary shares. The option term is five years. Options are exercisable during the last two years of the term or within twelve months of retirement or death in service.

Pursuant to further amendments to the SOSPS rules, approved by shareholders in December 1998, options granted by Westpac following those amendments have a term of ten years and are exercisable during the last seven years of the term or within twelve months of retirement or death in service.

The consideration payable for the grant of an option prior to December 1998 was \$0.01 per share. From December 1998, no consideration is payable. The exercise price is equal to the closing market price of Westpac's ordinary shares on the ASX on the day before the option is offered to the senior officer. Upon exercising an option, the officer has the right to take up his or her entitlement in whole or in part (but in multiples of 1,000) as fully paid shares, in which event the whole of the exercise price (less the \$0.01 per share if paid upon grant of the option) becomes payable.

If an option is not exercised prior to the end of its term, it lapses and the \$0.01 per share, if previously paid, is forfeited by the officer. Eligibility for participation in the SOSPS, as now constituted, is restricted to full-time Group employees who do not qualify for the GMSOP and who are designated by the Directors from time to time to have achieved the status equal to or above senior officer. At 30 September 2000, 823 (1999 757) officers held partly paid ordinary shares or options under the SOSPS. Managing Director Dr D.R. Morgan holds 175,000 options at \$7.10 per ordinary share exercisable by 28 January 2002 and 500,000 options at \$7.89 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 September 2002. Executive Director Mr R.P. Handley holds 200,000 options at \$5.51 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 January 2001 and 500,000 options at \$7.89 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 September 2002.

iii) Chief Executive Share Option Agreement

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a special general meeting of Westpac on 2 September 1999, Managing Director Dr D.R. Morgan holds three tranches of non-transferable options, each enabling him to subscribe for 1,000,000 ordinary shares at a price of \$10.83 per share. The first tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2002 and 1 March 2009. The second tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2003 and 1 March 2009. The third tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2004 and 1 March 2009. All tranches are subject to a performance requirement that will determine the particular proportion which may be exercised following the end of the performance period for that tranche. The performance hurdles compare the total shareholder returns received by Westpac's shareholders against those received by shareholders of a peer group over the performance period. The peer group will be the 50 largest industrial companies listed on the ASX at the time of the commencement of each performance period.

The number of unissued shares offered under the SOSPS and GMSOP in a 12 month period, when aggregated with the number of issued and unissued ordinary shares the subject of allocations, awards or offers under all other Westpac employee incentive schemes during that same period, will not exceed 1% of the largest number of ordinary shares on issue during that period. The plans also contain a provision which ensures compliance with the 5% over 5 years rule set under the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Class Order 94/1289, which provides relief from the prospectus regime of the Corporations Law.

The names of all persons who hold options currently on issue are entered in Westpac's register of option holders which may be inspected at Computershare Registry Services Pty Limited, 60 Carrington Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

NOTE 22 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has responsibility for the prudential supervision of authorised deposit-taking institutions, life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds in Australia. Westpac is an authorised deposit-taking institution.

Australia's risk-based capital adequacy guidelines are generally consistent with the approach agreed upon by the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision.

Australian banks are required to maintain a minimum ratio of capital to risk-adjusted assets of 8%. At least half of this capital must be in the form of 'core' or 'tier 1' capital. Subject to certain limitations, core capital basically consists of equity, i.e. paid-up share capital, retained earnings, certain reserves and other equity instruments. The balance of eligible capital is defined as 'supplementary' or 'tier 2' capital. Certain deductions are made for holdings of other banks' capital instruments and capital invested in controlled entities that are not consolidated for capital adequacy purposes such as insurance and funds management controlled entities. Deduction is also made for any capital invested or guarantees or similar support provided to entities involved in securitisation activities. Supplementary capital includes, subject to limitations, asset revaluation reserves, general provisions for doubtful debts, mandatory convertible notes, perpetual floating rate notes and like instruments, and term subordinated debt provided such term debt is not in excess of 50% of tier 1 capital.

	Cons	olidated
	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m
Eligible capital and relevant ratios as at 30 September		
Tier 1 capital		
Total equity	9,262	8,997
less: Receivable in respect of New Zealand Class shares	(190)	-
Premises revaluation reserve	(36)	(113)
Intangible assets	(1,535)	(1,665)
Estimated reinvestment under dividend reinvestment plan ¹	33	-
Total tier 1 capital	7,534	7,219
Tier 2 capital		
Premises revaluation reserve	36	113
Subordinated undated capital notes	717	662
General provision for doubtful debts	1,212	1,170
Future income tax benefit related to general provision	(374)	(421)
Eligible subordinated bonds, notes and debentures	3,310	1,536
Total tier 2 capital	4,901	3,060
Total tier 1 and tier 2 capital	12,435	10,279
Deductions:		
Other banks' capital instruments	(9)	(9)
Investments and capital in life insurance, funds management and securitisation activities	(1,091)	(790)
Net qualifying capital	11,335	9,480
Risk adjusted assets	114,816	102,592
Tier 1 capital ratio	6.6%	7.0%
Tier 2 capital ratio	4.3%	3.0%
Deductions	(1.0)%	(0.8)%
Net capital ratio	9.9%	9.2%

¹ The amount is derived from reinvestment experience on the Group's dividend reinvestment plan.

NOTE 22 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

In determining risk-adjusted assets, assets (including off-balance sheet exposures) are weighted according to notional credit risk. Classes of asset are assigned a risk-weighting according to the amount of capital required to support that asset. Four categories of risk-weights (0%, 20%, 50%, 100%) are applied to the different types of assets. For example, cash, bullion, claims on the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) and Commonwealth of Australia securities have a zero risk-weighting, meaning that no capital is required to support the holding of these assets. Loans to corporations and individuals carry a 100% risk-weighting, meaning that they must be supported by capital equal to 8% of the amounts outstanding. Other asset categories have intermediate weighting's, e.g. loans secured by residential housing mortgages generally carry a 50% weighting and claims on other Australian and other OECD banks carry a 20% weighting. For loans secured by residential housing mortgages approved after September 5, 1994, where the loan-to-valuation ratio is in excess of 80%, a 100% risk weight applies; except where the loan is 100% mortgage insured through an acceptable lender's mortgage insurer. Off-balance sheet exposures are taken into account by applying different categories of 'credit conversion factors' to arrive at credit-equivalent amounts, which are then weighted in the same manner as balance sheet assets according to counterparty, except that, in respect of derivatives a maximum weighting of 50% for corporations and individuals normally applies.

APRA also requires Australian banks to assess capital adequacy in respect of market risk in their trading book. Required capital for market risk is calculated on standard models or on internal models approved by APRA.

			Balance		Risk We	ight Risk Adj	usted Balance
			2000			2000	1999
		_	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m
Risk adjusted assets							
On-balance sheet assets							
Cash, claims on the RBA, Australian Commonwealth Governme securities under one year, and other zero-weighted assets ¹	nt		23,745	21,145	-	_	_
Claims on OECD banks and local governments			7,299	4,751	20%	1,460	950
Loans secured by residential mortgages			63,328	56,958	50%	31,664	28,479
All other assets			63,886	57,366	100%	63,886	57,366
Total on-balance sheet assets - credit risk			158,258	140,220		97,010	86,795
	Contract or Notional Amount		Credit Equivalent Amount			Adjusted alance	
	2000 \$m	199 \$r	-	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
Total off-balance sheet exposures – credit risk	615,727	561,98	5	34,107	29,821	17,275	15,192
Total risk adjusted assets – credit risk						114,285	101,987
Risk adjusted assets – market risk						531	605
Total risk adjusted assets					-	114,816	102,592

¹ Other zero-weighted assets include gross unrealised gains on trading derivative financial instruments of \$13,594 million (1999: \$5,329 million), which are included in the credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposures and life insurance investment assets of \$7,547 million (1999: Nil) that are not consolidated for capital adequacy purposes.

NOTE 23. MATURITY ANALYSIS

The following maturity analysis of monetary assets and liabilities is based on contractual terms. The majority of the longer term maturity assets are variable rate products. When managing interest rate and liquidity risks, the Group adjusts this contractual profile for customer behaviour.

	Consolidated Maturity Analysis as at 30 September 2000							
				Over	Over	_	No	
	At Call	Overdrafts	1 day to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	specific maturity	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Australia								
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	645	_		_	_	_	_	645
Due from other financial institutions	91	_	1,262	_	_	_	_	1,353
Trading securities	_	_	2,738	1,606	378	598	_	5,320
Investment securities	-	_	-	-	635	93	-	728
Loans	-	3,502	9,352	9,190	12,712	50,065	-	84,821
Acceptances of customers	-	_	12,809	503	2,030	269	-	15,611
Life insurance investment assets	_	_	=	572	179	917	5,879	7,547
All other assets	2	_	2,583	625	11,906	1,464	1,153	17,733
Total assets	738	3,502	28,744	12,496	27,840	53,406	7,032	133,758
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	803	_	_	_	_	_	_	803
Deposits and public borrowings	35,986	_	14,262	8,771	5,452	_	_	64,471
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	, _	_	168	2,458	8,621	135	_	11,382
Acceptances	_	_	12,809	503	2,030	269	_	15,611
Life insurance policy liabilities	_	_	_	453	259	69	6,210	6,991
All other liabilities	_	_	2,964	1,840	9,543	_	84	14,431
Net intragroup payable	9,582	_	_	-	_	_	_	9,582
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	46,371	_	30,203	14,025	25,905	473	6,294	123,271
Loan capital		=	=	735	643	3,477	=	4,855
Total liabilities	46,371	_	30,203	14,760	26,548	3,950	6,294	128,126
Net assets Australia	(45,633)	3,502	(1,459)	(2,264)	1,292	49,456	738	5,632
Overseas								
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	191	-	_	_	_	-	-	191
Due from other financial institutions	7	-	1,883	82	_	_	-	1,972
Trading securities	_	-	999	505	341	9	_	1,854
Investment securities	_	-	_	143	951	909	-	2,003
Loans	_	793	5,474	3,130	8,300	5,015	_	22,712
Acceptances of customers	_	-	54	-	_	_	-	54
Regulatory deposits	_	-	228	391	_	-	1	620
All other assets	89	-	515	240	3,008	589	13	4,454
Net intragroup receivable	9,582	-	_	_	_	_	_	9,582
Total assets	9,869	793	9,153	4,491	12,600	6,522	14	43,442
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	197	_	2,972	-	_	-	_	3,169
Deposits and public borrowings	6,499	_	9,493	8,640	891	_	_	25,523
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	_	_	1,645	3,208	2,968	_	_	7,821
Acceptances	_	_	54	_	_	_	_	54
All other liabilities	_	_	725	747	1,721	_	15	3,208
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	6,696	_	14,889	12,595	5,580	_	15	39,775
Loan capital	_	_	_	_	37	_	_	37
Total liabilities	6,696	=	14,889	12,595	5,617	=	15	39,812
Net assets Overseas	3,173	793	(5,736)	(8,104)	6,983	6,522	(1)	3,630
Net assets total	(42,460)	4,295	(7,195)	(10,368)	8,275	55,978	737	9,262

NOTE 23. MATURITY ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Consolidated Maturity Analysis as at 30 September 1999

		C	onsolidated i		llysis as at 30	September		
	At Call	Overdrafts	1 day to	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Australia								
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	267	_	_	_	=	_	_	267
Due from other financial institutions	1,005	_	1,352	_	_	_	_	2,357
Trading securities	_	_	3,103	2,955	886	443	_	7,387
Investment securities	_	_	_	-	4	113	_	117
Loans	_	2,802	6,974	9,000	14,291	43,656	_	76,723
Acceptances of customers	-	-	6,896	1,046	2,014	285	-	10,241
All other assets	-	-	3,879	886	1,427	804	6,466	13,462
Total assets	1,272	2,802	22,204	13,887	18,622	45,301	6,466	110,554
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	874	_	_	_	_	_	_	874
Deposits and public borrowings	34,100	_	12,837	10,833	3,743	_	_	61,513
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	-	_	689	855	6,365	121	_	8,030
Acceptances	_	_	6,896	1,046	2,014	285	_	10,241
All other liabilities	311	_	5,059	358	148	_	5,893	11,769
Net intragroup payable	8,973	_	_	_	_	_	_	8,973
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	44,258	-	25,481	13,092	12,270	406	5,893	101,400
Loan capital	_	_	_	_	1,147	1,465	_	2,612
Total liabilities	44,258	_	25,481	13,092	13,417	1,871	5,893	104,012
Net assets Australia	(42,986)	2,802	(3,277)	795	5,205	43,430	573	6,542
Overseas								
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	78	_	_	_	_	_	_	78
Due from other financial institutions	535	_	737	225	1	151	_	1,649
Trading securities	_	_	852	386	355	77	_	1,670
Investment securities	-	_	217	_	1,525	349	_	2,091
Loans	-	846	3,289	964	3,541	12,353	_	20,993
Acceptances of customers	-	-	8	-	_	_	-	8
Regulatory deposits	-	-	192	206	_	_	-	398
All other assets	_	_	1,239	_	_	_	1,540	2,779
Net intragroup receivable	8,973	_	_	_	_	_	_	8,973
Total assets	9,586	846	6,534	1,781	5,422	12,930	1,540	38,639
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	332	-	2,039	317	=	_	-	2,688
Deposits and public borrowings	6,722	_	8,520	8,030	528	233	_	24,033
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	_	_	3,890	714	2,276	-	-	6,880
Acceptances	-	_	8	_	_	_	_	8
All other liabilities	-	_	1,391	14	_	_	1,090	2,495
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	7,054	_	15,848	9,075	2,804	233	1,090	36,104
Loan capital	_	_	_	_	_	80	_	80
Total liabilities	7,054	-	15,848	9,075	2,804	313	1,090	36,184
Total liabilities Net assets Overseas	7,054 2,532	846	15,848 (9,314)	9,075 (7,294)	2,804 2,618	313 12,617	1,090	36,184 2,455

NOTE 24. AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET AND RELATED INTEREST

The following table lists the average balances and related interest for the major categories of the Group's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities. Averages used are predominantly daily averages.

	Consolidated								
		2000				1998			
	Average Balance	Interest ¹	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest ¹	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest 1	Average Rate
_	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Assets									
Interest earning assets									
Due from other financial institution	ns								
Australia	1,531	71	4.6	956	30	3.1	872	34	3.9
New Zealand	1,298	70	5.4	1,120	54	4.8	1,421	115	8.1
Other Overseas	1,691	120	7.1	1,849	108	5.8	2,315	133	5.7
Investment and trading securities									
Australia	7,029	382	5.4	6,528	400	6.1	5,592	347	6.2
New Zealand	691	62	9.0	586	37	6.3	1,217	76	6.2
Other Overseas	1,923	166	8.6	2,368	153	6.5	2,118	158	7.5
Regulatory deposits									
Other Overseas	517	32	6.2	302	15	5.0	252	13	5.2
Loans and other receivables									
Australia	85,409	7,612	8.9	73,693	5,944	8.1	67,496	5,794	8.6
New Zealand	20,142	1,722	8.5	19,332	1,451	7.5	19,131	1,987	10.4
Other Overseas	2,645	201	7.6	3,251	261	8.0	4,094	345	8.4
Impaired loans	•								
Australia	313	7	2.2	428	16	3.7	570	15	2.6
New Zealand	102	6	5.9	114	5	4.4	122	6	4.9
Other Overseas	171	9	5.3	207	1	0.5	138	1	0.7
Intragroup receivable									
Other Overseas	12,326	717	5.8	9,988	535	5.4	8,902	536	6.0
Interest earning assets and									
interest income including									
intragroup	135,788	11,177	8.2	120,722	9,010	7.5	114,240	9,560	8.4
Intragroup elimination	(12,326)	(717)		(9,988)	(535)		(8,902)	(536)	
Total interest earning assets and interest income	123,462	10,460	8.5	110,734	8,475	7.7	105,338	9,024	8.6
Non-interest earning assets									
Cash, bullion, due from other									
financial institutions and									
regulatory deposits	486			864			1,253		
Life insurance investment assets	7,792			_			_		
Other assets	15,900			19,369			23,217		
Provisions for doubtful debts									
Australia	(1,241)			(1,324)			(1,379)		
New Zealand	(91)			(106)			(117)		
Other Overseas	(153)			(146)			(97)		
Total non-interest earning assets	22,693			18,657			22,877		
Acceptances of customers									
Australia	12,403			10,905			11,315		
New Zealand	_			4			43		
Other Overseas	8			50			74		
-									
Total acceptances	12,411			10,959			11,432		

¹ Interest income includes fully tax equivalent gross up.

