

2021 Interim Financial Results

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

INCORPORATING THE REQUIREMENTS OF APPENDIX 4D

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION
ABN 33 007 457 141

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 **estpac** GROUP

Results Announcement to the market

ASX Appendix 4D

Results for announcement to the market¹

Report for the half year ended 31 March 2021²

Revenue from ordinary activities ^{3,4} (\$m)	up	1%	to	\$10,686
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to equity holders ⁴ (\$m)	up	189%	to	\$3,443
Net profit for the period attributable to equity holders ⁴ (\$m)	up	189%	to	\$3,443

Dividend Distributions (cents per ordinary share)	Amount per security	Franked amount per security
Interim dividend	58	58
Record date for determining entitlements to the dividend	14 May 2021	

1. This document comprises the Westpac Group 2021 Interim Financial Results, including the 2021 Interim Financial Report contained in Section 4 and is provided to the Australian Securities Exchange under Listing Rule 4.2A.
2. This report should be read in conjunction with the 2020 Westpac Group Annual Report and any public announcements made in the period by the Westpac Group in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and ASX Listing Rules.
3. Comprises reported interest income, interest expense and non-interest income.
4. Above comparisons are to the reported results for the six months ended 31 March 2020.

Results Announcement to the market

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Results Announcement to the market

In this Interim Financial Results Announcement (Results Announcement) references to 'Westpac', 'WBC', 'Westpac Group', 'the Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities, unless it clearly means just Westpac Banking Corporation.

All references to \$ in this Results Announcement are to Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Financial calendar

Interim Results Announcement released	3 May 2021
Ex-dividend date for interim dividend	13 May 2021
Record date for interim dividend (Sydney)	14 May 2021
Interim dividend payable	25 June 2021
Final Results Announcement (scheduled)	1 November 2021

Group results

1.0 Group results

1.1 Reported results

Reported net profit attributable to owners of Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC) is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and regulations applicable to Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs).

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't ¹ Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	8,348	7,696	9,000	8	(7)
Net fee income	700	837	755	(16)	(7)
Net wealth management and insurance income	598	286	465	109	29
Trading income	442	435	460	2	(4)
Other income	598	325	(76)	84	large
Net operating income before operating expenses and impairment charges	10,686	9,579	10,604	12	1
Operating expenses	(5,997)	(6,558)	(6,181)	(9)	(3)
Profit before impairment charges and income tax expense	4,689	3,021	4,423	55	6
Impairment (charges)/benefits	372	(940)	(2,238)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	5,061	2,081	2,185	143	132
Income tax expense	(1,616)	(980)	(994)	65	63
Net profit for the period	3,445	1,101	1,191	large	189
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests (NCI)	(2)	(1)	(1)	100	100
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	3,443	1,100	1,190	large	189

Net Profit attributable to owners of Westpac Banking Corporation for First Half 2021 was \$3,443 million, an increase of \$2,253 million or 189% compared to First Half 2020.

The increase in Net Profit was largely due to large impairment charges incurred in First Half 2020 of \$2,238 million, whereas First Half 2021 included an impairment benefit of \$372 million. This added \$1,827 million to the increase in Net Profit after tax. Over recent halves Westpac has also incurred certain specific large items. The net after tax impact of these items was much less in First Half 2021 (\$282 million) compared to First Half 2020 (\$1,399 million). These items included:

- Provisions for estimated customer refunds, payments, associated costs and litigation;
- The write-down of intangible items, including goodwill;
- The impact of asset sales and revaluations; and
- Costs of the AUSTRAC proceedings - including the penalty.

These are discussed in Section 1.3.2, Section 2.1, Section 2.2.9 and in Note 10 and Note 14 of the 2021 Interim Financial Report.

The following is a summary of the movements in the major line items in Net Profit for First Half 2021 compared to First Half 2020.

Net interest income (NII) of \$8,348 million was \$652 million lower compared to First Half 2020. With average interest earning assets little changed over the year to First Half 2021, the lower NII result reflected a 15 basis point decline in net interest margin to 2.06%. The decline in net interest margin was due to:

- Lower interest rates, which reduced income on average interest earning assets, partly offset by lower funding costs;
- Mix effects on interest earning assets from a decline in higher returning loans and an increase in low returning liquid assets; and
- Unrealised losses on fair value economic hedges in First Half 2021 of \$53 million compared to a gain in First Half 2020 of \$300 million.

Net interest income and net interest margins are discussed in Section 2.2.1 and Section 2.2.4.

Non-interest income of \$2,338 million increased by \$734 million compared to First Half 2020. The increase was mostly due to:

- An increase in the valuation of investments;
- Higher life insurance income from the non-repeat of asset impairment recognised in First Half 2020; and
- Lower claims for severe weather events resulting in higher insurance income.

These increases were partly offset by lower wealth income along with lower banking fees from lower activity and the elimination of certain fees following our simplification program. Non-interest income is discussed in Section 2.2.5.

1. Percentage movement represents an increase/(decrease) to the relevant comparative period.

Group results

Operating expenses of \$5,997 million decreased by \$184 million compared to First Half 2020. The decline was due to \$1,058 million in costs associated with the AUSTRAC proceedings in First Half 2020, partly offset by:

- An increase in full time equivalent (FTE) employees and associated costs, principally to improve risk management activities and improve our mortgage processing;
- Higher impairment of intangible assets including capitalised software and goodwill;
- Higher costs associated with the announced divestments of certain specialists businesses, and investments; and
- An increased charge for estimated customer refunds, payments, associated costs and litigation.

Operating expenses are discussed in Section 2.2.8.

In First Half 2021 the Group recognised an impairment benefit of \$372 million compared to an impairment charge of \$2,238 million in First Half 2020, a \$2,610 million movement. In Full Year 2020 the Group materially increased provisions in response to the expected economic impact of COVID-19, including forecasts of a prolonged deterioration in economic activity, a rise in unemployment and a decline in property prices. Over the subsequent year to First Half 2021, the effect of COVID-19 was significantly less than expected at that time across most economic indicators. While a degree of uncertainty remains, some of the provisions booked through Full Year 2020 are no longer required and this contributed to the impairment benefits in First Half 2021. Impairment charges and asset quality are discussed further in Section 2.2.9, Section 2.3, and Note 10 and Note 11 of the 2021 Interim Financial Report.

Tax expense was up 63% in First Half 2021 compared to First Half 2020 from the rise in profit before tax. The effective tax rate was 31.9% and close to Australia's corporate tax rate of 30%. This was lower than the 45.5% effective tax rate in First Half 2020 as penalties provided in that half were not tax deductible. Income tax expense is discussed in Section 2.2.10.

Group results

1.2 Key financial information¹

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Shareholder value					
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)	94.5	30.5	33.2	large	185
Weighted average ordinary shares (millions) ²	3,641	3,606	3,574	1	2
Fully franked dividends per ordinary share (cents) ³	58	31	-	87	-
Dividend payout ratio ³	61.75%	101.65%	-	large	-
Return on average ordinary equity	9.92%	3.22%	3.52%	large	large
Average ordinary equity (\$m)	69,583	68,403	67,625	2	3
Average total equity (\$m)	69,634	68,454	67,678	2	3
Net tangible asset per ordinary share (\$)	16.60	15.67	15.43	6	8
Business performance					
Interest spread	1.97%	1.73%	2.08%	24 bps	(11 bps)
Benefit of net non-interest bearing assets, liabilities and equity	0.09%	0.12%	0.13%	(3 bps)	(4 bps)
Net interest margin	2.06%	1.85%	2.21%	21 bps	(15 bps)
Average interest earning assets (\$m)	812,950	830,465	812,971	(2)	-
Expense to income ratio	56.12%	68.46%	58.29%	large	(217 bps)
Capital, funding and liquidity					
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio					
- APRA Basel III	12.34%	11.13%	10.81%	121 bps	153 bps
- Internationally comparable	18.08%	16.50%	15.81%	158 bps	227 bps
Credit risk weighted assets (credit RWA) (\$m)	347,127	359,389	369,142	(3)	(6)
Total risk weighted assets (RWA) (\$m)	428,899	437,905	443,905	(2)	(3)
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) ^{4,5}	124%	151%	140%	large	large
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) ⁵	123%	122%	117%	78 bps	large
Asset quality⁵					
Gross impaired exposures to gross loans	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	(10 bps)	-
Gross impaired exposures to equity and total provisions	2.67%	3.74%	2.93%	(107 bps)	(26 bps)
Gross impaired exposures provisions to gross impaired exposures	47.03%	41.45%	50.09%	large	(306 bps)
Total committed exposures (TCE) (\$bn)	1,072	1,060	1,082	1	(1)
Total stressed exposures as a % of TCE ⁶	1.60%	1.91%	1.32%	(31 bps)	28 bps
Total provisions to gross loans	79 bps	88 bps	80 bps	(9 bps)	(1 bps)
Mortgages 90+ day delinquencies	1.11%	1.50%	0.87%	(39 bps)	24 bps
Other consumer loans 90+ day delinquencies	1.92%	2.09%	1.94%	(17 bps)	(2 bps)
Collectively assessed provisions to credit RWA	142 bps	154 bps	140 bps	(12 bps)	2 bps
Balance sheet (\$m)					
Loans	688,218	693,059	719,678	(1)	(4)
Total assets	889,459	911,946	967,662	(2)	(8)
Deposits and other borrowings	585,401	591,131	582,920	(1)	-
Total liabilities	817,358	843,872	900,016	(3)	(9)
Total equity	72,101	68,074	67,646	6	7
Wealth Management					
Average Group Funds (\$bn)	220.9	200.2	224.6	10	(2)
Life insurance in-force premiums (Australia) (\$m) ⁷	943	953	1,208	(1)	(22)
General insurance gross written premiums (Australia) (\$m)	289	282	273	2	6

1. Averages are based on a six month period.

2. Weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares listed on the ASX for the relevant period less average Westpac shares held by the Group ("Treasury shares").

3. The Board did not declare an interim dividend for First Half 2020.

4. Liquidity coverage ratios is calculated on a quarterly average basis. Comparatives have been restated.

5. Includes balances presented as held for sale.

6. Stressed exposures include program managed loans 90 days plus and non-performing transaction managed loans.

7. Refer to Section 3.5 Insurance key metrics for further details.

Group results

1.3 Cash earnings results

Throughout this Results Announcement, reporting and commentary of financial performance refers to 'cash earnings results', unless otherwise stated. Section 4 is prepared on a reported basis. A reconciliation of cash earnings to reported results is set out in Section 5, Note 8.

Certain commentary throughout this Results Announcement refers to performance excluding 'notable items'. Details on notable items are discussed in Section 1.3.2.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	8,469	8,420	8,666	1	(2)
Non-interest income	2,330	1,865	1,675	25	39
Net operating income	10,799	10,285	10,341	5	4
Operating expenses	(5,981)	(6,540)	(6,160)	(9)	(3)
Core earnings	4,818	3,745	4,181	29	15
Impairment (charges)/benefits	372	(940)	(2,238)	large	large
Operating profit before income tax expense	5,190	2,805	1,943	85	167
Income tax expense	(1,651)	(1,189)	(949)	39	74
Net profit	3,539	1,616	994	119	large
Net profit attributable to NCI	(2)	(1)	(1)	100	100
Cash earnings	3,537	1,615	993	119	large
Add back notable items	282	1,220	1,399	(77)	(80)
Cash earnings excluding notable items	3,819	2,835	2,392	35	60

Group results

1.3.1 Key financial information – cash earnings basis

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Shareholder value					
Cash earnings per ordinary share (cents)	97.1	44.7	27.7	117	large
Economic profit/(loss) (\$m) ¹	1,407	(1,433)	(2,146)	large	large
Weighted average ordinary shares (millions) ²	3,644	3,612	3,579	1	2
Dividend payout ratio	60.16%	69.33%	-	large	-
Cash earnings return on average ordinary equity (ROE)	10.19%	4.72%	2.94%	large	large
Cash earnings return on average tangible ordinary equity (ROTE)	11.71%	5.49%	3.42%	large	large
Average ordinary equity (\$m)	69,583	68,403	67,625	2	3
Average tangible ordinary equity (\$m) ³	60,552	58,818	58,024	3	4
Business performance					
Interest spread	2.01%	1.92%	1.99%	9 bps	2 bps
Benefit of net non-interest bearing assets, liabilities and equity	0.08%	0.11%	0.14%	(3 bps)	(6 bps)
Net interest margin	2.09%	2.03%	2.13%	6 bps	(4 bps)
Average interest earning assets (\$m)	812,950	830,465	812,971	(2)	-
Expense to income ratio	55.38%	63.59%	59.57%	large	large
Full time equivalent employees (FTE)	38,747	36,849	34,199	5	13
Revenue per FTE (\$ '000's)	286	285	309	-	(7)
Effective tax rate	31.81%	42.39%	48.84%	large	large
Impairment charges					
Impairment charges/(benefits) to average loans annualised ⁴	(11 bps)	27 bps	62 bps	large	large
Net write-offs to average loans annualised ⁴	9 bps	15 bps	12 bps	(6 bps)	(3 bps)

1. Refer to Section 5, Note 9 for further details.

2. Weighted average ordinary shares – cash earnings: represents the weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares listed on the ASX for the relevant period.

3. Average tangible ordinary equity is calculated as average ordinary equity less intangible assets (excluding capitalised software).

4. Includes assets and liabilities presented as held for sale.

Group results

1.3.2 Impact of notable items

Half Year March 2021

\$m	Refunds, payments, costs, and litigation	Write-down of intangibles	Asset sales and revaluations	Total
Net interest income	71	-	-	71
Non-interest income	(199)	-	571	372
Net operating income	(128)	-	571	443
Operating expenses	(256)	(249)	(240)	(745)
Core earnings	(384)	(249)	331	(302)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	108	50	(138)	20
Cash earnings	(276)	(199)	193	(282)

Half Year Sept 2020

\$m	AUSTRAC proceedings	Refunds, payments, costs, and litigation	Write-down of intangibles	Asset sales and revaluations	Total
Net interest income	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
Non-interest income	-	(78)	-	43	(35)
Net operating income	-	(115)	-	43	(72)
Operating expenses	(420)	(142)	(602)	(119)	(1,283)
Core earnings	(420)	(257)	(602)	(76)	(1,355)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	5	75	34	21	135
Cash earnings	(415)	(182)	(568)	(55)	(1,220)

Half Year March 2020

\$m	AUSTRAC proceedings	Refunds, payments, costs, and litigation	Write-down of intangibles	Asset sales and revaluations	Total
Net interest income	-	(106)	-	-	(106)
Non-interest income	-	(131)	-	(97)	(228)
Net operating income	-	(237)	-	(97)	(334)
Operating expenses	(1,058)	(132)	(66)	-	(1,256)
Core earnings	(1,058)	(369)	(66)	(97)	(1,590)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	31	111	20	29	191
Cash earnings	(1,027)	(258)	(46)	(68)	(1,399)

Group results

Over the last few halves a number of large items have impacted results. We have called these items “notable items”. Notable items do not include COVID-19 impacts despite the significant effect on our results. Notable items can be divided into four categories:

Category	Cash earnings impact 1H21 \$m	Detail
1. AUSTRAC proceedings	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no costs or provisions associated with the AUSTRAC proceedings in First Half 2021. These proceedings were settled in Full Year 2020 with costs significant in that year.
2. Additional provisions for customer refunds payments, associated costs and litigation provisions	\$276m reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional provisions for estimated refunds in First Half 2021 including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in provisions for aligned and salaried advisor fees; Increase in provisions for some customers on our platforms who were not advised of certain corporate actions; partly offset by Release of provision for business customers provided with a business loan instead of a consumer loan regulated by the National Consumer Credit Protection Act and the National Credit Code. Additional costs for the implementation and completion of our remediation program. Cost associated with ending the Group's IOOF service agreement. Costs of settling litigation matters, including settlements.
3. Write-down of intangible items	\$199m reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write down and impairment of capitalised software balances following a review. Write down of goodwill in the Group's Lenders Mortgage Insurance business as it is now held for sale.
4. Asset sales and revaluations	\$193m increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain on revaluation of the Group's stake in Coinbase Inc (Coinbase) held in the Reinventure Fund 1; Estimated future earn out associated with the sale of the Group's Vendor Finance business; and Gain on sale of Westpac's holding in Zip Co Limited; partly offset by Loss on sale of Westpac Pacific; and Transaction and other costs related to the announced sales within the Specialist Businesses division.

Group results

1.3.3 Cash earnings policy

In assessing financial performance, including divisional results, Westpac Group uses a measure of performance referred to as 'cash earnings'. Cash earnings is viewed as a measure of the level of profit that is generated by ongoing operations and is therefore typically considered in assessing distributions, including dividends. Cash earnings is neither a measure of cash flow nor net profit determined on a cash accounting basis, as it includes both cash and non-cash adjustments to statutory net profit.

Management believes this allows the Group to more effectively assess performance for the current period against prior periods and to compare performance across business divisions and across peer companies.

To determine cash earnings, three categories of adjustments are made to reported results:

- Material items that key decision makers at the Westpac Group believe do not reflect the Group's ongoing operations;
- Items that are not typically considered when dividends are recommended, mainly economic hedging impacts; and
- Accounting reclassifications between individual line items that do not impact reported results.

A full reconciliation of reported results to cash earnings is set out in Section 5, Note 8:

Reconciliation of reported results to cash earnings and cash earnings excluding notable items

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	3,443	1,100	1,190	large	189
Fair value (gain)/loss on economic hedges	46	581	(219)	(92)	large
Ineffective hedges	48	(37)	(24)	large	large
Adjustments related to Pandal	-	(32)	63	(100)	(100)
Treasury shares	-	3	(17)	(100)	(100)
Total cash earnings adjustment (post-tax)	94	515	(197)	(82)	large
Cash earnings	3,537	1,615	993	119	large
Add back notable items	282	1,220	1,399	(77)	(80)
Cash earnings excluding notable items	3,819	2,835	2,392	35	60

Outlined below are the cash earnings adjustments to the reported result:

- Fair value (gain)/loss on economic hedges (which do not qualify for hedge accounting under AAS) comprise:
 - The unrealised fair value (gain)/loss on hedges of accrual accounted term funding transactions are reversed in deriving cash earnings as they may create a material timing difference on reported results but do not affect the Group's cash earnings over the life of the hedge; and
 - The unrealised fair value (gain)/loss on foreign exchange hedges of future New Zealand earnings impacting non-interest income is reversed in deriving cash earnings as they may create a material timing difference on reported results but do not affect the Group's cash earnings over the life of the hedge. Westpac has ceased this activity and as a result, at this stage, no further adjustments will be recognised in future periods;
- Ineffective hedges: The unrealised (gain)/loss on ineffective hedges is reversed in deriving cash earnings because the gain or loss arising from the fair value movement in these hedges reverses over time and does not affect the Group's profits over time;
- Adjustments related to Pandal: Westpac disposed of its holdings in Second Half 2020. As a result, no further adjustments will be recognised. In prior periods this item was treated as a cash adjustment given its size and did not reflect ongoing operations;
- Treasury shares: Treasury shares held by the Group in managed funds and life businesses were disposed of in Second Half 2020 and these Treasury shares were nil as at 31 March 2021; and
- Accounting reclassifications between individual line items that do not impact reported results comprise:
 - Operating leases: Under AAS rental income on operating leases is presented gross of the depreciation of the assets subject to the lease. These amounts are offset in deriving non-interest income and operating expenses on a cash earnings basis; and
 - Policyholder tax recoveries: Income and tax amounts that are grossed up to comply with the AAS covering Life Insurance Business (policyholder tax recoveries) are reversed in deriving income and taxation expense on a cash earnings basis.

Group results

1.3.4 Balance sheet presentation changes

As at 31 March 2021, Westpac has announced the sale of certain specialist businesses which include Westpac Vendor Finance business, Westpac General Insurance Limited, Westpac General Insurance Services Limited, Westpac Pacific and Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limited. The assets and liabilities of these businesses have been separately presented as assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale for First Half 2021. Comparatives were not restated for this change. Refer to Section 3.5 for cash earnings contribution of businesses held for sale and refer to Note 17 to the 2021 Interim Financial Report for further information.

1.3.5 This Results Announcement is unaudited

PricewaterhouseCoopers has reviewed the financial statements contained within Section 4 of this Results Announcement and have issued an unmodified review report. All other sections, including the Directors' Report in Section 4 of the Results Announcement have not been subject to review by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The financial information contained in this Results Announcement includes information extracted from the reviewed financial statements together with information that has not been reviewed. The cash earnings disclosed as part of this Results Announcement have not been separately reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

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Group results

1.4 Market share and system multiple metrics

1.4.1 Market share

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Australia			
Banking system (Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA))			
Housing credit ¹	22%	23%	23%
Cards	22%	22%	23%
Household deposits	21%	21%	22%
Business deposits	19%	19%	20%
Financial system (Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA))			
Housing credit ¹	22%	22%	22%
Business credit	15%	16%	16%
Retail deposits ²	20%	21%	21%
New Zealand (Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ))³			
Consumer lending	18%	19%	18%
Deposits	18%	18%	19%
Business lending	17%	17%	17%
Australian Wealth Management⁴			
Platforms (includes Wrap and Corporate Super)	18%	18%	18%
Retail (excludes Cash)	17%	17%	18%
Corporate Super	15%	14%	15%

1.4.2 System multiples

	Half Year 31 March 2021	Half Year 30 Sept 2020	Half Year 31 March 2020
Australia			
Banking system (APRA)			
Housing credit ^{1,5}	0.4	n/a	n/a
Cards ⁵	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household deposits	0.6	0.6	0.3
Business deposits	0.2	0.7	0.6
Financial system (RBA)			
Housing credit ^{1,5}	0.4	n/a	n/a
Business credit ⁵	n/a	n/a	0.2
Retail deposits ^{2,5}	n/a	0.4	0.3
New Zealand (RBNZ)³			
Consumer lending	0.9	1.3	1.0
Deposits	1.4	0.3	1.6

1. Includes securitised loans.

2. Retail deposits as measured by the RBA, financial system includes financial corporations' deposits.

3. New Zealand comprises New Zealand banking operations.

4. Market Share Australian Wealth Management based on market share statistics from Strategic Insight as at 31 December 2020 (for First Half 2021), as at 30 June 2020 (for Second Half 2020) and as at 31 December 2019 (for First Half 2020).

5. n/a indicates that system growth or Westpac growth was negative.

Review of Group operations

2.0 Review of Group operations

Divisional cash earnings summary

Half Year March 2021

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,216	2,083	464	996	253	457	8,469
Non-interest income	241	273	582	167	684	383	2,330
Net operating income	4,457	2,356	1,046	1,163	937	840	10,799
Operating expenses	(2,270)	(1,170)	(698)	(500)	(740)	(603)	(5,981)
Core earnings	2,187	1,186	348	663	197	237	4,818
Impairment (charges)/benefits	80	129	(8)	92	80	(1)	372
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	2,267	1,315	340	755	277	236	5,190
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(675)	(395)	(110)	(210)	(146)	(115)	(1,651)
Net profit	1,592	920	230	545	131	121	3,539
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	3	(5)	(2)
Cash earnings	1,592	920	230	545	134	116	3,537
Add back notable items	76	(25)	26	10	297	(102)	282
Cash earnings excluding notable items	1,668	895	256	555	431	14	3,819

Half Year September 2020

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,313	2,019	506	892	247	443	8,420
Non-interest income	247	249	626	152	334	257	1,865
Net operating income	4,560	2,268	1,132	1,044	581	700	10,285
Operating expenses	(2,141)	(1,230)	(697)	(482)	(1,128)	(862)	(6,540)
Core earnings	2,419	1,038	435	562	(547)	(162)	3,745
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(599)	(674)	(111)	(102)	(95)	641	(940)
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	1,820	364	324	460	(642)	479	2,805
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(546)	(108)	(139)	(129)	44	(311)	(1,189)
Net profit	1,274	256	185	331	(598)	168	1,616
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cash earnings	1,274	256	185	331	(599)	168	1,615
Add back notable items	19	100	-	4	820	277	1,220
Cash earnings excluding notable items	1,293	356	185	335	221	445	2,835

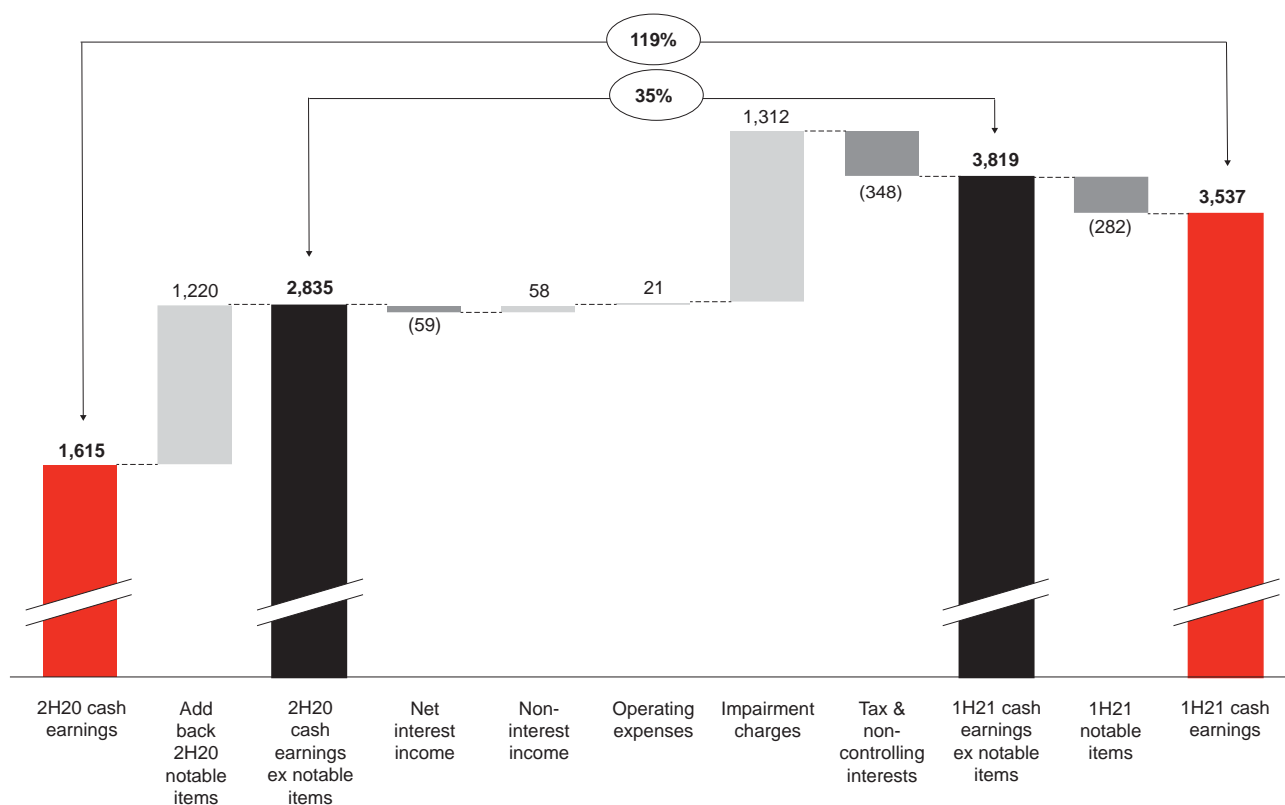
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%	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	(2)	3	(8)	12	2	3	1
Non-interest income	(2)	10	(7)	10	105	49	25
Net operating income	(2)	4	(8)	11	61	20	5
Operating expenses	6	(5)	-	4	(34)	(30)	(9)
Core earnings	(10)	14	(20)	18	large	large	29
Impairment (charges)/benefits	large	large	(93)	large	large	large	large
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	25	large	5	64	large	(51)	85
Income tax (expense)/benefit	24	large	(21)	63	large	(63)	39
Net profit	25	large	24	65	large	(28)	119
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	large	-	100
Cash earnings	25	large	24	65	large	(31)	119
Add back notable items	large	large	-	150	(64)	large	(77)
Cash earnings excluding notable items	29	151	38	66	95	(97)	35

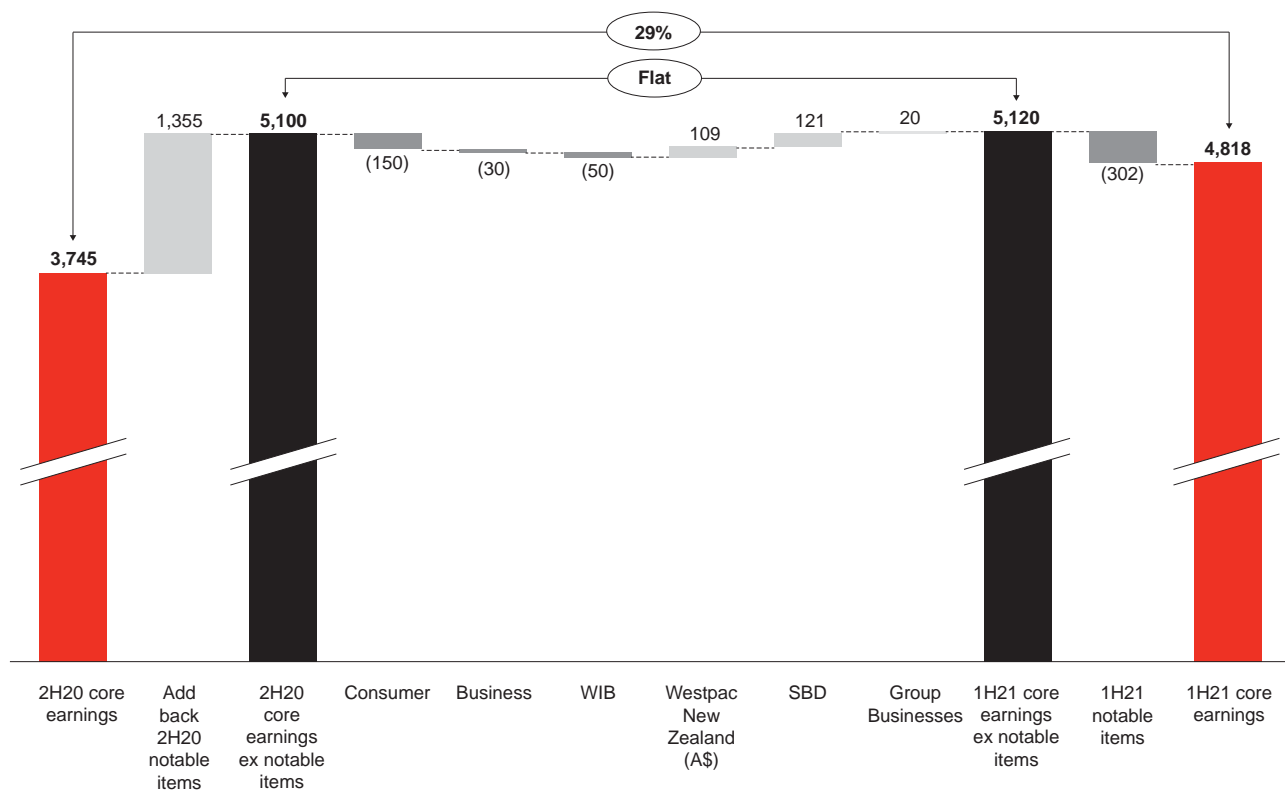
1. Refer to Section 3.4 for the Westpac New Zealand NZ\$ divisional result.

Review of Group operations

Movement in cash earnings (\$m)
First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020



Movement in core earnings by division (\$m)
First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020



Review of Group operations

Half Year March 2021

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,216	2,083	464	996	253	457	8,469
Non-interest income	241	273	582	167	684	383	2,330
Net operating income	4,457	2,356	1,046	1,163	937	840	10,799
Operating expenses	(2,270)	(1,170)	(698)	(500)	(740)	(603)	(5,981)
Core earnings	2,187	1,186	348	663	197	237	4,818
Impairment (charges)/benefits	80	129	(8)	92	80	(1)	372
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	2,267	1,315	340	755	277	236	5,190
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(675)	(395)	(110)	(210)	(146)	(115)	(1,651)
Net profit	1,592	920	230	545	131	121	3,539
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	3	(5)	(2)
Cash earnings	1,592	920	230	545	134	116	3,537
Add back notable items	76	(25)	26	10	297	(102)	282
Cash earnings excluding notable items	1,668	895	256	555	431	14	3,819

Half Year March 2020

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,234	2,144	605	940	287	456	8,666
Non-interest income	326	311	556	167	428	(113)	1,675
Net operating income	4,560	2,455	1,161	1,107	715	343	10,341
Operating expenses	(2,035)	(1,068)	(619)	(516)	(420)	(1,502)	(6,160)
Core earnings	2,525	1,387	542	591	295	(1,159)	4,181
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(416)	(697)	(293)	(200)	(160)	(472)	(2,238)
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	2,109	690	249	391	135	(1,631)	1,943
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(637)	(212)	(102)	(110)	(41)	153	(949)
Net profit	1,472	478	147	281	94	(1,478)	994
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cash earnings	1,472	478	147	281	93	(1,478)	993
Add back notable items	20	88	-	5	102	1,184	1,399
Cash earnings excluding notable items	1,492	566	147	286	195	(294)	2,392

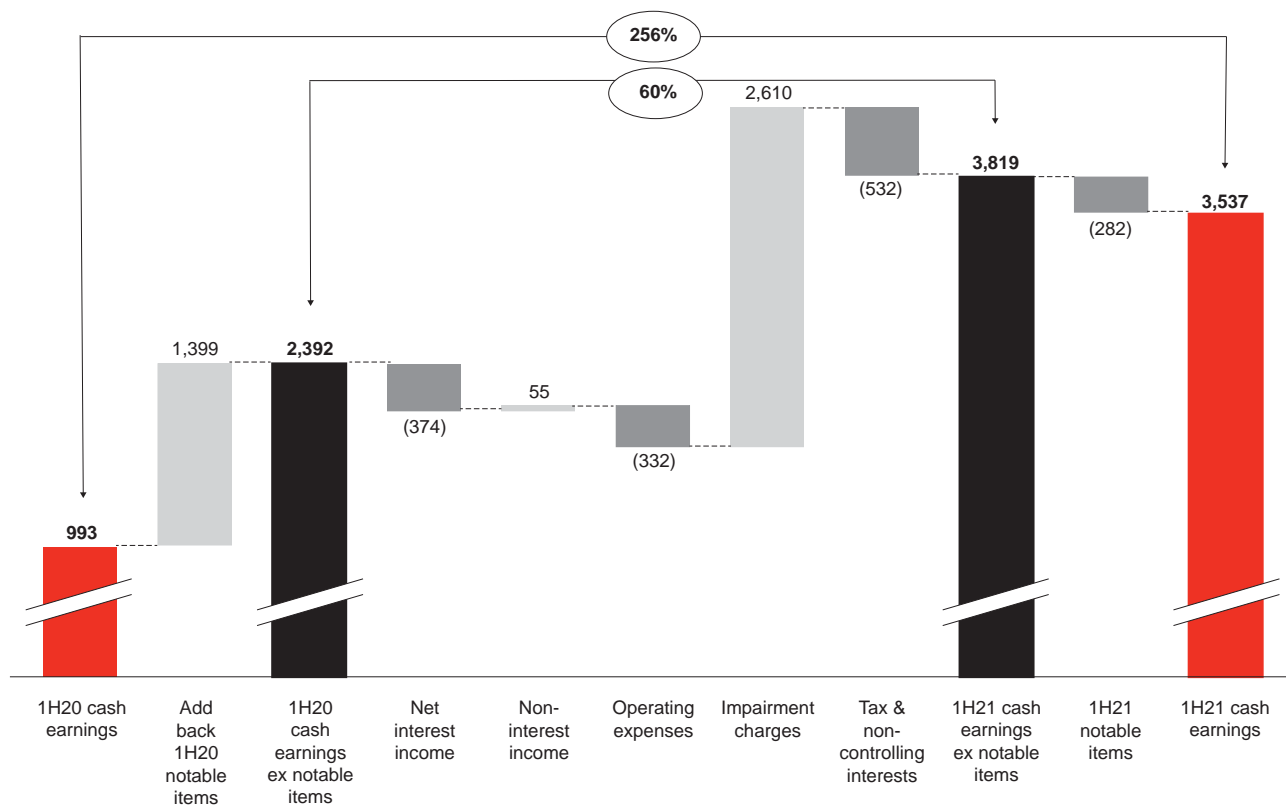
Mov't Mar 21 - Mar 20

%	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹ (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	-	(3)	(23)	6	(12)	-	(2)
Non-interest income	(26)	(12)	5	-	60	large	39
Net operating income	(2)	(4)	(10)	5	31	145	4
Operating expenses	12	10	13	(3)	76	(60)	(3)
Core earnings	(13)	(14)	(36)	12	(33)	large	15
Impairment (charges)/benefits	large	large	(97)	large	large	(100)	large
Operating profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	7	91	37	93	105	large	167
Income tax (expense)/benefit	6	86	8	91	large	large	74
Net profit	8	92	56	94	39	large	large
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	large	-	100
Cash earnings	8	92	56	94	44	large	large
Add back notable items	large	large	-	100	191	large	(80)
Cash earnings excluding notable items	12	58	74	94	121	large	60

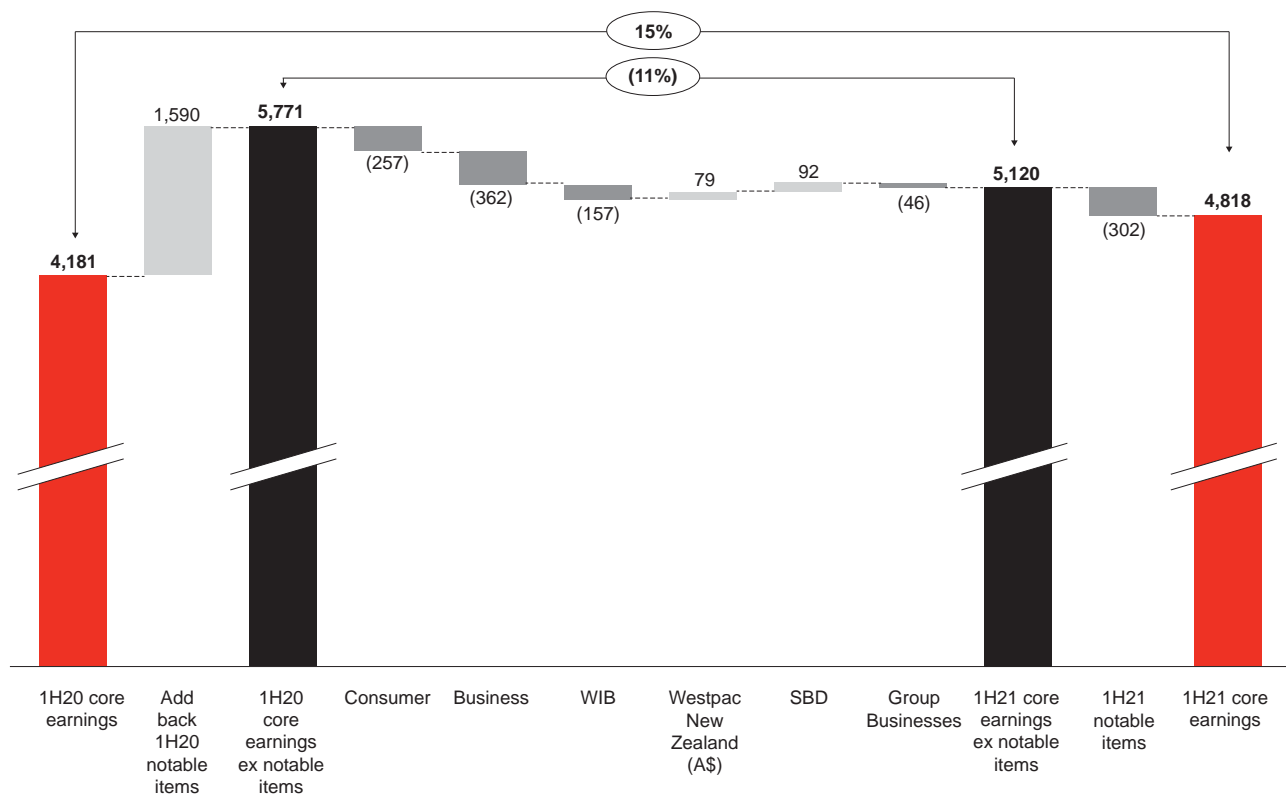
1. Refer to Section 3.4 for the Westpac New Zealand NZ\$ divisional result.