NOTE 24. AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET AND RELATED INTEREST (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated								
		2000			1999			1998	
	Average		Average	Average		Average	Average		Average
	Balance	Interest	Rate	Balance	Interest	Rate	Balance	Interest	Rate
-	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
Liabilities									
Interest bearing liabilities									
Deposits									
Australia	53,742	3,166	5.9	50,367	2,273	4.5	47,772	2,261	4.7
New Zealand	14,002	695	5.0	15,431	647	4.2	15,459	1,128	7.3
Other Overseas	11,711	705	6.0	8,690	465	5.4	9,170	538	5.9
Public borrowings by controlled	,,	703	0.0	0,030	403	3.4	3,170	330	3.3
entity borrowing corporations									
Australia	5,912	331	5.6	5,495	298	5.4	5,383	329	6.1
New Zealand	96	7	7.3	247	19	7.7	392	31	7.9
Other Overseas	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_
Due to other financial institutions									
Australia	589	32	5.4	314	13	4.1	498	22	4.4
New Zealand	127	10	7.9	138	8	5.8	110	15	13.6
Other Overseas	3,239	181	5.6	3,264	173	5.3	3,803	238	6.3
Loan capital	5,255			3,20.		3.3	3,003	250	0.5
Australia	3,242	264	8.1	2,386	170	7.1	2,110	169	8.0
New Zealand	74	6	8.1	52	5	9.6	42	4	9.5
Other Overseas	-	-	-	52	5	9.0	15	4	9.5
	_	_	_	_	_	_	13	_	_
Other interest bearing liabilities	0.011	726	7.5	C 0F1	F01	7.2	F 07C	204	С.Г
Australia	9,811	736	7.5	6,951	501	7.2	5,876	384	6.5
New Zealand	5,367	332	6.2	2,662	98	3.7	1,644	147	8.9
Other Overseas	1,742	111	6.4	3,905	186	4.8	2,357	138	5.9
Intragroup payable									
Australia	11,201	654	5.8	7,862	424	5.4	5,014	294	5.9
New Zealand	1,125	63	5.6	2,126	111	5.2	3,888	242	6.2
Interest bearing liabilities and									
interest expense including intragroup	121,980	7,293	6.0	109,890	5,391	4.9	103,535	5,940	5.7
Intragroup elimination	(12,326)	(717)		(9,988)	(535)		(8,902)	(536)	
Total interest bearing	(12,020)	(/		(3,300)	(333)		(0,302)	(330)	
liabilities and interest									
expense	109,654	6,576	6.0	99,902	4,856	4.9	94,633	5,404	5.7
Non-interest bearing									
liabilities									
Deposits and due to other									
financial institutions									
Australia	3,651			3,603			3,581		
New Zealand	925			959			1,049		
Other Overseas	302			527			515		
Life insurance policy liabilities	6,804			_			_		
Other liabilities	15,280			15,685			19,575		
Total non-interest	<u> </u>			· ·			<u> </u>		
bearing liabilities	26,962			20,774			24,720		
Acceptances									
Australia	12,403			10,905			11,315		
New Zealand	_			4			43		
Other Overseas	8			50			74		
Total acceptances									
of customers	12,411			10,959			11,432		
Total liabilities	149,027			131,635			130,785		
-							•		
Ordinary shareholders' equity	9,070			8,609			8,484		
TOPrS	465			103			-		
Preference shareholders' equity	-			-			375		
Outside equity interests	4			3			3		
Total equity	9,539			8,715			8,862		
Total liabilities and equity	158,566			140,350			139,647		

NOTE 24. AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET AND RELATED INTEREST (CONTINUED)

The following table allocates changes in net interest income ¹ between changes in volume and changes in rate for the last two fiscal years. Volume and rate variances have been calculated on the movement in average balances and the change in the interest rates on average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities. The variance caused by change in both volume and rate has been allocated in proportion to the relationship of the absolute dollar amount of each change to the total.

to the relationship of the absolute donar amount of each change	Consolidated 2000 1999						
		ange due to			nange due to	-	
	Volume \$m	Rate \$m	Total \$m	Volume \$m	Rate \$m	Total \$m	
Interest-earning assets							
Due from other financial institutions							
Australia	18	23	41	3	(7)	(4)	
New Zealand	8	8	16	(24)	(37)	(61)	
Other Overseas	(10)	22	12	(27)	2	(25)	
Investment and trading securities							
Australia	31	(49)	(18)	58	(5)	53	
New Zealand	6	19	25	(39)	-	(39)	
Other Overseas	(27)	40	13	19	(24)	(5)	
Regulatory deposits							
Other Overseas	11	6	17	3	(1)	2	
Loans and other receivables							
Australia	985	683	1,668	532	(382)	150	
New Zealand	70	201	271	21	(557)	(536)	
Other Overseas	(49)	(11)	(60)	(71)	(13)	(84)	
Impaired loans							
Australia	(4)	(5)	(9)	(4)	5	1	
New Zealand	(1)	2	1	_	(1)	(1)	
Other Overseas	_	8	8	1	(1)	_	
Intragroup receivable							
Overseas	133	49	182	65	(66)	(1)	
Total change in interest income including intragroup	1,171	996	2,167	537	(1,087)	(550)	
Intragroup elimination	(133)	(49)	(182)	(65)	66	1	
Total change in interest income	1,038	947	1,985	472	(1,021)	(549)	
Interest-bearing liabilities			.,505		(1,021)	(313)	
Deposits							
Australia	141	752	893	123	(111)	12	
New Zealand	(64)	112	48	(2)	(479)	(481)	
Other Overseas	170	70	240	(28)	(475)	(73)	
Public borrowings by controlled entity borrowing corporations				(20)	(13)	(73)	
Australia	21	12	33	7	(38)	(31)	
New Zealand	(12)	-	(12)	(11)	(1)	(12)	
Due to other financial institutions	(/		(/	(,	(.,	(12)	
Australia	11	8	19	(8)	(1)	(9)	
New Zealand	(1)	3	2	4	(11)	(7)	
Other Overseas	(2)	10	8	(34)	(31)	(65)	
Loan capital	(2)	10	· ·	(54)	(31)	(03)	
Australia	62	32	94	22	(21)	1	
New Zealand	2	(1)	1	1	(21)	1	
Other interest-bearing liabilities	_	(1)	•	•		•	
Australia	206	29	235	70	47	117	
New Zealand	100	134	234	91	(140)	(49)	
Other Overseas	(103)	28	(75)	91	(43)	48	
Intragroup payable	(103)		(7.5)	31	(43)	-10	
Australia	185	45	230	167	(37)	130	
New Zealand	(52)	4	(48)	(110)	(21)	(131)	
Total change in interest expense including intragroup	664	1,238	1,902	383	(932)	(549)	
Intragroup elimination	(133)	(49)	(182)	(57)	58	1 (5.40)	
Total change in interest expense	531	1,189	1,720	326	(874)	(548)	
Change in net interest income	<u>.</u>	4===			/a a = ·		
Australia	404	(226)	178	375	(265)	110	
New Zealand	110	(22)	88	(125)	36	(89)	
Other Overseas	(7)	6	(1)	(104)	82	(22)	
Total change in net interest income	507	(242)	265	146	(147)	(1)	

¹ Net interest income includes fully tax equivalent gross up.

NOTE 25. GROUP SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segmentation of assets, revenue and profit is based on the location of the office in which these items are booked. Intersegment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. The Group operates predominantly in the financial services industry.

	2000		1999		1998	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Geographic Segments						
Assets						
Australia	133,758	79.8	110,554	78.9	104,354	76.0
New Zealand	24,973	14.9	22,748	16.2	23,799	17.3
Pacific Islands	861	0.5	696	0.5	1,786	1.3
Asia	2,141	1.3	2,445	1.7	2,992	2.2
Americas	2,660	1.6	2,236	1.6	2,439	1.8
Europe	3,225	1.9	1,541	1.1	1,949	1.4
Total	167,618	100.0	140,220	100.0	137,319	100.0
Operating revenue from outside the Group (excluding gross up)						
Australia	10,050	79.4	8,014	76.4	7,626	70.0
New Zealand	1,987	15.7	1,838	17.5	2,538	23.3
Pacific Islands	125	1.0	179	1.7	224	2.1
Asia	116	0.9	135	1.3	204	1.9
Americas	165	1.3	153	1.5	125	1.1
Europe	216	1.7	168	1.6	182	1.6
Total	12,659	100.0	10,487	100.0	10,899	100.0
Intersegment operating revenue						
Australia	97	6.8	73	7.0	129	11.2
New Zealand	76	5.3	13	1.2	5	0.4
Pacific Islands	12	0.8	18	1.7	25	2.2
Asia	88	6.2	93	8.9	193	16.7
Americas	696	48.7	483	46.3	465	40.3
Europe	461	32.2	364	34.9	337	29.2
Total	1,430	100.0	1,044	100.0	1,154	100.0
Operating profit/(loss) before abnormal items and income tax (excluding gross up)						
Australia	1,743	73.4	1,503	74.2	1,472	76.1
New Zealand	379	15.9	335	16.5	320	16.5
Pacific Islands	60	2.5	72	3.6	83	4.3
Asia	36	1.5	25	1.2	(65)	(3.4)
Americas	88	3.7	74	3.7	54	2.8
Europe	72	3.0	17	0.8	71	3.7
Total	2,378	100.0	2,026	100.0	1,935	100.0
Operating profit/(loss) after income tax attributable to equity holders of Westpac Banking Corporation						
Australia	1,161	67.7	1,081	74.2	963	75.7
New Zealand	329	19.2	230	15.8	211	16.6
Pacific Islands	45	2.6	46	3.2	62	4.9
Asia	32	1.9	18	1.2	(76)	(6.0)
Americas	76	4.4	64	4.4	41	3.2
Europe	72	4.2	17	1.2	71	5.6
Total	1,715	100.0	1,456	100.0	1,272	100.0

NOTE 25. GROUP SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the segment information required by US SFAS 131 Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The basis of reporting reflects the management of the business within the Group, rather than the legal structure of the Group. The business segment results have been presented on a management reporting basis and consequently internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments have been reflected in the performance of each business segment. Intersegment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The business segments are defined by the customers they service and the services they provide. The Australian Retail Financial Services segment consists of the combined results of Australian Retail Banking, AGC, Westpac Financial Services and Global Transactional Services. The Institutional Banking segment represents primarily corporate and government customers, services provided include corporate finance and financial markets. The New Zealand Retail segment comprises the retail operations of this region. Other includes the general provision for bad and doubtful debts and the results of Group Treasury, Pacific Banking and Head Office functions.

and the results of Gloup freasury, Facine banking and f	Consolidated 2000									
	Australian Retail Financial Services \$m	Institutional Banking \$m	New Zealand Retail \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m					
Profit and loss										
Net interest income ¹	2,883	484	567	(50)	3,884					
Lending fees (loan and risk)	445	113	31	(5)	584					
Transaction fees and commissions received	798	23	185	6	1,012					
Other non-risk fee income	82	54	78	17	231					
Fees and commissions paid	(276)	(64)	(43)	(1)	(384)					
Trading income	-	108	13	23	144					
Other income	705	42	30	4	781					
Internal charges ²	(66)	(22)	1	87	-					
Total operating income	4,571	738	862	81	6,252					
Salaries and other staff expenses	(1,301)	(166)	(204)	(144)	(1,815)					
Equipment and occupancy expenses										
Depreciation and amortisation	(226)	(7)	(33)	(3)	(269)					
Other	(284)	(22)	(42)	(15)	(363)					
Other expenses	(658)	(60)	(152)	(88)	(958)					
Internal charges ²	(177)	(48)	(6)	231	-					
Total operating expenses	(2,646)	(303)	(437)	(19)	(3,405)					
Amortisation of intangible assets	(63)	-	(35)	_	(98)					
Bad and doubtful debts	(188)	6	(21)	1	(202)					
Operating profit before income tax	1,674	441	369	63	2,547					
Income tax expense 1	(599)	(135)	(119)	24	(829)					
Outside equity interest	=	_	_	(3)	(3)					
Operating profit after income tax	1,075	306	250	84	1,715					
Balance sheet										
Deposits and other public borrowings	52,426	7,033	10,339	20,196	89,994					
Net loans and acceptances	85,585	21,805	14,398	1,410	123,198					
Total assets	101,052	48,097	15,402	3,067	167,618					

¹ Net interest income and income tax expense includes fully tax equivalent gross up

² Internal charges are eliminated on consolidation

NOTE 25. GROUP SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Consolidated 1999 Australian Retail Institutional New Zealand Other Financial Services Banking Retail Total \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m **Profit and loss** 2,751 326 (105) 3,619 Net interest income 647 97 Lending fees (loan and risk) 383 34 (2) 512 17 Transaction fees and commissions received 713 158 7 895 Other non-risk fee income 76 67 64 21 228 Fees and commissions paid (250)(17)(34) (1) (302)Trading income 215 21 47 284 Other income 371 42 28 81 522 Internal charges (10)(44)(1) 55 917 5,758 Total operating income 4,035 703 103 Salaries and other staff expenses (1,315)(169)(237)(109)(1,830)Equipment and occupancy expenses Depreciation and amortisation (192)(14)(26) (5) (237)Other (302)(11)(45) (7) (365) Other expenses (568) (54) (169) (111)(902) Internal charges (90)(60)(11)161 Total operating expenses (2,467)(308) (488)(71) (3,334)Amortisation of intangible assets (63) (37) (100)Bad and doubtful debts (130)(11) (42)(171) 12 Operating profit before income tax 1,375 384 404 (10)2,153 Income tax expense (475)(136)(146)63 (694)Outside equity interest (3) (3) Operating profit after income tax 900 248 258 50 1,456 **Balance** sheet Deposits and other public borrowings 49,648 7,178 11,108 17,612 85,546 1,051 107,965 Net loans and acceptances 73,599 18,351 14,964 Total assets 81,592 35,990 16,250 6,388 140,220

NOTE 25. GROUP SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

NOTE 25. GROUP SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTIN	NUED)	C-	onsolidated		
		CC	1998		
	Australian Retail Financial Services \$m	Institutional Banking \$m	New Zealand Retail \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Profit and loss					
Net interest income	2,647	246	673	54	3,620
Lending fees (loan and risk)	390	85	30	3	508
Transaction fees and commissions received	604	34	61	9	708
Other non-risk fee income	54	40	111	27	232
Fees and commissions paid	(178)	(22)		2	(198)
Trading income	1	371	22	16	410
Other income	267	3	26	47	343
Internal charges	(95)	(61)	_	156	_
Total operating income	3,690	696	923	314	5,623
Salaries and other staff expenses	(1,155)	(148)	(236)	(165)	(1,704)
Equipment and occupancy expenses					
Depreciation and amortisation	(190)	(3)	(45)	(6)	(244)
Other	(308)	(16)	(57)	(16)	(397)
Other expenses	(529)	(74)	(190)	(148)	(941)
Internal charges	(131)	(69)	(8)	208	
Total operating expenses	(2,313)	(310)	(536)	(127)	(3,286)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(62)	-	(38)	(6)	(106)
Bad and doubtful debts	(142)	(85)	(19)	78	(168)
Abnormal items	(83)	(12)	(7)	(4)	(106)
Operating profit before income tax	1,090	289	323	255	1,957
Income tax expense	(378)	(121)	(114)	(68)	(681)
Outside equity interest	_	(1)	_	(3)	(4)
Operating profit after income tax	712	167	209	184	1,272
Balance sheet					
Deposits and other public borrowings	47,783	12,953	11,902	10,526	83,164
Net loans and acceptances	67,165	17,343	15,617	1,938	102,063
Total assets	73,791	40,995	16,921	5,612	137,319

NOTE 26. CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATIONS

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss from the failure of a customer to fully honour the terms of their contract with the Group. It arises not only from lending activities, but from any transaction which requires assured payment of funds on a given date. The process of controlling credit risk is integrated in the form of portfolio management. The portfolio is reviewed regularly to ensure that credit risk remains well diversified.

The following table sets out the credit risk concentrations of the Group:

Consolidated Credit Risk Concentration as at 30 September 2000

	Trading Securities \$m	Investment Securities \$m	Loans \$m	Acceptances \$m	Contingent Liabilities ¹ \$m	Derivatives 1 \$m	Life Insurance Investment Assets \$m	Total \$m
Australia								
Government and other public authorities	3,636	116	544	-	890	20	_	5,206
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	-	1,587	1,028	76	43	-	2,734
Commercial and financial	1,625	612	22,423	12,172	3,876	14,877	7,547	63,132
Real estate – construction	_	-	789	1,714	435	14	-	2,952
Real estate – mortgage	59	_	47,844	_	2,479	-	_	50,382
Instalment loans and other personal lending	-	-	10,996	697	48	-	-	11,741
Lease financing	-	-	1,906	-	-	-	_	1,906
Total Australia	5,320	728	86,089	15,611	7,804	14,954	7,547	138,053
New Zealand								
Government and other public authorities	1,139	_	367	_	37	23	_	1,566
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	29	_	1,335	-	68	52	_	1,484
Commercial and financial	37	_	5,974	_	787	2,714	=	9,512
Real estate - construction	_	_	129	_	17	9	_	155
Real estate – mortgage	_	_	9,484	_	1,338	_	_	10,822
Instalment loans and other personal lending	_	_	2,168	-	33	-	_	2,201
Lease financing	32	_	_	_	_	_	_	32
Total New Zealand	1,237	-	19,457	-	2,280	2,798	-	25,772
Other Overseas								
Government and other public authorities	=	117	53	-	3	-	_	173
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	-	17	-	3	-	=	20
Commercial and financial	617	1,886	2,914	54	5,234	917	-	11,622
Real estate – construction	_	_	23	-	3	-	-	26
Real estate – mortgage	-	_	241	_	5	_	_	246
Instalment loans and other personal lending	-	_	97	_	8	_	-	105
Lease financing	-	_	120	_	-	_	_	120
Total Other Overseas	617	2,003	3,465	54	5,256	917	_	12,312
Total	7,174	2,731	109,011	15,665	15,340	18,669	7,547	176,137

Other risk concentrations

Amounts due from other financial institutions

Regulatory deposits

Total gross credit risk

3,325
620
180,082

Collateral security, in the form of real property or a floating charge, is generally taken for business credit except for major government, bank and corporate counterparties of strong financial standing. Longer term consumer finance is generally secured against real estate while revolving consumer credit is generally unsecured.

 $^{1 \ \} Credit\ risk\ for\ contingent\ liabilities\ and\ derivatives\ are\ based\ on\ definitions\ per\ notes\ 30\ and\ 31.$

NOTE 26. CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATIONS (CONTINUED)

			Credit Ri		nsolidated ion as at 30 S	September 1999	9
	Trading Securities \$m	Investment Securities \$m		Acceptances \$m	Contingent Liabilities ¹ \$m	Derivatives ¹	Total \$m
Australia							
Government and other							
public authorities	5,599	113	284	31	3,164	407	9,598
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	_	1,642	938	3	3	2,586
Commercial and financial	1,772	_	22,701	7,068	3,181	7,552	42,274
Real estate – construction	_	_	1,158	1,498	118	7	2,781
Real estate – mortgage	16	4	40,544	=	8,053	-	48,617
Instalment loans and other personal lending	-	-	9,001	706	36	-	9,743
Lease financing	_	_	2,644	-	106	_	2,750
Total Australia	7,387	117	77,974	10,241	14,661	7,969	118,349
New Zealand							
Government and other							
public authorities	881	_	211		45	202	1,339
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	_	_	1,397	-	85	28	1,510
Commercial and financial	102	_	5,063	1	715	915	6,796
Real estate - construction	_	_	106	-	24	13	143
Real estate – mortgage	_	_	9,907	_	1,136	_	11,043
Instalment loans and other							
personal lending	-	_	2,152	-	16	-	2,168
Lease financing	-	_	25	-	-	-	25
Total New Zealand	983	-	18,861	1	2,021	1,158	23,024
Other Overseas							
Government and other							
public authorities	160	776	59	_	_	69	1,064
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	22	-	1	-	23
Commercial and financial	527	1,315	1,910	7	3,226	709	7,694
Real estate – construction	_	_	26	-	-	3	29
Real estate – mortgage	-	_	263	_	-	_	263
Instalment loans and other personal lending	_	_	70	_	4	_	74
Lease financing	-	_	31		-	_	31
Total Other Overseas	687	2,091	2,381	7	3,231	781	9,178
Total	9,057	2,208	99,216	10,249	19,913	9,908	150,551

Other risk concentrations

Amounts due from other financial institutions	4,006
Regulatory deposits	398
Total gross credit risk	154,955

¹ Credit risk for contingent liabilities and derivatives are based on definitions per notes 30 and 31.

Collateral security, in the form of real property or a floating charge, is generally taken for business credit except for major government, bank and corporate counterparties of strong financial standing. Longer term consumer finance is generally secured against real estate while revolving consumer credit is generally unsecured.

NOTE 27. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

		d	Parent Entity		
	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000	1998 \$'000	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000
Remuneration for audit or review of the financial statements:					
Auditors of Westpac ¹	2,609	2,585	2,326	2,609	2,585
Auditors of controlled entities ¹					
PricewaterhouseCoopers	945	1,133	1,081	-	-
Other auditors	32	17	30	-	-
Goods and services tax	167	27	32	121	21
	3,753	3,762	3,469	2,730	2,606
Remuneration for other services by Westpac auditors and PricewaterhouseCoopers ¹²³					
Auditors of Westpac	485	794	202	485	794
PricewaterhouseCoopers	12,965	5,643	3,346	11,619	4,448
Goods and services tax	559	138	101	549	109
	14,009	6,575	3,649	12,653	5,351

¹ The auditors of Westpac are Messrs Chowdry and Codling (1999 and 1998: Messrs Lynn and Chowdry). The firm in which they are partners, PricewaterhouseCoopers, audited most of the controlled entities.

PricewaterhouseCoopers ('PwC') became the auditor of controlled entities with effect from 1 July 1998 (following the merger of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse on that date). In the 1998 financial year, auditors' remuneration includes all amounts paid to Coopers & Lybrand in the 9 months to 30 June 1998 and all amounts paid to PwC in the 3 months to 30 September 1998.

A small number of former Price Waterhouse partners have loans with Westpac on normal commercial terms. In order to eliminate potential conflicts of interest, Class Order 98/1869 dated 22 September 1998 was received from the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) which 'grandfathers' all indebtedness of these partners. This Class Order requires:

- Westpac to report to ASIC within thirty days of its occurrence any event of default or any enforcement action taken on these loans;
- the Directors of Westpac to report to ASIC within 7 days after signing the Directors' Report whether, in the opinion of the Audit Committee, the class order has been complied with; and
- PwC to report to ASIC within 7 days after signing the Auditors' Report whether the audit has been influenced by the indebtedness.

	Consol	idated	Parent	Entity
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
NOTE 28. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS				
Commitments for capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements	s:			
Payable within one year	17	10	14	3
Total commitments for capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements	17	10	14	3
Lease commitments (all leases are classified as operating leases)				
Land and buildings	971	829	999	801
Plant and equipment	32	96	31	96
Total lease commitments	1,003	925	1,030	897
Due within one year	217	214	220	204
Due within 1–2 years	170	176	175	163
Due within 2-3 years	140	109	146	110
Due within 3-4 years	110	82	116	85
Due within 4–5 years	84	63	90	65
Due after 5 years	282	281	283	270
Total lease commitments	1,003	925	1,030	897

As at 30 September 2000, the total future minimum lease payments expected to be received by both the Group and Westpac from non cancellable sub-leases was \$81 million (1999 \$93 million).

² Other services includes \$547,000 (1999 \$599,000; 1998 \$564,000) for regulatory and statutory reporting requirements.

³ Effective 1 July 1998, Coopers & Lybrand LLP became part of PricewaterhouseCoopers and as a result all fees are reported above. In 1998, Coopers & Lybrand LLP (USA firm) provided consultancy services of \$746,000 to the Group. During that period the USA firm did not provide any auditing services to the Group.

NOTE 29. SUPERANNUATION COMMITMENTS

There are numerous defined contribution and defined benefit superannuation schemes operating throughout the Group. Contributions, as specified in the rules of the respective defined benefit and defined contribution funds are made by Westpac or the respective controlled entity and employees. Where required, actuarial valuations of the funds are undertaken every three years. Contributions to the various defined benefit schemes are at rates, reviewed from time to time, sufficient to keep the schemes solvent based on actuarial assessments.

The Group's two principal schemes for employees in Australia, the Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan ('WSSP') and the AGC Staff Retirement Fund ('AGCSRF') are defined benefit schemes and provide lump sum and pension benefits. WSSP also has a section which provides accumulation benefits. As both schemes are in surplus, the Group's contributions for the years ended 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998 were nominal.

Actuarial reviews, as at 30 June 2000, were carried out by independent actuaries on the WSSP and the AGCSRF. See also notes 1(h)i, 4 and 16. The next full actuarial review is expected to be undertaken at 30 June 2003.

The financial status of the WSSP, the AGCSRF and the principal defined benefit schemes overseas are as follows:

	WSSP \$m	AGCSRF \$m	Schemes \$m	Total \$m
(i) Present value of employees' accrued benefits ¹	1,638	98	405	2,141
(ii) Net market value of assets held by the scheme to meet future benefit payments	2,499	177	466	3,142
Excess of assets held to meet future benefit payments				
over present value of employees' accrued benefits	861	79	61	1,001
(iii) Vested benefits ²	1,570	96	186	1,852

¹ Accrued benefits represent the scheme's present obligation to pay benefits to members and beneficiaries based on the present value of the expected future payments which arise from membership of the scheme up to reporting date. The figure is determined by reference to expected future salary levels and by application of a market-based risk adjusted discount rate and relevant actuarial assumptions.

The above amounts have been extracted from the financial statements and actuarial valuations of the schemes as at:

- WSSP and AGCSRF 30 June 2000
- Overseas Schemes various dates between 5 April 1997 and 30 June 2000

The Group has no material obligations in respect of post-retirement employee benefits other than pensions.

² Vested benefits are benefits which are not conditional upon continued membership of the scheme (or any factor other than resignation from the scheme) and include benefits which members were entitled to receive had they terminated their scheme membership as at year end.

NOTE 30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CREDIT COMMITMENTS

The Group is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet credit risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers and in managing its own risk profile. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, bill endorsements, financial guarantees, standby letters of credit and underwriting facilities.

The Group's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to such financial instruments is represented by the contract or notional amount of those instruments. However, some commitments to extend credit and provide underwriting facilities can be cancelled or revoked at any time at the Group's option.

The Group uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

The Group takes collateral where it is considered necessary to support, both on and off-balance sheet, financial instruments with credit risk. The Group evaluates each customer's credit-worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral taken, if deemed necessary, on the provision of a financial facility is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. The collateral taken varies but may include cash deposits, receivables, inventory, plant and equipment, real estate and investments.

The Group is obliged to repurchase securitised loans where there is a breach of warranty within 120 days of sale.

Off-balance sheet credit-risk related financial instruments are as follows:

		Consc	olidated		Parent Entity				
		2000	19	99	20	000	1999		
	ontract or Notional Amount \$m	Credit Equivalen t ¹ \$m	Contract or Notional Amount \$m	Credit Equivalent ¹ \$m	Contract or Notional Amount \$m	Credit Equivalent ¹ \$m	Contract or Notional Amount \$m	Credit Equivalent ¹ \$m	
Credit-risk related instruments									
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees	1,890	1,890	2,039	2,039	1,857	1,857	1,986	1,986	
Trade letters of credit ²	421	84	358	72	411	82	351	71	
Non-financial guarantees ³	3,064	1,532	3,185	1,593	3,056	1,528	3,180	1,590	
Commitments to extend credit:									
Residual maturity less than 1 year	4 31,166	_	31,398	-	31,159	-	31,398	_	
Residual maturity 1 year or more	13,632	6,816	9,511	4,756	13,632	6,816	9,505	4,752	
Other commitments ⁵	3,522	5,018	11,528	11,453	3,705	5,093	11,788	11,529	
Total credit-risk-related									
instruments	53,695	15,340	58,019	19,913	53,820	15,376	58,208	19,928	

- 1 Credit equivalents are determined in accordance with the APRA risk-weighted capital adequacy guidelines (refer note 22).
- 2 Trade letters of credit are for terms up to 1 year secured against an underlying shipment of goods or backed by a confirmatory letter from another bank.
- 3 Non-financial guarantees include other trade related letters of credit and obligations backing the performance of commercial contracts.
- 4 The credit conversion factor is 0% for credit commitments with a residual maturity of less than one year or which can be unconditionally cancelled by the Group at any time without notice.
- 5 Other commitments include forward purchases of assets, forward deposits, underwriting commitments and credit derivatives.

Additional liabilities and commitments

- (i) An assessed liability of \$2 million (1999 \$1 million) based on an actuarial assessment as at 30 September 2000, as a self-insurer under the Accident Compensation Act, 1985 (Victoria). An assessed liability of \$8 million (1999 \$8 million) based on an actuarial assessment as at 30 September 2000, as a self-insurer under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1987 (New South Wales). An assessed liability of \$3 million (1999 \$0.3 million) based on an actuarial assessment as at 30 September 2000, as a self-insurer under the Workercover Queensland Act, 1996 (Queensland). Adequate provision has been made for these liabilities in the provision for holiday leave and other staff benefits (note 19).
- (ii) A contingent liability in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings which at the date of adoption of these financial statements has not been determined. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case-by-case basis and provision has been made where appropriate within the provision for doubtful debts (note 13) or the provision for non-lending losses (note 19).
- (iii) In accordance with the Regulations of the Australian Payments Clearing Association (APCA), Westpac may be required to provide liquidity support for any other APCA member that fails to settle its clearing obligations.
- (iv) In accordance with the Interbank Deposit Agreement, established during the year with three other Australian banks, a deposit notice may be served upon the other participants by a bank which is experiencing liquidity problems. The other participants are then required to deposit equal amounts of up to \$2 billion each for a period of 30 days. At the end of 30 days the deposit holder has the option to repay the deposit in cash or by way of assignment of mortgages to the value of the deposit.

Parent Entity guarantees and undertakings

Excluded from the consolidated amounts disclosed above are the following guarantees and undertakings extended to entities in the Group by Westpac:

- (i) Guarantees of commercial paper, other debt and equity securities issued by certain controlled entities;
- (ii) Issue of letters of comfort in respect of certain controlled entities in the normal course of business. The letters recognise that Westpac has a responsibility to ensure that those controlled entities continue to meet their obligations;
- (iii) Guarantee of the repayment of loans made by Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited to the extent that they exceed a prescribed limit;
- (iv) Guarantee of certain liabilities of Westpac Investment Management Pty Limited to the extent of \$25 million; and
- (v) Guarantee of the performance of lessees under certain finance leases entered into by AGC as lessor.

NOTE 31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative contracts include forwards, futures, swaps and options, all of which are bilateral contracts or payment exchange agreements, whose values derive from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives are flexible and cost-effective tools for assisting in the management of interest rate, exchange rate, commodity, credit and equity exposures.

A *forward* contract obliges one party to buy and the other to sell, a specific underlying product/instrument at a specific price, amount and date in the future. A *forward rate agreement (FRA)* is an agreement between two parties establishing a contract interest rate on a notional principal over a specified period commencing at a specific future date.

A *futures* contract is similar to a forward contract. A futures contract obliges its owner to buy a specific underlying commodity or financial instrument at a specified price on the contract maturity date (or to settle the value for cash). Futures are exchange traded.

A swap transaction obliges the two parties to the contract to exchange a series of cash flows at specified intervals known as payment or settlement dates.

An **option** contract gives the option holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified amount of a given commodity or financial instrument at a specified price during a certain period or on a specific date. The writer of the option contract is obliged to perform if the holder exercises the right contained therein.

The following terms are used in the remainder of this note to describe the Group's exposure to derivatives.

The 'notional amount' is a measure of volume which may be used for examining changes in derivative activity over time. The notional amount is the face value of the contract. Unlike an on-balance sheet financial instrument, the notional amount of a derivative does not reflect the amount at risk which is generally only a small fraction of this value.

The 'regulatory credit equivalent' is calculated for capital adequacy purposes using APRA's current exposure method. Credit equivalent amounts are calculated as replacement cost (positive mark-to-market) plus an add-on for potential credit exposure based on a credit conversion factor (percentage) of the notional amount. The credit conversion factors are as shown below:

	Less than 1 year %	Over 1 year to 5 years %	Over 5 years %
Interest rate	Nil	0.5	1.5
Foreign exchange (including gold)	1.0	5.0	7.5
Equities	6.0	8.0	10.0
Precious metals (excluding gold)	7.0	7.0	8.0
Other commodities	10.0	12.0	15.0

The 'positive mark-to-market' (replacement cost) is the cost of replacing all transactions in a gain position to the Group and is included in 'other assets' on the balance sheet. This measure is the industry standard for the calculation of current credit risk.

The 'negative mark-to-market' represents the cost to the Group's counterparties of replacing all transactions in a loss position to the Group and is included in 'other liabilities' on the balance sheet. The mark-to-market values do not include any offsetting physical positions that may exist, including structural balance sheet positions, and they do not include any benefits from master netting agreements.

The Group uses derivatives in two distinct capacities; as a dealer and as an end-user as part of its asset and liability management activities. As a dealer, the Group's primary objective is to derive income from the sale of derivatives to meet Westpac's customers needs. In addition to the sale of derivatives to customers, the Group also undertakes market making and discretionary trading activities. Market making involves providing quotes to other dealers who reciprocate by providing the Group with their own quotes. This process ensures liquidity in the key markets in which the Group operates. The Group also trades on its own account to exploit arbitrage opportunities and market anomalies, as well as to take outright views on market direction. These activities, known as proprietary trading, represent a limited part of the Group's derivative activities.

Certain leveraged derivatives include an explicit leverage factor in the payment formula. The leverage factor has the effect of multiplying the notional amount such that the impact of changes in the underlying price or prices may be greater than that indicated by the notional amount alone. It is not the Group's strategy to promote these types of transactions.

NOTE 31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Details of the Group's trading derivatives outstanding in terms of notional amount, regulatory credit equivalent and mark-to-market values (both positive and negative) as at 30 September are shown in the following table:

		Regulatory	Positive Mark-to-market	Negative	Average Positive Mark-to-market	Average Negative
	Notional	Credit	(replacement	Mark-to-	(replacement	Mark-to-
Trading Derivatives Outstanding	Amount \$m	Equivalent \$m	cost) \$m	market \$m	cost) \$m	market \$m
2000						
Interest rate						
Futures	40,869	1	1	2	7	2
Forwards	26,620	2	2	5	5	6
Swaps	161,004	2,467	1,703	1,679	1,715	1,652
Purchased options	10,176	19	10	_	17	_
Sold options	4,718	_	_	38	_	23
Foreign exchange						
Forwards	212,539	10,596	8,696	6,093	4,906	3,706
Swaps	37,380	3,741	2,164	1,792	1,180	1,354
Purchased options	21,624	1,271	964	-	661	_
Sold options	19,843	-	-	640	-	452
Commodities	1,316	184	52	48	47	44
Equities and credit	5,785	388	2	3	3	14
Total trading derivatives outstanding	541,874	18,669	13,594	10,300	8,541	7,253
1999						
Interest rate						
Futures	29,148	_	_	-	5	_
Forwards	32,828	6	6	5	7	5
Swaps	140,350	2,485	1,837	1,182	2,343	2,174
Purchased options	15,883	17	11	-	17	_
Sold options	3,941	8	_	12	-	11
Foreign exchange						
Forwards	211,665	4,753	2,356	2,357	3,477	3,420
Swaps	25,915	1,892	737	1,947	851	1,417
Purchased options	11,464	535	330	-	402	_
Sold options	12,206	_	_	246	-	255
Commodities	1,099	149	39	37	32	30
Equities and credit	723	63	13	-	5	8
Total trading derivatives outstanding	485,222	9,908	5,329	5,786	7,139	7,320
Parivative positions used in the Croup's asset	and liability may	and a manual and a set in	ities are transacted i	ماخنید برااد معمد	the Croup's indepen	

Derivative positions used in the Group's asset and liability management activities are transacted internally with the Group's independently managed dealing units. The dealing units, in turn, cover their position in the market place.

The following table shows the notional amount of such internal derivative transactions outstanding at year end. The notional amounts do not represent direct credit exposures. Credit risk does arise in respect of offsetting external transactions. The regulatory credit equivalent is included in the above table of trading derivatives.

	Notional A	
	2000	1999
	\$m	\$m
Derivatives used for asset and liability management purposes		
Interest rate		
Futures	39,721	23,065
Forwards	1,165	6,693
Swaps	44,043	44,055
Purchased options	566	313
Foreign exchange		
Forwards	15,154	10,570
Swaps	18,353	14,280
Equities	-	43
Total derivatives used for asset and liability management purposes	119,002	99,019

Where hedge transactions are terminated prior to the maturity of the underlying exposures, gains or losses on termination are deferred and recognised over the remaining term of the maturity. As at 30 September 2000, the net amount of the deferred gains in relation to terminated and matured hedge contracts was \$13.3 million (1999 \$3.2 million) which will be amortised to the profit and loss statement.

NOTE 32. INTEREST RATE RISK

Sensitivity to interest rates arises from mismatches in the interest rate characteristics of the assets and their corresponding liability funding. One of the major causes of these mismatches is timing differences in the repricing of the asset and liabilities. These mismatches are actively managed as part of the overall interest rate risk management process which is conducted in accordance with Group policy guidelines.

The following table represents a break down of the contractual repricing, by time, of the Group's net asset position as at 30 September 2000. The Group uses this contractual repricing information as a base, which is then altered to take account of consumer behaviour, to manage its interest rate risk.

	Consolidated 2000									
	Less than 1 month \$m	Over 1 month to 3 months \$m	Over 3 months to 1 year \$m	Over 1 year to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years \$m	Non- interest bearing \$m	Total \$m	Weighted Average Rate %		
Australia										
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks	-	_	_	_	_	645	645	_		
Due from other financial institutions	488	644	-	=	=	221	1,353	6.3%		
Trading securities	4,300	-	-	_	-	1,020	5,320	6.1%		
Investment securities	728	_	_	_	-	_	728	6.6%		
Loans 1	58,552	6,522	7,669	12,806	665	(1,393)	84,821	7.4%		
Acceptances of customers	-	-	_	-	-	15,611	15,611	-		
Life insurance investment assets ²	1,129	-	574	29	915	4,900	7,547	6.3%		
Fixed assets	=	-	_	_	_	957	957	_		
Other assets	=	-	_	_	_	16,776	16,776	_		
Total assets	65,197	7,166	8,243	12,835	1,580	38,737	133,758			
Liabilities										
Due to other financial institutions	122		_	-	-	681	803	5.7%		
Deposits and public borrowings	47,248	7,838	4,246	1,709	7	3,423	64,471	4.9%		
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	3,084	6,248	2,027	23	-	_	11,382	6.7%		
Acceptances	-	_	_	_	-	15,611	15,611	_		
Life insurance policy liabilities	_	_	453	259	69	6,210	6,991	_		
Other liabilities	_	_	_	_	_	14,431	14,431	_		
Net intragroup payable	9,582	=	=	=	=	=	9,582	6.0%		
Total liabilities excluding										
loan capital	60,036	14,086	6,726	1,991	76	40,356	123,271			
Loan capital		4,527	-	328	-	-	4,855	7.4%		
Total liabilities	60,036	18,613	6,726	2,319	76	40,356	128,126			
Net assets	5,161	(11,447)	1,517	10,516	1,504	(1,619)	5,632			
Total equity	-	=	=	=	=	5,632	5,632			
Off-balance sheet items										
	9,074	8,709	(10,400)	(6,009)	(1,374)					

¹ The non-interest bearing category for loans include the provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

² Due to the application of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business, the contractual repricing of life insurance investment assets has been included for the first time. The investment earnings on these assets support the life insurance policy liabilities and does not contribute to market risk on the Group's banking operations.