Review of Group operations

Movement in cash earnings (\$m)
First Half 2021 – First Half 2020



Movement in core earnings by division (\$m)
First Half 2021 – First Half 2020



Review of Group operations

2.1 Performance overview

Overview

First Half 2021 has been a period of progress for Westpac with higher cash earnings, a stronger balance sheet and momentum on our strategic priorities. Cash earnings for First Half 2021 were \$3,537 million, up \$1,922 million on Second Half 2020 and up \$2,544 million on First Half 2020. Westpac's cash return on equity was 10.2% in First Half 2021 while cash earnings per share were 97.1 cents per share, more than doubling over the half.

The increase in cash earnings in First Half 2021 compared to Second Half 2020 was predominantly due to a significant turnaround in impairment charges (a \$918 million cash earnings increase) and a lower impact from large infrequent items (a \$938 million cash earnings impact). In First Half 2021 these infrequent items included:

- Provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments and associated costs and litigation provisions;
- The write-down of intangible items, including goodwill; and
- The impact of asset sales and revaluations.

To help explain performance we have combined these infrequent items and called them "notable items". Further detail on notable items is provided in Section 1.3.2 and Section 3.0. In aggregate, they reduced cash earnings in First Half 2021 by \$282 million, by \$1,220 million in Second Half 2020 and by \$1,399 million in First Half 2020.

Excluding notable items, cash earnings for First Half 2021 were \$3,819 million up \$984 million or 35% on Second Half 2020 and up 60% on First Half 2020. The increase was mostly due to the impairment benefit from a combination of better credit quality metrics, a stronger operating environment and an improved economic outlook which meant that some impairment provisions, first booked in Full Year 2020, were no longer required.

Higher earnings, excluding notable items, were supported by a 3 basis point increase in margins and higher non-interest income, including from higher cards and platforms revenue. These were partly offset by a decline in lending and an increase in tax expense.

The rise in cash earnings contributed to a further strengthening of our balance sheet. Our common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio increased 121 basis points to 12.34% while our funding and liquidity metrics are all comfortably above regulatory minimums. Given the improved results and higher capital the Board has determined to pay an interim ordinary dividend of 58 cents per share.

In 2020, Westpac underwent significant change with a new strategic direction, changes in the Board and management, establishment of the Specialist Businesses division to manage (and exit) non-core businesses and a reorganisation of our operations around a Lines of Business operating model. At the same time, we expanded initiatives to fix our issues, materially enhance our management of risk and improve our risk culture.

Supporting this change, we adopted a new purpose: "Helping Australians and New Zealanders succeed" which captures a key element of our culture of helping and reinforced our focus on service and customers. Recognising this new direction, we have aligned our strategy around three priorities; Fix, Simplify and Perform. In First Half 2021, we made good progress implementing our strategy and finalised our executive appointments including new roles of Chief Operating Officer and Group Executive Consumer & Business Banking. Developments under each priority are described below.

Fix

This priority is focused on fixing our issues and lifting our control environment. This includes improving our management of risk, improving our risk culture and completing customer remediation as quickly as possible. Developments over First Half 2021 included:

- Expanding our CORE (Customer Outcomes and Risk Excellence) program to improve our financial and non-financial risk governance. The CORE program includes implementing the Integrated Plan, which was approved by APRA on 7 April 2021, with independent assurance reports to be completed by Promontory Australasia each quarter;
- Progressing customer remediation, paid over \$200 million to approximately 570k customers in First Half 2021;
- ASIC and APRA both announced that no further action would be taken for matters relating to the AUSTRAC litigation following completion of their investigations;
- Improving our risk management capacity and capability with the addition of over 100 resources to:
 - Support increased credit risk oversight to increase the speed and quality of decision making;
 - Improve risk reporting through better data inputs, increasing automation of analysis and improving our tools for forecasting, behavioural analysis and provision modelling; and
 - Lifting the quality and breadth of our stress testing.
- Progress in improving our financial crime program - over the last 18 months we have:
 - Lifted capacity and capability via a 60% increase in the team;
 - Addressed issues in the AUSTRAC Statement of Claim;
 - Upgraded all risk assessment methodologies and monitoring solutions; and
 - We are assessing high risk customers more frequently. More than doubling financial crime operations people investigating and reporting on Financial Crime - including suspicious matters.

Review of Group operations

While making progress, we recognise that following the Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry, ASIC still has a number of investigations underway that primarily relate to our past practices and that these could result in further litigation, fines, penalties or other regulatory action. Our Contingent liabilities Note 14 to the Interim Financial Statements outlines these further.

Simplify

In simplifying the business we are focused on three dimensions 1. portfolio simplification – the businesses we operate, 2. geographic simplification – where we operate, and 3. banking simplification – making it easier for our customers to bank with us, using digital to transform our operations.

Under portfolio simplification, our Specialist Businesses division was set up to manage the businesses we ultimately plan to exit. In First Half 2021 we:

- Entered into agreements to sell our General Insurance and Lenders Mortgage Insurance businesses, this followed the announced exit of Vendor Finance in Second Half 2020. Completion of these divestments is expected in Second Half 2021; and
- In New Zealand we completed the sale of our Wealth Advisory business.

Our remaining businesses for exit include our Auto Finance, Life Insurance and Superannuation, Investments and Platforms operations (SIP).

Geographic simplification has involved:

- The announced sale of Westpac Pacific comprising our PNG and Fiji businesses;
- Announcing the consolidation of our international operations, reducing our presence in Asia from 5 locations to a single hub in Singapore. The branches in Mumbai and Jakarta have now been closed with the remainder scheduled to close by the end of 2021; and
- Maintaining our presence in the key capital markets of New York and London and expanding our capability into Frankfurt in response to Brexit.

Banking simplification in First Half 2021 included:

- Combining the leadership of the Consumer and Business divisions into the Consumer & Business Banking division;
- Closing 49 branches across Australia and New Zealand and reducing the ATM network by a further 3%;
- Launching our new mobile banking iPhone app for all personal banking and sole trader customers;
- Removed around 100 customer fees to simplify how we operate, and improve the experience for customers; and
- Progressing the return of 1,000 offshore roles to Australia, with around 50% of the roles transitioned. This includes critical mortgage processes that were impacted through COVID-19.

Perform

In a low interest rate, highly competitive market it is vital that we improve our efficiency and effectiveness to improve shareholder returns and the sustainability of our dividends. Our Lines of Business operating model is key to this change facilitating greater clarity, better end-to-end process management and control, clearer accountability and speeding up decision making. In so doing we are enhancing service and optimising how we manage our business to generate appropriate returns.

Establishment of the mortgage line of business was a priority and provided end-to-end responsibility for all aspects of the mortgage process. This included origination, credit approvals, pricing and servicing. This new approach has enabled us to simplify all elements of the mortgage process and create a better experience for customers. Progress over the half included:

- Creating one digital origination process across all of our banking brands; and
- Implementing over 60 process and policy improvements to simplify the process for customers and bankers. This has led to less hand-offs across teams (including credit) and greater process consistency across brands and channels.

Key to improving financial performance is managing the business in a disciplined way across margins, expenses, asset quality and capital. It includes improving efficiency and in First Half 2021 we commenced our cost reset program, targeting an \$8.0 billion cost base by FY24. While the benefits of this program will initially follow our simplification initiatives and migrating more activity to digital, we have also commenced work to clarify the resources needed to run a simpler organisation, completed an analysis of management layers, and continued to reduce our spending with third parties.

Supporting customers

In implementing our strategy, we have sharpened our focus on supporting customers. In First Half 2021, much of our attention was on assisting customers through the uncertainties created by COVID-19. Over 200,000 customers utilised COVID-19 deferral packages, helping them to manage their cash flows. While the vast majority of these customers have transitioned to full repayment, ongoing help has still been required for some affected customers.

Review of Group operations

In addition, parts of Eastern Australia were also affected by significant floods in March this year and we provided around \$6 million of emergency grants to almost 2,000 customers while also offering our natural disaster relief packages. We backed this support with a \$10 million flood support fund.

Through the half we have continued to implement initiatives to help customers manage their finances or navigate difficult circumstances. Initiatives included:

- Enhancing the ability for customers to block their cards to limit online gambling;
- Implementing new measures to block inappropriate messages through payments channels; and
- Helping the more vulnerable in the community, with around 18,000 customers receiving assistance through our specialist team.

COVID-19

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on economies and businesses around the globe, including on Westpac and its customers. These impacts were initially significant and far reaching and while the Australian and New Zealand economies have rebounded following the more severe shutdowns and social restrictions, some of the effects of the pandemic continue and could be long lasting. The effect of COVID-19 on Westpac can be broadly categorised into five impacts.

1. The economic impacts reduced loan demand, particularly in business lending, while low interest rates have contributed to lower net interest margins and put pressure on net interest income. However, low interest rates have reduced borrowing costs for customers and contributed to a rise in mortgage loan growth through First Half 2021.
2. In 2020, Westpac provided significant support to customers via repayment deferrals, fee waivers, special interest rates and special loans. These support measures have now been wound down and so the effect on net interest income and non-interest income has reduced. Where customers require further support we are providing this through our pre-existing hardship arrangements.
3. The economic impacts of COVID-19 led to a rise in stressed exposures. This contributed to a rise in impairment provisions in 2020 as we estimated potential losses. In First Half 2021 it became clear that the potential increase in stressed exposures will be less than initially expected, and after peaking around September 2020, the proportion of loans classified as stressed has now declined, although it has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Despite the improving outlook, some uncertainty remains, and we will continue to monitor how customers manage the winding down of government assistance in determining impairment provisions.
4. Costs increased as we responded to higher demand for support, installed new safety measures into our locations and brought more roles back to Australia. Some of these costs will remain while we continue to focus on supporting customers and protecting employees through this time.
5. A stronger balance sheet through more capital, higher liquid assets and more customer deposits. These changes partly impact net interest income but also reduce returns from higher levels of capital.

Financial performance summary (First Half 2021 compared to Second Half 2020)

Cash earnings for First Half 2021 were \$3,537 million, up 119% on Second Half 2020. The result was higher due to a lower impact from notable items and an impairment benefit of \$372 million compared to a \$940 million impairment charge in Second Half 2020. Notable items are explained further in Section 1.3.2 and Section 3.0.

The cash earnings impact of notable items was \$282 million in First Half 2021 (compared to \$1,220 million in Second Half 2020). Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$3,819 million, up \$984 million or 35% over Second Half 2020.

Net interest income

Net interest income of \$8,469 million was up 1% over the six months with a 6 basis point increase in net interest margins partly offset by a 2% decrease in average interest-earning assets. Excluding notable items, net interest income was lower (down \$59 million).

Notable items in interest income were mostly related to provisions for customer refunds for business customers that were provided a business loan instead of a consumer loan regulated by the National Consumer Credit Protection Act and the National Credit Code. In First Half 2021 some of the provisions were no longer required and this increased net interest income.

The decline in average interest-earning assets was due to a 2% decline in average loans while average third party liquid assets were up 2% over the half.

On a spot basis, lending declined \$3.0 billion (down <0.5%) mostly due to lower offshore lending, down \$3.0 billion (28%)¹ following our decision to consolidate our Asian points of presence. Australian business, institutional and personal lending were also lower (down 4%, 6% and 4% respectively). These declines were partly offset by higher Australian mortgages (up \$2.6 billion) and a \$1.7 billion increase in New Zealand lending (in \$A terms). All the growth in New Zealand was in mortgages with a small decline in business lending.

In Australian mortgages, growth was concentrated in owner occupied lending which was up 3%, with first home buyers making up around 13% of the flow while investment lending was down 3%.

1. The movement in offshore lending includes offshore lending balances that are treated as held for sale.

Review of Group operations

Customer deposits were lower, down 1%, consistent with lower lending and the active management of spreads. Most of the decline was in offshore deposits in Asia, and in term deposits as customers preferred to keep their funds liquid. Australian at call balances were higher, up 3%, with stronger growth in transaction and savings deposits in the Consumer and Business divisions. New Zealand deposits were higher (up 3% in \$A terms) in line with the rise in New Zealand lending.

Margins were up 6 basis points over the six months to 2.09%, while the margin excluding Treasury and Markets and notable items was 1.94%, up 3 basis points over the half. The higher margin was predominantly due to lower funding costs, including from deposits and the use of the RBA's Term Funding Facility (TFF). Improved margins were partly offset by lower earnings on capital and from competition for new lending resulting in spreads below the portfolio average.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income in First Half 2021 was up \$465 million, or 25%. Excluding notable items, non-interest income was \$58 million higher, up 3%.

Notable items benefited non-interest income by \$372 million in First Half 2021 compared to a \$35 million reduction in Second Half 2020. This benefit was due to the gain on the revaluation of Coinbase Inc. which added \$546 million to non-interest income. This gain was partly offset by increased provisions for customer refunds in Advice and the write-down of some intangible items.

The 3% increase (excluding notable items) was predominantly due to:

- Higher insurance income from improved life insurance and lenders mortgage insurance contributions. These increases were partly offset by higher general insurance claims associated with seasonal weather events;
- An FX translation loss (\$55 million) on the exit of our Mumbai branch incurred in Second Half 2020 led to an increase in Other income;
- Fee income increased from higher card fees as volumes rose and merchant fee waivers rolled off. These increases were partly offset by a reduction in fees from our simplification program which reduced the number of fees charged, and from higher ATM costs (contra revenue) following the sale of our offsite ATMs;
- Wealth income was lower from a further decline in fund margins as customers migrated to lower fee products partly offset by higher funds balances from improving markets; and
- Markets related income was lower with lower trading income and lower customer income mostly related to fixed income.

Expenses

Operating expenses were lower, down \$559 million or 9% over the six months, with much of the decrease due to notable items. Excluding notable items expenses were down \$21 million.

In First Half 2021 notable items in expenses were \$745 million, including further provisions for remediation costs, litigation matters, the write-down of intangible assets and the cost of exiting our service agreement with IOOF. Performance fees linked to Reinventure (our fintech venture capital funds) following the revaluation of Coinbase were also higher. In Second Half 2020, notable items in expenses were \$1,283 million including the final provision for the AUSTRAC penalty, write-downs of intangibles and provisions for remediation costs.

Through the half, we increased employees by 1,898 FTE, mainly in response to higher mortgage volumes and additional resources for risk and compliance programs. These increases were more than offset by lower restructuring expenses, increased use of leave provisions, a decline in some COVID-19 expenses and timing of project spend with more costs typically invested in the second half of the year. Costs of our distribution network were also lower following the closure of branches in Australia and New Zealand (49 in First Half 2021) and the prior sale of our offsite ATMs.

Asset quality and impairment charges

After initially deteriorating in 2020 from the economic impacts of COVID-19, credit quality metrics improved in First Half 2021. The improvement has been due to the success of government stimulus measures, better labour market conditions and the support provided to customers, including repayment deferrals.

Impaired assets to gross loans were 30 basis points at 31 March 2021 compared to 40 basis points at 30 September 2020. This was mostly due to a significant reduction in new impaired assets, with no new large impaired assets (>\$50 million) emerging during the half. Stressed exposures to total committed exposures ended the six months at 1.60% compared to 1.91% at 30 September 2020. Delinquencies were also lower with mortgage 90+ day delinquencies down 39 basis points to 1.11% and other consumer 90+ day delinquencies down 17 basis points to 1.92%.

The improvement in credit quality, along with a better economic outlook, has meant that some provisions booked in Full Year 2020 were no longer required. This combined with the decline in lending led to an impairment benefit in First Half 2021 of \$372 million. This compared to a \$940 million impairment charge in Second Half 2020 – in aggregate, a \$1.3 billion turnaround.

Total provision balances were lower over the half at \$5.5 billion, down \$655 million reflecting the improved economic conditions and outlook. Our ratio of total provisions to credit risk weighted assets was 1.59% at 31 March 2021, down from 1.71% at 30 September 2020. Our ratio of impaired asset provisions to impaired assets was 47%, up from 41% at September 2020.

Review of Group operations

Tax

The Group booked a \$1,651 million tax expense in First Half 2021 up 39% from Second Half 2020. The rise in tax paid was less than the 85% increase in earnings before tax as the effective tax rate reduced to 31.8%, down from 42.4% in Second Half 2020. The tax rate in First Half 2021 was close to Australia's 30% corporate tax rate, while tax rates were higher in 2020 as the AUSTAC penalty and some intangible asset write-downs were not tax deductible.

ROE and EPS

The large increase in cash earnings contributed to a significant increase in return and per share metrics, these increases were partly offset by increases in capital and a 2% rise in shares on issue. The cash earnings return on equity was 10.2% in First Half 2021 up from 4.7% for Second Half 2020. Cash earnings per ordinary share were 97.1 cents in First Half 2021, more than doubling from 44.7 cents over the prior six months.

Excluding notable items, cash earnings per share were 105 cents, compared to 78 cents for Second Half 2020, while the ROE was 11%.

Net tangible assets per share were \$16.60 at 31 March 2021 up 6% over the past 6 months, due to the increase in capital over the half and lower intangible items.

Capital

The Group's capital position improved over the half with a CET1 ratio of 12.34% at 31 March 2021 up from 11.13% at 30 September 2020. The rise was due to the increase in cash earnings, a decline in risk weighted assets and lower capital deductions. The increase was also due to the full year dividend reinvestment plan being fully underwritten.

The Group's funding and liquidity ratios remained comfortably above regulatory minimums with the average liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) for First Half 2021 of 124% and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) ending the half at 123%.

Dividends

The Board determined an interim ordinary dividend of 58 cents per share, fully franked. This reflects a payout ratio of 60% based on cash earnings and 56% excluding notable items.

Based on the share price at 31 March 2021, the dividend equates to a yield of 4.8%.

No discount will be applied to the market price used to determine the number of shares issued under the DRP. The market price used to determine the number of shares issued under the DRP will be set over the 10 trading days commencing 19 May 2021. Westpac plans to neutralise the impact of the DRP and intends to arrange for the purchase of shares by a third party to satisfy the DRP for the 2021 interim dividend.

The 58 cent ordinary dividend is expected to be paid on 25 June 2021. After allowing for the 2021 interim ordinary dividend, the Group's adjusted franking account balance was \$3,560 million.

Bank Levy

Westpac paid the Government's Bank Levy of \$195 million in First Half 2021. The Bank Levy in First Half 2021 was equal to 3.9% of cash earnings and is equivalent to 4 cents per share. The Bank Levy is included in net interest income where it reduced net interest margin by 5 basis points. In aggregate, taxes paid along with the Bank Levy give Westpac an adjusted effective tax rate of 34.3%.

Financial performance First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$3,537 million were up \$2,544 million or 256% over First Half 2020. The increase was principally due to a \$2.6 billion positive movement in impairment charges (\$1.8 billion after tax) and a lower notable items impact (\$1.1 billion after tax). Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$3,819 million, up \$1,427 million, or 60%.

Notable items for First Half 2021 reduced cash earnings by \$282 million and included additional remediation and litigation costs, write-downs of intangible assets, cost of exiting the agreement with IOOF, and losses linked to the exit of Westpac Pacific. These costs were partly offset by a net gain on our investment in Coinbase of \$288 million. In First Half 2020 notable items reduced cash earnings by \$1,399 million which included provisions for the AUSTAC penalty and provisions for refunds, payments, costs and litigation.

Net interest income was 2% lower over the prior corresponding period, with net interest margins 4 basis points lower. Average interest-earning assets were relatively flat over the prior corresponding period with lower lending offset by a rise in liquid assets. Total spot lending was 4% down over the year (down \$29.6 billion) with the decline due to:

- Lower Australian lending split across mortgages (down \$2.1 billion), business and institutional lending (down \$12.4 billion) and other personal lending (down \$3.4 billion);
- Lower NZ lending in \$A terms. In \$NZ, New Zealand lending was up \$3.5 billion or 4% from growth in mortgages; and
- Reduced offshore lending mostly from a reduction in trade finance in Asia following our decision to consolidate our Asian points of presence.

Review of Group operations

Customer deposits increased \$6.5 billion, lifting the customer deposit to loan ratio to 79.8%. Most of the deposit increase was in at call and non-interest bearing which increased \$43.3 billion and \$7.0 billion respectively. These increases were partly offset by lower term deposits.

Net interest margins were 4 basis points lower over the prior corresponding period with the margin, excluding Treasury and Markets and notable items, down 10 basis points. The decline was due to lower interest rates, loan competition and the mix impact from an increase in low yielding liquid assets. These decreases were partly offset by lower wholesale funding costs, including the cost of the TFF.

Non-interest income was up 39% over the prior corresponding period and was 3% higher excluding notable items. The increase excluding notable items was mainly due to higher insurance income across Life, General and Lenders Mortgage insurance. These gains were partly offset by lower wealth income from margin contraction and from lower trading income, including from the exit of energy trading.

Expenses were down 3% over the prior corresponding period due principally to lower notable items. Excluding notable items, expenses were up \$332 million or 7%. The increase (excluding notable items) was mostly due to higher risk and compliance spending (including more staff), and employing more temporary and permanent employees to meet increased customer demands. These increases were partly offset by a reduction in the size of the distribution network.

Impairment charges were a benefit of \$372 million in First Half 2021 compared to a cost of \$2,238 million in First Half 2020, a \$2.6 billion improvement. Individually assessed provisions were lower, mostly from a decline in new impaired assets and from collectively assessed provisions no longer required, consistent with the better asset quality and improving economic outlook.

Divisional performance summary

The performance of each division between First Half 2021 compared to Second Half 2020 is discussed below. For a description of each division see Section 3.

Consumer

Cash earnings of \$1,592 million were \$318 million (or 25%) higher than Second Half 2020, mostly from a \$679 million turnaround in impairment charges (\$476 million cash earnings impact). Notable items were \$57 million higher over the prior half. Net interest income was down 2% with a 1% increase in lending more than offset by a 2 basis point contraction in net interest margin. Mortgage lending increased \$5.5 billion, predominantly in owner occupied while investor lending decreased. The contraction in net interest margin was mostly related to elevated competition in mortgages, and portfolio mix impacts as customers shifted to lower spread fixed rate products, partly offset by lower funding costs and active management of deposit spreads. Non-interest income decreased 2%, mostly due to reduced revenue following the sale of our offsite ATMs and from the removal of certain fees as part of our simplification strategy. Expenses were 6% up from higher notable items, spending on risk and compliance programs and employing more resources in mortgage processing. The turnaround in impairment charges was principally due to the improved economic outlook.

Business

Cash earnings of \$920 million were \$664 million higher than Second Half 2020. Most of the improvement was due to an \$803 million turnaround in impairment charges (moving from a charge to a benefit). Lower notable items (down \$125 million) also contributed to the increase. Net interest income was up 3% although excluding notable items was down \$44 million or 2%. The decline in net interest income (excluding notable items) was due to a 4% reduction in lending, partly offset by a 7 basis point expansion in margin. The expansion in net interest margin was mostly from a deposit mix shift to transaction and other at call accounts, along with term deposit spread management. Non-interest income was up 10% from the expiration of waivers on merchant fees introduced as part of COVID-19 support, as well as increased activity lifting card spending. Expenses (excluding notable items) increased \$6 million or 1%, principally from increased risk, regulatory and compliance spend. The impairment benefit of \$129 million was mostly due to collectively assessed provisions no longer required due to improving asset quality and a better economic outlook. Stressed assets to TCE decreased 10 basis points to 4.60% with the fall due to lower stress within the commercial portfolio and lower mortgage delinquencies.

Westpac Institutional Bank

Cash earnings of \$230 million were \$45 million or 24% higher than Second Half 2020, primarily from a \$103 million improvement in impairment charges. Operating income was 8% lower, from lower lending and a decline in financial markets revenue, partly offset by a 4 basis point expansion in net interest margin. Most of the decline in lending was in offshore (down \$2.8 billion), reflecting the consolidation of our Asian operations. Non-interest income was lower (down \$44 million) from lower trading income, primarily in fixed income trading. Customer markets income was also lower with reduced demand across all segments. These decreases were partly offset by derivative valuation adjustments and higher lending fees. Expenses were flat with decreased restructuring costs and lower professional services expenses, partly offset by increased software amortisation and higher notable items. An impairment charge of \$8 million was recorded in First Half 2021, 93% lower than Second Half 2020 from a 47 basis point decrease in stressed exposures to TCE to 0.56% and lower collectively assessed provisions from an improvement in the economic outlook.

Review of Group operations

Westpac New Zealand

Cash earnings of NZ\$583 million were NZ\$229 million (or 65%) higher than Second Half 2020. Net interest income was up 12%, from a 3% increase in lending and a 17 basis point expansion in net interest margin. Lending was concentrated in mortgages which increased 6%, partly offset by a decline in business lending as institutional customers continued to reduce gearing. The higher net interest margin was primarily due to higher deposit spreads from repricing and higher asset spreads. Non-interest income was up 9%. Excluding the NZ\$8 million gain on sale of Wealth Advisory, non-interest income was up 4%, with higher cards related revenue partly offset by lower insurance income. Expenses were up 3% from increased technology spending and higher risk, regulatory and compliance costs, including implementing the RBNZ's BS11 outsourcing requirements. An impairment benefit of \$99 million was recorded (compared to an impairment charge of \$109 million in Second Half 2020) as stressed exposures to TCE decreased 3 basis points to 1.56%, and mortgage 90+ day delinquencies decreased 19 basis points to 0.33%. The impairment benefit also reflected lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook.

Following Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) concerns around risk management and the management of liquidity, Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL) has been required to commission two independent reports under Section 95 of the RBNZ Act 1989. Further information in Section 4.1 Significant Developments.

Specialist Businesses

Cash earnings were \$134 million in First Half 2021 compared to a loss of \$599 million in Second Half 2020, a \$733 million improvement. Most of the improvement was due to a \$523 million reduction in notable items while the contribution across the major business units (excluding notable items) was \$210 million higher. Excluding notable items Superannuation, Investments and Platforms were up \$67 million, Insurance was up \$16 million while Banking was \$127 million higher. Results of the major business lines (excluding notable items) included:

- Superannuation, Investments and Platforms cash earnings were \$105 million, compared to \$38 million in Second Half 2020. The rise was due to a higher contribution from platforms and superannuation with markets improving through the half. This was partly offset by lower margins and no contribution from Pandal following the sale of our remaining holding in Second Half 2020.
- Insurance recorded cash earnings of \$165 million for First Half 2021, compared to \$149 million in Second Half 2020. The rise was due to improved contribution from Life Insurance and Lenders Mortgage Insurance. These gains were partly offset by higher general insurance claims, consistent with more major weather events occurring in the first half of the year.
- Banking cash earnings (Auto, Vendor Finance and Westpac Pacific) recorded cash earnings of \$161 million, compared to \$34 million in Second Half 2020. Most of the increase was due to a turnaround in impairment charges (from a charge to a benefit) from the decline in the Auto book and improved asset quality.

Group Businesses

Cash earnings of \$116 million were 31% lower than Second Half 2020 cash earnings of \$168 million. The contribution from Treasury was little changed over the half, with cash earnings of \$299 million in First Half 2021 compared to \$301 million in Second Half 2020. Notable items benefited earnings in First Half 2021 by \$102 million, with net gains from a revaluation of our holdings in Coinbase partly offset by additional provisions required for Advice remediation. This compared to a reduction to earnings in Second Half 2020 of \$277 million mostly due to AUSTRAC related provisions. Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$14 million in First Half 2021 down from \$445 million. Most of the decline was due to an impairment benefit in Second Half 2020 compared to a small charge (\$1 million) in First Half 2021. The provision benefit in Second Half 2020 was due to the allocation of centrally held provisions to divisions.

Review of Group operations

2.2 Review of earnings

2.2.1 Net interest income¹

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income (\$m)					
Net interest income excluding Treasury & Markets	7,942	7,894	8,155	1	(3)
Treasury net interest income ²	482	459	444	5	9
Markets net interest income	45	67	67	(33)	(33)
Net interest income	8,469	8,420	8,666	1	(2)
Add back notable items	(71)	37	106	large	large
Net interest income excluding notable items	8,398	8,457	8,772	(1)	(4)
Average interest-earning assets (\$m)					
Loans ³	648,767	664,871	675,273	(2)	(4)
Third party liquid assets ^{3,4}	138,245	135,441	115,771	2	19
Other interest-earning assets ³	25,938	30,153	21,927	(14)	18
Average interest-earning assets	812,950	830,465	812,971	(2)	-
Net interest margin (%)					
Group net interest margin	2.09%	2.03%	2.13%	6 bps	(4 bps)
Group net interest margin excluding Treasury & Markets ⁵	1.96%	1.90%	2.01%	6 bps	(5 bps)
Excluding notable items (%)					
Group net interest margin	2.07%	2.04%	2.16%	3 bps	(9 bps)
Group net interest margin excluding Treasury & Markets ⁵	1.94%	1.91%	2.04%	3 bps	(10 bps)

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Net interest income increased \$49 million or 1% compared to Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net interest income decreased \$59 million against Second Half 2020. Key features include:

- Group net interest margin excluding Treasury and Markets increased due to higher deposit spreads, a change in deposit mix to at call products from term deposits, and lower funding costs. This was partly offset by competition for lending and lower interest rates impacting income earned on hedged deposits and capital. Refer to section 2.2.4 for further details on net interest margin;
- Average interest earning assets were lower due to reductions in offshore institutional lending and Australian consumer and business lending. This was partly offset by an increase in New Zealand mortgages. Other interest earning assets decreased mainly due to a reduction in reverse repurchase agreements and lower collateral balances.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Net interest income decreased \$197 million or 2% compared to First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net interest income decreased \$374 million against First Half 2020. Key features include:

- Group net interest margin excluding Treasury and Markets decreased due to lower interest rates impacting customer deposit spreads and income earned on hedged capital, lower lending spreads from competition and the increase in third party liquid assets. This was partly offset by a change in deposit mix to at call products from term deposits, and lower funding costs. Refer to section 2.2.4 for further details on net interest margin;
- Average interest earning assets were broadly flat compared to First Half 2020. Reductions in offshore institutional lending, Australian variable rate mortgages and business lending were offset by increased holdings of third party liquid assets and higher New Zealand lending. Other interest earning assets increased due to the deployment of excess liquidity to assets under reverse repurchase agreements, and higher collateral balances.

1. Refer to Section 4, Note 3 for reported results breakdown. Refer to Section 5, Note 3 for cash earnings results breakdown. As discussed in Section 1.3, commentary is reflected on a cash earnings basis.
2. Treasury net interest income excludes capital benefit.
3. Includes assets held for sale.
4. Refer to Glossary for definition.
5. Calculated by dividing net interest income excluding Treasury and Markets by total average interest-earning assets.

Review of Group operations

2.2.2 Loans

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Australia	598,663	600,780	616,328	-	(3)
Housing	443,557	440,933	445,663	1	-
Personal	16,458	17,081	19,854	(4)	(17)
Business	142,965	147,584	155,322	(3)	(8)
Provisions	(4,317)	(4,818)	(4,511)	(10)	(4)
New Zealand (A\$)	83,486	81,788	85,176	2	(2)
New Zealand (NZ\$)	90,923	88,353	87,425	3	4
Housing	58,297	55,231	53,411	6	9
Personal	1,409	1,469	1,652	(4)	(15)
Business	31,713	32,261	32,867	(2)	(4)
Provisions	(496)	(608)	(505)	(18)	(2)
Other overseas (A\$)	6,069	10,491	18,174	(42)	(67)
Total loans	688,218	693,059	719,678	(1)	(4)
Loans held for sale¹	1,819	-	-	-	-
Total loans (including held for sale)	690,037	693,059	719,678	-	(4)

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Total loans (including held for sale loans) decreased \$3.0 billion compared to September 2020. Excluding foreign currency translation impacts, total loans were \$1.7 billion lower.