NOTE 32. INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

Consolidated **2000**

					•			
	Less than 1 month \$m	Over 1 month to 3 months \$m	Over 3 months to 1 year \$m	Over 1 year to 5 years \$m	Over 5 years \$m	Non- interest bearing \$m	Total \$m	Weighted Average Rate %
New Zealand		·	· ·	·	·	<u> </u>	·	
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	-	_	-	86	86	-
Due from other financial institutions	470	168	82	_	-	56	776	5.8%
Trading securities	-	276	476	332	-	206	1,290	6.5%
Loans	9,157	2,967	2,793	4,540	_	(82)	19,375	8.9%
Fixed assets	_	_	-	_	_	180	180	_
Other assets	_	_	-	_	_	3,266	3,266	_
Total assets	9,627	3,411	3,351	4,872	-	3,712	24,973	
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	25	_	-	_	_	168	193	1.7%
Deposits and public borrowings	7,593	2,528	2,632	265	-	675	13,693	5.1%
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	1,716	3,354	1,086	496	_	_	6,652	6.3%
Other liabilities	287	_	-	_	_	1,867	2,154	_
Net intragroup payable	1,020	_	-	_	_	_	1,020	4.5%
Total liabilities excluding loan capital	10,641	5,882	3,718	761	_	2,710	23,712	
Loan capital				37			37	7.6%
Total liabilities	10,641	5,882	3,718	798	_	2,710	23,749	
Net assets	(1,014)	(2,471)	(367)	4,074	-	1,002	1,224	
Total equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,224	1,224	
Off-balance sheet items	1,655	1,619	(1,254)	(2,774)	754	-	-	
Net mismatch - New Zealand	641	(852)	(1,621)	1,300	754	(222)	-	
Other Overseas								
Total assets	13,492	1,547	750	12	-	3,688	19,489	6.7%
Total liabilities	6,661	1,731	6,426	32	22	2,211	17,083	5.9%
Net assets	6,831	(184)	(5,676)	(20)	(22)	1,477	2,406	
Total equity	=			-	-	2,406	2,406	
Off-balance sheet items	1,915	(1,837)	(436)	51	307			
Net mismatch - Other Overseas	8,746	(2,021)	(6,112)	31	285	(929)	-	

NOTE 32. INTEREST RATE RISK (CONTINUED)

Consolidated 1999

				1999	9			
	Less than 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total	Weighted Average Rate
Australia	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks	_	_	_	_	_	267	267	_
Due from other financial institutions	2,088	_	_	_	_	269	2,357	3.0%
Trading securities	6,869	_	_	_	_	518	7,387	6.0%
Investment securities	117	_	_	_	_	-	117	2.8%
Loans	51,516	7,706	6,397	11,736	619	(1,251)	76,723	6.5%
Acceptances of customers	-		_	-	-	10,241	10,241	_
Fixed assets	_	_	_	_	_	1,279	1,279	_
Other assets	=	_	_	_	_	12,183	12,183	_
Total assets	60,590	7,706	6,397	11,736	619	23,506	110,554	
Liabilities		- ,,,,,,,,		,			,	
Due to other financial institutions	376		_	_	_	498	874	3.8%
Deposits and public borrowings	47,284	8,088	2,366	232	21	3,522	61,513	3.6%
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	2,412	5,213	405		_	3,322	8,030	5.7%
Acceptances	2,412	ر ۱ کہر	-	_	_	10,241	10,241	3.170
Other liabilities	=	_	_	_	_	11,769	11,769	
Net intragroup payable	- 8,973	- -	=	_	=	- 1,709	8,973	5.9%
Total liabilities excluding							0,373	J.3/0
lotal liabilities excluding loan capital	59,045	13,301	2,771	232	21	26,030	101,400	
Loan capital	-	2,285	-		327	-	2,612	7.0%
Total liabilities	59,045	15,586	2,771	232	348	26,030	104,012	
Net assets	1,545	(7,880)	3,626	11,504	271	(2,524)	6,542	
Total equity	- 1,515	-		-		6,542	6,542	
Off-balance sheet items	2,778	2,557	(1,381)	(3,381)	(573)	- 0,312	- 0,542	
Net mismatch – Australia	4,323	(5,323)	2,245	8,123	(302)	(9,066)		
	4,323	(3,323)	2,243	0,123	(302)	(9,000)	-	
New Zealand								
Assets						CF	CE	
Cash and balances with central banks	-	- 152	-	_	=	65	65	4 10/
Due from other financial institutions	374	152	125	_	-	165	816	4.1%
Trading securities	795	2.072	2.755	4.045	-	188	983	5.2%
Loans	9,187	2,873	2,755	4,045	1	(94)	18,767	7.2%
Acceptances of customers	_	_	_	_	-	1	1	_
Fixed assets	_	_	_	_	=	214	214	_
Other assets		-	-	-	-	1,902	1,902	
Total assets	10,356	3,025	2,880	4,045	1	2,441	22,748	
Liabilities								
Due to other financial institutions	160	-	_	_	-	250	410	2.0%
Deposits and public borrowings	8,591	3,373	2,219	388	-	771	15,342	3.8%
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	1,489	1,881	253	106	_	_	3,729	4.9%
Acceptances	_	_	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other liabilities	_	_	_	_	_	1,187	1,187	_
Net intragroup payable	1,430	_	-	_	-	_	1,430	4.6%
Total liabilities excluding	11.070	F 254	2.472	404		2 200	22.000	
loan capital	11,670	5,254	2,472	494		2,209	22,099	
Loan capital		-	40	40	_	- 2 200	80	8.3%
Total liabilities	11,670	5,254	2,512	534		2,209	22,179	
Net assets	(1,314)	(2,229)	368	3,511	1	232	569	
Total equity	=	=-	_	_	=-	569	569	
Off-balance sheet items	372	1,832	(240)	(2,316)	352	_	_	
Net mismatch – New Zealand	(942)	(397)	128	1,195	353	(337)	_	
Other Overseas								
Total assets	13,201	940	809	-	-	941	15,891	5.8%
Total liabilities	1,670	3,476	7,245	405	164	1,045	14,005	5.0%
Net assets	11,531	(2,536)	(6,436)	(405)	(164)	(104)	1,886	
Total equity						1,886	1,886	
• •				(5.7)	200	*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Off-balance sheet items	(90)	(178)	17	(57)	308	_	_	

NOTE 33. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following information represents estimates of fair values at a point in time. Quoted market prices, when available, are used as the measure of fair values. However, for a significant portion of the Group's financial instruments, quoted market prices do not exist. For such financial instruments, fair values presented are estimates derived using net present value or other valuation techniques. These techniques involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by the assumptions used and judgments made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. In addition, the value of long term relationships with depositors (core deposit intangibles) and other customers (such as credit card intangibles) are not reflected. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amount the Group could have realised in a sales transaction at 30 September 2000.

The fair value estimates were determined by application of the methods and assumptions described below.

Certain short-term financial instruments

For cash and cash at bank, loans to dealers in the Australian short-term money market, amounts due from other financial institutions with maturities of less than three months, and other types of short-term financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet under 'other assets' or 'other liabilities', the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Floating rate financial instruments

For floating rate financial instruments, the carrying amount is generally a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Trading and investment securities

For trading securities, the estimated fair values, which are also the carrying amounts, are generally based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For investment securities, fair values are also based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes, or, where there is no ready market in certain securities, fair values have been assessed by reference to interest yields.

Regulatory deposits

The Group is required by law, in several countries in which it operates, to lodge regulatory deposits with the local central bank at a rate of interest below that generally prevailing in that market. As the Group's ability to carry on the business of banking is conditional upon the maintenance of these deposits, their fair value is assumed to be equal to their carrying value, notwithstanding the below market rate of interest being earned thereon.

Due from other financial institutions and loans

For amounts due from other financial institutions with maturities of three months or more and fully-performing fixed-rate loans, fair values have been estimated by reference to current rates at which similar advances would be made to banks and other borrowers with a similar credit rating and the same remaining maturities.

For variable-rate loans, excluding impaired loans, the carrying amount is generally a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Fair value of credit card receivables is based on the carrying value of receivables outstanding which is generally a reasonable estimate and does not include the value associated with the relationships Westpac has with its credit card customers.

The fair values of impaired loans are estimated by discounting the estimated future cash flows using current market interest rates incorporating an appropriate risk factor or, where such loans are collateralised and have been written down to the current market value of the collateral, the estimated fair value is based on the written-down carrying value.

In arriving at the fair values for loans on the above bases, the total fair value of the entire loan portfolio has been reduced by \$1,212 million (1999: \$1,170 million) being the carrying value of the general provision for doubtful debts which covers unidentified losses inherent in the portfolio.

Acceptances of customers

For acceptances of customers and the contra liability acceptances, the carrying value has been discounted using current lending rates and a weighted-average period to maturity to arrive at an estimated fair value.

Other investments

For shares in companies, the estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices, the expected future cash flows or on the Group's share of net assets at book value.

Deposits and public borrowings; due to other financial institutions; bonds, notes and commercial paper; and subordinated debtThe fair value of demand deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. For other liabilities with maturities of less than 3 months, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

For liabilities with maturities of 3 months or longer, fair values have been based on quoted market prices, where such prices exist. Otherwise, fair values have been estimated using the rates currently offered for similar liabilities of similar remaining maturities.

Commitments to extend credit, financial guarantees, letters of credit and bill endorsements

A fair value has not been ascribed to credit and other commitments (contractual value 2000 \$48.3 billion, 1999 \$52.4 billion), guarantees and letters of credit (combined contractual value 2000 \$5.4 billion, 1999 \$5.6 billion) as estimated fair values are not readily ascertainable. These financial instruments are generally not sold nor traded. They generate ongoing fees at the Group's current pricing levels which are in line with general market prices. The fair value may be represented by the present value of fees expected to be received, less associated costs. The overall level of fees involved is not material.

Exchange-rate, interest-rate and equity contracts and commodity-swap agreements

The fair value of exchange-rate, interest-rate and equity contracts and commodity-swap agreements (used for hedging purposes) is the estimated amount the Group would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date.

NOTE 33. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The net fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are materially the same as the fair values disclosed in the table below. Estimated fair value of the Group's financial instruments at 30 September are as follows:

	2000		19	99
	Carrying Amount \$m	Estimated Fair Value \$m	Carrying Amount \$m	Estimated Fair Value \$m
Financial assets				
Cash and short-term liquid assets	836	836	345	345
Due from other financial institutions	3,325	3,325	4,006	4,006
Trading securities	7,174	7,174	9,057	9,057
Investment securities	2,731	2,670	2,208	2,171
Regulatory deposits	620	620	398	398
Loans (net of unearned income)				
Loans and other receivables	106,436		96,539	
Specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(265)		(328)	
General provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(1,212)		(1,170)	
	104,959	104,723	95,041	94,978
Finance and leveraged leases	2,575		2,677	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Specific provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(1)		(2)	
	2,574	2,564	2,675	2,657
Acceptances of customers	15,665	15,665	10,249	10,201
Life insurance investment assets	7,547	7,547	,	., .
Other assets	7,2 11	1,5	_	_
Accrued interest receivable	575	575	415	415
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	289	289	174	174
Securities sold not delivered	2,636	2,636	3,650	3,650
Other financial markets assets	13,549	13,549	5,992	5,992
Other investments	175	175	780	780
Financial liabilities				
Due to other financial institutions	3,972	3,995	3,562	3,580
Deposits and public borrowings	89,994	89,667	85,546	85,255
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	19,203	18,908	14,910	14,828
Acceptances	15,665	15,665	10,249	10,201
Life insurance policy liabilities	6,991	6,991	_	-
Other liabilities				
Accrued interest payable	1,135	1,135	792	792
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	210	210	188	188
Securities short sold	1,213	1,213	1,377	1,377
Securities purchased not delivered	1,144	1,144	3,084	3,084
Other financial markets liabilities	10,352	10,352	5,523	5,523
Subordinated bonds, notes and debentures	4,175	4,161	2,030	2,015
Subordinated undated capital notes	717	717	662	662
Off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments				
Exchange-rate, interest-rate and equity contracts used for hedging				
purposes in:				
receivable position		2,370		661
payable position		(2,239)		(819)
net payable position		131		(158)

The estimated fair value of investment securities and loans is less than their carrying value. The directors have not written down the carrying value of the investments because it is their intention to hold them until their maturity when they will be redeemed for an amount no less than their carrying amount.

NOTE 34. GROUP ENTITIES

The consolidated financial statements at 30 September 2000 include the following controlled entities. The financial years of all controlled entities are the same as that of the Parent Entity.

Name	Notes	Country of Incorporation (b)	Name	Notes	Country of Incorporation (b)
Westpac Banking Corporation	(a),(c)	Australia	BLE Capital Limited		Australia
52 Collins Street Pty Limited	(α),(ε)	Australia	BLE Capital Investments Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Advances) Limited		Australia	BLE Development Pty Limited		Australia
General Credits Holdings Limited		Australia	BLE Holdings Pty Limited		Australia
General Credits Limited		Australia	BLE Capital (NZ) Limited		New Zealand
G.C.L. Investments Limited		Australia	C.B.A. Limited		Australia
Island Princess Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Belliston Pty Limited		Australia
The Airlie Trust		Australia	Westpac Properties-Vic-Limited		Australia
Reef International Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Properties-NSW-Pty Limited		Australia
Australian Guarantee Corporation Lin	nitod	Australia	Carseldine Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Commercial) Limited	inted	Australia	Challenge Limited		Australia
M.A.C. Nominees Pty Limited		Australia	Challenge Finance Limited		Australia
Mazbond Pty Limited		Australia	Trioba Pty Limited		Australia
Palaver Pty Limited		Australia	Challenge Funds Management Limited		Australia
Reveille Pty Limited		Australia	Challenge Information Technology Pty Limit	ted	Australia
Runkelli Pty Limited		Australia	Huben Holdings Pty Limited		Australia
S.C.F. No. 5 Limited		Australia	Hull 4381 and 4382 Leasing Pty Limite	d	Australia
S.C.F. No. 6 Limited		Australia	MFS Services Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Finance) Limited		Australia	Maracorp Financial Services Pty Limited	ı	Australia
A.G.C. (General Finance) Limited		Australia	Partnership Pacific Limited		Australia
· ·		Australia	Glenunga Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Industrial) Limited			Maliny Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Industrial) Leasing Pty Limited	itad	Australia	Partnership Pacific Securities Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Proportion) Limited	itea	Australia	Wistow Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Properties) Limited		Australia	Pitco Pty Limited	(d)	Australia
A.G.C. (Lossing) Limited		Australia	The Pitco Trust	(d)	Australia
A.G.C. (Leasing) Limited		Australia	RESI - Statewide Corporation Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Pacific) Limited		Papua New Guinea	RESI - Statewide Mortgage Corporation	Limited	l Australia
A.G.C. (So continued Limited		Vanuatu	S.A.L. Financial Services Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. (Securities) Limited		Australia	RESI - Statewide Nominees Limited		Australia
AOC Holdings Limited		Australia	Sallmoor Pty Limited		Australia
Colmso Pty Limited		Australia	Sixty Martin Place (Holdings) Pty Limite	ed	Australia
Colmtea Pty Limited		Australia	Claremont Bond Pty Limited		Australia
Como Properties Pty Limited		Australia	Comserv (No 3011) Pty Limited		Australia
Ormiston Pty Limited		Australia	Enfield Downs Pty Limited		Australia
Broadbeach International Holding Trust		Australia	Infrastructure Australia (No 1) Limited		Australia
Pranbrooke Pty Limited		Australia	Infrastructure Australia (No 2) Limited		Australia
Hesse Pty Limited		Australia	Infrastructure Australia (No 3) Limited		Australia
Howlong Pty Limited		Australia	Infrastructure Australia (No 4) Limited		Australia
Piccadilly of Sydney Pty Limited	(f)	Australia	Ivaness Pty Limited		Australia
Jaunty Pty Limited		Australia	Loy Yang B Agencies Pty Limited		Australia
Piccadilly Plaza Trust		Australia	Mayne Equipment Financing Pty Limited	(i)	Australia
Sarnia Pty Limited	(f)	Australia	Oakjet Pty Limited		Australia
The Swan Trust		Australia	Selbourne Pty Limited		Australia
The Exchange Plaza Trust		Australia	Teuton Pty Limited		Australia
Traders Finance Corporation Limited		Australia	Westpac Administration Pty Limited		Australia
Vicpac Chatswood Pty Limited	(f)	Australia	Westpac Asian Lending Pty Limited		Australia
The Vicpac Unit Trust	70	Australia	Westpac Debt Securities Pty Limited		Australia
Bank of Kiribati Limited	(i)	Kiribati	Westpac Equipment Finance Limited		Australia
Beach Hill Investments (No 3) Pty Lin	nited	Australia	Westpac Equipment Finance (Vic) Pty Limite	d	Australia
Bill Acceptance Corporation Limited		Australia	Westpac Unit Trust		Australia
Mortgage Management Limited	7.6	Australia	Westpac Investment Vehicle Pty Limited	(g)	Australia
Biralo Pty Limited	(d)	Australia	Westpac Resources and Infrastructure	6.5	A
Brenmar Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Pty Limited	(g)	Australia

NOTE 34. GROUP ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

Name !	Notes	Country of Incorporation (b)	Name	Notes	Country of Incorporation (b)
The Mortgage Company Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Investment Capital Corporation		U.S.A
The Home Loan Partnership Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac USA Inc.		U.S.A
Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited	(i)	Papua New Guinea	Southern Cross Inc.		U.S.A
Westpac Capital Corporation		U.S.A.	Westpac Banking Corporation (Jersey) Lim	ited	Jersey
Westpac Capital Holdings Inc		U.S.A.	Westpac Finance (HK) Limited	(g)	Hong Kong
Westpac Capital Trust I		U.S.A.	Westpac Group Investment-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Derivative Products Limited		Australia	Westpac Holdings-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Equity Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Australian Guarantee Corporation		
Autodirect Pty Limited		Australia	(N.Z.) Limited		New Zealand
PersonalDirect Limited		Australia	AGC Equities Limited	(g)	New Zealand
Pacific Structured Funding Limited	(g)	Australia	Mortgage Services Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Development Capital Limited		Australia	TBNZ Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Financial Consultants Limited		Australia	TBNZ Capital Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Financial Services Group Limited		Australia	TBNZ Developments Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Financial Services Limited		Australia	TBNZ Investments Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Managed Funds Limited			TBNZ Equity Limited		New Zealand
(in voluntary liquidation)		Australia	TBNZ Investments (UK) Limited		U.K.
Westpac Insurance Services (Brokers) Limi	ted	Australia	The Home Mortgage Company Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Equity Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Finance Limited		New Zealand
A.F.G. Insurance Limited		Australia	Ngauranga Gorge Limited		New Zealand
Westpac General Insurance Limited		Australia	Yasmin Properties Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limi	ited	Australia	Westpac Nominees-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Investment Management Pty Lim	ited	Australia	WestpacTrust Investment		
Westpac Investment Property Limited		Australia	Management-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Asset Management Pty Limited	(g)	Australia	WestpacTrust Life-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited		Australia	WestpacTrust Superannuation		
Westpac Custodian Nominees Limited	(h)	Australia	Nominees-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Property Funds Management Lim	ited	Australia	WestpacTrust Capital-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Securities Administration Limited		Australia	Aotearoa Financial Services Limited	(i)	New Zealand
The Wales Nominees (Vic.) Pty Limited		Australia	C.B.A. Finance Nominees Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Insurance Services		A	Sfaka Investments Limited		New Zealand
Superannuation Fund Limited		Australia	Systems and Technology Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Nominees-Canberra-Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Fund Acceptances-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Nominees-SA-Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Lease Discounting-NZ-Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Information Technology Services Pty Limited		Australia	Toliman Investments Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Retirement Plan Pty Limited		Australia	WestpacTrust Overseas	(=)	Nam Zaaland
Westpac Securities Limited		Australia	Investments Limited	(g)	New Zealand
Net Nominees Limited	(g)	Australia	Bag Inns Limited	(g)	New Zealand
Westpac Securitisation Management Pty Lim		Australia	WestpacTrust Investments Limited		New Zealand
Westpac Training Services Pty Limited		Australia	WestpacTrust Securities NZ Limited	(=)	New Zealand
Westpac Finance Pty Limited		Australia	Pacific Structured Funding-NZ-Limited	(g)	New Zealand
Westpac Funding Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Securities Inc (formerly Westpac Markets Inc)		U.S.A.
Tavarua Funding Trust ¹		U.S.A.	Westpac Overseas Funding Pty Limited		Australia
Westpac Investment Holdings Pty Limite	ed	Australia	Westpac Securities Japan K.K.	(g)	Japan
Westpac Leasing Nominees Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Singapore Limited	(3/	Singapore
Westpac Leasing Nominees-VicPty Limit	ted	Australia	Westpac Properties Limited		Australia
Westpac Leasing Pty Limited		Australia	Collins Wales Pty Limited		Australia
Westpac Matching Gifts Limited	(g)	Australia	Westpac Property Investments Pty Limi	ted (e)	Australia
Westpac OMG Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan		
Westpac Overseas Holdings Pty Limited		Australia	Pty Limited		Australia
A.G.C. Finance (S.I.) Limited		Solomon Islands	Westpac Syndications Management Pty	Limited	Australia
Diversified Investments LLC		Cayman Islands	Westpac Tasman No. 1 Pty Limited	(g)	Australia
Westpac Americas Inc.		U.S.A	Westpac Tasman No.2 Pty Limited	(g)	Australia