Key features of total loan movements were:

- Australian housing loans increased \$2.6 billion supported by targeted campaigns. The growth was in owner occupied lending, up \$8.8 billion or 3% partly offset by lower investor property lending, down \$5.2 billion or 3%;
- Australian personal lending was lower with most of the decline across personal loans and auto lending. This was consistent with market trends in personal lending;
- Australian business lending contracted due to lower new lending and increased repayments.
- New Zealand lending increased in NZ\$ terms with higher housing lending, supported by the continued strength in the housing market, partly offset by lower institutional lending;
- Overseas lending decreased primarily in Asia, as the Group commenced exiting some operations in Asia. Loans of \$1.4 billion in Westpac Pacific were reclassified into held for sale in First Half 2021; and
- Provisions decreased from lower collectively assessed provisions due to improved asset quality and a better economic outlook.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Total loans (including held for sale loans) decreased \$29.6 billion or 4% compared to March 2020. Excluding foreign currency translation impacts, total loans were \$22.4 billion lower or 3%.

Key features of total loan movements were:

- Australian housing loans declined mostly from accelerated payments exceeding new lending. The decline was in investor property lending, down \$10.8 billion or 6% combined with a \$3.0 billion or 23% decline in line of credit facilities. The decline was partly offset by higher owner occupied lending up \$11.2 billion or 4%;
- Australian personal lending decreased across each of the major categories: credit cards, personal loans and auto lending. This was consistent with market trends in unsecured lending and auto finance with customers reducing debt and using other forms of finance;
- Australian business lending contracted as institutional customers repaid facilities drawn down in First Half 2020 in response to COVID-19. This combined with lower demand for investment, working capital and higher repayments;
- New Zealand lending was higher primarily in housing, supported by rising demand for housing credit and increased prices. These increases were partly offset by lower institutional lending and lower personal loan and card balances; and
- Overseas lending decreased primarily in trade finance in Asia, as the Group commenced exiting some operations in Asia. Loans of \$1.4 billion in Westpac Pacific were reclassified into held for sale in First Half 2021.

1. Loans held for sale included Westpac Pacific (\$1.4 billion) and Vendor Finance (\$0.4 billion) and prior to March 2021 were included in Other overseas and Australian business lending, respectively.

Review of Group operations

2.2.3 Deposits and other borrowings¹

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits					
Australia	475,155	478,884	460,561	(1)	3
At call	315,218	304,761	274,071	3	15
Term	110,470	125,820	141,933	(12)	(22)
Non-interest bearing	49,467	48,303	44,557	2	11
New Zealand (A\$)	67,999	65,700	67,273	3	1
New Zealand (NZ\$)	74,056	70,974	69,050	4	7
At call	31,608	28,411	26,504	11	19
Term	28,739	30,992	32,768	(7)	(12)
Non-interest bearing	13,709	11,571	9,778	18	40
Other overseas (A\$)	5,095	10,869	15,967	(53)	(68)
Total customer deposits	548,249	555,453	543,801	(1)	1
Customer deposits held for sale²	2,088	-	-	-	-
Total customer deposits (including held for sale)	550,337	555,453	543,801	(1)	1
Certificates of deposit	37,152	35,678	39,119	4	(5)
Australia	26,273	25,647	21,029	2	25
New Zealand (A\$)	3,020	2,773	3,452	9	(13)
Other overseas (A\$)	7,859	7,258	14,638	8	(46)
Total deposits and other borrowings (including held for sale)	587,489	591,131	582,920	(1)	1

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Total customer deposits (including held for sale deposits) decreased \$5.1 billion or 1% compared to September 2020. Excluding foreign currency translation impacts, customer deposits decreased \$3.6 billion or 1%.

Key features of total customer deposits movements were:

- Australian customer deposits declined mostly from lower institutional at call balances as customers sought higher yields. Consumer and Business deposits were both up 2% with growth across savings and transaction accounts. The mix of deposits has continued to shift with term deposits lower and at call deposits rising. Non-interest bearing deposits were higher mostly due to an increase in mortgage offset balances, up \$1.5 billion;
- New Zealand customer deposits increased in NZ\$ terms across both consumers and businesses with term deposits declining and at call increasing; and
- Other overseas deposits decreased primarily in Asia, as the Group commenced exiting some operations in Asia. Deposits of \$2.1 billion in Westpac Pacific were reclassified into held for sale in First Half 2021.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Total customer deposits (including held for sale deposits) increased \$6.5 billion or 1% compared to March 2020. Excluding foreign currency translation impacts, customer deposits increased \$13.9 billion or 3%.

Key features of total customer deposits growth were:

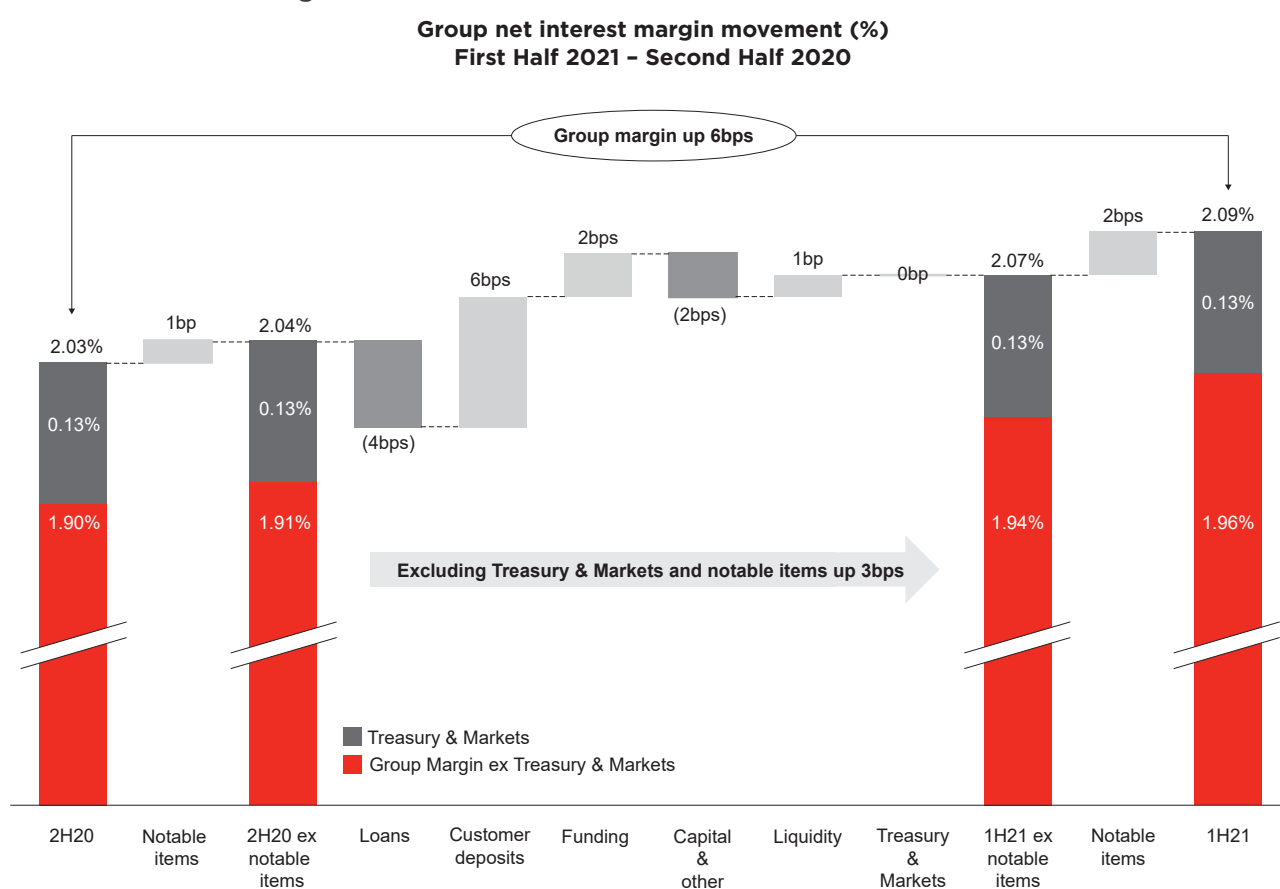
- Australian customer deposits grew with the mix shifting from term deposits to at call products, particularly transaction accounts, up 20%. Non-interest bearing deposits grew \$4.9 billion mainly from higher mortgage offset balances;
- New Zealand customer deposits increased across both households and businesses with term deposits declining and at call increasing; and
- Other overseas deposits decreased primarily in Asia, as the Group commenced exiting some operations in Asia. Deposits of \$2.1 billion held in Westpac Pacific were reclassified into held for sale in First Half 2021.

1. Non-interest bearing relates to instruments which do not carry a rate of interest.

2. Customer deposits held for sale included Westpac Pacific (\$2.1 billion) which were included in Other overseas in prior periods.

Review of Group operations

2.2.4 Net interest margin

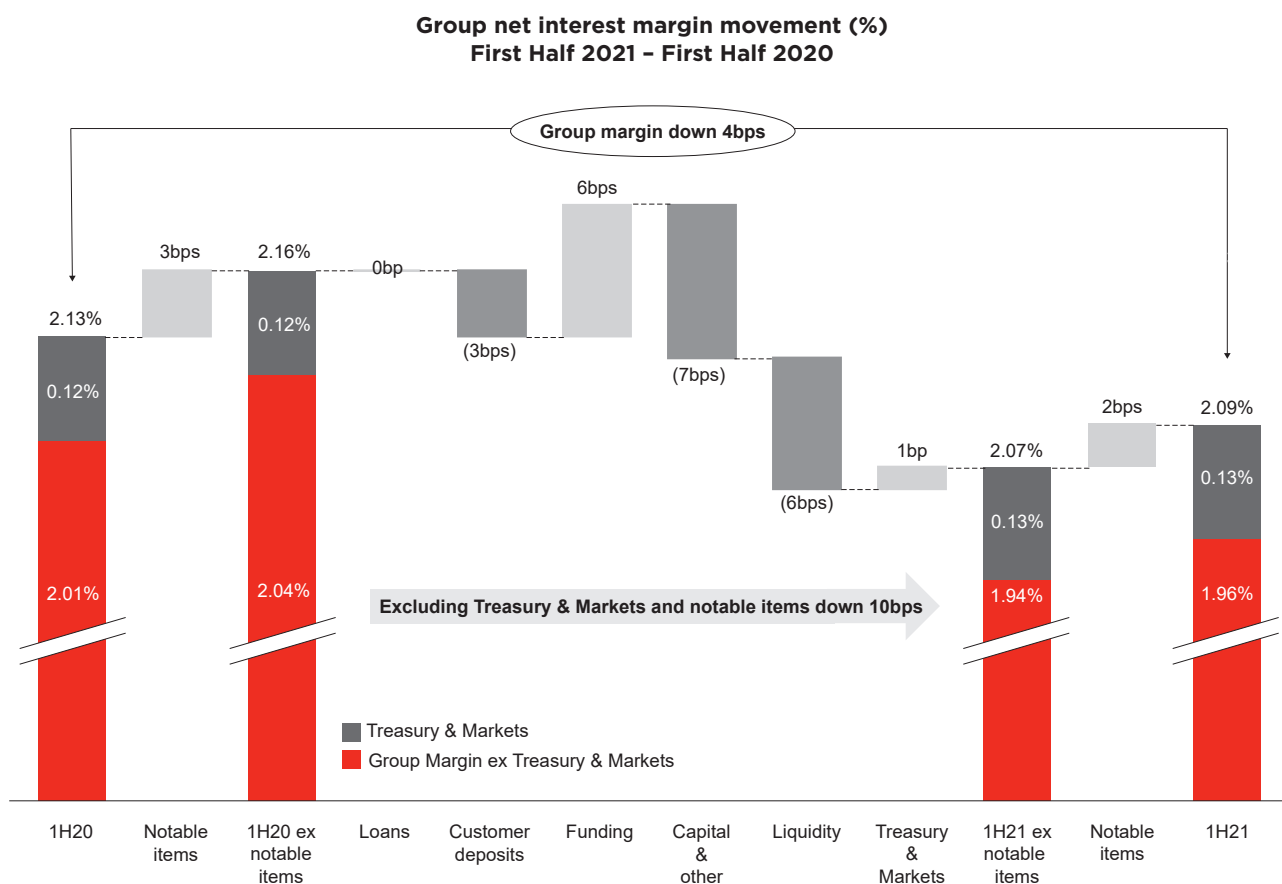


First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Group net interest margin of 2.09% increased 6 basis points from Second Half 2020. In First Half 2021, notable items were a \$71 million benefit from the release of provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments no longer required, whilst Second Half 2020 notable items were a cost of \$37 million.

- Group net interest margin excluding Treasury and Markets, and notable items increased 3 basis points to 1.94% from:
 - 4 basis point decrease from loan spreads primarily due to increased competition for mortgages driving lower rates on new lending, particularly fixed rate mortgages, along with retention pricing, and a change in portfolio mix with customers reducing their unsecured personal debt;
 - 6 basis point increase from higher deposit spreads, primarily due to the repricing of deposits and changes in deposit mix with customers moving to at call products from term deposits. This was partly offset by the low interest rate environment impacting low rate deposits and reduced earnings on hedged deposit balances;
 - 2 basis point increase from lower wholesale funding costs;
 - 2 basis point decrease in capital and other due to lower income earned on hedged capital balances; and
 - 1 basis point increase from improved yields on liquid assets.

Review of Group operations



First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Group net interest margin of 2.09% decreased 4 basis points from First Half 2020. Excluding the impact of notable items relating to provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments, Group net interest margin decreased 9 basis points.

- Group net interest margin excluding Treasury and Markets, and notable items decreased 10 basis points to 1.94% from:
 - Loan spreads were unchanged, with lower funding costs offset by increased competition for mortgages driving lower rates on new lending, particularly fixed rate mortgages, along with retention pricing, and a change in portfolio mix with customers reducing their unsecured personal debt;
 - 3 basis point decrease from the low interest rate environment impacting customer deposit spreads and income earned on hedged deposit balances. This was partly offset by deposit repricing and changes in deposit mix with customers moving to at call products from term deposits;
 - 6 basis point increase from lower wholesale funding costs;
 - 7 basis point decrease from capital and other primarily due to lower income earned on hedged capital balances; and
 - 6 basis point decrease from higher holdings of third party liquid assets.

Review of Group operations

2.2.5 Non-interest income¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net fee income	700	837	755	(16)	(7)
Net wealth management and insurance income	595	278	481	114	24
Trading income	453	499	429	(9)	6
Other income	582	251	10	132	large
Total non-interest income	2,330	1,865	1,675	25	39
Add back notable items	(372)	35	228	large	large
Total non-interest income excluding notable items	1,958	1,900	1,903	3	3

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Non-interest income of \$2,330 million increased \$465 million or 25% compared to Second Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 increased non-interest income by \$372 million compared to a decrease of \$35 million in Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, non-interest income increased \$58 million or 3% compared to Second Half 2020.

Net fee income

Net fee income decreased by \$137 million or 16% compared to Second Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 decreased fee income by \$104 million compared to an increase of \$59 million in Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net fee income increased \$26 million or 3% due to:

- Higher credit cards income as transaction volumes recovered from the initial COVID-19 impact and a seasonal increase in First Half 2021 and higher merchant fees as fee waivers for COVID-19 support rolled off;
- Higher corporate and institutional commitment fee income due to lower utilisation of credit facilities; partly offset by
- Increased ATM usage costs following the sale of our offsite ATMs to a third party in Second Half 2020; and
- Lower account and transaction fees from simplification initiatives.

Net wealth management and insurance income

Net wealth management and insurance income increased \$317 million or 114% compared to Second Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 decreased income by \$88 million compared to a decrease of \$397 million in Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net wealth management and insurance income increased \$8 million or 1%, due to:

- Higher life insurance income from a favourable movement in the valuation of life policy liabilities which was reduced by a change in actuarial assumptions; partly offset by
- Lower general insurance income (\$62 million) primarily due to higher severe weather-related claims in First Half 2021 compared to Second Half 2020.

Trading income

Trading income decreased \$46 million or 9% due to:

- Lower trading income (\$74 million) from fixed income and foreign exchange;
- Lower customer sales income (\$8 million) in fixed income from lower customer demand; partly offset by
- Positive movement in derivative valuation adjustments (\$34 million).

Other income

Other income increased \$331 million primarily due to a notable gain in First Half 2021 arising from a revaluation related to the investment in Coinbase. Excluding notable items, other income increased by \$70 million predominantly due to foreign currency translation losses incurred in Second Half 2020 following the closure of the Mumbai branch.

1. Refer to Section 4, Note 4 for reported results breakdown. Refer to Section 5, Note 4 for cash earnings results breakdown. As discussed in Section 1.3, commentary is on a cash earnings basis.

Review of Group operations

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Non-interest income of \$2,330 million increased \$655 million or 39% compared to First Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 increased non-interest income by \$372 million compared to a decrease of \$228 million in First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, non-interest income was \$55 million higher compared to First Half 2020.

Net fee income

Net fee income decreased by \$55 million or 7% compared to First Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 decreased income by \$104 million compared to a decrease of \$147 million in First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net fee income decreased \$98 million or 11% due to the impacts of COVID-19 including a decline in international card volumes and lower interchange fees. ATM usage costs increased following the sale of our offsite ATMs to a third party in Second Half 2020 whilst the removal of certain account and transaction fees as part of our simplification initiatives also contributed to this decline.

Net wealth management and insurance income

Net wealth management and insurance income increased \$114 million or 24% compared to First Half 2020. Notable items in First Half 2021 decreased income by \$88 million compared to a decrease of \$81 million in First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, net wealth management and insurance income increased \$121 million or 22% due to:

- Higher life insurance income due to a favourable movement in the valuation of life policy liabilities partly offset by a change in actuarial assumptions;
- Higher general insurance income (\$58 million) primarily due to lower severe weather-related claims in First Half 2021 compared to First Half 2020;
- Higher lenders mortgage insurance income (\$31 million) from release of loss provisions due to lower than expected claims and higher premium income; partly offset by
- Lower superannuation income (\$17 million) due to margin compression.

Trading income

Trading income increased \$24 million or 6% due to:

- Positive movement in derivative valuation adjustments (\$149 million) with First Half 2020 impacted by widening credit spreads resulting from COVID-19; partly offset by
- Lower trading income (\$86 million) due to the closure of the Energy desk and lower fixed income trading; and
- Lower customer sales income (\$39 million) from foreign exchange.

Other income

Other income increased \$572 million due to a notable gain in First Half 2021 arising from a revaluation related to the investment in Coinbase. Excluding notable items, other income increased by \$8 million primarily due to gains on other disposals.

2.2.6 Group funds

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	Inflows	Outflows	Net flows	Other Mov't	As at 30 Sept 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Mar 20
Superannuation	42.3	1.9	(1.9)	-	4.1	38.2	11	35.3	20
Platforms	128.2	11.8	(11.7)	0.1	10.3	117.8	9	109.0	18
Packaged Funds	45.4	2.8	(2.5)	0.3	4.1	41.0	11	38.8	17
Other ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	(100)
Total Australia funds	215.9	16.5	(16.1)	0.4	18.5	197.0	10	185.9	16
Total NZ funds (A\$)	10.9	2.0	(2.9)	(0.9)	0.5	11.3	(4)	10.6	3
Total Group funds	226.8	18.5	(19.0)	(0.5)	19.0	208.3	9	196.5	15
Total NZ funds (NZ\$)	11.9	2.2	(3.1)	(0.9)	0.6	12.2	(2)	10.9	9

Group funds comprises non-superannuation and superannuation regulated products provided to Australian and New Zealand customers through advised and direct channels. This includes wealth products distributed to Australian customers by the Specialist Businesses and Business Bank divisions, and to New Zealand customers through the BT brand operating in Westpac New Zealand.

Group funds increased by \$18.5 billion (or 9%) over the First Half 2021, primarily driven by market movements. Inflows of \$18.5 billion were offset by outflows of \$19 billion.

1. Other included investable capital and other amounts related to subsidiaries, which are not related to funds and therefore were removed in September 2020.

Review of Group operations

2.2.7 Markets related income¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	45	67	67	(33)	(33)
Non-interest income	418	460	434	(9)	(4)
Total Markets income	463	527	501	(12)	(8)
Customer income	335	363	420	(8)	(20)
Non-customer income	75	148	174	(49)	(57)
Derivatives valuation adjustments	53	16	(93)	large	large
Total Markets income	463	527	501	(12)	(8)

Markets income comprises sales and risk management revenue derived from the creation, pricing and distribution of risk management products to the Group's consumer, business, corporate and institutional customers. Dedicated relationship specialists provide product solutions to these customers to help manage their interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, credit and structured products risk exposures.

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Total markets income decreased by \$64 million, or 12%, compared to Second Half 2020 primarily due to lower fixed income. This was partly offset by higher contribution from derivative valuation adjustments, up \$37 million.

Customer income reduced \$28 million compared to Second Half 2020 primarily due to lower fixed income contribution.

Non-customer income reduced \$73 million compared to Second Half 2020, primarily due to lower fixed income trading.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Total markets income decreased by \$38 million, or 8%, compared to First Half 2020, primarily due to lower customer and non-customer income. This was partly offset by derivative valuation adjustments increasing \$146 million from narrowing of credit spreads.

Customer income reduced \$85 million compared to First Half 2020, primarily due to lower foreign exchange sales.

Non-customer income reduced \$99 million compared to First Half 2020, due to the exit of energy desk and lower foreign exchange income.

Markets Value at Risk (VaR)²

\$m	Average	High	Low
Half Year 31 March 2021	23.5	34.7	4.6
Half Year 30 September 2020	24.1	32.8	16.7
Half Year 31 March 2020	8.1	36.7	4.0

The Components of Markets VaR are as follows:

Average	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
\$m			
Interest rate risk	8.0	9.4	4.0
Foreign exchange risk	1.6	3.5	1.4
Equity risk	0.4	0.3	0.1
Commodity risk ³	1.5	1.6	2.2
Credit and other market risks ⁴	16.9	19.2	6.2
Diversification benefit	(4.9)	(9.9)	(5.8)
Net market risk	23.5	24.1	8.1

1. Markets income includes WIB Markets, Business division, Consumer division and Westpac New Zealand markets.

2. The daily VaR presented above reflects a Market's view of VaR. VaR measures the potential for loss using a history of price volatility. Second Half 2020 and First Half 2020 have been restated to align with First Half 2021, to include VaR on the banking book.

3. Includes electricity risk.

4. Includes pre-payment risk and credit spread risk (exposures to generic credit rating bonds).

Review of Group operations

2.2.8 Operating expenses¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Staff expenses	(2,771)	(2,571)	(2,444)	8	13
Occupancy expenses	(543)	(484)	(493)	12	10
Technology expenses	(1,405)	(1,366)	(1,277)	3	10
Other expenses	(1,262)	(2,119)	(1,946)	(40)	(35)
Total operating expenses	(5,981)	(6,540)	(6,160)	(9)	(3)
Add back notable items	745	1,283	1,256	(42)	(41)
Total operating expenses excluding notable items	(5,236)	(5,257)	(4,904)	-	7

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees

Number of FTE	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Permanent employees	33,607	32,367	30,913	4	9
Temporary employees	5,140	4,482	3,286	15	56
FTE	38,747	36,849	34,199	5	13
Average FTE²	37,714	36,117	33,433	4	13

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Operating expenses were \$559 million or 9% lower compared to Second Half 2020 with the majority of the decline due to notable items.

Excluding notable items, operating expenses were \$21 million lower. Through the half, we added 1,898 FTE mainly in response to higher mortgage volumes and additional resources for risk and compliance programs. These increases and the lower capitalisation of project spend from changes to our software capitalisation policy were more than offset by lower restructuring expenses, a decline in some COVID-19 expenses, productivity benefits, and the timing of project spend with more costs typically invested in the second half of the year.

Staff expenses increased \$200 million or 8%. Excluding notable items, staff expenses were \$182 million or 7% higher from:

- Higher salaries from increased operational requirements associated with mortgage processing including insourcing, additional risk and compliance resources, lower capitalisation of project spend, and increased short-term incentives;
- Partly offset by lower restructuring expenses and greater utilisation of leave provisions as staff took more leave over the half.

Occupancy expenses were \$59 million or 12% higher. Excluding notable items, occupancy expenses were \$23 million or 5% lower mostly from lower distribution network costs including:

- Prior sale of offsite ATMs; and
- Branch closures.

Technology expenses were \$39 million or 3% higher. Excluding notable items, technology expenses were \$39 million or 3% lower from decreased amortisation.

Other expenses decreased \$857 million or 40%. Excluding notable items, other expenses decreased \$141 million or 14% from:

- Lower COVID-19 related expenses linked to protecting customers and staff;
- Lower third-party spend as we insourced certain activities;
- A revaluation of fintech investments; and
- Timing of project spend which was partly offset by costs relating to the Customer Outcomes and Risk Excellence (CORE) program.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Operating expenses were \$179 million or 3% lower compared to First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, operating expenses were \$332 million or 7% higher. Most of the increase was from adding 4,548 FTE over the year in response to higher mortgage volumes, additional resources for risk and compliance programs and COVID-19 related activities. This increase and the lower capitalisation of project spend from changes to our software capitalisation policy were partly offset by productivity benefits.

1. Refer to Section 4, Note 5 for reported results breakdown. Refer to Section 5, Note 5 for cash earnings breakdown. As discussed in Section 1.3, commentary is on a cash earnings basis.

2. Averages are based on a six month period.

Review of Group operations

Staff expenses increased \$327 million or 13%. Excluding notable items, staff expenses were \$305 million or 13% higher from the increase in employees over the year and lower capitalisation of project spend.

Occupancy expenses were \$50 million or 10% higher. Excluding notable items, occupancy expenses were \$32 million or 6% lower from lower distribution network costs including:

- Prior sale of offsite ATMs; and
- Branch closures.

Technology expenses were \$128 million or 10% higher. Excluding notable items, technology expenses were \$19 million or 2% higher from software licensing costs to support increased FTE.

Other expenses decreased \$684 million or 35%. Excluding notable items, other expenses increased \$40 million or 5% from:

- Costs relating to the CORE program; and
- Higher COVID-19 expenses;
- Partly offset by a revaluation of fintech investments.

Investment spend

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Expensed	417	384	296	9	41
Capitalised software and fixed assets	354	608	432	(42)	(18)
Total	771	992	728	(22)	6
Growth and productivity	264	368	296	(28)	(11)
Regulatory change	401	470	336	(15)	19
Other technology	106	154	96	(31)	10
Total	771	992	728	(22)	6

The Group invested \$771 million in First Half 2021, with 34% directed to growth and productivity initiatives, 52% to risk and compliance, and 14% to other technology programs.

Lower investment spend in First Half 2021 compared to Second Half 2020 was principally due to the completion of some transformation initiatives though the period. Compared to First Half 2020 investment spend was 6% higher with most of the increase directed to risk and compliance initiatives.

Across major investment categories the following progress was achieved in First Half 2021.

Productivity and growth

Customer Service Hub (CSH) is a major program resolving multi brand issues in Consumer bank. A new online application process was launched in December 2020 for Westpac customers, completing the end to end digital mortgage experience for customers. This new capability improves the experience for customers and streamlines the process for bankers. Customers can apply, track their application, upload documents and accept their loan offer online. Bankers can monitor a customer's application online. CSH is now being used by Westpac, St.George, Bank of Melbourne and BankSA bankers. Availability for brokers is expected to be in place by the end of 2021.

Further development of Panorama, our wealth administration platform, including simplifying our products and processes to support the migration of BT Wrap accounts to Panorama. The migration commenced in December 2020 and is scheduled to complete by 30 June 2021.

The Group has continued to improve its digital capability with key initiatives delivered in First Half 2021 including:

- First launched in late 2020 the new Westpac mobile banking iPhone app has now been rolled out to all personal banking and sole trading customers. The app provides a faster and simpler banking experience including through smarter searching, more intuitive navigation and reducing the steps to make a payment from 12 to 4. The new functionality will be available to Android users in 2021;
- Simplifying fee structures by reducing over 100 fees;
- Migrating over 1 million customers onto contemporary products;
- Introduced biometrics (primarily facial recognition) as the preferred method for verification of identity for St.George customers applying for a mortgage online; and
- Digitised and simplified a number of processes (while simultaneously improving data quality and security) including: enabling customers to update their details real-time online; simplifying the process to link cards to Apple Pay; providing proof of balance verification for business customers online.

Review of Group operations

Risk and compliance

- Financial Crime Management capability has been strengthened through further enhancements to the NetReveal system. NetReveal provides the capability to identify and monitor financial crime risk and supports compliance across multiple jurisdictions, business units and risk types. Enhancements include updated detection rules, customer risk assessment, customer and payment screening and IFTI reporting;
- Enabling customers to access and transfer mortgage and personal loan information securely with trusted third parties through open banking;
- Employed additional resources to strengthen first and second line of defence, and additional risk and culture training;
- Rolled-out a new centralised records management capability across the Group to improve visibility and accountability of records; and
- Updated systems and processes for the transition to the alternative reference rate (IBOR), new derivatives regulations, and Brexit trading obligations.

Other technology

Major initiatives under this category included:

- Further strengthened document and data security:
 - Improved responsiveness to applying security patches;
 - New system to share files with third parties to speed-up file transfer and eliminate need for using (higher risk) external drives to share information;
 - Extended data loss prevention function including measures to block loss of sensitive data; and
 - Strengthened document and email security through new data and email classifications;
- Upgraded branch IT infrastructure that is more secure and faster. The upgrade has improved banker productivity and customer service speed; and
- New command centre to improve management of cyber threats.

Capitalised software

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Balance as at beginning of period	2,430	2,335	2,365	4	3
Total additions ¹	348	605	430	(42)	(19)
Amortisation expense	(384)	(406)	(393)	(5)	(2)
Impairment expense	(133)	(96)	(75)	39	77
Foreign exchange translation	(1)	(8)	8	(88)	large
Balance as at end of period	2,260	2,430	2,335	(7)	(3)

The capitalised software balance was \$2,260 million, a \$170 million or 7% decrease compared to 30 September 2020, and a \$75 million or 3% decrease compared to 31 March 2020.

Compared to Second Half 2020, additions were \$257 million lower, due to lower investment and a lower level of capitalisation (46% compared to 61%) mostly from a change in our software capitalisation policy which increased the minimum project cost before it can be capitalised to \$20 million (refer to Note 1 to the financial statements in this 2021 Interim Financial Report for further details). Compared to First Half 2020, additions were \$82 million lower.

Following our regular reviews, \$133 million in software was impaired. Most of this was due to either assets no longer in use or superseded by new functionality, rescoping of design resulting in previous work no longer being used or diminution of benefits due to changes in the economic environment.

Software amortisation expense decreased \$22 million (or 5%) compared to Second Half 2020 and \$9 million (or 2%) compared to First Half 2020, due to \$171 million write down in Full Year 2020.

In aggregate, the average amortisation period for our capitalised software assets is 3.0 years.

¹ Includes capitalised borrowing costs and card scheme.

Review of Group operations

2.2.9 Impairment charges

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Individually assessed provisions (IAPs)					
New IAPs	(144)	(283)	(351)	(49)	(59)
Write-backs	62	54	70	15	(11)
Recoveries	132	93	100	42	32
Total IAPs, write-backs and recoveries	50	(136)	(181)	large	large
Collectively assessed provisions (CAPs)					
Write-offs	(318)	(438)	(438)	(27)	(27)
Other changes in CAPs	640	(366)	(1,619)	large	large
Total new CAPs	322	(804)	(2,057)	large	large
Total impairment (charges)/benefits	372	(940)	(2,238)	large	large

In First Half 2021, Westpac reported an impairment benefit of \$372 million, compared to the Second Half 2020 impairment charge of \$940 million.

Through the 2020 financial year, there was the expectation that the economic effects of COVID-19 would lead to a significant deterioration in asset quality, including from lower economic growth, higher unemployment and a decline in both commercial and residential property prices. These expectations were factored into our provision calculations, and our judgements leading to a significant increase in expected credit loss provisions during 2020.

Through First Half 2021 the impact of various measures introduced by governments, regulators, central banks, banks and others in response to COVID-19 have to date protected the Australian and New Zealand economies from the downside first feared at the pandemic's outbreak. Fiscal support has sustained economic activity and improved the finances of many borrowers with lower interest rates reducing financial obligations for many and helping to boost financial buffers. This was reflected in the rebound in economic activity, an improving labour market (including lower unemployment) and higher housing prices.

In First Half 2021 we updated the forward-looking economic inputs in our provision calculations and along with an improvement in credit quality metrics, and a reduction in lending in some higher risk portfolios meant that some expected credit loss provisions booked through Full Year 2020 were no longer required. This led to an impairment benefit in First Half 2021.

While both credit quality metrics and the operating environment have improved, much uncertainty remains. In particular, it is possible that a further wave of the pandemic could occur in Australia and New Zealand prior to the vaccine roll-out reaching critical saturation. Similarly, it is not clear how the economy will respond to the wind-back in government support, and other industry initiatives.

As a result, we have maintained our current economic scenario weights and increased our COVID-19 related overlays to capture the potential for the future emergence of losses in our business portfolios.

The following table indicates the weightings applied by the Group at 31 March 2021, 30 September 2020 and 31 March 2020:

Macroeconomic scenario weightings (%)	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Upside	5	5	5
Base	55	55	55
Downside	40	40	40

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

First Half 2021 was an impairment benefit of \$372 million, compared to a \$940 million impairment charge in Second Half 2020.

Total new CAP was a benefit of \$322 million compared with a charge of \$804 million in Second Half 2020. The CAP benefit was due to:

- the use of more positive forward-looking economic inputs in the provision calculations;
- improved credit quality metrics, particularly in the mortgage and business lending portfolios, along with a decline in lending in unsecured portfolios;
- lower write-offs, predominately from lower delinquencies and a reduction in our consumer unsecured portfolios; partially offset by
- an increase in COVID-19 related overlays to address the risk of delayed loss emergence in business lending.

Total IAPs, write-backs and recoveries were a \$50 million benefit, compared to a \$136 million charge in Second Half 2020. Key drivers included:

- significantly lower new IAPs (\$144 million) compared to Second Half 2020 (\$283 million). There were no large IAPs (greater than \$50 million) raised in First Half 2021 compared to one in Second Half 2020; and
- higher recoveries compared to Second Half 2020 predominately in unsecured consumer lending.

Review of Group operations

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

First Half 2021 was an impairment benefit of \$372 million compared to an impairment charge of \$2,238 million in First Half 2020.

Total new CAP was a benefit of \$322 million compared with a charge of \$2,057 million in First Half 2020. The benefit was due to:

- more positive forward-looking economic inputs in the provision calculations in First Half 2021;
- no change to the downside economic scenario weighting (in First Half 2020 more weight was assigned to the downside scenario) reflecting the high degree of uncertainty over the future impact of the pandemic; and
- a lower increase in overlay provisions in First Half 2021.

Total IAPs, write-backs and recoveries were a \$50 million benefit, compared to a \$181 million charge in First Half 2020. The benefit was due to:

- significantly lower new IAPs (\$144 million) compared to First Half 2020 (\$351 million). There were no large IAPs (greater than \$50 million) raised in First Half 2021 compared to two in First Half 2020; and
- higher recoveries compared to First Half 2020 predominately in unsecured consumer lending driven by customers completing their hardship serviceability requirements.

2.2.10 Income tax expense

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

The effective tax rate of 31.8% in First Half 2021 was significantly lower than the Second Half 2020 effective tax rate of 42.4% mainly due to the non-deductible provisions relating to the AUSTRAC civil proceedings recognised in Second Half 2020, and a reduction in goodwill impairments. The effective tax rate is above the Australian corporate tax rate of 30%.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

The effective tax rate of 31.8% in First Half 2021 was also significantly lower than the effective tax rate of 48.8% in First Half 2020 mainly due to the non-deductible provisions relating to the AUSTRAC civil proceedings recognised in First Half 2020.

2.2.11 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent results of non-wholly owned subsidiaries attributable to shareholders other than Westpac. These include profits attributable to the 10.1% shareholding in Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited and the 25% shareholding in St.George Motor Finance Limited that are not owned by Westpac.

2.3 Credit quality

The portfolio performed well in First Half 2021 with stressed exposures as a percentage of total committed exposures reducing 31 basis points to 1.60% at 31 March 2021. This reduction comprised:

- a 10 basis point fall in watchlist and substandard exposures, from more rating upgrades in business lending and a lower number of downgrades. The improvement was across most industry sectors;
- a 14 basis point decline in 90 days past due and not impaired exposures from lower mortgage accounts in hardship. This decline was due to accounts exiting hardship in mid-calendar 2020 and have now completed their six-month serviceability requirements; and
- 7 basis point decrease in impaired exposures, driven by loans refinanced and regraded from impaired.

Lower impaired exposures saw the ratio of gross impaired exposures to gross loans decline by 10 basis points to 0.30% compared to 30 September 2020. Institutional impaired loans declined \$216 million while Australian business impaired loans were \$168 million lower.

At 31 March 2021, the ratio of gross impaired exposure provisions to gross impaired exposures was 47.0% (up from 41.5% at 30 September 2020) while the ratio of collectively assessed provisions to credit risk weighted assets decreased to 142 basis points (a 12 basis point reduction compared to September 2020).

Portfolio segments

The institutional segment has seen a decrease in stress with stressed exposures to TCE falling 24 basis points to 0.32% compared to 30 September 2020. This was due to a reduction in both watchlist exposures and impaired exposures, from rating upgrades, the pay-down of debts and some write-offs.

The Australian business segment has seen stressed exposures to TCE fall 17 basis points to 6.74% compared to 30 September 2020. This was due to lower stress in Commercial portfolios, including Agriculture, Accommodation / Hotels / Clubs / Pubs, and Transport and Storage. Within total stressed exposures, impaired assets also declined leading to the ratio of impaired assets to TCE falling 19 basis points to 0.88% compared to 30 September 2020.

The commercial property sector has continued to perform well but has been one of the few sectors to experience an increase in stress. Stressed property exposures to TCE increased 9 basis points to 2.91% compared to 30 September 2020. The rise in stress has been most evident in the office and retail sectors.

Review of Group operations

Australian mortgage 90+ day delinquencies were 42 basis points lower than 30 September 2020 at 1.20%. This improvement comprised:

- customers who exited hardship in 2020 and have now completed their 6 month serviceability period in First Half 2021 (43 basis points lower);
- recommencement of some collection activities that were put on hold as we prioritised supporting customers on deferral packages (9 basis points lower); partially offset by
- accounts that have exited a deferral package and have now become delinquent or migrated to hardship (10 basis points higher).

Properties in possession continued to decline over First Half 2021, down by 76 to 180 compared to 30 September 2020. The fall was due in part to a pause in repossession activities.

Other Australian consumer 90+ day delinquencies were 17 basis points lower than 30 September 2020 at 1.92%. The decline was due to a 26 basis point reduction from portfolio performance, partly offset by a 9 basis point increase from a decline in lending. Most of the reduction in delinquencies was in auto finance where the 90+ day delinquency was 35 basis points lower over the half at 2.45%. The 35 basis point decline included 85 basis points from portfolio performance partially offset by a 54 basis point increase from customers ending their COVID-19 deferral package and requiring additional support.

The New Zealand business portfolio has seen a small increase in stress from a rise in watchlist exposures partially offset by a fall in impaired exposures. Impaired business exposures to TCE fell 10 basis points to 0.44% compared to September 2020. The reduction in impaired assets was primarily due to the upgrade / sale / exposure reduction of two larger customers.

New Zealand mortgage 90+ day delinquencies were 19 basis points lower than 30 September 2020 at 0.33%. New Zealand other consumer 90+ day delinquencies were 18 basis points lower than 30 September 2020 at 1.91%. The improved 90+ day delinquencies were driven in part by improved performance along with the re-aging of customers after the exit of a COVID-19 package.

Provisions

Total provisions were \$5,508 million at 31 March 2021, \$655 million lower than 30 September 2020. This was due to the use of more positive forward-looking economic inputs in the provisioning calculation, improved portfolio performance and a decline in some of our higher risk exposures.

However, the impact of COVID-19 on the Australian economy and the Group remains uncertain. To address this uncertainty, we have increased our COVID-19 related overlays to allow for the potential emergence of losses once the effect of support and stimulus measures reduces in our business portfolios. Total overlays increased \$250 million to \$902 million over the last 6 months.

IAPs were \$564 million at 31 March 2021, \$47 million lower than at 30 September 2020. The new and increased IAP result of \$144 million was significantly lower than prior periods, especially considering the impact of the pandemic.

Review of Group operations

2.3.1 Credit quality key metrics¹

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Stressed exposures by credit grade as a % of TCE:			
Impaired	0.19%	0.26%	0.20%
90 days past due and not impaired	0.66%	0.80%	0.50%
Watchlist and substandard	0.75%	0.85%	0.62%
Total stressed exposures	1.60%	1.91%	1.32%
Gross impaired exposures to TCE for business and institutional:			
Business Australia	0.88%	1.07%	0.71%
Business New Zealand	0.44%	0.54%	0.59%
Institutional	0.08%	0.15%	0.08%
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies:			
Group	1.11%	1.50%	0.87%
Australia	1.20%	1.62%	0.94%
New Zealand	0.33%	0.52%	0.27%
Other consumer loans 90+ day delinquencies:			
Group	1.92%	2.09%	1.94%
Australia	1.92%	2.09%	1.97%
New Zealand	1.91%	2.09%	1.59%
Other:			
Gross impaired exposures to gross loans	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%
Gross impaired exposure provisions to gross impaired exposures	47.03%	41.45%	50.09%
Total provisions to gross loans	79 bps	88 bps	80 bps
Collectively assessed provisions to credit risk weighted assets	142 bps	154 bps	140 bps
Total provisions to credit risk weighted assets	159 bps	171 bps	157 bps
Impairment charges/(benefits) to average gross loans annualised ²	(11 bps)	27 bps	62 bps
Net write-offs to average gross loans annualised ²	9 bps	15 bps	12 bps

2.3.2 Movement in gross impaired exposures¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Balance as at beginning of period	2,779	2,154	1,763	29	58
New and increased - individually managed	222	864	897	(74)	(75)
Write-offs	(431)	(633)	(537)	(32)	(20)
Returned to performing or repaid	(369)	(488)	(516)	(24)	(28)
Portfolio managed - new/increased/returned/repaid	(104)	842	572	large	large
Exchange rate and other adjustments	(26)	40	(25)	large	4
Balance as at end of period	2,071	2,779	2,154	(25)	(4)

1. Includes balances presented as held for sale.

2. Averages are based on a six month period.

Review of Group operations

2.4 Balance sheet and funding

2.4.1 Balance sheet

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	33,877	30,129	45,815	12	(26)
Collateral paid	3,917	4,778	5,339	(18)	(27)
Trading securities and financial assets measured at fair value through income statement (FVIS) and investment securities	112,231	132,206	112,069	(15)	-
Derivative financial instruments	22,373	23,367	56,661	(4)	(61)
Loans	688,218	693,059	719,678	(1)	(4)
Life insurance assets	3,416	3,593	2,574	(5)	33
Other assets	21,068	24,814	25,526	(15)	(17)
Assets held for sale	4,359	-	-	-	-
Total assets	889,459	911,946	967,662	(2)	(8)
Liabilities					
Collateral received	2,504	2,250	12,728	11	(80)
Deposits and other borrowings	585,401	591,131	582,920	(1)	-
Other financial liabilities	42,996	40,925	33,996	5	26
Derivative financial instruments	20,303	23,054	48,089	(12)	(58)
Debt issues	127,850	150,325	185,835	(15)	(31)
Life insurance liabilities	1,070	1,396	604	(23)	77
Loan capital	26,294	23,949	25,807	10	2
Other liabilities	7,891	10,842	10,037	(27)	(21)
Liabilities held for sale	3,049	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	817,358	843,872	900,016	(3)	(9)
Equity					
Total equity attributable to owners of WBC	72,052	68,023	67,590	6	7
NCI	49	51	56	(4)	(13)
Total equity	72,101	68,074	67,646	6	7

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

During First Half 2021, total assets decreased \$22.5 billion mainly attributed to lower liquid assets in line with a reduction in debt issues.

Key movements included:

Assets

- Cash and balances with central banks increased \$3.7 billion or 12% reflecting higher liquid assets held in this form;
- Collateral paid reduced \$0.9 billion or 18% reflecting lower collateralised derivative balances;
- Trading securities and other financial assets measured at FVIS and investment securities decreased \$20.0 billion or 15% to reduce liquid assets;
- Derivative assets decreased \$1.0 billion or 4% mainly driven by movements in interest rate swaps, partly offset by foreign currency forward contracts;
- Loans decreased \$4.8 billion or 1%. Refer to Section 2.2.2 Loans for further information;
- Other assets decreased \$3.7 billion due to reductions in securities sold not delivered included in other financial assets, property and equipment and deferred tax assets; and
- Assets held for sale increased \$4.4 billion reflecting the assets of certain Specialist Businesses classified in this category. Refer to Note 17 to the financial statements in this 2021 Interim Financial Report for further information.

Liabilities

- Deposits and other borrowings decreased \$5.7 billion or 1%. Refer to Section 2.2.3 Deposits and other borrowings for further information;
- Other financial liabilities increased \$2.1 billion or 5% due to an increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase, partly offset by decreases in interbank deposits and securities purchased not delivered;
- Derivative liabilities decreased \$2.8 billion or 12% mainly driven by movements in interest rate and cross currency swaps, partly offset by foreign currency forward contracts;
- Debt issues decreased \$22.5 billion or 15% (\$16.4 billion or 11% decrease excluding foreign currency impacts). Refer to Section 2.4.2 Funding and liquidity risk management for further information;

Review of Group operations

- Loan capital increased \$2.3 billion or 10% reflecting \$4.3 billion net issuances of Additional Tier 1 instruments (issuance of Westpac Capital Notes 7, partly offset by redemption of Westpac Capital Notes 3) and Tier 2 capital instruments. This was partly offset by \$2.0 billion of foreign currency translation and fair value hedging impacts;
- Other liabilities decreased \$3.0 billion or 27% due to reduction in provisions to settle the AUSTAC civil proceedings and lower insurance related liabilities included in other liabilities as these were reclassified to liabilities held for sale; and
- Liabilities held for sale increased \$3.0 billion reflecting the liabilities of certain Specialist Businesses classified in this category. Refer to Note 17 to the financial statements in this 2021 Interim Financial Report for further information.

Equity attributable to owners of WBC increased \$4.0 billion or 6% reflecting retained profits during the period.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

In First Half 2021, total assets decreased compared to 31 March 2020 reflecting the reduction in loans during the year to 31 March 2021. The Group's funding composition also saw a decline in debt issues, partly offset by an increase in other financial liabilities from the drawdown of the Term Funding Facility.

Key movements included:

Assets

- Cash and balances with central banks decreased \$11.9 billion or 26% reflecting lower liquid assets held in this form;
- Collateral paid reduced \$1.4 billion or 27% reflecting lower collateralised derivative balances;
- Derivative assets decreased \$34.3 billion or 61% mainly driven by movements in cross currency swaps, foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps;
- Loans decreased \$31.5 billion or 4%. Refer to Section 2.2.2 Loans for further information;
- Life insurance assets increased \$0.8 billion or 33% mainly due to consolidation of new funds, partly offset by the transfer of assets to non-consolidated funds which all occurred during Second Half 2020;
- Other assets decreased \$4.5 billion due to reductions in securities sold not delivered and interbank balances included in other financial assets, property and equipment and impairment of intangible assets; and
- Assets held for sale increased \$4.4 billion reflecting the assets of certain Specialist Businesses classified in this category. Refer to Note 17 to the financial statements in this 2021 Interim Financial Report for further information.

Liabilities

- Collateral received decreased \$10.2 billion or 80% reflecting lower collateralised derivative balances;
- Deposits and other borrowings increased \$2.5 billion. Refer to Section 2.2.3 Deposits and other borrowings for further information;
- Other financial liabilities increased \$9.0 billion or 26% due to an increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase, partly offset by decreases in interbank deposits and securities purchased not delivered;
- Derivative liabilities decreased \$27.8 billion or 58% mainly driven by movements in cross currency swaps, foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps;
- Debt issues decreased \$58.0 billion or 31% (\$37.5 billion or 20% decrease excluding foreign currency impacts). Refer to Section 2.4.2 Funding and liquidity risk management for further information;
- Loan capital increased \$0.5 billion or 2% reflecting \$4.3 billion net issuance of Additional Tier 1 instruments (issuance of Westpac Capital Notes 7, partly offset by redemption of Westpac Capital Notes 3) and Tier 2 capital instruments. This was partly offset by \$3.8 billion of foreign currency translation and fair value hedging impacts;
- Other liabilities decreased \$2.1 billion or 21% due to reduction in provisions to settle the AUSTAC civil proceedings and lower insurance related liabilities included in other liabilities as these were reclassified to liabilities held for sale; and
- Liabilities held for sale increased \$3.0 billion reflecting the liabilities of certain Specialist Businesses classified in this category. Refer to Note 17 to the financial statements in this 2021 Interim Financial Report for further information.

Equity attributable to owners of WBC increased \$4.5 billion or 7% reflecting retained profits. The 2020 final dividend did not impact equity as the dividend reinvestment plan was fully underwritten.

Review of Group operations

2.4.2 Funding and liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to fund assets and meet obligations as they become due. This type of risk is inherent for all banks as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers. The Group has a liquidity risk management framework which seeks to meet cash flow obligations under a wide range of market conditions, including name specific and market-wide stress scenarios, as well as meeting the regulatory requirements of the LCR and NSFR.

The Group maintained funding and liquidity metrics comfortably above regulatory minimums throughout the First Half 2021. The Group's March 2021 quarterly average LCR was 124% and its NSFR at 31 March 2021 was 123% as compared to regulatory minimums of 100% for both.

During First Half 2021, measures introduced by the Reserve Bank to support the economy remained in place. These include an historically low cash rate, additional liquidity injected into the financial system through daily market operations, the purchase of Australian Government bonds in the secondary market, and the Term Funding Facility (TFF). Through the TFF, funding is provided to eligible ADIs at a fixed interest rate of 10 to 25 basis points, for a maximum of three years.

At 31 March 2021, Westpac's total TFF allowance was \$30 billion and Westpac had drawn down \$22 billion. Westpac has included its TFF allowance in the LCR and NSFR calculations for 31 March 2021 in accordance with prudential guidance.

Liquidity

The Group has a number of sources of liquidity that provide a buffer against periods of liquidity stress. These include High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and the Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF), both of which are used to meet the Group's LCR requirements. The Group also has access to non-HQLA and other assets that are eligible for re-purchase with a central bank under certain conditions.

- At 31 March 2021, Westpac held \$113.4 billion in HQLA (30 September 2020: \$131.7 billion). HQLA include cash, deposits with central banks, government securities and other high quality securities that are repo-eligible with the RBA. The HQLA portfolio is managed within the Group's risk appetite and within regulatory requirements. HQLA decreased over the six months to 31 March 2021, in line with a reduction in debt maturities.
- Westpac's CLF allocation for the 2021 calendar year, as approved by APRA, is \$37 billion (2020 calendar year: \$52 billion). The Group's CLF allocation was reduced due to the significant increase in available HQLA, as well as higher system liquidity driven by fiscal and monetary policy. The fee to access the CLF was increased by the RBA on 1 January 2021 to 20 basis points (from 17 basis points).
- The Group also holds a portfolio of non-HQLA liquid assets that are repo-eligible with the Reserve Bank of Australia. These include private securities and self-originated AAA-rated mortgage-backed securities.

The Group's total unencumbered liquid assets were \$195.2 billion as at 31 March 2021 (30 September 2020: \$221.2 billion). The reduction in liquid assets over the First Half 2021 mainly reflects lower HQLA and lower self-originated AAA-rated mortgage-backed securities.

LCR

The LCR is designed to enhance banks' short-term resilience, by measuring the level of HQLA, as defined, held against its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day period under a regulator-defined stress scenario. In addition to HQLA, Australian ADIs including Westpac also have access to the CLF, as set out above, to meet the requirements of the LCR.

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter ended 31 March 2021 was 124 % (Westpac's average LCR for the quarter ended 30 September 2020 was: 151%).

The reduction in the Group's LCR mainly reflects a \$15 billion reduction in the CLF (effective 1 December 2020) and an increase in other flows. The main driver of other flows was the Group's requirement to increase the value of its net cash outflows by 10% for the purpose of calculating LCR (effective 1 January 2021). The overlay to the Group's net cash outflows has been required by APRA in response to breaches of liquidity requirements predominantly relating to Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL). Further details are set out in the Significant Developments section of the 2021 Half Year Financial Results.

NSFR

The NSFR is designed to encourage banks' longer-term funding resilience. To comply, banks are required to maintain an NSFR of at least 100% at all times. Westpac had an NSFR of 123% at 31 March 2021 (30 September 2020: 122%). Movements in the Group's NSFR over the half represent a \$1.1 billion increase in available stable funding, mainly due to deposits (up \$2.9 billion) and equity (up \$3.4 billion), partly offset by wholesale funding (down \$4.9 billion). Required stable funding decreased by \$2.4 billion.

Funding

The Group monitors the composition and stability of its funding so it remains within the Group's funding risk appetite. This includes compliance with both the LCR and NSFR.

Review of Group operations

Customer deposits

Customer deposits have continued to increase as a proportion of the Group's funding. In the First Half 2021, customer deposits increased by 70 basis points to 65.7% of the Group's total funding, including equity. While customer deposits decreased by \$5.1 billion over the First Half, the Group's total net funding also decreased, by \$15.9 billion, in line with reductions in the Group's balance sheet.

Long term wholesale funding

Long term funding with a residual maturity greater than 12 months decreased 100 basis points or \$11.0 billion to 15.6%. The bank's wholesale funding needs were limited over the First Half, reflecting a high proportion of customer deposits, a contraction in lending and the availability of the TFF.

The Group raised \$7.4 billion of long term wholesale funding the First Half of 2021, including \$1.7 billion in Additional Tier 1 and \$4.7 billion in Tier 2 capital securities, the latter continuing the Group's progress towards its Total Loss Absorbing Capital (TLAC) requirements.

Funding from securitisation decreased to 0.8% of total funding.

Short term wholesale funding

Wholesale funding with a residual maturity less than 12 months decreased by 30 basis points to 10.1%, or \$85.0 billion. This portfolio (including long term to short term scroll) had a weighted average maturity of 146 days.

Equity

Funding from equity increased by 60 basis points to 8.6% of total funding.

Liquidity coverage ratio

\$m	Quarter March 2021	Quarter Sept 2020	Quarter March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) ^{1,3}	117,759	118,944	100,638	(1)	17
Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF) ³	37,000	52,000	52,000	(29)	(29)
Term Funding Facility (TFF) ^{2,3}	10,321	10,830	280	(5)	large
Total LCR liquid assets	165,080	181,774	152,918	(9)	8
Cash outflows in a modelled 30-day APRA defined stressed scenario					
Customer deposits ¹	85,282	87,925	75,983	(3)	12
Wholesale funding	13,024	10,182	12,043	28	8
Other flows ⁴	35,281	22,223	20,942	59	68
Total	133,587	120,330	108,968	11	23
LCR^{1,5}	124%	151%	140%	large	large

Net stable funding ratio

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Available stable funding ¹	625,185	624,097	627,676	-	-
Required stable funding	510,287	512,656	536,601	-	(5)
Net stable funding ratio	123%	122%	117%	78 bps	large

1. Includes balances presented as held for sale.

2. Represents the Group's average undrawn TFF allowance as per APRA guidance.

3. Refer to Glossary for definition.

4. Other flows include credit and liquidity facilities, collateral outflows and inflows from customers.

5. Calculated on a quarterly average basis. Comparatives have been restated.

Review of Group operations

Funding by residual maturity

	As at 31 March 2021 \$m	Ratio %	As at 30 Sept 2020 \$m	Ratio %	As at 31 March 2020 \$m	Ratio %
Wholesale funding						
Less than 6 months	45,415	5.4	43,543	5.1	49,097	5.7
6 to 12 months	11,951	1.4	5,445	0.7	17,301	2.0
Long term to short term scroll ¹	27,631	3.3	39,489	4.6	38,539	4.4
Wholesale funding - residual maturity less than 12 months	84,997	10.1	88,477	10.4	104,937	12.1
Securitisation	6,687	0.8	8,000	0.9	9,523	1.1
Greater than 12 months	124,050	14.8	133,732	15.7	140,974	16.3
Wholesale funding - residual maturity greater than 12 months	130,737	15.6	141,732	16.6	150,497	17.4
Customer deposits²	550,337	65.7	555,453	65.0	543,801	62.7
Equity³	71,877	8.6	68,199	8.0	67,604	7.8
Total funding	837,948	100.0	853,861	100.0	866,839	100.0

Deposits to net loans ratio

	As at 31 March 2021 \$m	Ratio %	As at 30 Sept 2020 \$m	Ratio %	As at 31 March 2020 \$m	Ratio %
Customer deposits ²	550,337		555,453		543,801	
Net customer loans ²	690,037	79.8	693,059	80.1	719,678	75.6

Funding view of the balance sheet²

\$m	Total liquid assets	Customer deposits	Wholesale funding	Customer franchise	Market inventory	Total
As at 31 March 2021						
Total assets	195,177	-	-	643,492	50,790	889,459
Total liabilities	-	(550,337)	(215,734)	-	(51,287)	(817,358)
Total equity	-	-	-	(71,877)	(224)	(72,101)
Total	195,177	(550,337)	(215,734)	571,615	(721)	-
Net loans⁴	60,894	-	-	629,143	-	690,037
As at 30 September 2020						
Total assets	221,176	-	-	637,880	52,890	911,946
Total liabilities	-	(555,453)	(230,210)	-	(58,209)	(843,872)
Total equity	-	-	-	(68,199)	125	(68,074)
Total	221,176	(555,453)	(230,210)	569,681	(5,194)	-
Net loans⁴	71,616	-	-	621,443	-	693,059
As at 31 March 2020						
Total assets	199,949	-	-	673,994	93,719	967,662
Total liabilities	-	(543,801)	(255,434)	-	(100,781)	(900,016)
Total equity	-	-	-	(67,604)	(42)	(67,646)
Total	199,949	(543,801)	(255,434)	606,390	(7,104)	-
Net loans⁴	63,189	-	-	656,489	-	719,678

1. Scroll represents wholesale funding with an original maturity greater than 12 months that now has a residual maturity less than 12 months.
2. Includes balances presented as held for sale.
3. Includes total share capital, share-based payment reserve and retained profits.
4. Liquid assets in net loans include internally securitised assets that are eligible for repurchase agreements with the RBA/RBNZ.

Review of Group operations

2.5 Capital and dividends

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Level 2 regulatory capital structure					
Common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital after deductions (\$m)	52,932	48,733	47,982	9	10
Risk weighted assets (RWA) (\$m)	428,899	437,905	443,905	(2)	(3)
CET 1 capital ratio	12.34%	11.13%	10.81%	121 bps	153 bps
Additional Tier 1 capital ratio	2.21%	2.10%	2.13%	11 bps	8 bps
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.55%	13.23%	12.94%	132 bps	161 bps
Tier 2 capital ratio	3.88%	3.15%	3.35%	73 bps	53 bps
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.43%	16.38%	16.29%	205 bps	214 bps
APRA leverage ratio¹	6.27%	5.78%	5.66%	49 bps	61 bps
Level 1 regulatory capital structure					
CET 1 capital after deductions (\$m)	53,313	49,453	48,482	8	10
Risk weighted assets (\$m)	424,656	433,727	437,137	(2)	(3)
Level 1 CET 1 capital ratio	12.55%	11.40%	11.09%	115 bps	146 bps

APRA announcements on capital

On 15 December 2020 APRA issued revised capital management guidance². From 1 January 2021 APRA will no longer hold banks to a minimum level of earnings retention (previously 50% of net profit after tax in 2020). APRA has also stated that it expects banks to moderate dividend payout ratios, consider the use of dividend reinvestment plans (DRPs) and/or other capital management initiatives to offset the impact from distributions and conduct regular stress testing.

In addition, APRA has released further guidance on the implementation of Basel III reforms which will embed the “unquestionably strong” level of capital in the framework. On 8 December 2020, APRA outlined its proposals for changes to the capital framework including proposed changes to RWA effective from 1 January 2023³.

Further details of regulatory changes are set out in the Significant Developments section of the 2021 Interim Financial Report.

Capital management strategy

Westpac's approach to capital management seeks to ensure that it is adequately capitalised as an ADI. Westpac evaluates its approach to capital management through an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the key features of which include:

- the development of a capital management strategy, including consideration of regulatory minimums, capital buffers and contingency plans;
- consideration of both regulatory and economic capital requirements;
- a stress testing framework that challenges the capital measures, coverage and requirements including the impact of adverse economic scenarios; and
- consideration of the perspectives of external stakeholders including rating agencies as well as equity and debt investors.

During the period of disruption caused by COVID-19, Westpac is operating with the following principles in relation to capital:

- Prioritise maintaining capital strength;
- Retain capital to absorb further downside on credit quality and acknowledge a high degree of uncertainty regarding the length and depth of this stress;
- Allow for capital flexibility to support lending to customers; and
- in line with APRA guidance, Westpac will seek to maintain a buffer above the regulatory requirement including buffers (currently at least 8% for D-SIBs including Westpac).

These principles take into consideration:

- Current regulatory capital minimums and the capital conservation buffer (CCB), which together are the Total CET1 Requirement. In line with the above, the Total CET1 Requirement for Westpac is at least 8.0%, based upon an industry minimum CET1 requirement of 4.5% plus a capital buffer of at least 3.5% applicable to D-SIBs^{4,5};
- Stress testing to calibrate an appropriate buffer against a downturn; and
- Quarterly volatility of capital ratios due to the half yearly cycle of ordinary dividend payments.

Westpac will revise its capital management preferred range once APRA's review of the capital adequacy framework is finalised.

1. Refer to Glossary for definition.

2. Letter to all authorised deposit taking institutions and insurers – “Capital Management” dated 15 December 2020.

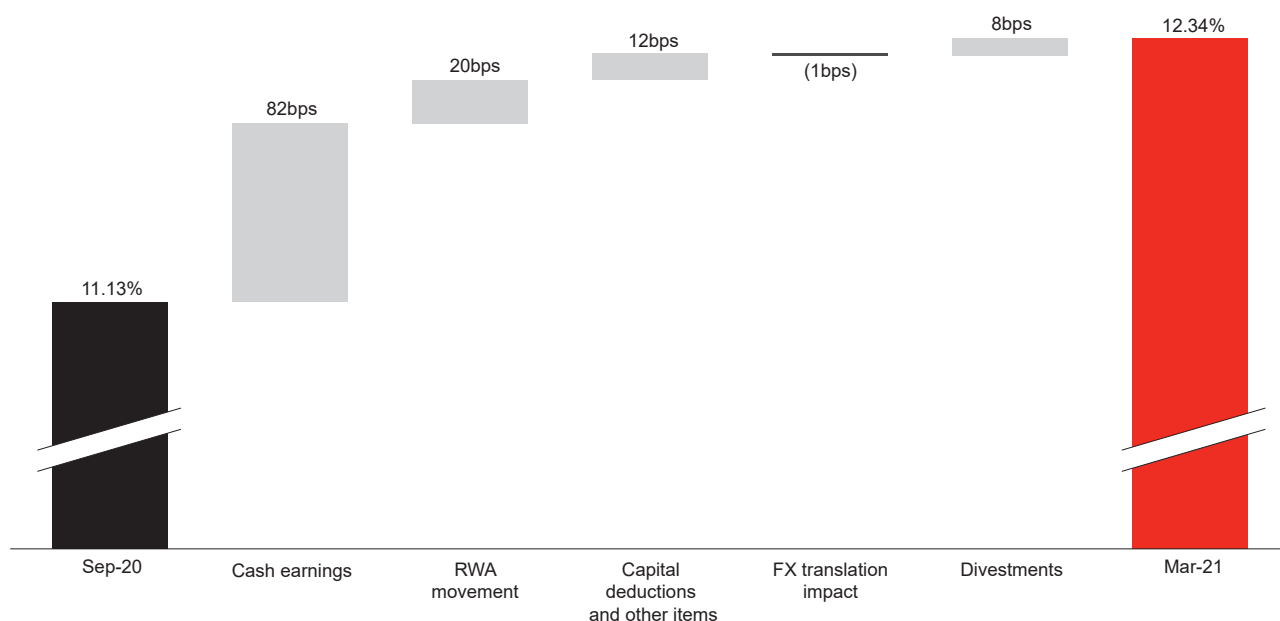
3. Discussion paper: A more flexible and resilient capital framework for ADIs published 8 December 2020.

4. Noting that APRA may apply higher CET1 requirements for an individual ADI.

5. If an ADI's CET1 ratio falls below the Total CET1 Requirement (at least 8%), they face restrictions on the distribution of earnings, such as dividends, distribution payments on AT1 capital instruments and discretionary staff bonuses.

Review of Group operations

CET1 capital ratio movement for First Half 2021 (basis points)



Westpac's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 12.34% at 31 March 2021, 121 basis points higher than 30 September 2020. Key movements in the CET1 capital ratio over the half were:

- First Half 2021 cash earnings of \$3,537 million (82 basis point increase);
- A decline in Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) (20 basis point increase) mostly from a decrease in credit risk RWA from a reduction in lending and an improvement in credit metrics;
- Capital deductions and other capital movements (12 basis point increase) from lower deferred tax assets and from higher other comprehensive income from a revaluation of debt securities. This was partly offset by higher earnings held in entities that are not consolidated for regulatory purposes which are deducted from capital;
- Foreign currency impacts from the appreciation of the A\$ against the US\$ and NZ\$ (1 basis point decrease); and
- An 8 basis points increase from the sale of Westpac's stake in Zip Co Limited.

Payment of Westpac's 2020 final dividend had no net impact on capital as the dividend reinvestment plan was fully underwritten. On 18 December 2020 Westpac issued 56.9 million new ordinary shares (Shares) (\$1.12 billion) comprising 20.2 million Shares (\$401 million) to participants in the dividend reinvestment plan (approximately 36% participation rate) and 36.7 million Shares (\$719 million) to the underwriter.

1. Reflecting the net impact of movements in the foreign currency translation reserve and RWA.

Review of Group operations

Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital movement for First Half 2021

On 4 December 2020, Westpac issued \$1.72 billion of Additional Tier 1 capital (Westpac Capital Notes 7), of which approximately \$0.87 billion comprised reinvestment by the holders of Westpac Capital Notes 3 (WCN 3). On 22 March 2021, Westpac redeemed approximately \$0.46 billion WCN 3 that remained on issue. The net impact was an increase in Tier 1 capital of approximately 9 basis points.

During the half, Westpac issued US\$2.5 billion and A\$1.25 billion of Tier 2 capital. Westpac also redeemed A\$0.7 billion of Tier 2 capital instruments. The net impact was an increase in the total regulatory capital ratio of approximately 90 basis points. These issues will assist to meet APRA's increased total capital requirements that must be achieved by 1 January 2024.

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio represents the amount of Tier 1 capital relative to exposure¹. At 31 March 2021, Westpac's leverage ratio was 6.27%, up 49 basis points since 30 September 2020.

Internationally comparable capital ratios

The APRA Basel III capital adequacy requirements are more conservative than those of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), leading to lower reported capital ratios when compared to international peers. APRA conducted a study in July 2015 outlining its methodology for measuring international comparable capital ratios. For details on the adjustments refer to Westpac's 2021 Interim Investor Discussion Pack.

The table below calculates the Group's reported capital ratios consistent with this methodology.

%	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Internationally comparable capital ratios					
CET 1 capital ratio	18.08%	16.50%	15.81%	158 bps	227 bps
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.98%	19.25%	18.55%	173 bps	243 bps
Total regulatory capital ratio	25.94%	23.19%	22.69%	275 bps	325 bps
Leverage ratio	6.87%	6.46%	6.28%	41 bps	59 bps

1. As defined under Attachment D of APS110: Capital Adequacy.

Review of Group operations

Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Credit risk:					
Corporate ¹	66,086	73,666	78,288	(10)	(16)
Business lending ²	34,061	36,777	34,493	(7)	(1)
Sovereign ³	2,355	2,376	2,192	(1)	7
Bank ⁴	5,708	5,640	6,956	1	(18)
Residential mortgages	133,938	130,787	131,424	2	2
Australian credit cards	4,279	4,405	4,837	(3)	(12)
Other retail	9,266	10,174	11,594	(9)	(20)
Small business ⁵	16,097	16,977	16,812	(5)	(4)
Specialised lending: Property and project finance ⁶	55,314	57,019	56,004	(3)	(1)
Securitisation ⁷	5,513	5,413	5,747	2	(4)
Standardised	8,091	8,853	9,506	(9)	(15)
Mark-to-market related credit risk	6,419	7,302	11,289	(12)	(43)
Total credit risk	347,127	359,389	369,142	(3)	(6)
Market risk	9,490	8,761	8,396	8	13
Operational risk ⁸	54,090	54,090	54,093	-	-
Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	11,998	9,124	5,305	31	126
Other	6,194	6,541	6,969	(5)	(11)
Total risk weighted assets	428,899	437,905	443,905	(2)	(3)

Total RWA decreased \$9.0 billion or 2.1% over the half from lower credit risk RWA partially offset by an increase in non-credit RWA.

The \$12.3 billion decline in credit risk RWA included:

- A \$1.6 billion decrease from lower lending, mostly from the further reduction in Trade Finance in Asia, as we consolidated our international operations along with lower personal, auto and business lending. This was partially offset by an increase in residential mortgage exposure over the half;
- A \$4.4 billion decrease from improved credit metrics driven by lower stressed assets, mainly across small business and corporate lending;
- A \$1.6 billion reduction in the RWA overlay for corporate, business and specialised lending. This overlay balance is currently \$0.4 billion and was established in June 2020 to take account of facilities where reviews had not been completed. The overlay will be reassessed as customer reviews are completed;
- A methodology change within business lending which decreased RWA by \$1.0 billion;
- Foreign currency translation impacts which decreased RWA by \$1.4 billion mostly from the appreciation of the A\$ against the US\$ and NZ\$; and
- A decrease in credit RWA associated with derivative exposures (counterparty credit risk and mark-to-market related credit risk) of \$2.3 billion mainly due to market and collateral movements.

At 31 March 2021 Westpac applied a floor of 23.8% to its mortgage risk weights in response to the temporary positive effects of COVID-19 stimulus and support measures on customer account behaviours. The floor is consistent with the mortgage risk weight at 30 September 2020 and has resulted in a \$3.7 billion increase in mortgage RWA.

Non-credit risk RWA increased by \$3.3 billion mainly due to a \$2.9 billion increase in Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB). IRRBB has increased as the embedded gain balance has declined over the period as historical interest rate hedges that were entered into at higher interest rates have matured.

1. Corporate – typically includes exposure where the borrower has annual turnover greater than \$50 million, and other business exposures not captured under the definitions of either Business lending or Small Business.
2. Business lending – includes exposures not captured elsewhere where the borrower has annual turnover less than or equal to \$50 million.
3. Sovereign – includes exposures to governments themselves and other non-commercial enterprises that are owned or controlled by them.
4. Bank – includes exposures to licensed banks and their owned or controlled subsidiaries, and overseas central banks.
5. Small business – program managed business lending exposures.
6. Specialised lending – property and project finance – includes exposures to entities created to finance and/or operates specific assets where, apart from the income received from the assets being financed, the borrower has little or no independent capacity to repay from other activities or assets.
7. Securitisation – exposures reflect Westpac's involvement in activities ranging from originator to investor and include the provision of securitisation services for clients wishing to access capital markets.
8. Operational risk – the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk but excluding strategic or reputational risk.