NOTE 34. GROUP ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

Notes

- (a) Controlled entities shown in bold type are owned directly by Westpac.
- (b) Overseas companies predominantly carry on business in the country of incorporation. For unincorporated entities, 'Country of Incorporation' refers to the country where business is carried on.
- (c) Westpac Banking Corporation carries on business in various countries throughout the world.
- (d) 50% of equity or issued units in Pitco Pty Limited, Biralo Pty Limited and The Pitco Trust is held directly by Westpac Property Investments Pty Limited. The other 50% is held directly by Westpac.
- (e) Less than 1 percent of equity in Westpac Property Investments Pty Limited is held directly by Westpac Properties Limited. The remaining equity is held directly by the Parent Entity.
- (f) 50% of equity or issued units in Piccadilly of Sydney Pty Limited, Sarnia Pty Limited, Vicpac Chatswood Pty Limited is held directly by Australian Guarantee Corporation Limited. The other 50% is held directly by Westpac.
- (g) Incorporated or formed during the year.
- (h) During the year Westpac Custodian Nominees Limited was acquired by Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited.
- (i) All entities listed in this note are wholly owned subsidiaries except the following:

	Percentag	je Owned
	2000	1999
Aotearoa Financial Services Limited	76.0%	76.0%
Bank of Kiribati Limited	51.0%	51.0%
Mayne Equipment Financing Pty Limited	95.0%	95.0%
Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited	89.9%	89.9%

Westpac Finance Asia Limited and Westpac Asia (Securities) Limited were disposed of during the year for a consideration of \$141 million. The profit on sale of these controlled entities was \$1.4 million.

During the previous year Credit Caledonie et Tahitien, Credit Foncier et Immobilier de la Nouvelle Caledonie et de la Polynesie and the branch operations in New Caledonia and French Polynesia were disposed of during the year for a consideration of \$58million. The Group profit on sale of these subsidiaries and branches was \$16million.

NOTE 35. OTHER GROUP INVESTMENTS

The Group has a significant non-controlling shareholding in the following entities as at 30 September 2000:

	Country where Business is	Westpac Banking Corporation	
	Carried on	Beneficial Interest	Nature of Business
Austraclear Limited	Australia	17.9%	Clearing house for bill transactions
Bank of Tonga	Tonga	30.0%	Banking
Cardlink Services Limited	Australia	16.7%	Computer bureau and authorisation centre
Colobus Pty Limited	Australia	50.0%	Corporate trustee
Electronic Transaction Services Limited	New Zealand	25.0%	Credit card processing
FAI First Mortgage Pty Limited	Australia	33.3%	Mortgage origination and servicing
Investment 2000 Pty Ltd	Australia	25.0%	Investment attraction for
			investment in Australia
Krava Nominees Pty Limited	Australia	50.0%	Corporate trustee
Lawrence Collateral Indemnity Pty Limited	Australia	50.0%	Corporate trustee
Metiom Australasia Pty Limited 1	Australia	49.0%	E-procurement
Mondex Australia Pty Limited	Australia	25.0%	Smart card operations
Mondex Australasia Pty Limited	Australia	23.3%	Smart card operations
Mondex New Zealand Limited	New Zealand	16.7%	Smart card operations
Pacific Commercial Bank Limited	Western Samoa	42.7%	Banking
Runaway Bay Unit Trust	Australia	50.0%	Property development
Somersby Park Pty Ltd	Australia	25.0%	Investment company
Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan Pty Limited	Australia	50.0%	Corporate trust
Westpac Employee Assistance Foundation Pty Lim	nited Australia	50.0%	Employee assistance foundation
60 Martin Place Unit Trust ²	Australia	50.0%	Property investment

¹ This unlisted investment is owned by Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited and is carried at its estimated net market value. Previously known as Intelisys Australasia Pty Limited.

In terms of the amount of the Group's interest and their contribution to the results of the Group, the above investments are not material either individually or in aggregate.

² Previously this entity was wholly owned.

NOTE 36. RETIREMENT BENEFITS

During the past two financial years there were no prescribed benefits given to a person, or to a prescribed superannuation fund, in connection with the retirement of a person from a prescribed office in relation to either Westpac or any of its controlled entities.

NOTE 37. DIRECTORS

Directors of Westpac during the year ended 30 September 2000 were:

Mr J.A. Uhrig (Chairman)

Mr L.A. Davis (Appointed a Director from 8 November 1999,

Deputy Chairman from 6 July 2000).

Dr D.R. Morgan (Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer)

Mr W.B. Capp

The Hon. Sir Llewellyn Edwards

Mr J.B. Fairfax

Mr R.P. Handley (Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer)

Mr I.R.L. Harper

Professor W.P. Hogan

Ms H.A. Lynch

Ms E. Mahlab

Mr J.P. Morschel

Mr P.D. Ritchie

Mr C.J. Stewart

NOTE 38. LOANS TO DIRECTORS AND DIRECTOR-RELATED PARTIES

Loans made to Directors of Westpac and controlled entities and to parties related to them are made in the ordinary course of business on normal terms and conditions. In respect of loans to Executive Directors, loans are made on the same terms and conditions as apply to other employees of the Group in accordance with established policy. Directors' loans include Director-related entities' loans.

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000
Aggregate amount of loans to Directors	231,146	190,710	231,051	190,369
Loans advanced during the year	41,008	3,452	41,073	3,140
Loan repayments received during the year	572	10,716	391	10,432

The Directors of Westpac and other controlled entities concerned in the relevant loans made and repayments received were:

	2000	1999		2000	1999
W.B. Capp	2,3	2,3	N.C. Musiker	2,3	1,2,3
H. Chan	1,3	1,3	J.B. Sinclair	2,4,5	1,2,4
Sir L. Edwards	1,2,3	2,3	P.A. Trowbridge	2,3	1,2,3
J.B. Fairfax	1,3	1,2,3	J.A. Uhrig	1,2,3	1,2,3
I.R.L. Harper	1,2,3	2,3	M. Whelan	1,3	-
H.A. Lynch	1,2,3	2,3	Y. Wong	2,3	_
J.P. Morschel	1,2,3	_	R.J. Zubielevitch	_	2,4
J.J. Moses	_	5			

- 1 Loan made to this person during the year.
- 2 Repayment made by this person during the year.
- 3 Ordinary course of business and normal terms and conditions apply, including fluctuating overdraft facilities.
- 4 Employee terms and conditions apply.
- 5 Ceased to be a Director during the year.

NOTE 39. DIRECTORS' SHARES AND SHARE OPTION TRANSACTIONS

Details of share options issued to the Managing Director Dr D.R. Morgan and Executive Director Mr R.P. Handley are set out in note 21. No share options are granted to non-executive Directors.

	2000	1999
(i) Ordinary shares issued during the year		
The aggregate number of shares issued by Westpac to the Directors of Westpac		
and their Director-related entities during the year	7,841 ¹	4,541,514 ⁴
(ii) Ordinary shares disposed of during the year	621,585 ²	23,800 ⁵
(iii) Ordinary shares held at the end of the year		
The aggregate number of shares of Westpac held directly, indirectly or beneficially by		
Directors of Westpac and their Director-related entities at year end	1,911,992 ³	2,541,236 ⁶

- 1 Includes 2,841 shares issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.
- 2 Includes 75,510 shares disposed of by a staff/community related benefit fund of which some Directors are personal trustees.
- 3 Includes 175,663 shares owned by a staff/community related benefit fund of which some Directors are personal trustees.
- 4 Includes 1,200,000 options exercised under the Westpac Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme and 2,724 shares issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan, in addition to 3,333,334 options exercised by Mr R.J. Joss during 1999.
- 5 Includes 23,800 shares disposed of by a staff/community related benefit fund of which some Directors are personal trustees.
- 6 Includes 105,018 shares and 161,655 equity instruments owned by a staff/community related benefit fund of which some Directors are personal trustees.

NOTE 40. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Income paid, or due and payable, from Westpac and related entities to Directors of Westpac fell within the bands below:

	2000	1999		2000	1999
60,001 - 70,000	-	1	260,001 – 270,000	-	1
70,001 - 80,000	1	6	300,001 - 310,000	1	-
80,001 - 90,000	6	2	1,250,001 - 1,260,000	_	1
90,001 - 100,000	3	-	1,350,001 - 1,360,000	1	-
100,001 - 110,000	1	-	1,370,001 - 1,380,000	_	1
160,001 - 170,000	-	1	1,720,001 - 1,730,000	_	1
			2,430,001 - 2,440,000	1	-
			Total	14	14

		Directors of the Parent Entity	
2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000
8,739	7,561	5,040	5,457
	the G 2000 \$'000	\$'000 \$'000	the Group Parent 2000 1999 2000 \$'000 \$'000 \$'000

In accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1017 'Related Party Disclosures', Directors' remuneration has been determined on the basis of the cost of the remuneration to the Group. Where non-monetary benefits are provided to a Director, the amount of remuneration includes the total cost to the Group of providing the benefits, including fringe benefits tax and the notional cost of superannuation for Executive Directors who are members of the Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan.

NOTE 41. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Controlled entities

Transactions between Westpac and its controlled entities during the year have included the provision of a wide range of banking and other financial facilities, some of which have been on commercial terms and conditions, others have been on terms and conditions which represented a concession to the controlled entities. Details of amounts paid to or received from related parties, in the form of dividends or interest, are set out in notes 2 and 3. Other intra-Group transactions, which may or may not be on commercial terms, include the provision of management and administration services, staff training, data processing facilities, transfer of tax losses and leasing of properties, plant and equipment.

Similar transactions between Group entities and other related parties have been almost invariably on commercial terms and conditions as agreed between the parties. Such transactions are not considered to be material, either individually or in aggregate.

Associates

During the financial year Westpac sold a building to 60 Martin Place Unit Trust for market value, being \$159 million. Westpac has entered into leases for floor space in the building, which is on commercial terms and conditions. During the financial year, Westpac paid rent of \$14 million.

Related party financial instrument transactions

Westpac and controlled entities have been exempted under the ASIC Class Order 98/110 dated 10 July 1998 from the requirement to disclose in the financial statements regular financial instrument transactions made by the bank with related parties (other than Directors), in the ordinary course of banking business and either on an arm's length basis or with the approval of the shareholders of the relevant entity and its ultimate parent entity.

A condition of the Class Order is that Westpac must lodge a statutory declaration, signed by two Directors, with ASIC confirming that Westpac has appropriate systems of internal controls and procedures in place.

All financial instrument transactions that have occurred during the financial year between the Directors and Westpac were conducted on an arm's length basis in the ordinary course of business and on commercial terms and conditions. These transactions were trivial or domestic in nature and consisted principally of normal personal banking and financial investment services.

Directors' interests in contracts

As required by the Corporations Law, some Directors have given notice that they hold office in specified companies and as such are to be regarded as having an interest in any contract or proposed contract which may be made between Westpac and those companies.

All other transactions with Directors, Director-related entities and other related parties are conducted on an arm's length basis in the normal course of business and on commercial terms and conditions. These transactions principally involve the provision of financial and investment services.

NOTE 42. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The following table shows the number of executive officers of Westpac and Group in Australia whose income paid, or due and receivable, from Westpac and related entities fell within the stated bands. In accordance with the requirements of accounting standard AASB 1034 'Information to be disclosed in Financial Reports', remuneration includes any money, consideration and benefits, including fringe benefits tax and a notional cost of superannuation for those executive officers who are members of the Westpac Staff Superannuation Plan. No value has been ascribed to any options issued to any of the executive officers.

			Conso	lidated	Parent	Entity				Consol	idated	Parent	Entity
			2000	1999	2000	1999				2000	1999	2000	1999
110,001	_	120,000	11	_	11	_	480,001	_	490,000	1	2	1	2
130,001	_	140,000	1 ²	_	1 ²	_	490,001	_	500,000	-	2	_	2
140,001	_	150,000	1 ¹	_	11	_	500,001	_	510,000	1	1	1	1
180,001	_	190,000	1 ²	_	12	_	510,001	_	520,000	_	1	_	1
190,001	_	200,000	11	_	11	_	530,001	_	540,000	1	_	1	_
200,001	_	210,000	_	1.1	_	1.1	540,001	_	550,000	2	2	2	2
210,001	_	220,000	11	_	11	_	550,001	_	560,000	3	_	3	_
240,001	_	250,000	11	_	11	_	560,001	_	570,000	1	_	1	_
250,001	_	260,000	_	1.1	-	1 1	570,001	_	580,000	1	1	1	1
260,001	_	270,000	2 1	2 ²	21	2 2	580,001	_	590,000	_	1	_	1
270,001	_	280,000	_	12	-	12	630,001	_	640,000	1	1	1	1
300,001	_	310,000	2	1	2	1	640,001	_	650,000	2	1	2	1
310,001	_	320,000	2 1	1.1	2 1	1.1	660,001	-	670,000	1	_	1	_
320,001	_	330,000	31	_	31	_	680,001	_	690,000	1	_	1	-
330,001	_	340,000	2 ²	_	2 ²	_	700,001	-	710,000	_	1	-	1
340,001	_	350,000	2 1	_	2 1	-	720,001	_	730,000	-	1	-	1
350,001	_	360,000	2	1.1	2	1.1	730,001	-	740,000	-	1	-	1
360,001	-	370,000	3	_	3	-	760,001	-	770,000	-	1	-	1
380,001	-	390,000	1	1	1	1	770,001	-	780,000	-	1	-	1
390,001	-	400,000	1	_	1	-	810,001	-	820,000	-	1	-	1
400,001	-	410,000	-	1	-	1	860,001	-	870,000	-	1	_	1
410,001	_	420,000	-	1	-	1	870,001	-	880,000	-	1	-	1
420,001	_	430,000	-	1.1	-	1.1	880,001	-	890,000	1	1	1	1
430,001	_	440,000	12	_	12	_	1,030,001	-	1,040,000	1	_	1	_
440,001	-	450,000	1	2	1	2	1,140,001	-	1,150,000	1	-	1	-
450,001	-	460,000	-	1	-	1	1,150,001	-	1,160,000	1	_	1	-
460,001	-	470,000	2	1	2	1	1,190,001	-	1,200,000	12	-	12	-
470,001	-	480,000	2	-	2	-	1,250,001	-	1,260,000	-	1	-	1
							1,350,001	-	1,360,000	1	=	1	_
							1,370,001	-	1,380,000	-	11	-	11
							1,720,001	-	1,730,000	-	1	-	1
							1,740,001	-	1,750,000	-	1.1	-	1 1
							2,430,001	-	2,440,000	1	=	1	_
							2,770,001		2,780,000	_	1	-	1
							Total			55	42	55	42

¹ Includes payments (other than those included in note 36) to one or more executive officers in this remuneration band who retired/resigned during the year.

² Includes payments to one or more executive officers in this remuneration band who commenced employment with Westpac during the year.

	Consolidated		Parer	Parent Entity	
	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000	2000 \$'000	1999 \$'000	
Total income paid, or due and payable, from Westpac and related entities to executive officers whose income exceeded \$100,000	28,624	28,198	28,624	28,198	

The above table discloses data in respect of only those officers who are responsible for the strategic direction and operational management ('executive officers') of Westpac and related entities.

There are also 62 (1999 74) other employees whose remuneration individually exceeds \$100,000 per annum who are not executive officers but who, in the discharge of their duties in Australia as employees of Westpac, serve as Directors of wholly-owned Australian controlled entities. Total income paid, or due and payable to these employees amounted to \$15,893,000 (1999 \$18,491,000).

NOTE 43. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with central banks as shown in the balance sheet.

Formal commercial standby facilities have not been obtained as the Group has liquidity controls limiting the extent of cash flow mismatch and has access to central bank facilities in certain locations in the event that market difficulties arise.

The statements of cash flows comply with International Accounting Standard No. 7.

.,	Consolidated			Parent	Parent Entity		
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m		
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to operating profit after income tax							
Operating profit after income tax	1,715	1,456	1,272	1,311	999		
Adjustments:							
Outside equity interests	3	3	4	-	_		
Depreciation	270	237	244	217	199		
Sundry provisions and other non-cash items	2,247	(177)	961	1,813	(170)		
Bad and doubtful debts	292	246	257	157	134		
(Increase)/decrease in other financial market items	(3,148)	1,052	(1,427)	(2,833)	1,056		
(Increase)/decrease in trading securities	764	(2,204)	484	723	(2,217)		
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest receivable	(156)	(3)	11	(117)	(4)		
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest payable	344	(162)	243	277	(174)		
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	9	(3)	57	60	(51)		
Increase/(decrease) in provision for deferred income tax	98	(19)	(113)	127	(60)		
(Increase)/decrease in future income tax benefits	61	202	106	51	84		
(Increase)/decrease in excess of net market value							
over net assets of a controlled entity	(128)	-	-	-	-		
Amounts paid out of sundry provisions	(201)	(127)	(111)	(172)	(117)		
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	2,170	501	1,988	1,614	(321)		
Non cash operating, investing and financing activities Entity acquired Issuance of 142 million \$1 ordinary shares fully paid at a premium of \$7.23 each as part consideration for acquisition of Bank of Melbourne Limited ('BML') Details of assets and liabilities of controlled entity acquired are as follows:							
Due from other financial institutions	_	-	47	_	_		
Trading securities	_	_	707	_	_		
Investment securities	-	-	652	-	_		
Regulatory deposits	-	_	109	_	_		
Loans	_	_	9,972	_	_		
Fixed assets	-	_	49	_	_		
Other assets	-	-	60	-	_		
Deposits and public borrowings	-	-	(8,904)	-	_		
Bonds, notes and commercial paper	-	_	(1,885)	_	_		
Due to other financial institutions	-	_	(10)	_	_		
Other liabilities	-	_	(329)	_	_		
	_	-	468	-	-		
Integration costs provided, net of tax benefit	-	_	(63)	_	_		
Fair value of net assets acquired	_	-	405	-	_		
Intangible assets	-	-	913	-	_		
	_	_	1,318	-	_		
Issuance of shares as part consideration	-	_	(1,169)	_	_		
Current period cash payment for acquisition (net of cash acquired)		-	149	-	_		
Cash acquired	-	_	25	-	_		
Cash consideration and costs	_	_	174	-	_		

NOTE 43. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

	Consolidated		Parent	rent Entity	
	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
Controlled entities and businesses disposed of					
Details of assets and liabilities of controlled entities and businesses disposed of are as follows:					
Due from other financial institutions	-	15	-	-	15
Statutory deposits	-	14	-	-	14
Loans	290	785	-	-	742
Due from/to related parties	_	33	-	-	65
Investment in controlled entities	-	-	-	-	10
Fixed assets	_	38	-	-	38
Other assets	3	23	-	-	23
Deposits and public borrowings	(156)	(815)	-	-	(815)
Due to other banks	_	(20)	-	-	(19)
Other liabilities	_	(31)	-	-	(31)
Net assets of entities and businesses disposed	137	42	-	-	42
Gain on disposal	2	16	=	-	16
Cash consideration	139	58	-	-	58

Non-cash investing and financing transactions

Equity transactions

Shares issued under the dividend reinvestment plan amounted to \$214 million in the year ended 30 September 2000 (1999 \$221 million, 1998 \$91 million).