Review of Group operations

Capital adequacy

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Tier 1 capital			
CET 1 capital			
Paid up ordinary capital	41,604	40,509	40,503
Treasury shares	(660)	(620)	(619)
Equity based remuneration	1,731	1,661	1,645
Foreign currency translation reserve	(519)	(309)	59
Accumulated other comprehensive income	507	126	(190)
Non-controlling interests - other	49	57	61
Retained earnings	29,097	26,533	25,985
Less retained earnings in life and general insurance, funds management and securitisation entities	(1,680)	(1,132)	(1,326)
Deferred fees	230	214	229
Total CET 1 capital	70,359	67,039	66,347
Deductions from CET 1 capital			
Goodwill (excluding funds management entities)	(8,529)	(8,532)	(8,673)
Deferred tax assets	(2,260)	(2,963)	(2,610)
Goodwill in life and general insurance, funds management and securitisation entities	(451)	(535)	(935)
Capitalised expenditure	(1,749)	(1,576)	(1,656)
Capitalised software	(2,049)	(2,137)	(2,029)
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated for regulatory purposes	(2,063)	(1,941)	(1,633)
Regulatory expected downturn loss in excess of eligible provisions	(93)	(40)	-
Defined benefit superannuation fund surplus	(69)	(71)	(80)
Equity investments	(162)	(492)	(327)
Regulatory adjustments to fair value positions	(1)	(18)	(407)
Other Tier 1 deductions	(1)	(1)	(15)
Total deductions from CET 1 capital	(17,427)	(18,306)	(18,365)
Total CET 1 capital after deductions	52,932	48,733	47,982
Additional Tier 1 capital			
Basel III complying instruments	9,493	9,206	9,473
Total Additional Tier 1 capital	9,493	9,206	9,473
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital			
Holdings of own and other financial institutions Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	(25)	-	-
Total deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital	(25)	-	-
Net Additional Tier 1 regulatory capital	9,468	9,206	9,473
Net Tier 1 regulatory capital	62,400	57,939	57,455
Tier 2 capital			
Basel III complying instruments	16,373	13,161	14,455
Basel III transitional instruments	462	494	567
Eligible general reserve for credit loss	161	397	79
Total Tier 2 capital	16,996	14,052	15,101
Deductions from Tier 2 capital			
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated for regulatory purposes	(140)	(140)	(140)
Holdings of own and other financial institutions Tier 2 capital instruments	(199)	(121)	(102)
Total deductions from Tier 2 capital	(339)	(261)	(242)
Net Tier 2 regulatory capital	16,657	13,791	14,859
Total regulatory capital	79,057	71,730	72,314
Risk weighted assets	428,899	437,905	443,905
CET 1 capital ratio	12.34%	11.13%	10.81%
Additional Tier 1 capital ratio	2.21%	2.10%	2.13%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.55%	13.23%	12.94%
Tier 2 capital ratio	3.88%	3.15%	3.35%
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.43%	16.38%	16.29%

Review of Group operations

Dividends

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Ordinary dividend (cents per share)					
Interim (fully franked)	58	-	-	-	-
Final (fully franked)	-	31	-	(100)	-
Total ordinary dividend	58	31	-	87	-
Payout ratio (reported)	61.75%	101.65%	-	large	-
Payout ratio (cash earnings)	60.16%	69.33%	-	large	-
Adjusted franking credit balance (\$m)	3,560	3,448	2,881	3	24
Imputation credit (cents per share - NZ)	7.0	7.0	-	-	-

The Board has determined an interim fully franked dividend of 58 cents per share, to be paid on 25 June 2021 to shareholders on the register at the record date of 14 May 2021¹. The 2021 interim dividend represents a payout ratio on a cash earnings basis of 60.16%. In addition to being fully franked, the dividend will also carry NZ\$0.07 in New Zealand imputation credits that may be used by New Zealand tax residents.

The Board has determined to satisfy the DRP for the 2021 interim dividend by arranging for the purchase of existing shares by a third party. The Market Price used to determine the number of shares allocated to DRP participants will be set over the 10 trading days commencing on 19 May 2021 and will not include a discount.

Capital deduction for regulatory expected credit loss

For capital adequacy purposes APRA requires the amount of regulatory expected credit losses in excess of eligible provisions to be deducted from CET1 capital. The table below shows the calculation of this capital deduction.

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Provisions associated with eligible portfolios			
Total provisions for expected credit losses (Section 4, Note 10)	5,508	6,163	5,791
plus provisions associated with partial write-offs	20	26	41
less ineligible provisions ²	(106)	(118)	(129)
Total eligible provisions	5,422	6,071	5,703
Regulatory expected downturn loss	5,419	5,801	5,540
(Excess)/shortfall in eligible provisions compared to regulatory expected downturn loss	(3)	(270)	(163)
CET 1 capital deduction for regulatory expected downturn loss in excess of eligible provisions³	(93)	(40)	-

1. Record date in New York is 13 May 2021.

2. Provisions associated with portfolios subject to the Basel standardised approach to credit risk are not eligible.

3. Regulatory expected loss is calculated for portfolios subject to the Basel advanced capital IRB approach to credit risk. The comparison between regulatory expected loss and eligible provisions is performed separately for defaulted and non-defaulted exposures.

Review of Group operations

2.6 Sustainability performance

Helping Australians and New Zealanders succeed: Our Sustainability Strategy

This year marks the start of Westpac Group's refreshed Sustainability Strategy which sets out how we can best serve our customers, communities and nation, and contribute to solving global challenges over the next three years.

Our Sustainability Strategy is centred around three areas:

- helping when it matters most;
- backing a stronger Australia; and
- collaborating for impact.

The table below summarises progress in the last six months against the goals set out in the Group's Sustainability Strategy.

Priorities and ambitions	Targeted Outcomes	First Half 2021 performance
Helping when it matters most: supporting customers and businesses through times of change and hardship.	Providing emergency and longer-term financial support to help people and businesses recover and adapt to changes in their circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 276 customers supported with natural disaster relief packages; • announced a \$10 million Flood Support Fund to provide emergency grants for customers in flood-affected areas across New South Wales and South-East Queensland; • donated \$150,000 to the Salvation Army to help support disaster recovery in flood affected areas; and • launched the Disaster Help Hub in November 2020, to provide guidance on preparing homes and accessing disaster support and financial resources to help during recovery, with 52,744 visits to the hub.
	Supporting vulnerable customers in difficult personal and financial circumstances (including those affected by domestic and family abuse, financial abuse, frauds and scams) to manage, recover and find appropriate solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 18,000 customers received assistance through vulnerability specialist teams; • formed a new partnership with national social enterprise, The Violet Initiative, to provide caregivers and their families greater access to emotional and practical support when caring for a family member or friend in the last stage of life; and • announced new measures to make digital banking safer for customers, including giving customers the ability to report abusive messages via online and mobile banking, and blocking inappropriate language from outgoing payments.

Review of Group operations

Priorities and ambitions	Targeted Outcomes	First Half 2021 performance
Helping when it matters most: supporting financial wellbeing.	Supporting the financial wellbeing of customers and communities through products, services and resources to help them in life moments big and small.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to offer a range of resources and tools, including access to podcasts and a financial fitness course through the Davidson Institute.
	Improving banking accessibility for Indigenous Australians, including for customers accessing Yuri Ingkarninhi, our dedicated Indigenous Connection Team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved banking accessibility for over 4,500 Indigenous and remote Australians through Yuri Ingkarninhi, our Indigenous Connection Team.
	Supporting young people to build confidence and knowledge in preparation for their future financial decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued to offer a spend and save program that helps young Australians become more conscious about both their spending and saving habits, whilst earning a competitive rate of interest.
Backing a stronger Australia: backing people, jobs and ideas shaping Australia's future.	Supporting diverse Australian businesses and social enterprises, including Indigenous entrepreneurs and communities seeking to build their own businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$5.5 million spend with diverse suppliers, of which \$1 million are Indigenous-owned businesses.
	Creating employment and educational opportunities for people who have the drive to shape Australia, including our Westpac Scholars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westpac Scholars Trust¹ has awarded 100 new scholarships.
	Job creation opportunities for vulnerable and under-employed people across our value chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1 July to 31 December 2020, Westpac Foundation² job creation grants to social enterprises helped to create 614 jobs³ for vulnerable Australians.
	Supporting our corporate and institutional customers move to more sustainable business models through sustainable finance structures that connect their financing requirements and sustainability priorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announced the structuring of a A\$350 million sustainability-linked loan (SLL) facility for G8 Education, Australia's largest publicly listed early childhood care and education company.
Backing a stronger Australia: helping Australians respond to climate change.	Supporting solutions and technology that accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$0.5 billion of new lending to climate change solutions.
	Reducing our direct environmental footprint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% and Scope 3 supply chain emissions by 15% compared to Full Year 2016 baseline.

1. Westpac Scholars Trust (ABN 35 600 251 071) is administered by Westpac Scholars Limited (ABN 72 168 847 041) as trustee for the Westpac Scholars Trust. Westpac Scholars Trust is a private charitable trust and neither the Trust nor the Trustee are part of Westpac Group. Westpac provides administrative support, skilled volunteering, and funding for operational costs of Westpac Scholars Trust.

2. Westpac Foundation is administered by Westpac Community Limited (ABN 34 086 862 795) as trustee for Westpac Community Trust (ABN 53 265 036 982). The Westpac Community Trust is a Public Ancillary Fund, endorsed by the ATO as a Deductible Gift Recipient. None of Westpac Foundation, Westpac Community Trust Limited nor the Westpac Community Trust are part of Westpac Group. Westpac provides administrative support, skilled volunteering, donations and funding for operational costs of Westpac Foundation.

3. Jobs created through the Westpac Foundation job creation grants to social enterprises are for the six months ended 31 December 2020.

Review of Group operations

Priorities and ambitions	Targeted Outcomes	First Half 2021 performance
Collaborating for impact: respecting human rights and amplifying Indigenous voices.	Sharing insights as we deliver on the commitments under our 2023 Human Rights Action Plan and work towards the elimination of modern slavery across our business operations and supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published our 2020 Modern Slavery Statement in response to the <i>Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018</i> (Cth) and the <i>United Kingdom's Modern Slavery Act 2015</i> (UK); continued to implement a Vulnerable Customer Mental Health Framework, providing extra support and escalation pathways for our people who support customers at increased risk of vulnerability due to the financial and societal impacts of COVID-19; and refreshed our Inclusion and Diversity Strategy, including a focus on women in leadership, cultural diversity and Indigenous parity.
	Safeguarding children from online child exploitation through our Safer Children Safer Communities program, including investing up to \$10 million per year for three years in child protection initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated \$9.7million, of which \$4.2 million was invested in First Half 2021, to raise awareness of child exploitation and support child protection initiatives as part of our commitment to invest up to \$10 million per year for three years in child protection initiatives.
	Supporting the empowerment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through self-determination, amplifying their voices and building cultural competency amongst our people and partners to progress Reconciliation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosted a Deadly Talk with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders to support employee cultural awareness; and refreshed our cultural competency training, enabling our people to be able to better support our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander customers.
Collaborating for impact: supporting the transition to a climate resilient future.	Sharing insights as we work with customers in the most emissions intensive and climate-vulnerable sectors to develop financing strategies that can support their response to climate change impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated our lending approach to customers in the oil and gas sector¹ (see Climate-related financial disclosures, below).
	Aligning our financing activity with efforts to support the goals of the Paris Agreement.	
	Participating in international, national and industry-based initiatives to progress collective action on climate change, including sharing methodologies and investing in research, in support of the goals of the Paris Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively engaged with the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, helping to establish a global banking Civil Society Advisory Body and Australian Sustainable Finance Initiative to develop the Australian Sustainable Finance Roadmap.

1. This applies to WIB oil and gas exploration, production and refining customers.

Review of Group operations

2.6.1 Climate-related financial disclosures

Westpac Group is committed to managing our business in alignment with the Paris Agreement and the need to transition to a net zero emissions economy by 2050. The Group continues to integrate the consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities into our business operations. A summary of Westpac Group's performance against the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is provided below.

Oversight

The Board has oversight of the Group's approach to and management of climate change. Our Climate Change Position Statement and Action Plan (Climate Action Plan)¹ is approved by the Board every three years. Updates on progress are provided on a twice-yearly basis.

The Board Risk Committee (BRC) considers and approves Westpac's Sustainability Risk Management Framework (SRMF), which includes climate change risk, at least every two years. Quarterly updates to the BRC on climate change risk commenced from April 2021.

Implementation and management of the Climate Action Plan is led by Group Executives. A newly-established Reputation and Sustainability Risk team has taken accountability for the Group's framework for managing reputation and sustainability risk. To ensure appropriate arrangements remain in place, work has commenced to review oversight arrangements in place of the Group Sustainability Council.

The Climate Change Financial Risk Committee focusses on work to identify and manage climate-related financial risks, including the potential impact on credit exposures from climate change-related transition and physical risks. The Committee is chaired by the Group Chief Credit Officer and is a sub-committee of the Group Credit Risk Committee.

An Environment Management Committee chaired by the Chief Property Officer is held quarterly to set and track strategies and initiatives to reduce the Group's direct environmental footprint, particularly targets around energy and emissions.

Divisional risk committees consider the climate change dimensions of business activities as required. The WIB ESG Risk Committee considers transactions requiring enhanced environmental, social and governance ('ESG') due diligence, including for climate change risk.

Strategy

The Climate Action Plan describes Westpac's climate change strategy. The strategy is underpinned by principles which recognise that:

- a transition to a net zero emissions economy is required by 2050;
- economic growth and emissions reductions are complementary goals;
- addressing climate change creates opportunities;
- climate-related risk is a financial risk; and
- collective action, transparency and disclosure matter.

The Climate Action Plan identifies three focus areas where the Group is expected to direct its attention over the short, medium and long term:

- help customers and communities respond to climate change;
- improve the climate change performance of our operations; and
- support initiatives and policies to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Risk management overview

Westpac Group's Climate Action Plan sets out our overall approach to managing climate-related risks. Climate change risks are managed within the Group's risk management framework including the SRMF, Group ESG Credit Policy and Risk Appetite Statements. We seek to understand the potential for climate-related transition, physical and litigation risks to impact our business, including the possible impact on credit risk, regulatory and reporting obligations, and our reputation. Climate change is included in the Group Risk Taxonomy under the credit risk, and reputational and sustainability risk categories. The Group regularly reviews this framework and ensures relevant aspects are appropriately reflected in the Climate Action Plan.

The Climate Action Plan sets out specific climate-related lending criteria which are applied at the portfolio and customer level where appropriate. If climate-related risks associated with a transaction are not within appetite then the application of conditions to sufficiently manage the risks will be considered, or the transaction may be declined. Climate-related risks may be escalated to relevant divisional and Group risk committees in accordance with the SRMF.

During First Half 2021, APRA commenced engagement with Westpac and other major Australian banks on its Climate Vulnerability Assessment. The Climate Vulnerability Assessment is expected to focus on stress testing material parts of Westpac's credit strategy, under two climate scenarios focussed on transition and physical risk. A qualitative assessment of operational, market and liquidity risk, and data quality is also expected. The ADIs are engaged with APRA, directly and via the ABA on the final design of the Climate Vulnerability Assessment

1. The term 'Climate Action Plan' as used in this document refers to the most recent version: Climate Change Position Statement and 2023 Action Plan.

Review of Group operations

and have commenced preparations to respond. We will continue to evolve our approach to climate change risk management as required to align with changes in legal and regulatory requirements. In April APRA released a draft Prudential Practice Guide – Draft CPG 229 Climate Change Financial Risks (PPG) which sets out guidance on better practice in management of climate change financial risks. The draft PPG focusses on identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of climate-related risks, and the role of scenario analysis, and is broadly aligned with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Disclosures. We will review our current practices and future plans in light of the draft guidance, and provide feedback to APRA as part of its consultation process.

Scenario Analysis

Westpac used scenario analysis to inform our identification of industries exposed to climate-related risks over short, medium and long-term horizons¹ - summary results are shown in the Metrics and Targets section, below. The findings from scenario analysis conducted in 2019 are reflected in our current Climate Action Plan which outlines enhanced lending standards for emissions-intensive sectors including management of lending exposure to thermal coal mining customers (as defined in that document) to zero by 2030, and emissions reduction targets for lending to the electricity generation sector to support Paris-aligned transition pathways.

In line with our Climate Action Plan we progressed analysis to further understand material climate-related risks in two areas of our portfolio during the First Half 2021: transition risk in the oil and gas sector, and physical risk in the mortgage book.

Transition risk in the oil and gas sector

We completed an initial study of how global oil and gas demand might perform when carbon emissions are constrained in line with 'well-below' 2-degree and 1.5-degree transition pathways².

Based on our initial findings we have updated our approach and internal ESG criteria by which climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed in the oil and gas sector, with a focus on WIB's oil and gas exploration, production and refining customers.

Our updated approach means we will:

- expect any new oil and gas exploration, production and refining customers, to whom we provide lending, to have publicly disclosed Paris-aligned business goals;
- continue to support existing customers (particularly via sustainable finance structures) to develop Paris-aligned financing strategies using our internal ESG criteria to guide our approach; and
- continue to develop our approach and understanding of climate-related risk and opportunities in the oil and gas sector (including downstream segments) through engagement with our customers³.

We will continue to provide annual updates on our progress.

Physical risk in the Australian mortgage book

We updated our approach to assessing the impact of extreme weather events under climate change scenarios on our Australian mortgage portfolio⁴. The analysis:

- used a generalised model of how extreme weather and climate change may affect a number of physical risks to a 'Representative Property' (an archetype of a modern Australian home) under a 4-degree scenario⁵;
- considered riverine flooding, coastal inundation, forest fires, extreme wind and soil subsidence;
- computed physical risk for each year from 1990 to 2100, allowing us to identify the potential impacts of current and future extreme weather and climate change;
- modelled a 'static' balance sheet with no population growth or movement, and did not consider the impact of adaptation measures or management actions to mitigate risks; and
- identified locations that may be at higher risk⁶ and assessed the Group's current exposure to these locations.

The analysis suggests that while climate change will drive an ongoing increase in annual average losses over time, Westpac's exposure in the Australian mortgage portfolio to locations identified as likely to be exposed to higher physical risks under a RCP8.5 scenario is around 1.7% of the current portfolio, increasing to around 2.0% by 2050.

Westpac understands the importance of both climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, including government and community planning measures, and the benefits of climate-resilient building characteristics to reduce property damage and impacts on customers, communities and shareholders. We continue to advocate for more research and investment into helping communities adapt and become resilient to climate-related impacts. The updated analysis is being used to improve our understanding of how to help individual customers respond to the impacts of climate change and in the potential for climate change to impact on loan serviceability and property values. We will continue to provide regular updates on our progress.

1. Further details explaining the Group's approach to scenario analysis can be found in Westpac's 2020 Sustainability Performance Report
 2. The 'well below' 2-degree scenario used the International Energy Agency's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS-2019) and the 1.5-degree scenario used the Asia-Pacific Integrated Model Shared Socio-Economic Pathways (AIM/CGE 2.0 SSP1-19) model.
 3. Initial focus on WIB customers.
 4. Excludes RAMS and Equity Access.
 5. IPCC RCP8.5 scenario.
 6. 'Higher risk' were locations where insurance may become more expensive or unavailable.

Review of Group operations

Metrics and targets

Metrics	Half Year 2021 performance
Support for climate solutions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New lending to climate solutions (cumulative from September 2020) Lending to climate solutions (TCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$0.5 billion vs 2023 target - \$3.5 billion \$10 billion
Energy generation¹	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission intensity of electricity generation portfolio Energy mix of electricity generation exposure (WIB only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.25 (tCO₂-e/MWh) vs 2023 target 0.23 (tCO₂-e/MWh) 75% renewable versus 25% non-renewables.
Mining and coal exposure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lending to mining (TCE) Lending to coal mining (metallurgical and thermal) (TCE) Lending to thermal coal mining % of coal mining² Thermal coal mining portfolio quality thresholds Oil and gas extraction (TCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$8.0 billion mining exposure representing 0.75% of Group TCE \$0.5 billion lending to coal mining representing 0.05 % of Group TCE 56% Coal quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing projects > 5,700 kCal/kg - Consistent with Climate Action Plan New projects > 6,300 kCal/Kg - Consistent with Climate Action Plan \$2.3 billion lending to oil and gas extraction representing 0.22% of Group TCE³
Climate change portfolio resilience - scenario analysis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition risk⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2% of current Australian Business and Institutional portfolio exposed to sectors which by 2030 may face relatively higher growth constraints under a 1.5-degrees scenario. 2.5% of current Australian Business and Institutional portfolio exposed to sectors which by 2050 may face relatively higher growth constraints under a 1.5-degrees scenario. 0.7% of current Australian Business and Institutional portfolio exposed to sectors which by 2030 may face relatively higher growth constraints under a 2-degrees scenario. 2.0% of current Australian Business and Institutional portfolio exposed to sectors which by 2050 may face relatively higher growth constraints under a 2-degrees scenario.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.0% of current Australian mortgage portfolio⁵ which by 2050 may be exposed to higher physical risks under a RCP8.5 scenario.

1. Metrics updated annually. Data as at 30 September, 2020.

2. Thermal coal mining exposure as % of coal mining - WIB only

3. The reduction in lending to oil and gas extraction from September 2020 is mainly due to the consolidation of Westpac's international operations.

4. Excludes retail, sovereign, and bank exposures. Sectors whose medium (2030) and long-term (2050) performance under a scenario deviated by more than one standard deviation below average GDP growth, were classified as 'may face relatively higher growth constraints'.

5. Excludes RAMS and Equity Access. The methodology to assess climate-related physical risk in our Australian mortgage portfolio has been updated in First Half 2021. See 'Scenario analysis' above, for more details.

Divisional results

3.0 Divisional results

Notable items

The table below shows the impact of notable items on the divisions by the relevant period. Notable items are discussed in Section 2.1.

Half Year March 2021

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	-	74	-	(3)	-	-	71
Non-interest income	(3)	1	-	(5)	1	378	372
Operating expenses	(106)	(40)	(37)	(6)	(336)	(220)	(745)
Core earnings	(109)	35	(37)	(14)	(335)	158	(302)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	33	(10)	11	4	38	(56)	20
Cash earnings	(76)	25	(26)	(10)	(297)	102	(282)

Half Year Sept 2020

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	-	(34)	-	(3)	-	-	(37)
Non-interest income	4	(3)	-	(4)	(305)	273	(35)
Operating expenses	(31)	(106)	-	1	(653)	(494)	(1,283)
Core earnings	(27)	(143)	-	(6)	(958)	(221)	(1,355)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	8	43	-	2	138	(56)	135
Cash earnings	(19)	(100)	-	(4)	(820)	(277)	(1,220)

Half Year March 2020

\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	5	(107)	-	(4)	-	-	(106)
Non-interest income	-	5	-	(3)	(104)	(126)	(228)
Operating expenses	(33)	(24)	-	-	(41)	(1,158)	(1,256)
Core earnings	(28)	(126)	-	(7)	(145)	(1,284)	(1,590)
Income tax (expense)/benefit and NCI	8	38	-	2	43	100	191
Cash earnings	(20)	(88)	-	(5)	(102)	(1,184)	(1,399)

Divisional results

3.1 Consumer

Consumer is responsible for sales and service of banking products, including mortgages, credit cards, personal loans, and savings and deposit products to consumers in Australia. Products are provided under the Westpac, St.George, BankSA, Bank of Melbourne, and RAMS brands. Consumer works with the other operating divisions in Australia in the sales, service, and referral of certain specialist financial services such as auto lending and foreign exchange.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	4,216	4,313	4,234	(2)	-
Non-interest income	241	247	326	(2)	(26)
Net operating income	4,457	4,560	4,560	(2)	(2)
Operating expenses	(2,270)	(2,141)	(2,035)	6	12
Core earnings	2,187	2,419	2,525	(10)	(13)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	80	(599)	(416)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	2,267	1,820	2,109	25	7
Income tax expense and non-controlling interests (NCI)	(675)	(546)	(637)	24	6
Cash earnings	1,592	1,274	1,472	25	8
Add back notable items	76	19	20	large	large
Cash earnings excluding notable items	1,668	1,293	1,492	29	12
Expense to income ratio	50.93%	46.95%	44.63%	398 bps	large
Net interest margin	2.39%	2.41%	2.33%	(2 bps)	6 bps

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits					
Term deposits	42.3	47.5	50.0	(11)	(15)
Other	180.8	171.8	158.4	5	14
Total customer deposits	223.1	219.3	208.4	2	7
Net loans					
Mortgages	387.9	382.4	385.8	1	1
Other	8.9	9.3	11.4	(4)	(22)
Provisions	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(11)	6
Total net loans	395.1	389.8	395.6	1	-
Deposit to loan ratio	56.47%	56.26%	52.68%	21 bps	379 bps
Total assets	403.3	398.3	404.3	1	-
TCE	466.5	460.4	464.2	1	-
Average interest earning assets ¹	354.4	358.2	363.6	(1)	(3)

Credit quality

%	Half Year 31 March 2021	Half Year 30 Sept 2020	Half Year 31 March 2020
Impairment charges/(benefits) to average loans annualised ²	(0.04%)	0.30%	0.21%
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies	1.18%	1.60%	0.94%
Other consumer loans 90+ day delinquencies	1.65%	1.69%	1.96%
Total stressed exposures to TCE	1.02%	1.38%	0.83%

1. Averages are based on a six month period.

2. The presented ratios are based on a six month period.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$1,592 million were \$318 million or 25% higher than Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$375 million higher, mostly due to an impairment benefit of \$80 million in First Half 2021 compared to a \$599 million impairment charge in Second Half 2020.

Net interest income down \$97m, 2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net loans increased 1% (or \$5.3 billion) over the half. The increase in mortgage lending (up \$5.5 billion) was due to targeted campaigns and more digital applications. Other personal lending declined \$0.4 billion (or 4%) from customers paying down this form of debt; • Deposits increased 2% (or \$3.8 billion), with growth in at call balances as customers chose to hold less of their funds in term deposits; and • Net interest margin was 2 basis points lower. Mortgage spreads were down from lower spreads on new mortgages, particularly fixed rate mortgages, and retention pricing. This was partly offset by lower funding costs along with higher deposit spreads.
Non-interest income down \$6m, 2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the decline was due to fees paid to a third party following the sale of our offsite ATMs and lower fee income from the removal of certain fees as part of our simplification strategy.
Expenses up \$129m, 6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable items increased expenses \$75 million. Excluding this, expenses were up \$54 million. The increase was due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Higher spending on risk and compliance programs, including financial crime, fraud prevention and our financial and non-financial risk programs; and – Increase in mortgage processing costs and additional resources to support customers, in particular customers exiting deferral packages and experiencing hardship. • These increases were partly offset by savings from further use of our digital channels, organisation redesign, a reduction in our branch network (40 branches were closed in First Half 2021, adding to the 24 branches closed in 2020), and a reduction in our ATM network. Restructuring costs were also lower.
Impairment benefit of \$80m compared to an impairment charge of \$599m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment benefit from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook and improved asset quality; and • Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies of 1.18%, 42 basis points lower than September 2020 (1.60%) from reduced levels of hardship. Other consumer 90+ day delinquencies of 1.65%, down 4 basis points over the half.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$1,592 million were \$120 million or 8% higher than First Half 2020. Cash earnings excluding notable items, were \$176 million higher mostly due to an impairment benefit of \$80 million in First Half 2021 compared to a \$416 million impairment charge in First Half 2020, partly offset by lower non-interest income and higher expenses.

Net interest income down \$18m, flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net loans were \$0.5 billion lower over the year, with a \$2.5 billion decline in other personal lending partly offset by a \$2.1 billion increase in mortgages, with an increase in owner occupied loans partly offset by a decline in investor loans. Other personal lending declined as customers continued to pay down this form of debt; Deposits increased 7% (or \$14.7 billion), from growth in at call deposits including switching from term deposits; and Net interest margin was 6 basis points higher from lower funding costs and higher deposit spreads. These improvements were partly offset by elevated retention pricing, lower spreads on new mortgages, lower other consumer lending, and lower interest rates.
Non-interest income down \$85m, 26%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-interest income was lower mostly from reduced activity following COVID-19 restrictions which reduced credit and debit card revenue and foreign ATM fees, while lower international travel reduced foreign currency fees; and The removal of certain fees as part of our simplification strategy also contributed to the decline.
Expenses up \$235m, 12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding the impact of notable items, expenses were \$162 million higher (or 8%) from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases from higher spending on risk, regulatory and compliance programs, annual salary reviews, and increased mortgage processing costs from higher volumes and from bringing jobs onshore; and These increases were partially offset by benefits from organisational redesign, rationalisation of a further 40 branches, and the further use of digital channels.
Impairment benefit of \$80m compared to an impairment charge of \$416m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment benefit from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook, lower write-offs, and a reduction in the other consumer lending portfolios; and Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies of 1.18% were 24 basis points higher than March 2020 (0.94%) from an increase in customers requiring hardship support, including from those customers who exited COVID-19 deferral packages. Other consumer 90+ day delinquencies of 1.65%, decreased 31 basis points over the year.

Divisional results

3.2 Business

Business is responsible for sales and service of banking products for Australian SME and Commercial businesses (including Agribusiness) generally up to \$200 million in exposure. The division also includes Private Wealth, meeting the personal banking needs of high net worth individuals. The division offers a wide range of banking products and services to support their borrowing, savings and transaction needs. Specialist services including cash flow finance, trade finance, equipment finance and property finance are also provided. Business operates under the Westpac, St.George, BankSA, and Bank of Melbourne, brands. Business works with the other operating divisions for select products and services including financial risk management products, corporate superannuation and mortgages.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	2,083	2,019	2,144	3	(3)
Non-interest income	273	249	311	10	(12)
Net operating income	2,356	2,268	2,455	4	(4)
Operating expenses	(1,170)	(1,230)	(1,068)	(5)	10
Core earnings	1,186	1,038	1,387	14	(14)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	129	(674)	(697)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	1,315	364	690	large	91
Income tax expense and NCI	(395)	(108)	(212)	large	86
Cash earnings	920	256	478	large	92
Add back notable items	(25)	100	88	large	large
Cash earnings excluding notable items	895	356	566	151	58
Expense to income ratio	49.66%	54.23%	43.50%	large	large
Net interest margin	3.17%	2.93%	3.05%	24 bps	12 bps

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits					
Term deposits	44.9	51.7	57.3	(13)	(22)
Other	109.6	100.2	84.9	9	29
Total customer deposits	154.5	151.9	142.2	2	9
Net loans					
Mortgages	55.7	58.5	59.9	(5)	(7)
Business	80.6	83.9	86.1	(4)	(6)
Other	0.6	0.5	0.7	20	(14)
Provisions	(2.1)	(2.2)	(1.7)	(5)	24
Total net loans	134.8	140.7	145.0	(4)	(7)
Deposit to loan ratio	114.61%	107.96%	98.07%	large	large
Total assets	139.5	145.8	150.1	(4)	(7)
TCE	176.2	182.6	184.0	(4)	(4)
Average interest earning assets ¹	132.0	137.6	140.5	(4)	(6)

Credit quality

%	Half Year 31 March 2021	Half Year 30 Sept 2020	Half Year 31 March 2020
Impairment charges/(benefits) to average loans annualised ²	(0.19%)	0.93%	0.95%
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies	1.30%	1.72%	0.93%
Other consumer loans 90+ day delinquencies	1.24%	1.46%	1.29%
Business: impaired exposures to TCE	0.85%	1.08%	0.71%
Total stressed exposures to TCE	4.60%	4.70%	3.07%

1. Averages are based on a six month period.

2. The presented ratios are based on a six month period.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$920 million were \$664 million higher than Second Half 2020. Most of the improvement in cash earnings was due to an impairment benefit of \$129 million compared to an impairment charge of \$674 million in Second Half 2020. Lower notable items (\$125 million reduction) also contributed to the increase in cash earnings.

Net interest income up \$64m, 3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rise in net interest income was due to lower notable items in First Half 2021 which were \$108 million lower than Second Half 2020. Excluding this, net interest income was down \$44 million (or 2%), with the higher net interest margin more than offset by lower lending; Net interest margin was 7 basis points higher excluding the impact of notable items mostly from a change in the mix of deposits to transaction and other at call products, and improved term deposit spreads; Net loans were 4% (or \$5.9 billion) lower over the half across business lending and mortgages. Business lending was lower across most sectors with the largest declines in property and professional services; and Deposits were 2% (or \$2.6 billion) higher with a \$6.2 billion increase in transaction balances and a \$3.2 billion increase in other at call balances supported by government stimulus measures and a customer preference to hold funds in transaction and other at call accounts. This was partly offset by a decline in term deposits.
Non-interest income up \$24m, 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable items had little impact on non-interest income (\$4 million lower) with the increase mostly from higher merchant fees as fee waivers for COVID-19 support rolled off; and Other card revenue was also higher as activity and spending increased.
Expenses down \$60m, 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable items were \$66 million lower than Second Half 2020. Excluding this impact, expenses were \$6 million higher than Second Half 2020; and Most of the increase related to further spend on risk and compliance, with business as usual increases were largely offset by benefits from productivity savings.
Impairment benefit of \$129m compared to an impairment charge of \$674m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment benefit from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook and improved asset quality. Individually assessed provisions were also lower in the half; and The level of stressed assets to TCE decreased 10 basis points to 4.60%, mostly from a reduction in mortgage 90+ day delinquencies, and a decrease in watchlist and substandard exposures in the Commercial portfolio.

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Divisional results

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$920 million were \$442 million higher than First Half 2020. Most of the improvement was due to an impairment benefit of \$129 million compared to an impairment charge of \$697 million in First Half 2020. Lower notable items (\$113 million) also contributed to the increase in cash earnings.

Net interest income down \$61m, 3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding notable items, net interest income was down \$242 million (11%); Net loans were 7% (or \$10.2 billion) lower over the year, with the decline from lower investor mortgages and a 6% decline in business lending. Business lending was lower across most sectors with the largest declines in property, professional services, and retail. Higher provisions also contributed to the decline; Deposits were 9% (or \$12.3 billion) higher over the year with a \$16.1 billion rise in transaction balances and a \$8.6 billion increase in other at call balances supported by government stimulus packages. This was partially offset by a \$12.4 billion decline in term deposits given a preference to retain funds in transaction and other at call accounts; and Net interest margin was 12 basis points higher, but down 15 basis points excluding notable items. The lower margin was mostly from reduced deposit spreads from low interest rates along with special low interest rates on certain products as part of our COVID-19 support. These reductions were partly offset by deposit repricing and changes in deposit mix.
Non-interest income down \$38m, 12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable items had little impact on movement in non-interest income (up \$4 million); and Most of the decline was due to lower fees consistent with lower activity, a decline in overdrawn fees, and lower markets related income.
Expenses up \$102m, 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notable items were \$16 million higher than First Half 2020, excluding this impact, expenses were \$86 million higher than First Half 2020; and The increase was due to spending to support customers impacted by COVID-19, increased spend on risk, regulatory and compliance programs and further investment in bankers.
Impairment benefit of \$129m compared to an impairment charge of \$697m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment benefit mostly from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook. Individually assessed provisions were also lower in the half; and The level of stressed assets to TCE increased 153 basis points to 4.60%, mostly from an increase in watchlist and substandard exposures in the Commercial portfolio.