NOTE 44. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

On 12 October 2000 we announced that we had selected IBM Global Services Australia as the preferred supplier to manage our core banking technology operations in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Rim. It is not expected that there will be any adverse impact on the carrying value of any non-current assets as a result of this agreement.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with accounting principles and policies as summarised in note 1. These principles and policies differ in some respects from generally accepted accounting principles applicable in the United States (US GAAP).

The following are reconciliations of the consolidated financial statements, for any significant adjustments, to comply with US GAAP:

	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
Profit and loss statement			
Net profit as reported	1,715	1,456	1,272
Adjustments: (see following commentary for details)			
Item No.			
1 Premises and sites	(54)	20	(3)
2 Amortisation of goodwill	(13)	(28)	(15)
3 Superannuation (pension) expense adjustment	19	4	8
Related income tax expense	(11)	(2)	(2)
5 Adjustment re provision for employee redundancy benefits	-	(51)	51
Related income tax credit/(expense)	-	18	(18)
6 Life insurance adjustment	(87)	-	8
Related income tax credit	27	-	-
13 TOPrS distribution	(43)	(8)	_
15 Start up costs	(30)	_	_
Related income tax credit	9	_	_
16 Software capitalisation adjustment	(8)	_	_
Related income tax credit	3	_	_
17 New Zealand Class shares	5	_	_
Related income tax (expense)	(5)	_	_
Adjusted net income according to US GAAP	1,527	1,409	1,301
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation reserve	115	(13)	(15)
7 Unrealised net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities	(37)	(28)	4
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net income	(1)	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	77	(41)	(11)
Total comprehensive income according to US GAAP	1,604	1,368	1,290
Adjusted net income per share (in cents):			
Basic	81.1	74.9	68.0
Fully diluted	80.1	74.5	66.7
Weighted average number of shares (in millions)	1,883	1,881	1,879
Non-interest expenses as reported	3,503	3,434	3,392
Adjustments: (see following commentary for details)			
Item No.			
1 Premises and sites	4	(7)	(8)
2 Amortisation of goodwill	13	28	15
3 Superannuation adjustment	(19)	(4)	(8)
5 Adjustment re provision for employee redundancy benefits	-	51	(51)
6 Life insurance adjustment	(24)	_	_
9 Abnormal items	_	_	106
15 Start up costs	30	-	_
16 Software capitalisation adjustment	8	-	_
Non-interest expenses according to US GAAP	3,515	3,502	3,446

NOTE 45. RECONCILIATION WITH US GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (US GAAP) (CONTINUED) Tax effect of each component of other comprehensive income

		2000			Consolidated 1999			1998	
	Before Tax Amount \$m	Tax (Expense) or Benefit \$m	After Tax Amount \$m	Before Tax Amount \$m	Tax (Expense) or Benefit \$m	After Tax Amount \$m	Before Tax Amount \$m	Tax (Expense) or Benefit \$m	After Tax Amount \$m
Available for sale securities adjustment:									
Unrealised holding gains/(losses) arising during the year	(24)	(13)	(37)	(44)	16	(28)	6	(2)	4
Less: Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(1)	, –	(1)	-	_	-	-	_	_
Net available for sale securities adjustment	(25)	(13)	(38)	(44)	16	(28)	6	(2)	4
Foreign currency translation adjustment	115	-	115	(13)	-	(13)	(15)	-	(15)
Total other comprehensive income	90	(13)	77	(57)	16	(41)	(9)	(2)	(11)
							2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
Foreign currency translation Balance at beginning of year Transfers (to)/from retained prof Foreign currency adjustments ne	its						(39) (2) 115	(15) (11) (13)	(4) 4 (15)
Foreign currency adjustments ne Balance at year end	t of hedging						115 74	(13)	(15) (15)
Available-for-sale securities									
Balance at beginning of year							(25)	3	(1)
Adjustments							(38)	(28)	4
Balance at year end							(63)	(25)	3
Total other comprehensive in	come balan	ces					11	(64)	(12)
Equity as reported							9,257	8,994	8,606
Adjustments: (see following	commentary	for details))						
Item No. 1 Premises and sites							(141)	(112)	(172)
2 Goodwill							4	17	45
3 Superannuation (pension) ex	knense adiust	tment					(87)	(95)	(97)
5 Adjustment re provision for			nefits				-	-	33
6 Life insurance adjustment							(68)	(8)	4
7 Available-for-sale securities							(63)	(25)	3
8 Final dividend provided							512	445	418
13 TOPrS							(465)	(465)	_
15 Start up costs							(21)	_	_
16 Software capitalisation adjust	stment						(5)	-	_
17 11 7 1 1 61 1									
17 New Zealand Class shares							(190)		

The following is a summary of the significant adjustments made to consolidated net profit and shareholders' equity to reconcile the Australian GAAP results with US GAAP.

- 1 Premises and sites have been revalued and the amount of such revaluation is included in the Group's reserves. Depreciation of buildings is based on revalued amounts. Under US GAAP, such revaluations are not permitted and depreciation is based on historical cost.
 - Where properties are sold, the Group's policy of periodically revaluing such assets results in only the difference between net sale proceeds and the revalued amount of the assets sold being recorded in the profit and loss statement. Under US GAAP, the profit or loss on sale of such assets to be reflected in the profit and loss statement (income statement) is calculated by reference to cost (less depreciation in respect of properties and provision for diminution). Also under US GAAP, where properties are sold with a leaseback arrangement, the profit on sale is spread over the term of the initial lease.
- 2 Contrary to US GAAP, Westpac did not assign market values to the shares it issued in respect of certain acquisitions prior to 1982. The adjusted profit and loss statement and adjusted shareholders' equity statement reflect the assignment of market values to the shares issued by Westpac and the goodwill which emerges as a consequence.
 - Up until 1987, goodwill arising in connection with the acquisition of entities was written off in the year the acquisition took place. US GAAP requires goodwill to be amortised on the basis of its estimated life but not exceeding 25 years for financial institutions. For the purposes of the US GAAP reconciliation, a write-off period of 20 years has been adopted.
 - Since 1987, the Group's accounting policies have complied with Australian accounting standards in relation to goodwill which are similar to US GAAP except that the maximum amortisation period is restricted to 20 years.
- 3 Surpluses in the Group's principal pension plans for employees have been recognised as assets of the Group.
 - Under US GAAP, such surpluses are not recognised immediately as assets. SFAS No. 87 'Employers' Accounting for Pensions' requires, upon its initial application, such previously unrecognised surpluses to be amortised to income, as an adjustment to pension expense, on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of members of the plans. If this period is less than 15 years, a 15 year amortisation period may be adopted.
- 4 Future income tax benefits have been recognised where realisation of the benefits through future income is virtually certain. US GAAP (SFAS No. 109 'Accounting for Income Taxes') is not materially different from Australian GAAP except that in relation to the criteria for recognition of future income tax benefits, Australian GAAP requires a 'virtual certainty' test, while SFAS No. 109 adopts a lower level of probability, namely a 'more likely than not' threshold. Application of SFAS No. 109 does not materially impact Westpac and no adjustment is required to either shareholders' equity or to net profit.
 - Under Australian GAAP, the deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they are expected to reverse within the same financial year. US GAAP does not permit this offset. The gross deferred tax asset and liability under Australian GAAP before valuation allowance and netting is \$969 million and \$840 million respectively (1999 \$1,346 million and \$936 million, respectively).

At 30 September, net deferred tax assets under Australian GAAP comprise:

	2000 \$m	1999 \$m
Total deferred tax assets	545	647
Total valuation allowances recognised for deferred tax assets ¹	(78)	(124)
Deferred tax assets (future income tax benefits as per note 16)	467	523
Total deferred tax liabilities (note 19)	(416)	(237)
Net deferred tax assets	51	286
Net increase in the total valuation allowance during the year	46	37

- 1 This item comprises potential future tax benefits not brought to account under Australian GAAP because realisation is uncertain. See footnote to note 16.
- The provision for restructuring costs as at 30 September 1998 of \$106 million (refer note 5) included staff redundancy costs of \$51 million and a liability for premises costs of \$55 million. The provision for restructuring principally covered the costs of the redevelopment of the distribution network in Australia and New Zealand and rationalisation of Westpac's operations in Asia. US GAAP requires that the plan of termination specifically identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their job classifications or functions, their locations and communication of the benefits to the affected employees. The staff redundancy provisions were recognised as a US GAAP expense during the year ended 30 September 1999.
- As outlined in Note 1(h)vi, effective 1 October 1999 Australian accounting standard AASB 1038 Life Insurance Business became operative to Westpac. The standard has resulted in the consolidation of all the assets and liabilities of the statutory funds of Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited ('WLIS'). Prior to the year ended 30 September 2000, for Australian GAAP the assets and liabilities of the WLIS statutory funds were excluded from the consolidated balance sheet. Under US GAAP, the amount of these funds and the related liabilities are included in consolidated assets and liabilities of the Group. The amount of the statutory funds and their related liabilities at 30 September 1999 was \$7,667 million which includes the shareholders' interest in these funds of \$437 million. This amount forms part of the Group's investment in the life company. All related investments of WLIS and the funds are reflected at market value. Effective 1 October 2000 Australian GAAP requires that investments in controlled entities held by a life company are subject to revaluation each reporting period, so that the investment is carried at net market value. The excess of the net market value of a controlled entity of the life company over the amount of the controlled entity's net assets is recognised in the consolidated financial statements with any subsequent movements included in the profit and loss statement. Under US GAAP, the excess of the net market value over the amount of the controlled entity's net assets is not recognised.

Under Australian GAAP, in accordance with the applicable Insurance Commissioner's rules, both fixed and variable acquisition costs can be deferred and recognised over the estimated life of the policy. Due to the restructure of the WLIS group, with effect from 1 February 2000 acquisition costs associated with the life insurance and funds management activities are expensed as incurred for Australian GAAP. Under US GAAP the direct variable acquisition costs are deferred and recognised over the estimated life of the policy. Additionally, under Australian GAAP, investments included in shareholders' funds are reflected at market value with the corresponding gain or loss recognised in income under the applicable Insurance Commissioner's rules. In accordance with US GAAP, these investments would be classified as available for sale and the unrealised gain or loss reflected as a separate component of shareholder's equity.

- Subject to the constraints of prudential and regulatory requirements, Westpac's investment securities are generally available-for-sale securities as defined by US GAAP (SFAS No. 115 'Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities'). Such securities have been reported at cost, adjusted for premium or discount amortisation. SFAS No. 115 requires that such securities be reported at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses, net of tax effects, included in comprehensive income and reported as a separate component of equity.
- 8 Dividends proposed after the end of each financial year are recorded in the period to which they relate. Under US GAAP, dividends are recorded in the period in which they are declared.
- 9 In accordance with Australian GAAP, abnormal items (defined as items of revenue and expense included in operating profit or loss, which are considered abnormal by reason of their size and effect on the results for the financial period) are disclosed separately (note 5) and are included in the profit and loss statement. While such abnormal items do not meet the criteria for extraordinary treatment pursuant to US GAAP, there is no effect on net income or shareholders' equity.
- 10 Westpac has not attributed any cost to options granted to employees under either the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme, General Management Share Option Plan, or Chief Executive Share Option Agreement (see note 21) in either its profit and loss statement prepared in accordance with Australian GAAP or in the statement reconciled to US GAAP. Had Westpac adopted the requirements of US accounting standard SFAS No. 123, 'Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation', net income according to US GAAP in the year ended 30 September 2000, would have reduced by \$17 million or 0.9 cents per share (1999 \$19 million or 1.0 cent per share; 1998 \$13 million or 0.7 cents per share). The options have been calculated using the dividend adjusted Black & Scholes pricing model assuming an average life of 4 years, 25% (1999 25%; 1998 19%) volatility and a 85% probability for the performance.
- 11 In accordance with US accounting standard SFAS No.114 'Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan' the measurement of impaired loans is to be based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; or based on a loan's observable market price; or on the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, that is, repayment of the loan is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral.
 - A significant portion of Westpac's portfolio of impaired loans is collateral dependent and the net carrying value, after deducting specific provisions, is based on the estimated market value of the collateral. Moreover, to the extent that the carrying value of non-collateral dependent impaired loans, after deduction of specific provisions, may exceed the present value of expected future cash flows relating to such loans, adequate provision has been made for the shortfall within the general provision for doubtful debts. Accordingly, application of SFAS No. 114 does not give rise to a US GAAP reconciliation adjustment.
- 12 Westpac has entered into various tax effective financing transactions that derive income that is subject to either a reduced or zero rate of income tax. In accordance with Australian GAAP in order to provide comparability of tax-exempt income to taxable income, fully tax equivalent gross up has been used in the financial statements. This has not been applied in the determination of the US GAAP income.
- 13 Under Australian GAAP, the TOPrS are considered as effectively equity holders in Westpac and as such have not been classified as outside equity interest. Under US GAAP, the TOPrS would be classified as minority interest in the balance sheet and the distributions would be included as a reduction in the net income attributable to Westpac equity holders.
- 14 Westpac maintains a general provision for bad and doubtful debts which is treated as a deduction from loans. Included within the provision is the amount of \$186 million (1999 \$144 million) in respect of off-balance sheet credit related commitments. Under US GAAP this component of the provision would be included with other liabilities.
- 15 Effective 1 October 1999, Westpac applied the requirement of Statement of Position (SOP98-5) 'start-up costs'. The initial application of SOP98-5 on 1 October 1999 resulted in the recognition of an expense of \$35 million before tax of \$11 million in respect of start-up costs which had been capitalised during previous financial years. These costs have continued to be capitalised under Australian GAAP and are being amortised over a period of up to 10 years.
- 16 Under Australian GAAP Westpac capitalises overheads incurred in developing computer software. Under US GAAP these costs must be expensed.
- 17 Under Australian GAAP Westpac has recognised an increase in equity and a corresponding receivable for the outstanding second instalment due on the NZ Class shares. In addition, foreign exchange contacts have been entered to hedge the foreign exchange risk on this receivable as it is denominated in New Zealand dollars. The gain and losses after tax on these hedges are included within the foreign currency translation reserve. Under US GAAP the receivable is treated as a reduction in shareholders' equity until it is received. Further, any gains and losses after tax on the hedge contracts are included within earnings.

	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
Consolidated statement of changes in US GAAP shareholders' equity			
Balance at beginning of year	8,751	8,840	8,296
(Decrease)/increase in share capital	215	(46)	38
Premium on shares issued	273	273	1,179
Premium on shares bought back	(1,164)	(845)	(1,174)
Currency translation adjustments (net of hedging gains/losses)	115	(13)	(15)
Net income	1,527	1,409	1,301
Dividends provided for or paid	(1,013)	(866)	(853)
US GAAP adjustments for:			
Final dividend proposed	512	445	418
Final dividend for prior year	(445)	(418)	(354)
Available-for-sale securities	(38)	(28)	4
Balance at year end	8,733	8,751	8,840

Superannuation (pension) expense

For the purpose of calculating net income in accordance with US GAAP, the Group has adopted SFAS No. 87 in respect of the Group's two principal pension plans for employees of Westpac and AGC in Australia. Other pension plans operated by the Group are not material.

In accordance with SFAS No. 87, the amount by which assets of the pension plans exceeded the actuarial present value of projected benefit obligations is being applied as a reduction of net pension cost over 15 years.

The reconciliation of net income calculated in accordance with Australian GAAP to net income calculated in accordance with US GAAP for the years ended 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998 includes superannuation (pension) expense adjustments after tax of \$7 million (credit), \$2 million (credit) and \$6 million (credit) respectively.

\$2 million (credit) and \$0 million (credit) respectively.	2000 \$m	1999 \$m	1998 \$m
These adjustments comprise:			
Elimination of superannuation expense/(benefit)			
for Australian accounting purposes	3	(51)	(57)
Income tax applicable	(1)	18	21
	2	(33)	(36)
Recognition of a pension benefit calculated in accordance with US GAAP	16	55	65
Income tax applicable	(11)	(20)	(23)
	5	35	42
Net adjustment	7	2	6
The pension benefit calculated in accordance with US GAAP at 30 June comprises:			
Service cost	(82)	(98)	(85)
Interest cost	(100)	(98)	(106)
Return on assets	163	197	198
Net amortisation and deferral	60	58	58
Net periodic pension benefit	41	59	65
Contributions to the accumulation plan	(24)	(4)	_
Net Group periodic pension benefit	17	55	65
The following table presents the funded status of the Group's two principle pension plans at 30 June:			
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,538	1,723	1,600
Net service cost	82	98	85
Member contributions	15	41	30
Interest cost	100	98	106
Benefit changes	_	35	_
Actuarial (losses)/gains	99	(114)	87
Curtailment and settlement of benefit obligation	_	(152)	_
Benefits and expenses paid	(283)	(191)	(185)
Benefit obligation at year end	1,551	1,538	1,723
Change in fair value of assets:			
Fair value of assets at beginning of year	2,402	2,526	2,387
Actual return on assets	296	184	294
Total contributions	15	41	30
Benefits and expenses paid	(283)	(191)	(185)
Contributions to the accumulation plan	(25)	(4)	_
Settlements	_	(154)	_
Fair value of assets at year end ¹	2,405	2,402	2,526
Funded status at measurement date	854	864	803
Assets not recognised:			
Transitional obigation assets	(348)	(435)	(573)
Unrecognised net loss	144	178	315
Unrecognised prior year service costs	28	52	59
Repayment of pension costs	678	659	604

¹ Plan assets are invested primarily in fixed-interest securities, listed Australian and overseas stocks and real estate.

Included in the plan assets at 30 June 2000 are deposits with Westpac Banking Corporation totalling \$10.3 million (1999 \$22.6 million) and 3.5 million (1999 5.5 million) Westpac Banking Corporation ordinary shares having a total market value at that date of \$42 million (1999 \$53.8 million).

Assumptions used in determining the projected benefit obligation at 30 June 2000, 1999 and 1998 and in determining the pension benefit for the year ended on those dates included the following:

	2000	1999	1998
Pension benefit			
Assumed rate of return on plan assets	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%
Projected benefit obligation			
Average increase in future compensation levels ¹	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%
Discount rate	6.5%	5.5%	6.5%

¹ Plus promotional scales equivalent to approximately 1.5%.

The Group has no material obligations in respect of post-retirement employee benefits other than pensions.

Capital adequacy

At 30 September 2000, Westpac's tier 1 and total capital ratios were 6.6% and 9.9% respectively (1999 7.0% and 9.2% respectively) well in excess of the APRA's minimum requirement.

Differences between the Australian and United States definitions of tier 1 and tier 2 capital which would have a significant effect on Westpac are:

- (i) Premises revaluation reserves which qualify as tier 2 capital under the APRA's guidelines do not qualify under United States guidelines.
- (ii) Under the APRA's guidelines, the general allowance for loan losses, net of associated future income tax benefits, qualifies as tier 2 capital. Under United States guidelines, the associated future income tax benefit is not deducted from the general allowance but, subject to the exemption in (iii) below, is a direct deduction from tier 1 capital to the extent that the future income tax benefit exceeds off-setting deferred tax liabilities.
- (iii) The United States guidelines allow net future income tax benefits reversing within one year to be included in tier 1 capital up to a bank's projected annual income or 10% of core capital, whichever is less.

Certain differences between Australian GAAP and US GAAP, detailed above also give rise to differences between tier 1 capital calculated in accordance with Australian guidelines and tier 1 capital calculated in accordance with United States guidelines.

After adjusting for the above items and differences between Australian GAAP and US GAAP, Westpac's tier 1 and total capital, at 30 September 2000, in accordance with United States guidelines, was 6.5% and 11.1% respectively (1999 7.1% and 10.4% respectively). Westpac's leverage ratio for US GAAP purposes is 4.6% (1999 4.9%).

	Consolidated				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Computation of ordinary share earnings					
AUSTRALIAN GAAP					
Net income after deducting converting and non-converting					
preference dividends and TOPrS distribution	1,672	1,448	1,248	1,252	1,093
Average number of fully paid shares					
on issue (millions)	1,883	1,881	1,879	1,789	1,853
Net income per share (cents)	88.8	77.0	66.4	70.0	59.0
Converting and non-converting preference dividends	-	_	24	39	39
TOPrS distribution	43	8	-	-	_
US GAAP					
Average issued fully paid \$1 shares	1,883	1,881	1,879	1,789	1,853
Average convertible preference shares	-	-	50	73	97
Average partly paid shares issued	-	_	-	1	1
Average options	23	11	22	22	15
Average shares and share equivalents	1,906	1,892	1,951	1,885	1,966
Net income after deducting converting and					
non-converting preference dividends	1,527	1,409	1,277	1,324	1,094
Basic net income per share (cents)	81.1	74.9	68.0	74.0	59.0
Fully diluted net income per share (cents)	80.1	74.5	66.7	72.4	57.6
Earnings per ADS (5 times earnings per share in cents)	405	374	340	370	295
Converting and non-converting preference dividends		_	24	39	39

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133 'Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities' as amended by SFAS 138 'Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities – an amendment to Statement No. 133' issued in June 2000, is applicable to Westpac from 1 October 2000.

SFAS 133 requires all derivative instruments to be recognised as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet, measured at their fair values. The statement permits special hedge accounting for fair value, cash flow and foreign currency hedges providing specific criteria are met. Certain aspects of the required specific hedge criteria do not allow portfolio hedging. The estimated cost of changing our risk management systems and practices to meet the specific hedge criteria was judged to be prohibitive.

For US GAAP purposes most hedging transactions entered into by Westpac will not qualify for hedge accounting and the hedging derivative will be accounted for at fair value in accordance with SFAS 133. The initial impact on US GAAP reporting will be an accumulated charge of approximately \$57 million to net income for the year ended 30 September 2001. The potential full year impact on net income according to US GAAP is estimated to fluctuate within a range of plus or minus 5% of net profit as reported under Australian GAAP.

For Australian GAAP reporting Westpac will continue to apply hedge accounting principles as adopted in the year ended 30 September 2000.

Statutory statements

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Westpac Banking Corporation ('Westpac'), the Directors declare that:

- (a) the financial statements of Westpac and consolidated financial statements of Westpac Banking Corporation ('the Group') and the notes to those financial statements:
 - (i) comply with applicable accounting standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
 - (ii) are, in the opinion of the Directors, in accordance with the Corporations Law; and
 - (iii) give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of Westpac and the Group, respectively as at 30 September 2000;
- (b) at the date of this declaration there are, in the Directors' opinion, reasonable grounds to believe that Westpac will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Dated at Sydney this 3rd day of November 2000.

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For and on behalf of the Board.

J.A. Uhrig Chairman D.R. Morgan

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION

Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This audit report relates to the annual financial report of Westpac Banking Corporation ("the Parent Entity") for the financial year ended 30 September 2000 included on Westpac Banking Corporation's web site. The Parent Entity's directors are responsible for the integrity of the Westpac Banking Corporation's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of this web site. The audit report refers only to the annual financial report identified below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual financial report. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited annual financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site.

Scope

We have audited the financial report of Westpac Banking Corporation ('the Parent Entity') and the consolidated financial report of Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities ('the Group') for the year ended 30 September 2000, consisting of the balance sheets, statements of profit and loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows and the accompanying notes to the financial statements as set out on pages 43 to 116. The Parent Entity's Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial reports and the information they contain. We have conducted an independent audit of this financial report in order to express an opinion on them to the shareholders of the Parent Entity.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian and United States generally accepted auditing standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. Our procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly by the Directors in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and are in accordance with the provisions of, and provide the information required by, the Deed of Settlement and the Bank of New South Wales Act of 1850 (as amended) and other statutory requirements in a manner authorised for an authorised deposit-taking institution under the Banking Act, 1959 (as amended) so as to present a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Parent Entity's and of the Group's financial position, the results of their operations and their cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial reports of the Parent Entity and the Group are in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Law, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Parent Entity's and the Group's state of affairs as at 30 September 2000 and 1999 and of the Parent Entity's results of operations and its cash flows for each of the two years ended 30 September 2000 and 1999 and the Group's results of operations and its cash flows for each of the three years ended 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations;
- (b) the provisions of and provide the information required by, the Deed of Settlement, the Bank of New South Wales Act of 1850 (as amended) and the Corporations Law in the manner authorised for an authorised deposit-taking institution under the Banking Act, 1959 (as amended); and
- (c) other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

Generally accepted accounting principles in Australia vary in certain respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. An explanation of the major differences between the two sets of principles is presented in note 45 to the financial statements. The application of the United States principles would have affected the determination of consolidated net income for each of the three years ended 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998 and the determination of consolidated shareholders' equity at 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998 to the extent summarised in note 45 to the financial statements.

R. Chowdry Chartered Accountants Sydney. Australia

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3 November 2000

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Shareholding information

Top twenty ordinary shareholders as at 4 October 2000

	Number of Fully Paid	%
	Ordinary Shares	Held
Chase Manhattan Nominees Ltd	257,968,796	14.53
National Australia Trustees Limited	147,300,000	8.29
National Nominees Ltd	134,385,282	7.57
Westpac Custodian Nominees Ltd	103,558,280	5.83
ANZ Nominees Ltd	56,935,989	3.20
MLC Limited	33,031,737	1.86
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	32,881,208	1.85
Permanent Trustee Australia Limited	32,190,395	1.83
Queensland Investment Corporation	29,541,313	1.66
Mercantile Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited	20,279,184	1.14
Perpetual Nominees Limited	19,992,999	1.13
Commonwealth Custodial Services Limited	19,495,009	1.09
Perpetual Trustees Nominees Ltd	17,027,898	0.96
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	16,491,206	0.93
AMP Life Limited	15,167,531	0.85
NRMA Nominees Pty Limited	13,167,168	0.74
Cede & Co	12,725,105	0.72
AMP Nominees Pty Limited	11,714,376	0.66
Australian Foundation Investment Company Limited	10,413,384	0.59
BTM Nominees (Australia) Pty Ltd	7,346,350	0.41
	991,613,210	55.84

Top twenty shareholders hold 55.84% of total fully paid ordinary shares issued.

Substantial shareholders as at 4 October 2000

Shareholders appearing on the Register of Substantial Shareholders as at 4 October 2000 are:

	Number of	% of	
	Shares Held	Shares Held	
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares			
Australian Mutual Provident Society (and its associates)			
(by notice dated 10 November 1998)	220,364,227	11.60	
The Capital Group of Companies (by notice dated 19 January 2000)	171,233,042	9.27	

Analysis of shareholdings as at 4 October 2000

By class:

5, 6,835.	Ordinary shares fully paid	%	No. of ordinary shares (000s)	%	Ordinary shares partly paid for to 01¢	*Options to subscribe Ordinary SharesShares
1 - 1,000	95,287	50.5	38,848	2.2	=	_
1,001 - 5,000	70,020	37.2	157,804	8.9	_	56
5,001 - 10,000	13,223	7.0	93,141	5.2	3	137
10,001 - 100,000	9,440	5.0	204,134	11.5	2	546
100,001 & over	491	0.3	1,281,967	72.2	-	88
Totals	188,461	100.0	1,775,894	100.0	5	827

*Issued under Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme, General Management Share Option Plan or Chief Executive Share Option Agreement.

Percentage of total securities held by Top 20 holders in each class

55.84 100.00 22.4

Holdings less than a marketable parcel 14,670

By domicile:

	*Number of holdings	% of holdings	Number of issued shares and options (000s)	% of issued shares and options
Australia	175,620	92.78	1,768,819	97.15
New Zealand	8,862	4.68	20,709	1.14
United Kingdom	1,761	0.93	5,521	0.30
Japan	1,463	0.77	4,131	0.23
United States	529	0.28	16,385	0.90
Other Overseas	1,058	0.56	5,057	0.28
Totals	189,293	100.00	1,820,622	100.00

^{*}Some registered holders own more than one class of security.

Westpac credit ratings (November 2000)

	Short term	Long term
Fitch IBCA	F1+	AA-
Moody's Investor Services	P-1	Aa3
Standard and Poor's	A-1+	AA-

Control of Registrant

We are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any other corporation(s) or by any foreign government. Under our Deed of Settlement, no person (including corporations) may hold more than 10% (or with the approval of our Board of Directors such other percentage not exceeding 15%) of our outstanding shares.

(See also 'Exchange controls and other limitations affecting security holders – Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 and Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998').

At 30 September 2000 AMP Limited and its associates owned approximately 12.4% of our outstanding ordinary shares. As of that date, to our knowledge, no other person owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of our outstanding ordinary shares. At 30 September 2000, our Directors and executive officers owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of 2,443,034 (0.14%) of the fully paid ordinary shares outstanding.

Participants in the General Management Share Option Plan approved by our shareholders in December 1998, are granted options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares issued by us. Participants are limited to selected executives at General Manager level or above. Non-executive Directors are not eligible to participate in the plan and no Executive Directors may participate in the plan without specific shareholder approval.

Control of Registrant (continued)

No consideration is payable for the grant of an option under the General Management Share Option Plan. The exercise price is equal to the average closing price of our ordinary shares on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited during the five business days before the date of the offer of options to the selected executive. The options have a ten year life and are subject to a performance requirement that will determine the particular proportion which may be exercised following the end of the performance period. The performance hurdles compare the total shareholder returns received by our shareholders against those received by shareholders of a peer group over the performance period. The peer group will be the 50 largest industrial companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited at the time of the commencement of each performance period. Upon exercising an option, the officer has the right to take up his or her entitlement in whole or in part (but in multiples of 1,000) as fully paid ordinary shares. The exercise price is payable at that time. If an option is not exercised prior to the end of its term, it lapses. At 30 September 2000, 49 officers held options under the General Management Share Option Plan.

Under the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme, senior officers had been able to purchase a limited number of new ordinary shares issued by us at market price, but paid up initially to only \$0.10 or \$0.01. The residual is payable when called by us. Only fully paid ordinary shares qualify for the payment of dividends.

Pursuant to amendments to the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme rules, approved by our shareholders in January 1988, we have granted options to senior officers to purchase ordinary shares. The option term was five years. Options are exercisable during the last two years of the term or within twelve months of retirement or death in service.

Pursuant to further amendments to the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme rules, approved by our shareholders in December 1998, options granted by us following those amendments have a term of ten years and are exercisable during the last seven years of the term or within twelve months of retirement or death in service.

The consideration payable for the grant of an option prior to December 1998 was \$0.01 per share. From December 1998, no consideration is payable. The exercise price is equal to the closing market price of our ordinary shares on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited on the day before the option is offered to the senior officer. Upon exercising an option, the officer has the right to take up his or her entitlement in whole or in part (but in multiples of 1,000) as fully paid shares, in which event the whole of the exercise price (less the \$0.01 per share if paid upon grant of the option) becomes payable. If an option is not exercised prior to the end of its term, it lapses and the \$0.01 per share, if previously paid, is forfeited by the officer.

Eligibility for participation in the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme, as now constituted, is restricted to our full-time employees who do not qualify for the General Management Share Option Plan and who are designated by the Directors from time to time to have achieved the status equal to or above senior officer. At 30 September 2000, there were 823 senior officers (757 in 1999) who held partly paid ordinary shares or options under the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme. Managing Director Dr. D.R. Morgan holds 175,000 options at \$7.10 per ordinary share exercisable by 28 January 2002 and 500,000 options at \$7.89 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 September 2002. Executive Director Mr. R.P. Handley holds 200,000 options at \$5.51 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 January 2001 and 500,000 options at \$7.89 per ordinary share exercisable by 29 September 2002.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a special general meeting of our shareholders on 2 September 1999, our Managing Director Dr. D.R. Morgan holds three tranches of non-transferable options, each tranche enabling him to subscribe for 1,000,000 ordinary shares at a price of \$10.83 per share. The first tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2002 and 1 March 2009. The second tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2003 and 1 March 2009. The third tranche is exercisable between 1 March 2004 and 1 March 2009. All tranches are subject to a performance requirement that will determine the particular proportion which may be exercised following the end of the performance period for that tranche. The performance hurdles compare the total shareholder returns received by our shareholders against those received by shareholders of a peer group over the performance period. The peer group will be the 50 largest industrial companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited at the time of the commencement of each performance period.

The number of unissued shares offered under the Senior Officers' Share Purchase Scheme and the General Management Share Option Plan in a 12 month period, when aggregated with the number of issued and unissued ordinary shares the subject of allocations, awards or offers under all our other employee incentive schemes during that same period, will not exceed 1% of the largest number of ordinary shares on issue during that period. The plans also contain a provision which ensures compliance with the 5% over 5 years rule set under the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Class Order 94/1289, which provides relief from the prospectus regime of the Australian Corporations Law.

The names of all persons who hold options currently on issue are entered in our register of option holders which may be inspected at Computershare Registry Services Pty Limited, 60 Carrington Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Market price information

The principal listing of our ordinary shares is on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited. American Depositary Shares, each representing five ordinary shares, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The ordinary shares are also listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

The tables below set forth, for the calendar periods indicated, the reported high and low market quotations for our ordinary shares on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited based on its daily official list.

	Per Ordinary S	Share in A\$
	High	Low
Financial year ending		
September 2000	12.97	9.16
September 1999	12.06	8.36
September 1998	11.45	7.10
September 1997	9.10	6.43
September 1996	6.59	5.20
Quarter ending		
2000		
March	11.20	9.94
June	12.51	10.33
September	12.97	11.65
1999		
March	11.73	10.27
June	12.06	9.55
September	10.26	9.15
December	11.05	9.16
1998		
March	10.80	9.72
June	11.45	9.15
September	10.86	8.72
December	10.95	8.36
Month ending – 2000		
September	12.97	12.38
August	12.97	12.06
July	12.35	11.65
June	12.51	11.68
May	12.15	10.40
April	11.14	10.33

Market price information (continued)

The tables below set forth for the calendar periods indicated, the reported high and low sales prices for the American Depositary Shares.

	Per American depositary share in U	
	High	Low
Financial year ending		
September 2000	36 7/8	30 1/16
September 1999	33 9/16	29 13/16
September 1998	38 13/16	34 7/16
September 1997	32 15/16	25 5/8
September 1996	26	19 3/4
Quarter ending		
2000		
March	35 7/16	30 3/4
June	36 3/4	31
September	36 7/8	34 1/16
1999		
March	36 13/16	32 3/8
June	38 13/16	31 15/16
September	33 9/16	29 13/16
December	35	30
1998		
March	36	30 3/4
June	37 1/4	27 3/16
September	33 7/8	26 1/16
December	34 1/16	25 15/16
Month ending – 2000		
September	36 13/16	34 1/16
August	36 7/8	35 1/4
July	35 13/16	34 7/16
June	36 3/4	34 5/16
May	34 11/16	31
April	33 5/8	31 15/16

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York acts as depositary for our American Depositary Shares

Market price information (continued)

At 30 September 2000, there were 188,461 record holders, compared to 188,631 in 1999 and 171,450 in 1998, respectively of our outstanding fully paid ordinary shares. Record holders with registered addresses in Australia held approximately 98% of our fully paid ordinary share capital at 30 September 2000, 1999 and 1998 respectively.

Our 9 1/8% subordinated debentures due 2001 and 7 7/8% subordinated debentures due 2002 are not listed on any securities exchange. Several investment banks make a market in those debentures in the United States, but such market making may be terminated at any time.

We previously issued 80,000,000 fully paid Converting Preference Shares at the price of A\$7.50 per share, including a \$6.50 premium. These shares, which were subject to certain restrictions and were listed on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited only, were entitled to a fixed preferential non-cumulative dividend and were converted into our ordinary shares by 30 June 1998. The ratio of new ordinary shares to converting preference shares issued on conversion (1:1) was linked to the weighted average share price of the ordinary shares sold through the Australian Stock Exchange Limited during the 20 trading days immediately before the conversion dates, discounted by 5%.

The table below sets forth, for the calendar periods indicated, the reported high and low market quotations for the Converting Preference Shares.

	Per Converting Preference Share in A		
	High	Low	
Quarter ending			
1998			
March	10.74	9.71	
June	11.35	9.20	
September	_	_	
December	-	-	
1997			
March	8.55	8.16	
June	8.48	8.00	
September	9.08	8.30	
December	9.65	7.86	

During the year a subsidiary, WestpacTrust Investments Limited, issued New Zealand Class shares which are listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange. The market price of these shares at 30 September 2000 was NZ\$10.05. For the year to 30 September 2000, the highest reported market quotation for these shares was NZ\$10.35 and the lowest reported market quotation was NZ\$6.80.