Divisional results

3.3 Westpac Institutional Bank (WIB)

Westpac Institutional Bank (WIB) delivers a broad range of financial products and services to corporate, institutional and government customers operating in, or with connections to, Australia and New Zealand. WIB operates through dedicated industry relationship and specialist product teams, with expert knowledge in financing, transactional banking, and financial and debt capital markets. Customers are supported throughout Australia and via branches and subsidiaries located in New Zealand, the US, UK and Asia. WIB works with all the Group's operating divisions in the provision of markets' related financial needs including foreign exchange and fixed interest solutions.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	464	506	605	(8)	(23)
Non-interest income	582	626	556	(7)	5
Net operating income	1,046	1,132	1,161	(8)	(10)
Operating expenses	(698)	(697)	(619)	-	13
Core earnings	348	435	542	(20)	(36)
Impairment charges	(8)	(111)	(293)	(93)	(97)
Profit before income tax expense	340	324	249	5	37
Income tax expense and NCI	(110)	(139)	(102)	(21)	8
Cash earnings	230	185	147	24	56
Add back notable items	26	-	-	-	-
Cash earnings excluding notable items	256	185	147	38	74
Expense to income ratio	66.73%	61.57%	53.32%	large	large
Net interest margin	1.27%	1.23%	1.46%	4 bps	(19 bps)

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits	91.0	102.9	110.0	(12)	(17)
Net loans					
Loans	62.7	66.6	79.0	(6)	(21)
Provisions	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(25)	(25)
Total net loans	62.4	66.2	78.6	(6)	(21)
Deposit to loan ratio	145.83%	155.44%	139.95%	large	large
Total assets	74.8	75.5	109.4	(1)	(32)
TCE	174.0	168.7	172.7	3	1
Average interest earning assets ¹	73.4	82.1	82.9	(11)	(11)
Impairment charges to average loans annualised	0.03%	0.31%	0.80%	(28 bps)	(77 bps)
Impaired exposures to TCE	0.14%	0.27%	0.15%	(13 bps)	(1 bps)
Total stressed exposures to TCE	0.56%	1.03%	1.09%	(47 bps)	(53 bps)

Revenue contribution

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Lending and deposit revenue	629	644	707	(2)	(11)
Markets, sales and fee income	328	356	389	(8)	(16)
Total customer revenue	957	1,000	1,096	(4)	(13)
Derivative valuation adjustments	53	16	(93)	large	large
Trading revenue	75	148	174	(49)	(57)
Other ²	(39)	(32)	(16)	22	144
Total WIB revenue	1,046	1,132	1,161	(8)	(10)

1. Averages are based on a six month period.

2. Includes capital benefit and the Bank Levy.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$230 million were \$45 million or 24% higher than Second Half 2020. Notable items reduced cash earnings by \$26 million in First Half 2021. Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$71 million or 38% higher mostly from the lower impairment charge.

Net interest income down \$42m, 8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net loans decreased 6%, or \$3.8 billion, (5% or \$3.4 billion excluding FX movements). Offshore lending was \$2.8 billion lower, primarily in Asia, as the division began consolidating its operations. Lending was also lower from a decline in customer drawdowns; Deposits were 12%, or \$11.9 billion lower, (11% or \$11.7 billion excluding FX movements), mostly from lower at call balances. Disciplined pricing and customers seeking higher yields in the low interest rate environment contributed to the decline. The decision to consolidate our Asian operations contributed to a \$3.4 billion decline in offshore deposits; and Net interest margin was up 4 basis points from a portfolio mix benefit in loans and deposits (including reducing the offshore balance sheet), and improved lending and term deposit spreads. This was partly offset by the effect of low interest rates on at call deposit spreads and earnings on capital.
Non-interest income down \$44m, 7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markets revenue was down \$85 million from lower non-customer Markets income mostly from lower fixed income trading. Customer income was also lower as demand fell across all segments; and Partly offset by \$37 million higher positive derivative valuation adjustments and higher loan fees, from an increase in undrawn balances.
Expenses up \$1m, flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased expenses in relation to software asset write-down (a notable item of \$37 million), higher software amortisation expenses and other technology costs were largely offset by lower restructuring costs, lower professional services expenses and a 4% reduction in FTE.
Impairment charges down \$103m, 93%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline was mostly due to lower new impaired assets. Collectively assessed provisions were also lower from the better economic outlook and improved asset quality. Reduced exposures also contributed to the reduction in collectively assessed provisions; and Stressed exposures to TCE of 0.56%, down 47 basis points compared to September 2020.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$230 million were \$83 million or 56% higher than First Half 2020. Notable items reduced cash earnings \$26 million in First Half 2021. Excluding notable items, cash earnings were \$109 million or 74% higher mostly from lower impairment charges and a higher contribution from derivative valuation adjustments. These gains were partly offset by lower income from a 19 basis point decline in net interest margin and lower Markets revenue.

Net interest income down \$141m, 23%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net loans decreased 21% or \$16.2 billion, (19% or \$14.9 billion excluding FX movements), primarily from a reduction in offshore lending, including lower trade finance in Asia and from a prioritisation of return. Lending was also lower from a decline in utilisation levels following a lift in lending in March 2020 as corporates sought to increase liquidity in response to COVID-19; Deposits reduced 17% or \$19.0 billion, (16% or \$18.1 billion excluding FX movements). Offshore deposits were \$8.3 billion lower, mostly from the decision to consolidate our Asian operations. Disciplined pricing and customers seeking higher yield in the low interest rate environment contributed to the decline in onshore deposits; and Net interest margin was down 19 basis points, with lower interest rates reducing deposit spreads and earnings on capital. This was partly offset by more disciplined lending and deposit pricing and benefits from changes in the lending and deposit mix.
Non-interest income up \$26m, 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$146 million movement in derivative valuation adjustments (\$53 million benefit in First Half 2021 compared to a \$93 million charge in First Half 2020); Higher undrawn loan fees; partly offset by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower non-customer Markets income across FX and commodities including from the closure of the energy desk along with lower customer Markets income from lower FX sales and a decline in income in Asia; and A reduction in payments revenue due to lower transaction volumes, particularly offshore.
Expenses up \$79m, 13%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding notable items, expenses increased \$42 million (or 7%) mostly due to increased software amortisation, and higher risk and compliance related costs, including financial crime.
Impairment charges down \$285m, 97%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower collectively assessed provisions from an improvement in the economic outlook and improved asset quality. Reduced exposure and a reduction in new impaired assets also contributed to the lower impairment charge; and Stressed exposures to TCE of 0.56%, down 53 basis points compared to March 2020.

Divisional results

3.4 Westpac New Zealand

Westpac New Zealand provides banking, wealth and insurance products and services for consumer, business and institutional customers in New Zealand. Westpac conducts its business through two banks: Westpac New Zealand Limited, which is incorporated in New Zealand, and Westpac Banking Corporation (New Zealand Branch), which is incorporated in Australia. Westpac New Zealand operates through a network of branches and ATMs across the North and South Islands. Business and institutional customers are also served through relationship and specialist product teams. Banking products and services are provided under the Westpac brand while insurance and wealth products are provided under Westpac Life and BT brands, respectively. New Zealand maintains its own infrastructure, including technology, operations and treasury in accordance with regulatory requirements.

All figures are in NZ\$ unless noted otherwise.

NZ\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	1,066	956	987	12	8
Non-interest income	179	164	175	9	2
Net operating income	1,245	1,120	1,162	11	7
Operating expenses	(536)	(518)	(541)	3	(1)
Core earnings	709	602	621	18	14
Impairment (charges)/benefits	99	(109)	(211)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	808	493	410	64	97
Income tax expense and NCI	(225)	(139)	(115)	62	96
Cash earnings	583	354	295	65	98
Add back notable items	10	4	5	150	100
Cash earnings excluding notable items	593	358	300	66	98
Expense to income ratio	43.05%	46.25%	46.56%	(320 bps)	(351 bps)
Net interest margin	2.06%	1.89%	2.06%	17 bps	-

NZ\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits					
Term deposits	28.7	31.0	32.8	(7)	(13)
Other	45.4	40.0	36.3	14	25
Total customer deposits	74.1	71.0	69.1	4	7
Net loans					
Mortgages	58.4	55.2	53.3	6	10
Business	31.3	31.9	32.5	(2)	(4)
Other	1.4	1.5	1.7	(7)	(18)
Provisions	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(17)	-
Total net loans	90.6	88.0	87.0	3	4
Deposit to loan ratio	81.79%	80.68%	79.43%	111 bps	236 bps
Total assets	107.6	104.2	105.0	3	2
TCE	131.1	127.6	125.1	3	5
Third party liquid assets	14.1	12.8	14.4	10	(2)
Average interest earning assets ¹	103.8	101.2	95.8	3	8
Total funds	11.9	12.2	10.9	(2)	9

Credit quality

%	Half Year 31 March 2021	Half Year 30 Sept 2020	Half Year 31 March 2020
Impairment charges/(benefits) to average loans annualised ²	(0.22%)	0.25%	0.49%
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies	0.33%	0.52%	0.27%
Other consumer loans 90+ day delinquencies	1.91%	2.09%	1.59%
Impaired exposures to TCE	0.13%	0.16%	0.17%
Total stressed exposures to TCE	1.56%	1.59%	1.64%

1. Averages are based on a six month period.

2. The presented ratios are based on a six month period.

Divisional results

Financial performance (NZ\$)

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$583 million were \$229 million or 65% higher than Second Half 2020 mostly due to an impairment benefit of \$99 million compared to an impairment charge of \$109 million in Second Half 2020. Excluding notable items, core earnings increased 18% supported by a 17 basis point increase in net interest margin primarily from higher deposit spreads.

Net interest income up \$110m, 12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net loans increased 3%, or \$2.6 billion, with growth in mortgages of \$3.2 billion partly offset by lower business lending (down \$0.6 billion, or 2%), as Institutional customers sought to reduce their gearing; Deposits were up 4%, or \$3.1 billion, fully funding loan growth and lifting the deposit to loan ratio by more than a full percentage point to 81.8%. Growth was concentrated in at call accounts across all segments while term deposit balances were lower from a customer preference to retain ready access to their funds; and Net interest margin (NIM) increased 17 basis points, mostly from higher deposit spreads from repricing and the shift to lower spread at call accounts. NIM also benefited from lower funding costs.
Non-interest income up \$15m, 9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding the impact of notable items, non-interest income increased \$17 million; This increase included an \$8 million gain on the sale of the Wealth Advisory business and higher cards related revenue primarily from increased activity. These increases were partly offset by lower insurance income.
Expenses up \$18m, 3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding the impact of notable items, expenses increased \$11 million. Most of the increase related to higher technology, and risk, regulatory and compliance costs, including compliance with the RBNZ's BS11 Outsourcing Policy. Benefits from digitisation and the reduction in the branch network largely offset salary rises and CPI related increases.
Impairment benefit of \$99m compared to an impairment charge of \$109m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment benefit from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook and improved asset quality; Stressed exposures to TCE decreased 3 basis points to 1.56% compared to September 2020; and Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies of 0.33% were 19 basis points lower compared to September 2020 (0.52%) from a reduction in customers in hardship. Other consumer 90+ day delinquencies of 1.91%, were down 18 basis points over the half from a reduction in customers in hardship.

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$583 million were \$288 million or 98% higher than First Half 2020, primarily from an impairment benefit (\$99 million) compared to an impairment charge in First Half 2020 (\$211 million). Core earnings were 14% higher mostly from an 8% increase in net interest income and a 1% decline in expenses.

Net interest income up \$79m, 8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in net interest income was due to an 8% increase in average interest-earning assets (from lending and higher liquid assets) and relatively flat margins; Net loans increased 4%, or \$3.6 billion, from a \$5.1 billion increase in mortgages partly offset by a \$1.2 billion reduction in business lending and a \$0.3 billion decline in other personal lending; Deposits were up \$5.0 billion with growth primarily in household deposits. Term deposits were lower from a customer preference to retain funds in at call accounts; and Net interest margin was flat, with the impact of the low interest rate environment offset by repricing and some mix impacts.
Non-interest income up \$4m, 2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding the gain on sale of the Wealth Advisory business (\$8 million) non-interest income was \$4 million lower mostly from higher notable items; and Higher cards related revenue was offset by reduced insurance income and lower fee revenue.
Expenses down \$5m, 1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluding the impact of notable items, expenses decreased \$11 million. Most of the decline related to lower restructuring costs. This was partly offset by higher spending on risk, regulatory and compliance projects, including the RBNZ's BS11 Outsourcing Policy.
Impairment benefit of \$99m compared to an impairment charge of \$211m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impairment benefit from lower collectively assessed provisions from the improved economic outlook and improved asset quality; Stressed exposures to TCE decreased 8 basis points to 1.56% compared to March 2020; and Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies of 0.33% were 6 basis points higher compared to March 2020 (0.27%) from an increase in customers requiring hardship including customers who exited a COVID-19 deferral package. Other consumer 90+ day delinquencies of 1.91%, were up 32 basis points over the half, as the portfolio contracted.

Divisional results

3.4.1 Westpac New Zealand division performance (A\$ Equivalent)

Results have been translated into Australian dollars (A\$) at the average exchange rates for each reporting period, First Half 2021: \$1.0698 (Second Half 2020: \$1.0721; First Half 2020: \$1.0493). Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities have been translated at spot rates as at the end of the period, 31 March 2021: \$1.0891 (30 September 2020: \$1.0803; 31 March 2020: \$1.0264).

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	996	892	940	12	6
Non-interest income	167	152	167	10	-
Net operating income	1,163	1,044	1,107	11	5
Operating expenses	(500)	(482)	(516)	4	(3)
Core earnings	663	562	591	18	12
Impairment (charges)/benefits	92	(102)	(200)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	755	460	391	64	93
Income tax expense and NCI	(210)	(129)	(110)	63	91
Cash earnings	545	331	281	65	94
Add back notable items	10	4	5	150	100
Cash earnings excluding notable items	555	335	286	66	94
Expense to income ratio ¹	43.05%	46.25%	46.56%	(320 bps)	(351 bps)
Net interest margin ¹	2.06%	1.89%	2.06%	17 bps	-

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Customer deposits	68.0	65.7	67.3	4	1
Net loans	83.2	81.4	84.8	2	(2)
Deposit to loan ratio ¹	81.79%	80.68%	79.43%	111 bps	236 bps
Total assets	98.8	96.4	102.3	2	(3)
TCE	120.3	118.1	121.9	2	(1)
Third party liquid assets	12.9	11.9	14.0	8	(8)
Average interest earning assets ²	97.0	94.5	91.3	3	6
Total funds	10.9	11.3	10.6	(4)	3

1. Ratios calculated using NZ\$.

2. Averages are based on a six month period and are converted at average rates.

Divisional results

3.5 Specialist Businesses

Specialist Businesses provides auto finance, Australian life, general and lenders mortgage insurance, investment product and services (including margin lending and equities broking), superannuation and retirement products as well as wealth administration platforms. It also manages Westpac Pacific which provides a full range of banking services in Fiji and Papua New Guinea. The division operates under the Westpac, St.George, BankSA, Bank of Melbourne, and BT brands. Specialist Businesses works with Consumer, Business and WIB in the provision of select financial services and products. The division comprises the operations that Westpac ultimately plans to exit with agreements in place for the sale of Vendor Finance, Westpac Pacific, Westpac General Insurance, and Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance. Businesses where an agreement is in place for sale are treated as held for sale assets and the contribution of those businesses are included in Specialist Businesses results. Details of the cash earnings contribution of these businesses are shown within this section.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	253	247	287	2	(12)
Non-interest income	684	334	428	105	60
Net operating income	937	581	715	61	31
Operating expenses	(740)	(1,128)	(420)	(34)	76
Core earnings	197	(547)	295	large	(33)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	80	(95)	(160)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense	277	(642)	135	large	105
Income tax expense and NCI	(143)	43	(42)	large	large
Cash earnings	134	(599)	93	large	44
Add back notable items	297	820	102	(64)	191
Cash earnings excluding notable items	431	221	195	95	121
Expense to income ratio	78.98%	194.15%	58.74%	large	large
Net interest margin	3.12%	2.89%	3.14%	23 bps	(2 bps)

\$bn	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Deposits ¹	8.5	9.3	9.6	(9)	(11)
Net loans¹					
Loans	14.9	15.4	16.7	(3)	(11)
Provisions	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(20)	-
Total net loans	14.5	14.9	16.3	(3)	(11)
Deposit to loan ratio¹	58.62%	62.42%	58.90%	(380 bps)	(28 bps)
Total funds	211.7	193.0	179.1	10	18
TCE	19.2	19.9	20.6	(4)	(7)
Average funds ²	205.6	191.1	203.8	8	1

Credit quality

%	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Auto Finance 90 day+ delinquencies	2.45%	2.80%	2.08%
Total stressed exposures to TCE	7.11%	8.56%	4.18%

Cash earnings excluding notable items

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Banking	161	34	34	large	large
Insurance	165	149	32	11	large
Superannuation, platforms and investments	105	38	129	176	(19)
Total cash earnings (ex notable items)	431	221	195	95	121

1. Includes assets and liabilities presented as held for sale.

2. Averages are based on a six month period.

Divisional results

Cash earnings contribution of businesses held for sale¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	67	69	74	(3)	(9)
Non-interest income	100	128	29	(22)	large
Operating expenses	(148)	(53)	(45)	179	large
Impairment (charges)/benefits	24	(32)	(22)	large	large
Income tax expense and NCI	(33)	(35)	(11)	(6)	200
Cash earnings	10	77	25	(87)	(60)
Add back notable items	93	-	-	-	-
Cash earnings (excluding notable items)	103	77	25	34	large

Cash earnings contribution of businesses held for sale¹ (ex notables items)

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	67	69	74	(3)	(9)
Non-interest income	100	128	29	(22)	large
Operating expenses	(48)	(53)	(45)	(9)	7
Impairment (charges)/benefits	24	(32)	(22)	large	large
Income tax expense and NCI	(40)	(35)	(11)	14	large
Cash earnings (excluding notable items)	103	77	25	34	large

1. Settlement to occur after First Half 2021.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 – Second Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$134 million in First Half 2021 compared to a loss of \$599 million in Second Half 2020, with lower notable items the driver of this improvement. Excluding notable items, First Half 2021 cash earnings were \$431 million, \$210 million higher than Second Half 2020, mostly from an impairment benefit of \$80 million in First Half 2021 compared to an impairment charge of \$95 million in Second Half 2020. Higher income from the insurance business and lower expenses also contributed to the increase.

Net interest income up \$6m, 2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net loans decreased 3% (or \$0.4 billion), with Auto and Westpac Pacific lending both lower; • Deposits decreased 9% (or \$0.8 billion), mostly from a reduction in term deposits on Platforms from the low interest rate environment. Deposits in Westpac Pacific were also lower; and • Net interest margin was up 23 basis points mostly from the roll off of interest rate reductions related to COVID-19 support packages, and lower holdings of other interest-bearing assets, including liquid assets.
Non-interest income up \$350m, 105%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable items were \$306 million lower in First Half 2021. Excluding these non-interest income increased \$44 million or 7%; • Insurance income increased \$44 million or 21% from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life Insurance income was higher mostly from favourable valuation movements in life insurance policyholder liabilities from changes in the discount rate. Benefits from lower lapses and claims were offset by changes in actuarial assumptions and reinsurance costs; – An increase in Lenders Mortgage Insurance contribution due to lower claims and an increase in premiums in line with the growth in the mortgage portfolio; partly offset by – A decrease in General Insurance income due to an increase in severe weather related claims of \$55 million. • Superannuation, Platforms and Investments contribution increased \$14 million from higher funds mostly due to the increase in the value of securities held on Australian and overseas securities exchanges. This was partly offset by margin compression from platform and superannuation pricing changes and lower revenue from lower interest rates on managed cash balances; and • Banking income was lower from continued lower levels of activity, including in Westpac Pacific.
Expenses down \$388m, 34%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable items decreased \$317 million compared to Second Half 2020. Excluding these, expenses were \$71 million (or 15%) lower; and • Most of the decline related to lower costs of providing COVID-19 support, cost seasonality (costs are typically higher in the second half of the year to support end of financial year processing), and lower project spend.
Impairment benefit of \$80m compared to an impairment charge of \$95m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impairment benefit reflects a lower collectively assessed provision from improvement in the economic outlook and improved asset quality; and • The level of stressed exposures decreased 145 basis points to 7.11%, mostly from a decrease in watchlist exposures in the Commercial segment in Auto Finance, and a decrease in Auto delinquencies.

Divisional results

First Half 2021 – First Half 2020

Cash earnings of \$134 million were \$41 million higher than First Half 2020. Excluding notable items, First Half 2021 cash earnings were \$431 million, \$236 million higher than First Half 2020, mostly from an impairment benefit of \$80 million in First Half 2021 compared to an impairment charge of \$160 million in First Half 2020.

Net interest income down \$34m, 12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net loans decreased 11% (or \$1.8 billion) over the year, mostly Auto loans, from increased run off. Lending in Westpac Pacific was also lower; • Deposits decreased 11% (or \$1.1 billion) over the year from a reduction in term deposits on Platforms from the low interest rate environment, and lower Westpac Pacific deposits; and • Net interest margin was down 2 basis points mostly from reduced deposit spreads and lower earnings on capital from low interest rates.
Non-interest income up \$256m, 60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable items were \$105 million lower in First Half 2021. Excluding this, non-interest income increased by \$151 million or 28%; • Insurance income was up \$179 million from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Life Insurance income was higher mostly from favourable valuation movements in life insurance policyholder liabilities from changes in the discount rate, partly offset by the impact of exiting Group Life and changes in actuarial assumptions and reinsurance costs; – A higher contribution from Lenders Mortgage Insurance; and – Lower severe weather related claims in General Insurance, \$79 million in First Half 2021 compared to \$140 million in First Half 2020. • Superannuation, Platforms and Investments contribution was down \$5 million or 1%, mostly from margin compression from platform and superannuation pricing changes and the migration to low rate products. Revenue from managed cash balances was also lower; and • Banking income was lower, mostly from a reduction in revenue in Westpac Pacific from the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on tourism and associated merchant fees and foreign exchange income.
Expenses up \$320m, 76%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notable items in First Half 2021 were \$295 million higher than First Half 2020. Excluding these items, expenses were up \$25 million or 7%; and • The increase was due to higher technology related expenses and costs related to COVID-19 support activities.
Impairment benefit of \$80m compared to an impairment charge of \$160m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impairment benefit reflects a lower collectively assessed provision from improvement in the economic outlook and improved asset quality; and • The level of stressed exposures increased 293 basis points to 7.11%, mostly from an increase in watchlist exposures in Westpac Pacific and higher delinquencies in the Auto portfolio.

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Divisional results

Insurance key metrics

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Life Insurance in-force premiums (\$m)					
Balance as at beginning of period	953	1,208	1,212	(21)	(21)
Sales / New Business	57	67	67	(15)	(15)
Lapses	(67)	(322)	(71)	(79)	(6)
Balance as at end of period¹	943	953	1,208	(1)	(22)
Claims ratios² for Insurance Business (%)					
Life insurance	63	48	54	large	large
General insurance	82	58	107	large	large
Lenders mortgage insurance	3	67	15	large	large
Gross written premiums (\$m)					
General insurance gross written premium (\$m)	289	282	273	2	6
Lenders mortgage insurance gross written premium ³	154	91	89	69	73

Superannuation, Platforms and Investments

	As at 31 March 2021	Inflows	Outflows	Net Flows	Net Mov't ¹	As at 30 Sept 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	As at Mar 21 - Mar 20	% Mov't Mar 21 - Mar 20
\$bn									
Superannuation	42.3	1.9	(1.9)	-	4.1	38.2	11	35.3	20
Platforms	124.0	11.4	(11.3)	0.1	10.1	113.8	9	105.0	18
Packaged funds	45.4	2.8	(2.5)	0.3	4.1	41.0	11	38.8	17
Total funds	211.7	16.1	(15.7)	0.4	18.3	193.0	10	179.1	18
Current Australian market share								Market share	Rank
Platforms (includes Wrap and Corporate Super)								18%	1
Retail (excludes Cash)								17%	1
Corporate Super								15%	3

- The life insurance in-force premium is comprised of:
Retail as at 31 March 2021 of \$938 million (as at 30 September 2020: \$942 million, as at 31 March 2020: \$949 million); and Group Life Insurance as at 31 March 2021 of \$5 million (as at 30 September 2020: \$11 million, as at 31 March 2020: \$259 million).
- Claims ratios are claims over earned premium plus reinsurance rebate. The lenders mortgage insurance claims ratios have been calculated to include exchange commission.
- LMI gross written premium includes loans >90% LVR reinsured with Arch Reinsurance Limited. First half March 2021 gross written premiums include \$104 million from the arrangement (Second half 2020: \$61 million, First Half 2020: \$63 million).

Divisional results

3.6 Group Businesses

This segment comprises:

- Treasury which is responsible for the management of the Group's balance sheet including wholesale funding, capital and management of liquidity. Treasury also manages the interest rate risk and foreign exchange risks inherent in the balance sheet, including managing the mismatch between Group assets and liabilities. Treasury's earnings are primarily sourced from managing the Group's balance sheet and interest rate risk, (excluding Westpac New Zealand) within set risk limits;
- Chief Operating Office¹, which includes Group Technology function and Australian banking operations and property services. Group Technology is responsible for technology strategy and architecture, infrastructure and operations, applications development and business integration in Australia;
- Core Support², which comprises functions performed centrally, including strategy, finance, risk, financial crime, legal, human resources, customer and corporate relations, and Group head office costs;
- Following the Group's decision in March 2019 to restructure its wealth operations and exit its Advice business³, the residual Advice operations (including associated remediation) and certain support functions of the former BTFG division have been transferred to Group Businesses; and
- Group Businesses also includes earnings on capital not allocated to divisions, accounting entries for certain intra-group transactions that facilitate presentation of performance of the Group's operating segments, earnings from non-core asset sales, earnings and costs associated with the Group's Fintech investments, and certain other head office items such as centrally raised provisions.

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net interest income	457	443	456	3	-
Non-interest income	383	257	(113)	49	large
Net operating income	840	700	343	20	145
Operating expenses	(603)	(862)	(1,502)	(30)	(60)
Core earnings	237	(162)	(1,159)	large	large
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(1)	641	(472)	large	(100)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	236	479	(1,631)	(51)	large
Income tax expense and NCI	(120)	(311)	153	(61)	large
Cash earnings	116	168	(1,478)	(31)	large
Add back notable items	(102)	277	1,184	large	large
Cash earnings excluding notable items	14	445	(294)	(97)	large

Treasury	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
\$m					
Net interest income	462	458	429	1	8
Non-interest income	8	15	(1)	(47)	large
Net operating income	470	473	428	(1)	10
Cash earnings	299	301	273	(1)	10

Treasury Value at Risk (VaR)⁴

\$m	Average	High	Low
Half Year March 2021	197.8	232.0	70.5
Half Year Sept 2020	219.4	231.1	173.1
Half Year March 2020	46.3	176.7	33.7

1. Group Technology and Operations costs are fully allocated to other divisions in the Group.

2. Core Support costs are partially allocated to other divisions, while Group head office costs are retained in Group Businesses.

3. In March 2019, Westpac announced that it was exiting the provision of personal financial advice.

4. VaR includes trading book and banking book exposures. The banking book component includes interest rate risk, credit spread risk in liquid assets and other basis risks as used for internal management purposes.

Divisional results

Financial performance

First Half 2021 - Second Half 2020

Cash earnings were \$116 million for First Half 2021, \$52 million lower than Second Half 2020. Excluding the impact of notable items, cash earnings were \$14 million compared to \$445 million in Second Half 2020. An impairment charge of \$1 million compared to an impairment benefit of \$641 million was the key reason for the decline in cash earnings.

Net operating income up \$140m, 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revaluation of our investment in Coinbase (\$546 million) offset by lower gains in Zip Co Limited (\$25 million in First Half 2021, \$303 million in Second Half 2020); partly offset by Higher provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments (\$193 million in First Half 2021, \$30 million in Second Half 2020). Treasury was little changed over the half with income of \$470 million in First Half 2021 compared to \$473 million in Second Half 2020.
Operating expenses down \$259m, 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses were lower as Second Half 2020 included a provision for a penalty from AUSTRAC and the associated costs (\$420 million); partly offset by Performance fee related to gains on Coinbase (\$122 million); and Provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments (\$98 million in First Half 2021, \$68 million in Second Half 2020).
Impairment charges up \$642m, large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Half 2020 impairment benefit reflected the reallocation of overlays previously held centrally to the operating divisions.

First Half 2021 - First Half 2020

Cash earnings were a profit of \$116 million for First Half 2021. Excluding notable items, cash earnings were a profit of \$14 million compared to a loss of \$294 million in First Half 2020.

Net operating income up \$497m, 145%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gains from our investments in Coinbase (\$546 million) and Zip Co Limited (\$25 million); partly offset by Higher provisions for estimated customer refunds and payments (\$193 million in First Half 2021, \$126 million in First Half 2020); and Higher Treasury income was more than offset by lower earnings on Capital.
Operating expenses down \$899m, 60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses were lower as First Half 2020 included a provision for a penalty from AUSTRAC and the associated costs (\$1,058 million); partly offset by Performance fee related to gains on Coinbase (\$122 million); and Higher CORE program costs.
Impairment charges down \$471m, 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Half 2020 impairment charge was due to the raising of a centrally held overlay to capture the impacts of COVID-19, bushfires and drought.

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Directors' report

4.0 2021 Interim financial report

4.1 Directors' report

The Directors of Westpac present their report together with the financial statements of Westpac and its controlled entities (collectively referred to as 'the Group') for the half year ended 31 March 2021.

Directors

The names of the Directors of Westpac holding office at any time during, and since the end of, the half year and the period for which each has served as a Director are set out below:

Name	Position
John McFarlane	Director since February 2020 and Chairman since April 2020.
Peter King	Managing Director and Acting Chief Executive Officer since December 2019. Chief Executive Officer since April 2020.
Nerida Caesar	Director since September 2017.
Craig Dunn	Director since June 2015.
Steven Harker	Director since March 2019.
Michael Hawker AM	Director since December 2020.
Christopher Lynch	Director since September 2020.
Peter Marriott	Director since June 2013.
Peter Nash	Director since March 2018.
Nora Scheinkestel	Director since March 2021.
Margaret Seale	Director since March 2019.
Alison Deans	Retired on 11 December 2020. Director from April 2014.

Review and results of the Group's operations

Net Profit attributable to owners of Westpac Banking Corporation for First Half 2021 was \$3,443 million, an increase of \$2,253 million or 189% compared to First Half 2020.

The increase in Net Profit was largely due to large impairment charges incurred in First Half 2020 of \$2,238 million, whereas First Half 2021 included an impairment benefit of \$372 million. This added \$1,827 million to the increase in Net Profit after tax. Over recent halves Westpac has also incurred certain specific large items. The net after tax impact of these items was much less in First Half 2021 (\$282 million) compared to First Half 2020 (\$1,399 million). These items included:

- Provisions for estimated customer refunds, payments, associated costs and litigation;
- The write-down of intangible items, including goodwill;
- The impact of asset sales and revaluations; and
- Costs of the AUSTRAC proceedings - including the penalty.

The following is a summary of the movements in the major line items in Net Profit for First Half 2021 compared to First Half 2020.

Net interest income (NII) of \$8,348 million was \$652 million lower compared to First Half 2020. With average interest earning assets little changed over the year to First Half 2021, the lower NII result reflected a 15 basis point decline in net interest margin to 2.06%. The decline in net interest margin was due to:

- Lower interest rates, which reduced income on average interest earning assets, partly offset by lower funding costs;
- Mix effects on interest earning assets from a decline in higher returning loans and an increase in low returning liquid assets; and
- Unrealised losses on fair value economic hedges in First Half 2021 of \$53 million compared to a gain in First Half 2020 of \$300 million.

Non-interest income of \$2,338 million increased by \$734 million compared to First Half 2020. The increase was mostly due to:

- An increase in the valuation of investments;
- Higher life insurance income from the non-repeat of asset impairment recognised in First Half 2020; and
- Lower claims for severe weather events resulting in higher insurance income.

These increases were partly offset by lower wealth income along with lower banking fees from lower activity and the elimination of certain fees following our simplification program.

Operating expenses of \$5,997 million decreased by \$184 million compared to First Half 2020. The decline was due to \$1,058 million in costs associated with the AUSTRAC proceedings in First Half 2020, partially offset by:

- An increase in full time equivalent (FTE) employees and associated costs, principally to improve risk management activities and improve our mortgage processing;
- Higher impairment of intangible assets including capitalised software and goodwill;
- Higher costs associated with the announced divestments of certain specialists businesses, and investments; and
- An increased charge for estimated customer refunds, payments, associated costs and litigation.

Directors' report

In First Half 2021 the Group recognised an impairment benefit of \$372 million compared to an impairment charge of \$2,238 million in First Half 2020, a \$2,610 million movement. In Full Year 2020 the Group materially increased provisions in response to the expected economic impact of COVID-19, including forecasts of a prolonged deterioration in economic activity, a rise in unemployment and a decline in property prices. Over the subsequent year to First Half 2021, the effect of COVID-19 was significantly less than expected at that time across most economic indicators. While a degree of uncertainty remains, some of the provisions booked through Full Year 2020 are no longer required and this contributed to the impairment benefits in First Half 2021.

Tax expense was up 63% in First Half 2021 compared to First Half 2020 from the rise in profit before tax. The effective tax rate was 31.9% and close to Australia's corporate tax rate of 30%. This was lower than the 45.5% effective tax rate in First Half 2020 as penalties provided in that half were not tax deductible.

The Board has determined an interim dividend of 58 cents per share, which will be fully franked.

A review of the operations and results of the Group and its divisions for the half year ended 31 March 2021 is set out in Section 2 and Section 3 of this interim results announcement and in 'Risk factors', which forms part of the Directors' Report.

Further information about our financial position and financial results is included in the financial statements, which form part of the 2021 Interim Financial Report.

Significant developments

COVID-19 impacts

The social and economic impacts of COVID-19 over this half year have been impacted by the effectiveness of ongoing local and global containment measures, the development and roll out of vaccines, and prudential, industry, and economic response measures taken by governments world-wide.

In 2020, Westpac provided significant support to customers via repayment deferrals, fee waivers, special interest rates and special loans. The vast majority of these support measures have now been wound down. Where customers require further support, we are providing this through our pre-existing hardship arrangements.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also led to increased regulatory focus in certain areas, including operational resilience, technology, cyber security, capital management and stress testing. Further information in relation to APRA's COVID-19 announcements on capital management are set out below under 'APRA announcements affecting capital' and 'RBNZ capital review'.

Further information on the impacts of COVID-19 are set out in 2.1 'Performance overview', 'Risk factors' in the Directors' report and Note 10 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report.

Westpac significant developments - Australia

Changes to consumer and business divisions

On 17 March 2021, Westpac announced that it was bringing together the leadership of its Consumer and Business divisions into a new Consumer & Business Banking division.

Exit of specialist businesses

Sales of specialist businesses announced, but not yet completed, include Westpac's sale of:

- its Vendor Finance business to Angle Finance;
- Westpac General Insurance Limited and Westpac General Insurance Services Limited to Allianz;
- its Pacific businesses (comprised of Fiji Branch of WBC and the Group's 89.9% stake in Westpac Bank PNG Limited) to Kina Securities Limited; and
- Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limited to Arch Capital Group.

Further detail in relation to these sales is available in Note 17 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report.

Consolidation of Westpac's international operations

In line with Westpac's announcement on 14 October 2020 regarding consolidation of its international operations, Westpac is reducing its presence in Asia to a single hub in Singapore. The branches in Mumbai and Jakarta have now been closed and consolidation of Westpac's Asian operations into one hub in Singapore is targeted to occur by the end of 2021.

Westpac significant developments - New Zealand

Review of New Zealand business

On 24 March 2021, Westpac announced that it is assessing the appropriate structure for its New Zealand business and whether a demerger would be in the best interests of shareholders. Westpac is in the early stage of this assessment and no decision has yet been made.

Directors' report

Reports required under section 95 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989

On 23 March 2021, the RBNZ issued two notices to WNZL under section 95 of the *Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989* requiring WNZL to supply two external reviews to the RBNZ. The reports are required to address concerns raised by the RBNZ around WNZL's risk governance processes following various compliance issues reported over recent years. Those issues include non-compliance with the RBNZ's liquidity, capital adequacy and outsourcing requirements (as previously reported in WNZL's RBNZ disclosure statements) and IT outages. While work has been underway to address these areas for some time, more work is required to meet WNZL's expectations and those of the regulator.

The first report relates to the effectiveness of the actions WNZL has taken to improve the management of liquidity risk and the associated risk culture, following previously identified breaches of the RBNZ's Liquidity Policy (BS13) and potential non-compliance identified through the RBNZ's liquidity thematic review. Previous reviews identified the need to implement fundamental improvements to WNZL's management of liquidity risk, and to make material changes to the culture in the relevant teams.

The second report requires the external reviewer to assess the effectiveness of risk governance at WNZL, with a particular focus on the role played by the Board.

The reviews apply only to WNZL and not the governance processes of Westpac in Australia or its New Zealand branch. However, on 1 December 2020, APRA announced actions that it was taking against Westpac for breaches of APRA's Liquidity Policy. See 'APRA action against Westpac for breaches of liquidity requirements' below.

With effect from 31 March 2021, the RBNZ amended WNZL's conditions of registration to apply an overlay to WNZL's mismatch ratios. The overlay requires WNZL to discount the value of its liquid assets by approximately NZ\$2.3 billion. This overlay will apply until the RBNZ is satisfied that:

- the RBNZ's concerns regarding liquidity risk controls have been resolved; and
- sufficient progress has been made to address risk culture issues in WNZL's Treasury and Market and Liquidity Risk functions.

WNZL is currently engaging with Westpac and the RBNZ in relation to potential experts to prepare the independent reports.

RBNZ capital review

On 5 December 2019, the RBNZ announced changes to the capital adequacy framework in New Zealand. The new framework includes the following key components:

- Setting a Tier 1 capital requirement of 16% of RWA for systemically important banks (including WNZL) and 14% for all other banks;
- Additional Tier 1 capital ('AT1') can comprise no more than 2.5% of the 16% Tier 1 capital requirement;
- Eligible Tier 1 capital will comprise common equity and redeemable perpetual preference shares. Existing AT1 instruments will be phased out over a seven-year period;
- Maintaining the existing Tier 2 capital requirement of 2% of RWA; and
- Recalibrating RWA for internal rating based banks, such as WNZL, such that aggregate RWA will increase to 90% of standardised RWA.

In response to the impacts of COVID-19, and to support credit availability, the RBNZ delayed the start date of increases in the required level of bank capital until 1 July 2022 with the other announced changes described above to be implemented from 1 July 2022 onwards. Banks will be given up to seven years to comply.

Regulatory and risk developments

APRA reviews and actions

Westpac and APRA enforceable undertaking on risk governance remediation and Integrated Plan

On 17 December 2019, following the commencement of the AUSTRAC proceedings and other significant prudential reviews, APRA announced it would conduct an extensive supervision program focused on Westpac's risk governance, accountability and risk culture. On 1 December 2020, APRA notified Westpac of its progress, findings, and proposed next steps. In particular, APRA identified that Westpac has an immature and reactive risk culture, unclear accountabilities, capability shortfalls and inadequate oversight.

These outcomes are broadly consistent with Westpac's own findings in the Culture, Governance and Accountability reassessment report released on 17 July 2020. While Westpac had commenced a number of risk programs to address these issues, APRA indicated that Westpac had not demonstrated the expected improvements from these programs and that a more holistic and integrated plan addressing the full scope of financial and non-financial risk issues, and their root causes, is required.

Directors' report

On 3 December 2020, Westpac confirmed that it had entered into an enforceable undertaking (EU) with APRA on risk governance remediation. The key terms of the Westpac and APRA EU include:

- **Integrated Plan:** Developing a remediation plan which describes all major remediation activities related to risk governance, sets a clear timeline for implementation, and specifies who is accountable for delivery. APRA has approved Westpac's Integrated Plan.
- **Governance and independent oversight:** Providing sufficient funding and resources to implement the Integrated Plan and establishing appropriate governance arrangements, including oversight of how outcomes are integrated into Westpac's risk governance processes. Independent assurance over the implementation of the Integrated Plan is also required via an Independent Reviewer.
- **Regular reporting:** An Independent Reviewer to provide regular updates to APRA on Westpac's compliance with the EU and Integrated Plan. The reporting will continue until otherwise agreed with APRA. Promontory Australasia has been appointed for this purpose and provided its first report to APRA on 5 March 2021. Westpac is also required to provide regular progress reports to APRA.
- **Clarity on accountability:** Incorporating accountability for the delivery of the Integrated Plan into relevant Banking Executive Accountability Regime statements and remuneration scorecards, which has occurred.

Given the Integrated Plan is designed to address risk governance shortcomings holistically, for both non-financial and financial risks, Westpac's existing Group-wide program of remediation work, CORE – Customer Outcomes and Risk Excellence – has been expanded to deliver the Integrated Plan. Execution of the CORE program is ongoing.

Risk management

Westpac is continuing to upgrade its end-to-end risk management. A range of significant shortcomings and areas for improvement in Westpac's risk governance have been highlighted in recent reviews including its risk management framework, policies and systems, regulatory reporting, and data quality and management, as well as its risk capabilities. The Group has a number of risks which are currently considered outside of our risk appetite or do not meet the expectations of regulators.

Many of these areas of improvement are reflected in the Integrated Plan approved by APRA. The CORE program is designed to deliver many of these improvements. Key components of the CORE program include embedding a more proactive risk culture, embedding the three lines of defence model to establish clearer risk management accountabilities, improving the control environment, and improving risk awareness, capability and capacity through organisation-wide training and additional risk resources in the business. Execution of the CORE program is ongoing.

Other areas of improvement are ongoing and being addressed through significant investment in risk management expertise in areas such as operational risk, compliance, financial crime, stress testing, modelling, regulatory reporting and data quality and management.

Further information about risk management is set out in the 'Risk management' section in our 2020 Annual Report.

Provision of credit – reviews by APRA

Following APRA's reviews which assessed the adequacy of our credit risk management framework including our controls, end-to-end processes, policies and operating systems, long-standing weaknesses have been identified that require significant uplift. The Group is making changes to systems and controls to improve its end-to-end approach for its mortgage, business and institutional lending portfolios, as well as other key processes. This includes enhancing portfolio management practices, data governance, systems upgrades (including data collection and rationalisation), strengthening collateral management processes and improving assurance and oversight over our credit management frameworks. This program of work will also address issues identified by Westpac's internal assurance and audit teams.

APRA action against Westpac for breaches of liquidity requirements

On 1 December 2020, APRA announced that it was taking action for breaches of Westpac's liquidity requirements predominantly relating to Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL). While the breaches have been rectified, and Westpac Group would have still continuously met its liquidity ratio minimums, Westpac Group had breached the prudential standards. Specifically, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of WNZL, a material offshore subsidiary, would have been below 100% for much of 2019.

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter ended 31 December 2020 was 152% and for the quarter ended 31 March 2021 was 124%.

APRA has required:

- An external review of our liquidity compliance arrangements and the effectiveness of the implementation of the recommendations of our Compliance Plan Review;
- An overlay on the Group's liquidity requirements by applying a 10% increase to the Group's net cash outflows. This overlay was applied from 1 January 2021 and will be in place until the shortcomings have been rectified. The impact of this overlay on the Group's LCR as at 31 March 2021 was 12 percentage points; and
- An accountability review.

The APRA-mandated reviews have commenced and are in progress.

Directors' report

AUSTRAC matters and financial crime

AUSTRAC proceedings and related ASIC and APRA investigations

On 20 November 2019, AUSTRAC commenced civil proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against Westpac in relation to alleged contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth) (AML/CTF Act) (AUSTRAC proceedings). The proceedings were resolved by agreement in September 2020 and the settlement was approved by the Court on 21 October 2020. Pursuant to the agreement, the parties filed a Statement of Agreed Facts and Admissions with the Court, and Westpac paid a civil penalty of \$1.3 billion and AUSTRAC's legal costs of \$3.75 million.

As previously disclosed, following the commencement of the AUSTRAC proceedings, ASIC and APRA each commenced investigations in relation to matters connected with the AUSTRAC proceedings. On 23 December 2020, ASIC informed Westpac that it had concluded its investigation and that it did not intend to take any enforcement action against Westpac or any individuals in connection with the investigation. On 12 March 2021, APRA also announced that it had closed its investigation.

Financial crime

Westpac has been progressing actions to improve its financial crime program. This includes a significant multi-year program of work to improve its management of financial crime risks (including AML/CTF, Sanctions, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS)).

Through this work, Westpac has identified further weaknesses and areas for improvement, which it is addressing. Specific focus areas include improving its AML/CTF policies, reviewing the completeness of data feeding into its AML/CTF systems and considering the adequacy and appropriateness of its AML/CTF processes and controls.

Westpac is also undertaking activities to remediate and improve controls in multiple areas, including the manner in which relevant customer identification procedures are applied, ongoing and enhanced customer due diligence, customer and payment screening, risk assessments, transaction monitoring and regulatory reporting including in relation to IFTIs, Threshold Transaction Reports and Suspicious Matter Reports (including 'tipping off' controls).

With increased focus on financial crime, further issues requiring attention have been identified and may continue to be identified.

As part of the remediation work the Group is also working to remediate gaps and enhance controls to support compliance with its FATCA and CRS obligations. Westpac is keeping the ATO apprised of the status of its remediation and control improvements.

Details about the consequences of failing to comply with financial crime obligations are set out in 'Risk factors' in the Directors' report.

APRA capital requirements

Operational risk capital overlays

The following additional capital overlays are currently applied by APRA to Westpac's operational risk capital requirement:

- \$500 million in response to Westpac's Culture, Governance and Accountability self-assessment. The overlay has applied from 30 September 2019.
- \$500 million in response to the magnitude and nature of issues that were the subject of the AUSTRAC proceedings. The overlay has applied from 31 December 2019.

Both of the overlays have been applied through an increase in RWA. The impact on Westpac's Level 2 common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio at 31 March 2021 was a reduction of 35 basis points.

APRA announcements affecting capital

As part of its response to the current economic environment following the COVID-19 pandemic, APRA has made the following announcements on capital:

- Updated guidance on capital management and dividends: On 15 December 2020, APRA issued revised capital management guidance to all ADIs and insurers that from 1 January 2021, APRA will no longer hold ADIs to a minimum level of earnings retention (previously 50% of net profit after tax in 2020). However, APRA has stated that it expects banks to moderate dividend payout ratios, consider the use of dividend reinvestment plans (DRPs) and/or other capital management initiatives to offset the impact from dividends and conduct regular stress testing.
- Temporary amendments to the calculation of RWA for COVID-19 support packages: Where a support package provided an option to defer repayments for a period of time, for RWA calculation purposes, a bank did not need to treat the period of the repayment holiday as a period of arrears (provided the borrower had previously been meeting their repayment obligations). In addition, the government's 'Coronavirus SME Guarantee Scheme' is to be regarded as an eligible guarantee by the government for RWA calculation purposes. The temporary capital treatment was available until the earlier of either a maximum period of ten months from when the initial repayment deferral was granted, or 31 March 2021;
- Deferral of APRA's implementation of the Basel III capital reforms by a year to January 2023; and
- Deferral of changes to APS 222 Associations with Related Entities by a year to 1 January 2022.

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In addition, APRA has released further guidance on the implementation of Basel III reforms which will embed the 'unquestionably strong' level of capital in the framework. On 8 December 2020, APRA outlined its proposals for changes to the capital framework, including proposed changes to RWA effective from 1 January 2023.

APRA's proposed revisions to subsidiary capital investment treatment

APRA has proposed changes to APS 111 Capital Adequacy Measurement of Capital including changes to the existing approach for equity exposures in banking and insurance subsidiaries (Level 1). There is no impact to Westpac's reported capital ratios on a Level 2 basis. On 10 November 2020, APRA announced that until the revised APS 111 standard is implemented (which APRA have indicated is likely to be in 2022) the following transitional changes will apply:

- it will require any new or additional equity investments in banking and insurance subsidiaries to be fully funded by equity capital at Level 1 where such investment is above, or takes the aggregate value of the investment above, 10% of an ADI's CET1 capital. The amount to be deducted from CET1 is the proportion of the new or additional investment that is above 10% of an ADI's CET1 capital; and
- there will be no change to the capital treatment of any existing equity investments in these subsidiaries.

Additional loss absorbing capacity

On 9 July 2019, APRA announced a requirement for the Australian major banks (including Westpac) to increase their total capital requirements by three percentage points of RWA as measured under the current capital adequacy framework. This increase in total capital will take full effect from 1 January 2024.

The additional capital is expected to be raised through Tier 2 Capital and is likely to be offset by a decrease in other forms of long-term wholesale funding. Westpac is continuing to make progress towards the new requirements. As at 31 March 2021, Westpac's Tier 2 ratio was 3.88%.

APRA is still targeting an additional four to five percentage points of loss-absorbing capacity. Over the next four years, APRA has stated that it will consider feasible alternative methods for raising the remaining 1-2 percentage points.

General regulatory changes affecting our businesses

Cyber resilience

APRA, ASIC, and the Australian government have intensified their focus on cyber resilience, given the increasing incidence of cyber incidents. APRA is seeking to ensure that regulated entities improve their cyber resilience practices and in 2021 APRA will focus on the effective implementation of its Prudential Standard CPS 234 on Information Security. Westpac continues to enhance its systems and processes to mitigate cybersecurity risks, including in relation to third parties.

APRA prudential standard CPS 511: remuneration

In 2019, APRA released for consultation a draft new prudential standard and supporting discussion paper on remuneration, aimed at clarifying and strengthening remuneration arrangements in APRA-regulated entities. The new standard will replace existing remuneration requirements under CPS/SPS 510 Governance.

On 12 November 2020, APRA released a revised draft of the standard which responded to industry feedback, and APRA undertook a subsequent round of consultation. APRA has indicated that it intends to finalise the new standard in mid-2021 with an effective date of 1 January 2023 for significant financial institutions that are authorised deposit-taking institutions (which includes Westpac).

Changes to responsible lending laws

On 25 September 2020, the government announced a proposed simplification of Australia's consumer credit regulatory regime. The proposed legislation passed the House of Representatives in March, however it has not passed the Senate (and it is not known when it will next be listed for debate). We are closely monitoring this and will make any changes to our systems and processes as appropriate.

In addition to the responsible lending obligations, consumer credit is subject to regulatory oversight through a range of mechanisms, including APRA standards and guidance in relation to credit assessments by ADIs. Accordingly, without analogous changes to these regulatory requirements, removal of the responsible lending obligations (if this occurs) may not necessarily have a significant impact on our overall consumer credit processes.

Focus on superannuation

On 17 February 2021, the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Your Future, Your Super) Bill 2021* was introduced. If passed, the key reforms involve:

- linking a person to their superannuation fund throughout their working life (unless a person chooses otherwise) to reduce people having unintended multiple superannuation accounts;
- requiring APRA to conduct an annual, objective test for MySuper products (and other prescribed products). The test will be applied to MySuper products from 1 July 2021 and trustees that fail the test will have to notify members of the underperformance. Where a product has failed the performance test in two consecutive years, the trustee will be prohibited from accepting new beneficiaries into that product. An online ATO 'YourSuper' comparison tool will also be introduced.

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If passed, the current duty of trustees to act in the best interests of beneficiaries will become an obligation to perform their duties and exercise their powers in the best financial interests of the beneficiaries, and the evidential burden of proof for the best financial interests duty will be reversed, with the result that the trustee will have the onus of demonstrating they have met this obligation.

In addition, APRA is increasing its supervisory focus on superannuation providers, including BT, with an emphasis on member outcomes. Westpac's BT superannuation entity trustee has been responding to APRA requests for information and addressing feedback from APRA in relation to the comparative underperformance of certain of its MySuper products, having regard to APRA's most recent MySuper 'Heat Maps'. BT's superannuation trustee is also continuing with an ongoing program of work on enhancement of member outcomes.

Open banking regime

The *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) contains a regime for a consumer data right that gives customers in Australia a right to direct that their data (starting with banking data) be shared with accredited third parties. Data sharing facilitates competition through easier product comparison and switching. This is expected to have significant implications for consumers and banks, including Westpac.

Open Banking commenced on 1 July 2020 with the four major banks and has been implemented across product lines on a staggered basis. Other brands in the Westpac Group will be required to commence data sharing on 1 July 2021.

Royal commission into the banking, superannuation and financial services industry

Implementation of the 76 express recommendations in the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry continues to be a focus of Australia's banking and financial services entities and their regulators.

Presently, 47 recommendations apply to Westpac. The Group continues with programs of work in relation to all of the applicable recommendations that have been the subject of legislative activity and/or regulatory activity and, to date, has implemented 15 recommendations. Two omnibus Bills addressing a number of recommendations were passed in December 2020 and February 2021 respectively.

Other impacts arising from the Royal Commission include a number of claims being brought against financial institutions in relation to certain matters considered during the Royal Commission, and the referral of several cases of misconduct to the financial regulators by Commissioner Hayne.

Litigation

ASIC's outbound scaled advice division proceedings

On 22 December 2016, ASIC commenced Federal Court proceedings against BT Funds Management Limited (BTFM) and Westpac Securities Administration Limited (WSAL) in relation to a number of superannuation account consolidation campaigns conducted between 2013 and 2016. ASIC has alleged that in the course of some of these campaigns, customers were provided with personal advice in contravention of a number of *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (Corporations Act) provisions and selected 15 specific customers as the focus of their claim. Following an appeal by ASIC, on 28 October 2019, the Full Federal Court handed down its decision in ASIC's favour and made findings that BTFM and WSAL each provided personal advice on relevant calls made to 14 of the 15 customers and made declarations of consequential contraventions of the Corporations Act (including section 912A(1)(a)). BTFM and WSAL appealed to the High Court of Australia and on 3 February 2021, the Court dismissed Westpac's appeal and upheld the orders made by the Full Federal Court. The matter has been remitted to the Federal Court for a hearing on penalties which is listed for 24 August 2021.

ASIC's proceedings against BT Funds Management and Asgard Capital Management

On 20 August 2020, ASIC commenced proceedings in the Federal Court against BTFM and Asgard Capital Management Limited (ACML), in relation to an issue that was a case study in the Royal Commission. The allegations concern the inadvertent charging of financial adviser fees to 404 customers totaling \$130,006 after a request had been made to remove the financial adviser from the customers' accounts. The issue was self-reported to ASIC in 2017 and customers have been contacted and remediated. BTFM and ACML have accepted the allegations made by ASIC and are not defending the proceedings. The matter has been listed for a hearing on penalty on 22 July 2021.

ASIC's consumer credit insurance proceedings

On 7 April 2021, ASIC commenced proceedings in the Federal Court against Westpac in relation to the sale of consumer credit insurance (CCI) products to approximately 384 customers who ASIC alleges had not requested or agreed to acquire this product. ASIC is seeking, among other things, declarations of contraventions of certain civil penalty provisions and unspecified monetary penalties relating to the period from 7 April 2015 to 28 July 2015. Westpac has not sold CCI products since 2019.

Class action against Westpac Banking Corporation and Westpac Life Insurance Services Limited

On 12 October 2017, a class action was filed in the Federal Court of Australia on behalf of customers who, since February 2011, obtained insurance issued by WLIS on the recommendation of financial advisers employed within the Westpac Group. The plaintiffs alleged that aspects of the financial advice provided by those advisers breached fiduciary and statutory duties owed to the advisers' clients, including the duty to act in the best interests of the client, and that WLIS was knowingly involved in those alleged breaches. The parties have now reached agreement on a proposed settlement of this matter. The proposed settlement remains subject to Federal Court approval.

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Class action in the U.S. relating to bank bill swap rate

In August 2016, a class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Westpac and a number of other Australian and international banks and brokers alleging misconduct in relation to the bank bill swap reference rate. Westpac has reached agreement with the Plaintiffs to settle this class action. On 2 March 2021, a Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement was filed with the Court. Under this agreement, which Westpac entered into on a no-admissions basis and which is subject to Court approval, Westpac agreed to pay a settlement sum of USD 25,000,000 and agreed to certain ongoing co-operation obligations.

Class action relating to cash in superannuation

On 5 September 2019, a class action against BTFM and WLIS was commenced in the Federal Court of Australia in relation to aspects of BTFM's BT Super for Life cash investment option. The claim follows other industry class actions. It is alleged that BTFM failed to adhere to a number of obligations under the general law, the relevant trust deed and the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth), and that WLIS was knowingly concerned with BTFM's alleged contraventions. The damages sought are unspecified. BTFM and WLIS are defending the proceedings.

Class action relating to consumer credit insurance

On 28 February 2020, a class action was commenced against Westpac Banking Corporation, Westpac General Insurance Limited and WLIS in the Federal Court of Australia in relation to Westpac's sale of CCI. The claim follows other industry class actions. It is alleged that the three entities failed to adhere to a number of obligations in selling CCI in conjunction with credit cards, personal loans and flexi loans. The damages sought by the claim are unspecified. The three entities are defending the proceedings.

Class action relating to payment of flex commissions to auto dealers

On 16 July 2020, a class action was commenced against Westpac Banking Corporation and St.George Finance Limited (SGF) in the Supreme Court of Victoria in relation to flex commissions paid to auto dealers from 1 March 2013 to 31 October 2018. This proceeding is one of two class actions commenced against a number of lenders in the auto finance industry.

It is alleged that Westpac and SGF are liable for the unfair conduct of dealers acting as credit representatives and engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct. The damages sought are unspecified. Westpac and SGF are defending the proceedings. Another law firm publicly announced in July 2020 that it is preparing to commence a class action against Westpac entities in relation to flex commissions paid to auto dealers. Westpac has not been served with a claim from that law firm on flex commissions. Westpac has not paid flex commissions since 1 November 2018 following an industry-wide ban issued by ASIC.

Australian and U.S. AUSTRAC related class actions

Westpac is defending a class action proceeding which was commenced in December 2019 in the Federal Court of Australia on behalf of certain investors who acquired an interest in Westpac securities between 16 December 2013 and 19 November 2019. The proceeding involves allegations relating to market disclosure issues connected to Westpac's monitoring of financial crime over the relevant period and matters which were the subject of the AUSTRAC proceedings (referred to in 'AUSTRAC matters and financial crime'). The damages sought are unspecified. However, given the time period in question and the nature of the claims, it is likely any alleged damages will be significant.

In January 2020, a U.S. class action was brought on behalf of certain investors in Westpac securities between 11 November 2015 and 19 November 2019. That claim related to market disclosure issues connected to Westpac's monitoring of financial crime over the relevant period and matters which were the subject of the AUSTRAC proceedings. The parties have agreed to settle these proceedings and Westpac has agreed to pay an amount of US\$3.1 million. The settlement remains subject to approval by the District Court of Oregon.

Potential class actions

Westpac is aware from media reports and other publicly available material that other class actions against Westpac entities are being investigated. In July 2020, a law firm publicly stated that it intends to commence a class action against BTFM alleging that since 2014, BTFM did not act in the best interests of members of certain superannuation funds when obtaining group insurance policies. In August 2020, another law firm announced that it is investigating claims on behalf of persons who in the past 6 years acquired, renewed or continued to hold a financial product (including life insurance) on the advice or recommendation of a financial adviser from Magnitude Group, Securitior Financial Group or Westpac Banking Corporation. Westpac has not been served with a claim in relation to either of these matters and has no information about the proposed claims beyond the public statements issued by the law firms involved.

Directors' report

Risk factors

Our business is subject to risks that can adversely impact our financial performance, financial condition and future performance. If any of the following risks occur, our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition could be materially adversely affected, with the result that the trading price of our securities could decline and as a security holder you could lose all, or part, of your investment. You should carefully consider the risks described and the other information in this Results Announcement and in our 2020 Annual Report before investing in our securities. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem to be immaterial, may also become important factors that affect us.

Risks relating to our business

We have suffered, and could in the future suffer, information security risks, including cyberattacks

The Group (and its external service providers) is subject to information security risks. These risks are heightened by:

- new technologies and increased digital service options;
- increased use of the internet and telecommunications to conduct financial transactions;
- the growing sophistication of attackers;
- the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in many Westpac employees (and staff of service providers) working remotely or from other sites, potentially providing increased opportunities for cyber threat actors to exploit.

These risks could result in information security risks such as cyberattacks, espionage and/or errors happening at an unprecedented pace, scale and reach. While Westpac has systems in place to protect against, detect and respond to cyberattacks, these systems have not always been, and may not always be, effective. Westpac and its customers could suffer losses from cyberattacks, information security breaches or ineffective cyber resilience. The Group may not be able to anticipate and prevent a cyberattack, effectively respond to a cyberattack and/or rectify or minimise damage resulting from a cyberattack. Our external service providers, and other parties that facilitate our activities and financial platforms and infrastructure (such as payment systems and exchanges) are also subject to the risk of cyberattacks, which could in turn impact Westpac.

Our operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of information on our computer systems and networks, and the systems and networks of external suppliers. Although we implement measures to protect the confidentiality and integrity of our information, there is a risk that the computer systems, software and networks on which we, or our service providers, rely may be subject to security breaches, unauthorised access, malicious software, external attacks or internal breaches that could have an adverse impact on our confidential information or that of our customers and counterparties.

A range of potential consequences could arise from a successful cyberattack, such as:

- systems disrupting operations due to not operating properly;
- damage to technology infrastructure;
- adverse impacts to network access, operations or availability of services;
- loss of customers;
- loss of market share;
- loss of data or information;
- reputational damage;
- claims for compensation;
- breach of privacy laws;
- adverse regulatory action including fines or penalties and increased regulatory scrutiny;
- litigation; and
- significant additional resources required to modify or enhance our systems or to investigate and remediate any vulnerabilities or incidents.

All these potential consequences could negatively affect our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

As cyber threats evolve, we may need to spend significant resources to modify or enhance our systems or investigate and remediate any vulnerabilities or incidents.

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COVID-19 has had, and may continue to have (and a pandemic like COVID-19 could in the future have), an adverse effect on the Group

The Group is vulnerable to the impacts of a communicable disease outbreak or a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and may continue to have, a negative impact on our customers, shareholders, employees and financial performance, among other adverse effects.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted, and will continue to disrupt, numerous industries and global supply chains, while important measures to mitigate its impact (such as restrictions on businesses, movement and public gatherings) have had, and may continue to have, a negative effect on economic activity.

While economic activity has improved in Australia more recently, the decrease in economic activity over 2020 has affected, and may in the future affect, demand for Westpac's products and services for an unknown time and by an unknown amount. The associated financial stress on Westpac's customers has, and is expected to, increase impairments, defaults and write-offs. Westpac has increased its COVID-19 related overlays to allow for the potential emergence of losses once the effect of support and stimulus measures reduces in its business portfolios, however, further increases may be required. For more information refer to Note 10 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report and Note 21 to the financial statements in our 2020 Annual Report.

Westpac has supported customers impacted by the pandemic by lowering interest rates on certain products, waiving certain fees and granting deferrals of certain loan repayments. These initiatives have had and may continue to have a negative impact on the Group's financial performance and may see the Group assume greater risk than it would have under ordinary circumstances. There is also the potential for further government or regulator intervention to support the economy and customers impacted by COVID-19 which may require banks (including Westpac) to support those interventions.

Actions taken by regulators in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted and could in the future impact the Group. As an example, regulators in some overseas jurisdictions have exercised their powers to prevent banks from declaring dividends or undertaking share buybacks. In New Zealand, in April 2020, the RBNZ made the decision to freeze dividend payments by banks in New Zealand, and in March 2021, it eased the restriction to place a 50% dividend restriction on the distribution of dividends on ordinary shares by banks in New Zealand until 1 July 2022. This prevents Westpac's subsidiary, Westpac New Zealand Limited, from paying more than 50% of its earnings as dividends and negatively impacts Westpac's Level 1 CET1 capital ratio. More recently, the RBNZ has moved to stem the rapid growth in house prices by introducing new Loan Value Ratio restrictions on mortgage lending for both owner-occupier and investor-based borrowers.

APRA has written to Australian banks (including Westpac) and outlined its expectations that they continue to moderate dividend payout ratios and consider the use of dividend reinvestment plans and/or other capital management initiatives to offset the impact on capital from distributions.

Further information about impacts on the Group as a result of actions taken by regulators in response to the COVID-19 pandemic is outlined in 'Significant Developments'.

Westpac's business activities and operations have been, and may in the future be, disrupted by disease outbreaks or pandemics. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in Westpac and its third party suppliers closing workplaces and suspending the provision of services through certain channels for a period.

When such outbreaks or pandemics occur, Westpac may need to adjust its risk appetite, policies or controls so it can respond to the outbreak or pandemic and protect the well-being of staff and customers who visit our premises. These changes could have unforeseen consequences and expose the Group to increased regulatory focus and/or media scrutiny.

Further, to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, Westpac has implemented (and may in the future implement) new measures in very short periods of time. Taking this type of action may increase the risk that an operational or compliance breakdown occurs, potentially leading to financial losses, impacts on customer service or regulatory and/or legal action.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the Group's ability to pay dividends, with the Group electing not to pay an interim dividend last financial year given the desire to retain a strong balance sheet and the ongoing uncertainty in the operating environment. It is possible that the COVID-19 pandemic, or another communicable disease outbreak or pandemic like COVID-19, will negatively impact the Group's ability to pay future dividends or make capital distributions.

There continues to be uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the ultimate course, duration and severity of the disease and effectiveness of vaccination programs, future actions that may be taken by governments and businesses to attempt to contain the virus or mitigate its impact and the effectiveness of such actions, the timing and speed of economic recovery and the widespread availability and ultimate effectiveness of vaccinations for COVID-19. In turn, this has the potential for longer term impacts on Westpac's customers, business and operations. The COVID-19 pandemic may also heighten other risks described below.

We could be adversely affected by legal or regulatory change

The Group's business, prospects, reputation, financial performance and financial condition have been, and could in the future be, adversely affected by changes to law, regulation, policies, supervisory activities and the expectations of our regulators. The Group operates in an environment where there is increased regulation and scrutiny of financial services providers.

Regulatory change has directly and adversely affected the Group's financial performance and financial condition, and could do so in the future. In recent years, laws and regulations have been introduced requiring Westpac to hold more liquidity and higher capital, and a Bank Levy (based on liabilities) has been imposed on Australia's largest banks. Laws and regulations that have a similar effect could be passed in the future, including as a result of APRA's proposed capital policy reforms.

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Directors' report

Regulatory changes may also affect how we operate. For example, recent regulation has altered the way we provide our products and services, in some cases requiring us to change or discontinue our offerings. Regulation could also limit our flexibility, require us to incur substantial costs, impact the profitability of our businesses, result in the Group being unable to increase or maintain market share and/or create pressure on margins and fees.

There are many sources of regulatory change that could affect our business. Such change could stem from international bodies, such as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), or from reviews and inquiries commissioned by governments (including the Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry) or regulators. Reviews and commissions of inquiry may lead to, and in some cases already have led to, substantial regulatory change, which could have a material impact on the Group.

Regulation impacting our business may not always be released in a timely manner before its date of implementation. Similarly, early announcements of regulatory change may not be specific and significantly differ from the final regulation. In those cases, the Group may not be able to effectively manage its compliance design in the timeframes available.

Relevant governments or regulators could also revise their application of regulatory policies, thereby impacting our business (such as macro-prudential limits on lending).

It is critical the Group manages regulatory change effectively. The failure to do so has resulted, and could in the future result, in the Group not meeting its compliance obligations, the potential consequences of which are set out below in 'We have been and could be adversely affected by failing to comply with laws, regulations or regulatory policy'. We expect that we will continue to invest significantly in compliance and the management and implementation of regulatory change, and significant management attention and resources may be required to update existing, or implement new, processes to comply with such new regulations.

The Group's ability to manage regulatory change has been, and may in the future be, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic or similar pandemics. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruptions and delays to regulatory change projects, increasing the risk that the Group may not comply with new regulations when they come into effect. The governmental response to COVID-19 has also seen new legislation and regulation, which may increase compliance risks. The Group may also incur significant costs responding to this new legislation and regulation.

For further information about regulatory changes affecting the Group, refer to 'Significant developments' and the sections 'Critical accounting assumptions and estimates' and 'Future developments' in Note 1 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report.

We have been and could be adversely affected by failing to comply with laws, regulations or regulatory policy

We are responsible for ensuring that we comply with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements and industry codes of practice in the jurisdictions in which we operate or obtain funding, as well as meeting our ethical standards.

The Group is subject to conduct and compliance risk. These risks are exacerbated by the increasing complexity and volume of regulation, including where we interpret our obligations and rights differently to regulators or a Court, tribunal or other body. The potential for this is heightened when regulation is new, untested or is not accompanied by extensive regulatory guidance.

The Group's compliance management system is designed to identify, assess and manage compliance risk. However, this system has not always been, and may not always be, effective. Breakdowns have, and may in the future, occur due to flaws in the design or implementation of controls or processes. This has resulted in, and may in the future result in, potential breaches of compliance obligations as well as poor customer outcomes.

Conduct risk could occur through the provision of products and services to customers that do not meet their needs or do not meet the expectations of the market, as well as the poor conduct of our employees, contractors, agents, authorised representatives and external services providers. This could occur through a failure to meet professional obligations to specific clients (including fiduciary and suitability requirements), weakness in risk culture or corporate governance or organisational culture, poor product design and implementation, failure to adequately consider customer needs or selling products and services outside of customer target markets. This could include deliberate attempts by such individuals to circumvent Westpac's controls, processes and procedures or reckless or negligent actions that could result in the circumvention of Westpac's controls, processes and procedures. The Group depends on its people to 'do the right thing' to meet its compliance obligations and abide by its Code of Conduct. Inappropriate or poor conduct by these individuals such as not following a policy or engaging in misconduct has resulted, and could result, in poor customer outcomes and a failure by the Group to meet its compliance obligations. The large number of employees and the staff of our third-party contractors working remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic may negatively affect the Group's compliance controls and monitoring processes, and there may be an increased risk that staff fail to follow internal policies or that customers may be adversely affected through privacy breaches.

While we have frameworks, policies, processes and controls that are designed to manage poor conduct outcomes, these frameworks, policies, processes and controls have been, and may be, ineffective. The failure of these frameworks, policies, processes and controls could result in financial losses (including incurring substantial remediation costs and as a result of litigation by regulators and customers) and reputational damage, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

Directors' report

The Group's failure, or suspected failure, to comply with a compliance obligation has in the past and could in the future lead to a regulator commencing surveillance or an investigation. The Group is currently subject to a number of investigations and reviews by regulators (refer to 'Significant developments' and Note 14 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report for more detail). The Group has devoted (and will need to continue to devote) significant resources and has incurred (and will continue to incur) costs for these reviews and investigations, which may adversely affect Westpac's business, operations, reputation, financial performance and ability to pay dividends.

Depending on the circumstances, regulatory reviews and investigations have in the past and may in the future result in a regulator taking administrative or enforcement action against the Group and/or its representatives. Regulators could pursue civil or criminal proceedings, seeking substantial fines, civil penalties or other enforcement outcomes. In addition, regulatory investigations may lead to adverse findings against directors and management, including potential disqualification.

In many cases, our regulators have broad powers. For example, APRA can, in certain circumstances, issue directions to us (such as a direction to comply with a prudential requirement, conduct an audit or take remedial action) or disqualify an 'Accountable Person' under the Banking and Executive Accountability Regime.

APRA can also require the Group to hold additional capital either through a capital overlay or higher risk weighted assets. APRA imposed a \$500 million overlay to our operational risk capital requirement following the completion of our self-assessment into our frameworks and practices in relation to culture, governance and accountability and a further \$500 million overlay following the commencement of civil penalty proceedings by AUSTRAC (both overlays were applied through an increase in risk weighted assets). If the Group incurs additional capital overlays, it may need to raise additional capital, which could have an adverse impact on our financial performance and financial condition.

The political and regulatory environment that the Group operates in has seen (and may in the future see) our regulators (including any new regulator) receive new powers along with materially increased penalties for corporate and financial sector misconduct. In particular, ASIC can commence civil penalty proceedings and seek civil penalties (currently up to \$525 million per offence) against an Australian Financial Services licensee (such as Westpac) for failing to do all things necessary to ensure that financial services provided under the licence are provided efficiently, honestly and fairly. The Group may also face significant penalties for failing to comply with other obligations, and a failure by the Group may result in multiple contraventions leading to large penalties.

Our regulators have adjusted and may in the future continue to adjust the way they approach oversight, potentially preferring their enforcement powers over a more consultative approach. For example, ASIC committed to a 'Why not litigate?' approach and has prioritised case studies and referrals arising from the Royal Commission and significant market misconduct. APRA has also committed to a revised enforcement approach (including a new Supervision Risk and Intensity Model), indicating it will use enforcement where appropriate to prevent and address serious prudential risks and hold entities and individuals to account.