Exchange controls and other limitations affecting security holders

Australian exchange controls

The Australian Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations and other Australian legislation and regulations control and regulate or permit the control and regulation of a broad range of payments and transactions involving non-residents of Australia. Pursuant to certain general and specific exemptions, authorities and approvals, we are not restricted from transferring funds from Australia or placing funds to the credit of non-residents of Australia subject to:

- (i) withholding taxes (see 'Taxation') in relation to remittances of dividends (to the extent they are unfranked) and interest payments;
- (ii) a restriction on making payments from Australia to the Government of Iraq, its agencies or nationals;
- (iii) a restriction on transactions involving the transfer of funds or payments to or from, by the order of, or on behalf of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or their agencies, who are not residents of Australia: and
- (iv) a restriction on transactions involving the transfer of funds or payments to, by the order of, or on behalf of:
 - the Government of Libya or a public authority of Libya; or
 - any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Government of Libya, or by a public authority of Libya, or by an entity that is owned or controlled by the Government of Libya or a public authority of Libya; or
 - any person acting for or on behalf of the Government of Libya or a public authority of Libya or an undertaking or entity as described above.
 - The Taliban (also known as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan) or any undertaking owned or controlled, directly or indirectly by the Taliban.
 - The National Union for Total Independence of Angola as an organisation, senior officials of UNITA or adult members of the immediate families of senior officials of UNITA.

Notwithstanding the restrictions referred to in paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) above, the Reserve Bank of Australia may approve certain transactions in circumstances it deems appropriate.

Effectively, the only exchange controls limiting the purchase of domestic securities by non-residents retained in terms of us are Foreign Exchange Regulations relating to the requirement of the Reserve Bank of Australia approval for investment in Australia by central banks, foreign governments and foreign government agencies which are holders of the official exchange reserves of their country and do not act independently of their government with respect to investment decisions.

Limitations affecting security holders

The following Australian laws impose limitations on the right of non-residents or non-citizens of Australia to hold, own or vote shares in us. Our Deed of Settlement also imposes limitations on the right of persons to own or vote shares. All these limitations apply to the holders of the American Depositary Receipts evidencing American Depositary Shares, issued by us in the United States.

Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975

Acquisitions of interest in shares in Australian companies by foreign interests are subject to review and approval by the Treasurer of Australia under the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975. That statute applies to any acquisition of 15% or more of the outstanding shares of an Australian company or any acquisition which results in one foreign person including a corporation or group of associated foreign persons controlling 15% or more of total voting power. In addition, the statute applies to any acquisition by non-associated foreign persons resulting in foreign persons controlling, in the aggregate, 40% or more of total voting power or ownership. The statute requires any persons proposing to make any such acquisition to first notify the Treasurer of their intention to do so. Where such an acquisition has already occurred, the Treasurer has the power to order divestment. At 30 September 2000, 2.37% of our fully paid outstanding ordinary shares were held by shareholders with registered addresses outside Australia, of which 0.75% was represented by American Depositary Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998

The Financial Sector (Shareholdings) Act 1998 of Australia imposes restrictions on shareholdings in Australian financial sector companies (which includes us). Under that statute a person (including a corporation) may not hold more than a 15% 'stake' in a financial sector company without prior approval from the Treasurer of Australia. A person's stake in a financial sector company is equal to the aggregate of the person's voting power in the company and the voting power of the person's associates. The concept of voting power is very broadly defined. The Treasurer may approve a higher percentage shareholding limit if the Treasurer is satisfied that it is in the national interest to do so.

In addition, even if a person does not exceed the 15% shareholding limit in a financial sector company, the Treasurer has the power to declare that a person has 'practical control' of a financial sector company and require the person to relinquish that control or reduce their stake in that company.

Corporations Law

The Corporations Law, as applied to us, prohibits any person (including a corporation) from acquiring a relevant interest in our voting shares if, after the acquisition, that person or any other person would be entitled to exercise more than 20% of the voting power in us. The prohibition is subject to certain limited exceptions which must strictly be complied with to be applicable. In addition, under the Corporations Law, any person who begins to have, or ceases to have, a substantial holding in us or if any person already has a substantial holding and there is a movement of at least 1% in their holding is required to give a notice to us and to the Australian Stock Exchange Limited providing certain prescribed information, including their name and address and details of their relevant interests in our voting shares. Such notice must, generally, be provided within two business days.

A person will have a substantial holding if the total votes attached to our voting shares in which they or their associates have relevant interests is 5% or more of the total number of votes attached to all our voting shares. The concepts of 'associate' and 'relevant interests' are broadly defined in the Corporations Law and investors are advised to seek their own advice on their scope. In general terms, a person will have a relevant interest in a share if they:

- (i) are the holder of that share;
- (ii) have power to exercise, or control the exercise of, a right to vote attached to that share; or
- (iii) have power to dispose of, or control the exercise of a power to dispose of, that share.

It does not matter how remote the relevant interest is or how it arises. If two or more persons can jointly exercise any one of these powers, each of them is taken to have a relevant interest. Nor does it matter that the power or control is express or implied, formal or informal, exercisable either alone or jointly with someone else or if the exercise of the power would result in a breach of contract, trust or other arrangement or understanding.

Deed of Settlement

Our Deed of Settlement prohibits any person from owning more than the 'prescribed percentage', which is 10%, or, in certain circumstances, such other percentage not exceeding 15%, as determined by our Board of Directors, of our outstanding shares.

In order to give effect to the prescribed percentage limitations on ownership of the ordinary shares, the Deed of Settlement provides that our Board of Directors may cause us to give any shareholder notice requiring that the shareholder dispose of that number of shares as exceed such limitation. Such disposition must be effected within three months, in default of which our Board of Directors may sell such shares in such manner and upon such terms as they, in their absolute discretion, determine. A share transfer signed by any Director in order to give effect to any such sale shall be as valid and effective as if signed by the shareholder. The net proceeds of any such sale are to be paid to the shareholder.

The Deed of Settlement also provides that if our Board of Directors is satisfied that a shareholder holds shares in a representative or custodial capacity in accordance with the provisions of any law, contract or other binding requirement or rule, compliance with which is necessary to permit or facilitate the listing of shares or dealing in such shares, and the shareholder is ultimately accountable to other persons in relation to those shares or hold those shares for the ultimate benefit of others, our Board of Directors may by resolution declare that shareholder to be a 'Stock Market Fiduciary'. In its capacity as such, a Stock Market Fiduciary may hold more than 10% of our outstanding shares, notwithstanding the 10% limitation. This exception is without prejudice to the other limiting provisions of the Deed of Settlement in relation to any other person, including the beneficial owner of the shares held by the Stock Market Fiduciary.

The deposit agreement

Pursuant to the Deposit Agreement among Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as depositary, and us, and the record holders from time to time of all American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, record holders of American Depositary Receipts must comply with our requests for information as to the capacity in which such holders own American Depositary Receipts and related ordinary shares as well as to the identity of any other person interested in such American Depositary Receipts and related ordinary shares and the nature of such interest. In addition, the Deposit Agreement applies all of the provisions of our Deed of Settlement to American Depositary Receipts holders.

Enforceability of foreign judgments in Australia

We are an Australian public corporation having limited liability. All of our directors and executive officers, reside outside the United States. Substantially all or a substantial portion of the assets of those persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against them judgments obtained in United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the Federal securities laws of the United States. We have been advised by our Australian counsel, Allen Allen & Hemsley, that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Australia, or in actions for enforcement of judgments of United States courts, of civil liabilities predicated upon the Federal securities laws of the United States. We have expressly submitted to the jurisdiction of New York State and United States Federal courts sitting in the City of New York for the purpose of any suit, action or proceedings arising out of the offering of securities in the United States. We have appointed our legal counsel c/o Westpac Banking Corporation, 39th Floor, 575 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017 as our agent upon whom process may be served in any such action.

Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Australian taxation implications of the ownership of Ordinary Shares (including American Depositary Shares). The statements concerning Australian taxation set out below are based on the laws in force at the date of the Annual Report and the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and The Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income ('the Tax Treaty'), and are subject to any changes in Australian law and any change in the Tax Treaty occurring after that date.

The discussion is intended only as a descriptive summary and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all the potential Australian tax implications of owning and disposing of Ordinary Shares. The specific tax position of each investor will determine the applicable Australian income tax implications for that investor and we recommend each investor consult their own tax advisers concerning the implications of owning and disposing of Ordinary Shares.

Taxation of dividends

Under the Australian dividend imputation system, Australian tax paid at the company level is imputed (or allocated) to shareholders by means of imputation credits which attach to dividends paid by the company to the shareholder. Such dividends are termed 'franked dividends'.

When an Australian resident individual shareholder receives a franked dividend, the shareholder receives a tax credit which can be offset against the Australian income tax payable by the shareholder. An Australian resident shareholder may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to a refund of excess franking credits in relation to dividends paid on or after 1 July 2000.

While a company may only declare a dividend out of profits, the extent to which a dividend is franked typically depends upon a company's available franking credits at the time of payment of the dividend. Accordingly, a dividend paid to a shareholder may be wholly or partly franked or wholly unfranked.

Fully franked dividends paid to non-resident shareholders are exempt from Australian dividend withholding tax. Dividends paid to a non-resident shareholder which are not fully franked are subject to dividend withholding tax at the rate of 30% (unless reduced by a double tax treaty) to the extent they are unfranked. In the case of residents of the United States, the rate is reduced to 15% under the Tax Treaty provided the shares are not effectively connected with a permanent establishment or a fixed base of a non-resident in Australia through which the non-resident carries on business in Australia or provides independent personal services. In the case of residents of the Unites States that have a permanent establishment or fixed base in Australia and the shares in respect of which the dividends are paid are effectively connected with such a permanent establishment or fixed base, withholding tax at the rate of 30% will apply to the extent the dividends are not franked.

Fully franked dividends paid to non-residents shareholders and dividends that have been subject to dividend withholding tax are not subject to any further Australian income tax.

There are circumstances where a shareholder may not be entitled to the benefit of franking credits. The application of these rules depend upon the shareholder's own circumstances, if a resident, including the period which the shares are held and the extent to which the shareholder is 'at risk' in relation to their shareholding.

Gain or Loss on Disposition of Shares

Subject to two exceptions, a non-resident disposing of shares in Australian public companies will be free from income tax in Australia. The exceptions are as follows:

- Shares held as part of a trade or business conducted through a permanent establishment in Australia. In such a case, any profit on disposal would be assessable to ordinary income tax. Losses would constitute an allowable deduction.
- Shares held in public companies where such shares represent (or in the last five years have represented) a holding of 10% or more by value in the issued capital of the company. In such a case, capital gains tax would apply, but not otherwise.

Capital gains tax in Australia is payable on 50% of any capital gains (without adjustment for inflation indexation) on the disposal of assets acquired on or after 1 October 1999 and held for at least 12 months by individuals. For the assets acquired prior to 1 October 1999, individuals will be able to choose between the following alternatives:

- Taxed on any capital gain after allowing for indexation of the cost base where the shares have been held for at least 12 months (ie the difference between the disposal price and the original cost indexed for inflation over the period). Indexing does not apply where the shares are disposed of within 12 months of acquisition. Indexation of the cost base for calculating capital gains tax is frozen at 30 September 1999 for all taxpayers including non-residents.
- Taxed on 50% of the actual capital gain (without adjustment for inflation indexation) where the shares have been held for at least 12 months.

Normal rates of income tax would apply to capital gains so calculated. Capital losses are not subject to indexation; they are available as deductions, but only in the form of offset against other capital gains. Depending upon which of the above alternatives is chosen, nominal capital losses are to be offset against capital gains net of frozen indexation or the full nominal capital gain before the 50% reduction. Excess capital losses can be carried forward for offset against future capital gains.

Currency of presentation, exchange rates and certain definitions

We publish our consolidated financial statements in Australian dollars. In this Annual Report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to 'US\$' or 'US dollars' are to United States dollars, references to 'dollar amounts', '\$' or 'A\$' are to Australian dollars and references to NZ\$ are to New Zealand dollars. Merely for the convenience of the reader, this Annual Report contains translations of certain Australian dollar amounts into US dollars at specified rates. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Australian dollar amounts actually represent such US dollar amounts or have been or could be converted into US dollars at the rate indicated. Unless otherwise stated, the translations of Australian dollars into US dollars have been made at the rate of US\$0.5415 = A\$1.00, the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Australian dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the 'Noon Buying Rate') on 30 September 2000. See 'Exchange Rates' for information regarding the rates of exchange between the Australian dollar and the US dollar from financial year ended 30 September 1996 to 27 October 2000.

Our financial year ends on 30 September. As used throughout this Annual Report, the financial year ended 30 September 2000 is referred to as 2000, and other financial years are referred to in a corresponding manner.

'Financial Statements' means our audited consolidated balance sheets as of 30 September 2000 and 1999 and consolidated statements of income, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended 30 September 2000, together with accompanying notes, which are included in this Annual Report.

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

Exchange rates

For each of our fiscal years indicated, the high, low, average and year-end Noon Buying Rates for Australian dollars were:

Year ended 30 September	2001 ¹	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
			(US\$ pe	er \$1.00)		
High	0.5440	0.6687	0.6712	0.7386	0.8180	0.8026
Low	0.5185	0.5372	0.5887	0.5550	0.7163	0.7318
Average ²	n/a	0.6032	0.6376	0.6444	0.7700	0.7718
Close (on 30 September) ³		0.5415	0.6528	0.5930	0.7250	0.7912

- 1 Through 27 October 2000. On 27 October 2000, the Noon Buying Rate was \$A1.00 = US\$0.5223.
- 2 The average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the period.
- 3 The noon buying rate at such date may differ from the rate used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements at such date. See note 1(a) iii to the financial statements.

Management

Our business is governed by a board of directors of no fewer than seven and no more than fifteen in total, exclusive of executive directors. At 30 September 2000, the directors were:

Name of director	Position	Year appointed
John Allan Uhrig 12345	Chairman	1989
Leonard Andrew Davis 26	Deputy Chairman	1999
David Raymond Morgan ⁷	Managing Director	1997
William Barrett Capp 34	Director	1993
Sir Llewellyn Roy Edwards 4	Director	1988
John Brehmer Fairfax ²	Director	1996
Roger Patrick Handley	Executive Director	1997
lan Rainy Lance Harper 1	Director	1987
Warren Pat Hogan ²³	Director	1986
Helen Ann Lynch ¹³	Director	1997
Eve Mahlab ²	Director	1993
John Powell Morschel 13	Director	1993
Peter David Ritchie 14	Director	1993
Christopher John Stewart ²	Director	1997

- 1 Member of the Board Audit and Compliance Committee, which reviews our accounting and financial reporting practices, including the activities of internal and external auditors.
- 2 Member of the Board Credit and Market Risk Committee, which reviews and monitors our market risk limits and credit decisions, policies and control procedures, bad and doubtful debts performance and policies governing management of our credit portfolio. Above certain limits, credit decisions are also made by this committee.
- 3 Member of the Board Nominations Committee, which develops and reviews policies on director tenure, non-executive director remuneration and retirement schemes, board composition, strategic function and size, eligibility criteria for election of directors, and board and board committee effectiveness.
- 4 Member of the Board Remuneration Committee, which reviews our personnel matters, including remuneration, merit recognition, recruiting policies, management development, training policies and succession planning.
- 5 Appointed as Chairman on 1 October 1992.
- 6 Appointed as a director on 8 November 1999 and Deputy Chairman on 6 July 2000.
- 7 Appointed as Managing Director on 1 March 1999.

At 30 September 2000 our group executives were:

		Year	Year
		joined	appointed
Name of group executive	Position	Group	to position
David R. Morgan	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	1990	1999
R. Patrick Handley	Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer	1993	1997
Michael J. Hawker	Group Executive Australian Business and Personal Banking	1995	1998
Harry M. Price	Group Executive WestpacTrust, Pacific Banking and PEP	1961	1999
David S. Willis	Group Executive Westpac Institutional Bank	1996	1999
David Clarke	Group Executive Banking and Financial Services Solutions	2000	2000
Jeremy Gross	Group Executive Technology and Operations	1999	1999
Ann C. Sherry	Group Executive Human Resources	1994	1999
Alexandra E. Holcomb	Group Executive Group Strategy	1996	1999

Group executives serve at the discretion of our board of directors.

There are no family relationships between or among any of the directors or group executives.

Term of the directors

Our Board of Directors has the power to appoint persons as directors to fill any vacancies. Our Deed of Settlement provides that at every Annual General Meeting one-third of non-executive directors (or the nearest number to one-third but not exceeding one-third) shall retire from office and shall be eligible for re-election. The directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been the longest in office. Under the listing rules of the Australian Stock Exchange Limited all directors (apart from the managing director) must not hold office, without re-election, past the third Annual General Meeting following his or her appointment or three years, whichever is the longer.

The office of a director shall become vacant upon the termination of the Annual General Meeting held next after he or she attains the age of 72 years. An Executive Director ceases to be a director upon retirement or resignation from us.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this Annual Financial Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorised.

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION

Lewis E. Love, Jr

Authorised Representative

Dated 3 November 2000

Useful information for shareholders and customers

Share Registries

For information about your shareholding you should contact the appropriate share registry. In the case of the Australian registry, this information is also available via a link on the Westpac Internet site. Any changes to your address should be notified to the registry in writing.

Australia

Computershare Registry Services Pty Ltd Level 3, 60 Carrington Street Sydney NSW GPO Box 7045 Sydney NSW 1115

Shareholder Service line Telephone: (02) 8234 5222 or

> 1800 804 255 (toll free in Australia)

Facsimile: (02) 8234 5050

New Zealand

Computershare Registry Services Ltd Level 3, 277 Broadway Newmarket Auckland Private Bag 92119

Auckland 1020 New Zealand Telephone: (64 9) 522 0022 Facsimile: (64 9) 522 0058

Depositary in USA for American Depositary Shares (ADS)* listed on New York Stock Exchange (code WBK – CUSIP 961214301)

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company 60 Wall Street, New York NY

10260-0060, USA

Telephone: (1 212) 648 3213 Facsimile: (1 212) 648 5104

*Each ADS equals five, fully paid ordinary shares

Paying and share handling agent in Japan for shares listed on Tokyo Stock Exchange

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation 1-7-7 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku

Tokyo 171, Japan

Telephone: (81 3) 5391 7029 Facsimile: (81 3) 5391 1911

Westpac Investor Relations

Further information other than that relating to your shareholdings can be obtained from:

Group Investor Relations Level 25, 60 Martin Place Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

Australia

Telephone: (02) 9226 3143 Facsimile: (02) 9226 1539

Overseas

Telephone: 61 2 9226 3143 Facsimile: 61 2 9226 1539

Westpac's Internet site

www.westpac.com.au provides information for shareholders and customers, and is the gateway to Westpac's internet banking and broking services. The site also provides information on Westpac's products, economic updates, community sponsorships and support activities, media releases, and other information relating to Westpac's 183 year history.

The Investor Information section on the site provides key information about investing in Westpac Banking Corporation shares, including financial results, contacts, and descriptions of Westpac's businesses. It also has a link to the Australian share registry for information about your shareholding.

Banking and Financial Services

Australia	Westpac	Bank of Melbourne	Challenge Bank
Account enquiries and general information			
 personal customers 	13 2032	13 2575	13 1862
 business customers 	13 2142	13 1919	13 2885
Home loan enquiries	13 1900	13 1575	13 1900
Cardholder enquiries and lost/stolen cards	1300 651 089	1300 651 089	1800 061 547
ATM enquiries and service difficulties	1800 022 022	1800 022 022	1800 022 022
Financial Services	13 1817	13 1817	13 1817
New Zealand	WestpacTrust		
Customer service	0800 400 600		
Cardholder enquiries and lost/stolen cards	0800 888 111		
Financial Services	0800 738 641		
Phone Banking	0800 172 172		
Home Loans	0800 177 277		
Business Team	0800 177 377		