There may also be a shift in the type and focus of enforcement proceedings commenced by regulators in the future. For example, regulators may increasingly seek to refer investigations for potential criminal consideration to the Commonwealth Department of Public Prosecutions or other prosecutorial bodies. This may result in an increase in criminal prosecutions against institutions and/or their employees or representatives.

The way regulators supervise and monitor institutions has also changed and may continue to change in the future. An example is ASIC's 'Close and Continuous Monitoring' (CCM) program involving onsite reviews of financial services entities, including Westpac.

The Group is responding to a high volume of regulatory requests from ASIC, APRA and other regulators. This is consistent with the long-term trend towards enhanced supervision and monitoring and greater enforcement activity by regulators.

Disruptions to Westpac's business, operations, third-party contractors and suppliers resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic have increased and may continue to increase the risk that Westpac will not be able to satisfy commitments made to regulators about improving processes and/or resolving outstanding issues, potentially increasing the prospect of a regulator taking action against the Group.

Regulatory action commenced against the Group has exposed and may in the future expose the Group to an increased risk of litigation brought by third parties (including through class action proceedings), which may require the Group to pay compensation to third parties and/or undertake further remediation activities.

Regulatory investigations, inquiries, litigation, fines, penalties, infringement notices, revocation, suspension or variation of conditions of regulatory licences or other enforcement or administrative action or agreements (such as enforceable undertakings) could, either individually or in aggregate with other regulatory action, adversely affect our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition. For further details about regulatory matters that may affect the Group, refer to 'Significant developments'.

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We have suffered, and in the future could suffer, losses and be adversely affected by the failure to implement effective risk management

Our risk management framework has not always been, or may not in the future prove to be, effective.

This could be because the design of the framework is inadequate or that key risk management policies, controls and processes may be ineffective, due to inadequacies in their design, technology failures or because of poor implementation or high execution risk. The potential for these types of failings is heightened if the Group does not have enough appropriately skilled, trained and qualified employees in key positions.

There are also inherent limitations with any risk management framework as risks may exist, or emerge in the future, that we have not anticipated or identified, and our controls may not be effective.

The risk management framework may also prove ineffective because of weaknesses in risk culture, which may result in risks and control weaknesses not being identified, escalated or acted upon. Recent analysis and reviews, in addition to regulatory feedback, have highlighted that the framework is not operating satisfactorily in a number of respects and needs to be improved. The Group has a number of risks which sit outside our risk appetite or do not meet the expectations of regulators. Many of these areas requiring improvement relate to the enforceable undertaking entered into with APRA by Westpac in December 2020 (in respect of which further information is in 'Significant developments'). Further, a deficiency in the design or operation of our remuneration structures could have a negative effect, potentially resulting in staff engaging in excessive risk-taking behaviours.

As part of the Group's risk management framework, the Group measures and monitors risks against its risk appetite. If a risk is out-of-appetite, the Group needs to take steps to bring this risk back into appetite in a timely way. However, the Group may not always be able to achieve this within proposed timeframes. This may occur because, for example, the Group experiences delays in enhancing its information technology systems or in recruiting sufficient numbers of appropriately trained staff for required activities. It is also possible that due to external factors beyond our control, certain risks may be inherently outside of appetite for periods of time. The Group is required to periodically review its risk management framework to determine if it remains appropriate.

If the Group is unable to bring risks back into appetite, or if it is determined that the Group's risk management framework is no longer appropriate, the Group may incur unexpected losses and be required to undertake considerable remedial work, including incurring substantial costs. The failure to remedy this situation could result in increased scrutiny from regulators, who could require (amongst other things) that the Group hold additional capital or direct the Group to spend money to enhance its risk management systems and controls. Weaknesses in risk management systems and controls have recently led to adverse outcomes for the Group, with APRA requiring Westpac to hold additional capital following the completion of its Culture, Governance and Accountability self-assessment, as well as the payment of a civil penalty of \$1.3 billion as a result of the civil penalty proceedings brought by AUSTRAC against Westpac. In the reporting period, APRA accepted an Enforceable Undertaking from Westpac, reflecting the crystallisation of many of the risks discussed above, and APRA has approved Westpac's integrated plan in relation to risk governance. Inadequacies in addressing risks or in the Group's risk management framework could also result in the Group failing to meet a compliance obligation and/or financial losses.

If any of our governance or risk management processes and procedures prove ineffective or inadequate or are otherwise not appropriately implemented, as has occurred, we could be exposed to higher levels of risk than expected which may result in unexpected losses, imposition of capital requirements, breaches of compliance obligations and reputational damage which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

For a discussion of our risk management procedures, refer to the 'Risk management' section in our 2020 Annual Report.

The failure to comply with financial crime obligations has had and could have further adverse effects on our business and reputation

The Group is subject to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CTF) laws, anti-bribery and corruption laws, economic and trade sanctions laws and tax transparency laws in the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws can be complex and, in some circumstances, impose a diverse range of obligations. As a result, regulatory, operational and compliance risks are heightened. For example, AML/CTF laws require Westpac and other regulated institutions to (amongst other things) undertake the applicable customer identification procedures, conduct ongoing and enhanced due diligence on customers, maintain and comply with an AML/CTF program and undertake ongoing risk assessments.

AML/CTF laws also require Westpac to report certain matters and transactions to regulators (including international funds transfer instructions, threshold transaction reports and suspicious matter reports) and ensure that certain information is not disclosed to third parties in a way that would contravene the 'tipping off' provisions in AML/CTF legislation. The failure to comply with these laws has had, and in the future may have, adverse impacts for the Group.

In recent years there has been, and there continues to be, increased focus on compliance with financial crime obligations, with regulators globally commencing large-scale investigations and taking enforcement action for identified non-compliance (often seeking significant penalties). Further, due to the Group's large number of customers and transaction volumes, the undetected failure or the ineffective implementation, monitoring or remediation of a system, policy, process or control (including a regulatory reporting obligation) has resulted, and could in the future result, in a significant number of breaches of AML/CTF obligations. This in turn could lead to significant penalties, such as in the AUSTRAC proceedings described below, and other adverse impacts for the Group, such as reputational damage.

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While the Group has systems, policies, processes and controls in place designed to manage its financial crime obligations (including reporting obligations), these have not always been, and may not in the future always be, effective. This could be for a range of reasons, including, for example, a deficiency in the design of a control or a technology failure. Our analysis and reviews, in addition to regulator feedback, have highlighted that our systems, policies, processes and controls are not operating satisfactorily in a number of respects and require improvement.

The Group is currently undertaking a significant multi-year program of work to strengthen areas of control weakness in its financial crime risk management framework (including important aspects of its money laundering and terrorism financing risk assessments and governance) and seek to rectify the management of this risk. The Group has increased dedicated financial crime risk expertise and resources to deliver the financial crime program of work. With increased focus on financial crime, further issues requiring attention have been identified and may continue to be identified. For further information, refer to 'Significant developments'.

Although the Group provides updates to AUSTRAC, the ATO and other regulators on its remediation and other program activities, there is no assurance that AUSTRAC, the ATO or other regulators will agree that its remediation and program update activities will be adequate or effectively enhance the Group's compliance programs.

If we fail, to comply with these financial crime obligations, we could face, and have in the past faced, regulatory enforcement action such as litigation, significant fines, penalties and the revocation, suspension or variation of licence conditions. For example, we paid a civil penalty of \$1.3 billion as a result of the civil proceedings brought by AUSTRAC against Westpac on 20 November 2019 for certain contraventions of the *Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (Cth). Further information on the AUSTRAC proceedings and other financial crime matters is in 'Significant developments'.

Non-compliance or alleged non-compliance with our financial crime related obligations and public disclosure have also resulted in, and could lead to regulatory investigations, reviews, inquiries, proceedings or other litigation commenced by third parties (including Australian, US or other class actions), and regulatory action in non-Australian jurisdictions where we operate. Any such litigation or proceeding could cause significant financial and reputational damage to us. Reputational damage could result in the loss of customers or restrict the Group's ability to efficiently access capital markets, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, reputation, prospects, financial performance and financial condition. Furthermore, any such effect could harm the Group's credit ratings. Previous enforcement action by AUSTRAC has resulted in a range of outcomes, depending on the nature and severity of the relevant conduct and its consequences, including substantial financial penalties, restrictions and other regulator-imposed conditions.

Climate change may have adverse effects on our business

We, our customers, external suppliers and communities in which we operate, may be adversely affected by the physical risks of climate change, including increases in temperatures, rising sea levels, and the frequency and severity of adverse climatic events including fires, storms, floods and droughts. These effects, whether acute or chronic in nature, may directly impact us and our customers through, for example, disruptions to business and economic activity or impacts on income and asset values. Adverse impacts on our customers may negatively impact loan serviceability and security values, as well as our profitability.

In addition, Westpac is exposed to risk arising from initiatives and trends associated with climate change mitigation (transition risks). Changes in supervisory expectations of banks, other regulatory changes and changes in investor appetite could directly impact Westpac, for example, by giving rise to higher compliance and/or funding costs. Examples of regulatory change in this space include the commencement by APRA of its Climate Vulnerability Assessment involving major Australian banks including Westpac; the release of APRA's draft Prudential Practice Guide on climate change financial risks; and the introduction of proposed legislation in New Zealand to require mandatory climate-risk reporting for the financial sector.

Westpac is also exposed to transition risk indirectly through its lending to higher risk sectors or regions. Technological developments, regulatory changes, stakeholder pressure and shifting customer preferences may place additional pressure on certain customer sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which could in turn result in additional credit risk, or loss of revenues due to changes in markets.

We may be subject, from time to time, to legal and business challenges due to actions instituted by activist shareholders or others. Responding to such actions could be costly and time-consuming, and may create increased attention and disclosure associated with such matters. In addition, there could be heightened litigation risk due to varying shareholder expectations or additional disclosures or commitments made by Westpac to shareholders. Perceived uncertainties as to our future direction as a result of shareholder activism may lead to the perception of a change in the direction of the business or other instability.

Further, any failure or perceived failure by Westpac to proactively manage and disclose climate change risks appropriately may in turn increase the risk of third party and shareholder litigation, or regulatory action against the Group (and/or its customers), with these types of climate-related actions becoming more common in Australia and globally. Further, we expect scrutiny from shareholders and regulators on the climate-related risk management practices and lending policies of banks and other financial institutions to remain high in Australia in coming years.

Westpac is also exposed to broader geopolitical and macro-economic impacts of climate change given its international portfolio. Climate change may remove stability from both domestic and international economic conditions and may impact customer confidence in these markets.

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Failure to effectively manage and disclose direct and indirect climate-related risks, including physical, transition, litigation and shareholder activism risks, could adversely affect our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

Please refer to Section 2.6 ('Sustainability performance') of the Results Announcement for further detail on the identification, assessment and management of risks relating to climate change.

Reputational damage has harmed and could in the future harm our business and prospects

Reputational risk arises where there are differences between stakeholders' current and emerging perceptions, beliefs and expectations and our past, current and planned activities, processes, performance and behaviours.

There are various potential sources of reputational damage. For example, where our actions cause, or are perceived to cause, a negative outcome for customers, shareholders, stakeholders or the community. Reputational damage could also arise from the failure to effectively manage risks, failure to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, enforcement or supervisory action by regulators, adverse findings from regulatory reviews, failure or perceived failure to adequately respond to community, environmental, social and ethical issues, failure of information security systems, technology failures and security breaches and inadequate record keeping, which may prevent Westpac from demonstrating that or determining if a past decision was appropriate at the time it was made. The AUSTRAC proceedings illustrate a number of these risks.

Our reputation could also be adversely affected by the actions of customers, suppliers, joint-venture partners, strategic partners, other counterparties and accredited data recipients that the Group provides customer data to under Australia's 'Open Banking' regime.

Failure, or perceived failure, to address issues that could or do give rise to reputational risk has created, and could in the future create, additional legal risk, subject us to regulatory investigations, regulatory enforcement actions, fines and penalties or litigation or other actions brought by third parties (including class actions), requirements to remediate and compensate customers, remediation and other costs and reputational harm among customers, investors and the market. This could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

We have and could suffer losses due to litigation

Westpac and its subsidiaries are, from time to time, involved in legal proceedings (including class actions), regulatory actions or arbitration. Such litigation has been and could in the future be commenced by a range of plaintiffs, such as customers, shareholders, suppliers, counterparties and regulators.

In recent years, there has been an increase in class action proceedings, many of which have resulted in significant monetary settlements. The risk of class actions has been heightened by a number of factors, including regulatory enforcement actions (such as the civil penalty proceedings brought by AUSTRAC), an increase in the number of regulatory investigations and inquiries (such as the Royal Commission), a greater willingness on the part of regulators to commence court proceedings, more intense media scrutiny and the growth of third-party litigation funding. Class actions commenced against a competitor could also lead to similar proceedings against Westpac.

Litigation (including class actions) may, either individually or in aggregate, adversely affect the Group's business, operations, prospects, reputation or financial condition. This risk is heightened by increases in the severity of penalties for certain breaches of the law. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may not be predicted accurately. Furthermore, the Group's ability to respond to and defend litigation may be adversely affected by inadequate record keeping.

Depending on the outcome of any litigation, the Group has been and may in the future be required to comply with broad court orders, including compliance orders, enforcement orders or otherwise pay significant damages, fines, penalties or legal costs.

In addition, the case studies considered by the Royal Commission, and the Royal Commission's findings, have led, and may in the future lead to, regulators commencing investigations and/or enforcement action against the Group.

The Group's material provisions and contingent liabilities are described in Note 14 to the financial statements in this Interim Financial Report. There is a risk that the actual penalty or damages paid following a settlement or determination by a Court for any legal proceedings may be materially higher or lower than the provision or that any contingent liability may be larger than anticipated. This may occur in a range of situations, for example where the scope of litigation against the Group is expanded by further claims or causes of action. There is also a risk that additional litigation or contingent liabilities arise, all of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

We could suffer losses due to technology failures

Maintaining the reliability, integrity and security of our information and technology is crucial to our business.

While the Group has a number of processes in place to preserve and monitor the availability and recovery of our systems, there is a risk that our information and technology systems might fail to operate properly or become disabled, including from events wholly or partially beyond our control. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has seen more employees and staff of our third-party contractors work remotely or from alternative sites, which may put additional stress on Westpac's technology infrastructure and systems.

If we incur a technology failure, we may fail to meet a compliance obligation (such as retaining records and data for a certain period), or our customers may be adversely affected, including through privacy breaches or loss of personal data. This could result in reputational damage, remediation costs and a regulator commencing an investigation and/or taking action against us. The over reliance on legacy systems may heighten the risk of a technology failure.

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We need to regularly renew and enhance our technology to deliver new products and services, comply with regulatory obligations and meet our customers' and regulators' obligations. Consequently, we are constantly managing new technology projects. Failure to effectively implement these projects could result in cost overruns, reduced productivity, operational instability, compliance failures, reputational damage and/or the loss of market share. This could place us at a competitive disadvantage and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

We are exposed to adverse funding market conditions

We rely on deposits, money markets and capital markets to fund our business and source liquidity. Our liquidity and costs of obtaining funding are related to funding market conditions.

Funding markets can experience periods of extreme volatility, disruption and decreased liquidity. Such disruption can be for extended periods and be unpredictable as experienced during the Global Financial Crisis and, more recently, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The main risks we face are damage to market confidence, changes to the access and cost of funding, a slowing in global economic activity or other impacts on customers or counterparties.

As of 31 March 2021, approximately 26% of our total funding originated from domestic and international wholesale markets. Of this, around 53% was sourced outside Australia and New Zealand. Customer deposits provide around 66% of total funding. Customer deposits held by Westpac comprise both term deposits, which can be withdrawn after a certain period and at call deposits, which can be withdrawn at any time.

A shift in investment preferences, or an unwind of the RBA's quantitative easing measures as the economy continues to improve, could result in deposit withdrawals which could increase our need for funding from other, potentially less stable, or more expensive sources.

If market conditions deteriorate due to economic, financial, political or other reasons (including the COVID-19 pandemic), there may also be a loss of confidence in bank deposits leading to unexpected withdrawals. This could increase funding costs and our liquidity, funding and lending activities may be constrained and our financial solvency threatened.

If our current sources of funding prove to be insufficient, we may need to seek alternatives which will depend on factors such as market conditions, our credit ratings and market capacity. Even if available, these alternatives may be more expensive or on unfavourable terms, which could adversely affect our financial performance, liquidity, capital resources or financial condition.

If Westpac is unable to source appropriate funding, we may be forced to reduce lending or liquidity. This may adversely impact our business, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance or financial condition. If Westpac is unable to source appropriate funding for an extended period, or if it can no longer realise liquidity, Westpac may not be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due or meet other contractual obligations.

Westpac enters into collateralised derivative obligations, which may require Westpac to post additional collateral based on market movements, which has the potential to adversely affect Westpac's liquidity or ability to use derivative obligations to hedge its interest rate, currency and other financial instrument risks.

For a more detailed description of liquidity risk, refer to 'Funding and liquidity risk' in Note 21 to the financial statements in our 2020 Annual Report.

We could be adversely affected by the risk of inadequate capital levels under stressed conditions

The risk of an inadequate level or composition of capital to support normal business activities and to meet regulatory capital requirements under normal operating environments or stressed conditions has been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Regulatory change will require banks to hold higher capital, specifically for the implementation of future capital and risk-weighted assets regulations coming into effect from 2023. APRA requires banks to operate above the 10.5% unquestionably strong benchmark to prepare for this change although the impact on each bank will be different due to different balance sheet and portfolio mix. Capital distribution constraints apply when an ADI's Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio is within the capital buffer (CB) range (consisting of the capital conservation buffer plus any countercyclical capital buffer). Capital constraints could have an impact on Westpac's ability to pay future dividends or make capital distributions. Adverse conditions and/or adverse regulatory change could impact Westpac's capital adequacy and/or trigger capital distribution constraints.

Sovereign risk may destabilise financial markets adversely

Sovereign risk is the risk that governments will default on their debt obligations or will be unable to refinance their debts as they fall due. Potential sovereign debt defaults and the risk that governments will nationalise parts of their economy including assets of financial institutions such as Westpac could negatively impact the value of our holdings of liquid assets. There may also be a cascading effect to other markets and countries, the consequences of which, while difficult to predict, may be similar to or worse than those experienced during the Global Financial Crisis. Such an event could destabilise global financial markets, adversely affecting our liquidity, financial performance or financial condition.

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We could be adversely affected by the failure to maintain our credit ratings

Credit ratings are independent opinions on our creditworthiness. Our credit ratings can affect the cost and availability of our funding and may be important to certain customers or counterparties when evaluating our products and services.

Credit ratings assigned to us by rating agencies are based on an evaluation of a number of factors, including our financial strength, the quality of our governance, structural considerations regarding the Australian financial system and economy and Australia's Sovereign credit rating. A rating downgrade could be driven by a downgrade of Australia's Sovereign credit rating, or one or more of the risks identified in this section or by other events including changes to the methodologies rating agencies use to determine credit ratings.

The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected Westpac's credit ratings. In April 2020, Fitch Ratings downgraded its short-term and long-term ratings for the major Australian banks (including Westpac) by one notch, to A+ (from AA-) and F1 (from F1+) respectively and S&P Global Ratings revised its outlook for Westpac's long-term issuer credit rating to 'negative', mirroring a similar change to its outlook for the Australian Sovereign. In April 2021, Fitch Ratings revised the rating outlook for Westpac from 'negative' to 'stable' and affirmed its short-term and long-term ratings. While the change in ratings outlook reflects Fitch Ratings' view of the improved economic prospects in Australia, as the economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic continue, it remains uncertain as to whether there may be negative movement in our credit ratings in the future.

A downgrade to our credit ratings could have an adverse effect on our cost of funds, collateral requirements, liquidity, competitive position and our access to capital markets. The extent and nature of these impacts would depend on various factors, including the extent of any rating change, differences across agencies (split ratings) and whether competitors or the sector are also impacted.

We could be adversely affected by a shock to the Australian, New Zealand or other financial systems

There is a risk that a major systemic shock could occur that adversely impacts the Australian, New Zealand or other financial systems.

In the past decade, the financial services industry and capital markets have been, and may continue to be, adversely affected by volatility, global economic conditions, external events, geopolitical instability (such as global conflicts), and political developments. For example, the impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic have been, and could continue to be, significant for the global economy including Australia and New Zealand.

Market and economic disruptions could adversely affect financial institutions such as Westpac because consumer and business spending may decrease, unemployment may rise and demand for our products and services could decline, thereby reducing our earnings. These conditions may also affect the ability of our borrowers or counterparties to repay their loans or meet their obligations, causing us higher credit losses and affecting investors' willingness to invest in the Group. These events could also undermine confidence in the financial system, reduce liquidity, impair access to funding and affect our customers and counterparties. If this occurs, our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition could be adversely affected.

The nature and consequences of any such event are difficult to predict and there is a risk that our response may be ineffective.

Declines in asset markets could adversely affect our operations or profitability

Potential declines in Australian, New Zealand or other asset markets, including equity, residential and commercial property markets, have adversely affected, and could in the future adversely affect, our operations and profitability.

Declining asset prices could also impact customers and counterparties and the value of security (including residential and commercial property) we hold. This may impact our ability to recover amounts owing to us if customers or counterparties default. It may also affect our impairment charges and provisions, in turn impacting our financial performance and financial condition.

Declining asset prices also impact our wealth management business as its earnings partly depend on fees based on the value of securities and/or assets held or managed.

Our business is substantially dependent on the Australian and New Zealand economies

Our revenues and earnings are dependent on economic activity and the level of financial services our customers require.

Most of our business is conducted in Australia and New Zealand so our performance is influenced by the level and cyclical nature of activity in these countries. These factors are in turn impacted by domestic and international economic conditions (including the COVID-19 pandemic).

Any significant decrease in Australian and New Zealand housing valuations and commercial property valuations could adversely impact our lending activities because borrowers with loans in excess of their property value show a higher propensity to default. If defaults occur, our security may be eroded, causing higher credit losses. The demand for our home lending products may also decline due to adverse economic conditions, changes in tax legislation (such as changes to tax rates, concessions or deductions), regulatory requirements or buyer concerns about decreases in values.

Adverse changes to economic and business conditions in Australia, New Zealand and other countries could also adversely affect our customers. In particular, due to the economic relationship between Australia/New Zealand and China, particularly in the mining, resources and agricultural sectors, a slowdown in China's economic growth and foreign Government policies (including the adoption of protectionist trade measures) could negatively impact the Australian economy. Changes in commodity prices, Chinese Government policies or China's economic conditions

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could reduce demand for our products and services and affect the level of economic activity and the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans. If this occurred, it could negatively impact our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

Monetary policy can also significantly affect the Group. Interest rate settings (including low or negative rates) and other actions taken by central banks (such as quantitative easing) may adversely affect our cost of funds, the value of our lending and investments and our margins. Monetary policies also impact economic conditions of the jurisdictions we operate or obtain funding in. These policies could affect demand for our products and services and/or have a negative impact on the Group's customers and counterparties, potentially increasing the risk that they will default. All these factors could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

An increase in defaults has adversely affected and could further adversely affect our financial performance or financial condition

We establish provisions for credit impairment based on current information and our expectations. If economic conditions deteriorate beyond our expectations, some customers and/or counterparties could experience higher financial stress, leading to an increase in defaults and write-offs, and higher provisioning. Such events could adversely affect our liquidity, capital resources, financial performance or financial condition.

These risks have been heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has negatively impacted economic activity and caused a range of customers to experience financial stress. While the situation has improved in Australia more recently, in 2020, the pandemic saw many customers cease or substantially reduce their operations for an unknown period. In addition, individuals may have been laid off, been unable to work, or have had fewer work hours. Westpac has received requests for assistance from affected businesses and consumers and has implemented, and will continue to implement, various initiatives to support them, including repayment deferrals and interest capitalisation. These initiatives, and any support that governments or regulators may in the future require banks to provide to customers impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, may have a negative impact on the Group's financial performance and may see the Group assume greater risk than it would have under ordinary circumstances.

The long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on customers and the magnitude of defaults or impairments is uncertain. For example, consumers may permanently decrease discretionary spending, which may increase the time it takes certain industries to recover.

Credit risk also arises from certain derivative, clearing and settlement contracts we enter into, and from our dealings in, and holdings of, debt securities issued by other institutions, the financial conditions of which may be affected to varying degrees by economic conditions in global financial markets.

For a discussion of our risk management, including the management of credit risk, refer to 'Risk management' section in our 2020 Annual Report and Note 21 to the financial statements in our 2020 Annual Report.

We face intense competition in all aspects of our business

The financial services industry is highly competitive. We compete with a range of firms, including retail and commercial banks, investment banks, other financial service companies, fintech companies and businesses in other industries with financial services aspirations. This includes those competitors who are not subject to the same capital and regulatory requirements as us, which may allow those competitors to operate more flexibly.

Emerging competitors are increasingly altering the competitive environment by adopting new business models or seeking to use new technologies to disrupt existing business models.

The competitive environment may also change as a result of increased scrutiny by regulators in the sector and legislative reforms such as 'Open Banking', which will stimulate competition, improve customer choice and likely give rise to increased competition from new and existing firms.

Competition in the various markets in which we operate has led, and may continue to lead, to a decline in our margins or market share.

Deposits fund a significant portion of our balance sheet and have been a relatively stable source of funding. If we are not able to successfully compete for deposits this could increase our cost of funding, lead us to seek access to other types of funding or result in us reducing our lending.

Our ability to compete depends on our ability to offer products and services that meet evolving customer preferences. Not responding to changes in customer preferences could see us lose customers. This could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

For more detail on how we address competitive pressures refer to 'Competition' in Section 1 in our 2020 Annual Report.

We could suffer losses due to market volatility

We are exposed to market risk due to our financial markets businesses, our defined benefit plan and through asset and liability management (including through volatility in prices of equity securities we hold or are exposed to). Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact on earnings resulting from changes in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices, and interest rates (including low or negative interest rates and any resulting pressure placed on the Group's interest margins). This includes interest rate risk in the banking book due to a mismatch between the duration of assets and liabilities arising from the normal course of business activities.

Changes in markets could be driven by numerous developments. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant market disruption and price volatility. Changes in central bank policy settings in response to the

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economic recovery from the pandemic period have the potential to influence market liquidity and volatility. We could suffer substantial losses due to market volatility (including changes in the return on, value of or market for securities or other instruments), which may adversely affect our business, prospects, liquidity, capital resources, financial performance or financial condition.

The planned cessation of parts of the London Inter-bank Offered Rate ('LIBOR') regime from 1 January 2022, continuation of some U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings until 30 June 2023 and possible pre-cessation events will also continue to impact market pricing. Any future changes in the administration of LIBOR or other market benchmarks could have adverse consequences for the return on, value of and market for securities and other instruments linked to any such benchmark, including securities or other instruments issued by the Group. While we are monitoring our exposure to LIBOR, we remain dependent on market developments in relation to the LIBOR transition, which may have an impact on market pricing for, or valuations of, our LIBOR exposures.

For a discussion of our risk management procedures, including the management of market risk, refer to the 'Risk management' section in our 2020 Annual Report.

We have and could suffer losses due to operational risks

Operational risk includes, among other things, reputational risk, technology risk, model risk and outsourcing risk, as well as the risk of business disruption due to external events such as natural disasters, or outbreaks of communicable diseases (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), environmental hazards, damage to critical utilities and targeted activism and protest activity. While we have policies, processes and controls in place to manage these risks, these have not always been, or may not be, effective.

Ineffective processes and controls have resulted in, and could result in, adverse outcomes for Westpac's customers. For example, a process breakdown could result in a customer not receiving a product on the terms, conditions, or pricing they agreed to, potentially to the detriment of the customer. Failed processes could also result in Westpac incurring losses because we cannot enforce our contractual rights. This could occur because Westpac did not correctly document its rights or failed to perfect a security interest. These types of operational failures may also result in customer remediation and/or increased regulatory scrutiny and, depending on the nature of the failure, result in class action proceedings or a regulator commencing an investigation and/or taking other action.

We could incur losses from fraudulent applications for loans or from incorrect or fraudulent payments and settlements. Fraudulent conduct can also arise from external parties seeking to access the bank's systems or customer accounts. If systems, procedures and protocols for managing fraud fail, or are ineffective, they could lead to losses which could adversely affect our customers, business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

Westpac is also exposed to model risk, being the risk of loss arising from errors or inadequacies in data or a model, or in the control and use of a model.

Financial services entities have been increasingly sharing data with third parties, such as suppliers and regulators, to conduct their business and meet regulatory obligations. Each third party can give rise to a variety of risks, including financial crime compliance, information security, cyber, privacy, regulatory compliance, environmental and business continuity risks. For example, a breakdown in a process or control related to the transfer, storage or protection of data sent to a third party, or the failure of a third party to use and handle this data correctly, could result in the Group failing to meet a compliance obligation (including relevant privacy obligations) and/or have an adverse impact on our customers and the Group.

Westpac also relies on a number of suppliers, both in Australia and overseas, to provide services to it and its customers. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted some suppliers and third-party contractors, and these disruptions may occur in the future. Failures by these third-party contractors and suppliers to deliver services as required could disrupt Westpac's ability to provide its products and services and adversely impact our operations, financial performance or reputation.

Another possible source of disruption to the Group is central banks adopting negative interest rates. If this occurred, the technology systems used by the Group, its counterparties and/or financial infrastructure providers may not operate correctly and this may cause loss or damage to the Group and/or its counterparties.

For a discussion of our risk management procedures, including the management of operational risk, refer to the 'Risk management' section in our 2020 Annual Report.

Poor data quality could adversely affect our business and operations

Accurate, complete and reliable data, along with appropriate data control, retention and access frameworks and processes, is critical to Westpac's business. Data plays a key role in how we provide products and services to customers, our systems, our risk management framework and our decision-making and strategic planning.

In some areas of our business, we are affected by poor data quality. This has occurred and could arise in the future in a number of ways, including through inadequacies in systems, processes and policies, or the ineffective implementation of data management frameworks.

Poor data quality could lead to poor customer service, negative risk management outcomes, and deficiencies in credit systems and processes. Any deficiency in credit systems and processes could, in turn, have a negative impact on Westpac's decision making in the provision of credit and the terms on which it is provided. Westpac also needs accurate data for financial and other reporting.

Directors' report

Poor data or poor data retention has affected, currently affects and may in the future continue to affect Westpac's ability to meet its compliance obligations (including its regulatory reporting obligations) which could lead to a regulator taking action against us. For example, APRA has raised concerns regarding Westpac's data quality, including missing data and its increasing trend of resubmissions. The RBA and ABS also footnote that they exclude Westpac data from certain economic and financial statistics reports.

Due to the importance of data, the Group has and will likely continue to incur substantial costs and devote significant effort to improving the quality of data and data frameworks and processes and remediating deficiencies where necessary. Some of our efforts to remediate data issues have been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and if these are not fixed in a timely way could result in increased regulatory scrutiny and lead regulators to require the Group to remediate these issues within specific timeframes.

The consequences and effects arising from poor data quality or poor data retention could have an adverse impact on the Group's business, operations, prospects, reputation, financial performance and/or financial condition.

Breakdowns in processes and procedures have required, and could in the future require, us to undertake remediation activity

Breakdowns in Westpac's processes and procedures have led to, and could in the future lead to, adverse outcomes for customers, employees or other third parties which Westpac is required to remediate.

The Group has, on a number of occasions, incurred significant remediation costs (including compensation payments and costs of correcting the issue), and there is a risk that similar issues will arise in the future that will require remediation.

There are significant challenges and risks involved in remediation activities. Westpac's ability to investigate the underlying issue could be impeded if the issue is old and occurred beyond our record retention period, or our records are inadequate. It may also be difficult and take significant time to properly quantify and scope a remediation activity.

Determining how to compensate customers, employees or third parties properly and fairly can also be complicated, involving numerous stakeholders. The Group's proposed approach to a remediation may be affected by a number of events, such as affected customers commencing a class action, or a regulator requiring a remediation to be done in a specific way or within a specific timeframe. These factors could delay Westpac in completing the remediation and may lead to a regulator commencing enforcement action against the Group. In turn, this could result in increased reputational risk, and we could be challenged by regulators, affected customers, the media and other stakeholders.

The significant challenges involved in scoping and executing remediations also create a risk that the remediation costs incurred will be higher than initially estimated. Further, delays in completing a remediation could result in Westpac incurring additional administration costs and making higher remediation payments to customers to reflect the time value of money.

If the Group cannot effectively scope, quantify or implement a remediation activity in a timely way, there could be an adverse impact on our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition and could lead to further regulatory action and/or oversight.

Our failure to recruit and retain key executives, employees and Directors may have adverse effects on our business

Key executives, employees and Directors play an integral role in the operation of Westpac's business and its pursuit of its strategic objectives. The unexpected departure of an individual in a key role, or the Group's failure to recruit and retain appropriately skilled and qualified persons into these roles, could each have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, reputation, financial performance or financial condition.

We could suffer losses due to environmental factors or external events

We and our customers operate businesses and hold assets in a diverse range of geographic locations. Any significant environmental change or external event (including fire, storm, flood, earthquake, outbreaks or pandemics of communicable diseases such as the COVID-19 pandemic, civil unrest, war, heightened tension or terrorism) in any of these locations has the potential to disrupt business activities, damage property, affect asset values and impact our ability to recover amounts owing to us. In addition, such an event could have an adverse impact on economic activity, consumer and investor confidence or the levels of volatility in financial markets, all of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial performance or financial condition.

We could suffer losses due to insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk in our licensed regulated insurance entities of lapses being greater than expected, or the costs of claims being greater than expected due to a failure in product design, underwriting, reinsurance arrangements or an increase in the severity and/or frequency of insured events. A pandemic, such as COVID-19, and its economic impacts may lead to increased insurance claims, as well as potentially impact new business, lapses and capital coverage for the Group's insurance entities. There is also a risk of policyholders or a Court interpreting policy wording differently to the way the Group or the industry has applied it to claims.

In life insurance, risk arises primarily through mortality and morbidity (illness and injury) risks, the costs of claims relating to those risks being greater than was anticipated and policy lapses.

Directors' report

In general insurance, insurance risk arises mainly through environmental events (including storms, floods and bushfires) and other calamities, such as earthquakes and tsunamis. The frequency and severity of these external events is difficult to predict and it is possible that pricing and reserving may not be adequate to cover the cost of claims that may arise.

In lenders mortgage insurance, insurance risk arises primarily from higher levels of mortgage defaults than expected, mostly from unemployment or other economic factors.

If our reinsurance arrangements are ineffective, this could lead to more retained losses than anticipated. The Group has been unable to, and may in the future be unable to, renew reinsurance arrangements on similar terms, including in relation to the cost, duration and amount of reinsurance cover provided. There is also a risk that we will not be able to obtain and have not obtained appropriate reinsurance or insurance coverage for the risks that the Group may be exposed to.

Changes in critical accounting estimates and judgements could expose the Group to losses

The Group is required to make estimates, assumptions and judgements when applying accounting policies and preparing its financial statements, particularly in connection with the calculation of provisions (including remediation and expected credit losses) and the determination of the fair value of financial instruments. A change in a critical accounting estimate, assumption and/or judgement resulting from new information or from changes in circumstances or experience could result in the Group incurring losses greater than those anticipated or provided for.

If the Group's actual and expected credit losses exceed those currently provided for, or if any of its other accounting judgements are found to be incorrect or change in the future, there could be an adverse effect on the Group's financial performance, financial condition and reputation. The Group's financial performance and financial condition may also be impacted by changes to accounting standards or to generally accepted accounting principles.

We could suffer losses due to impairment of capitalised software, goodwill and other intangible assets that may adversely affect our business, operations or financial condition

In certain circumstances Westpac may incur a reduction in the value of intangible assets. At our balance date, Westpac's intangible assets principally relate to goodwill and brand-names recognised on business acquisitions and capitalised software.

Westpac is required to assess the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible asset balances at least annually or whenever an indicator of impairment exists. For this purpose, Westpac uses a discounted cash flow calculation. Changes in the methodology or assumptions in calculations together with changes in expected cash flows, could materially impact this assessment.

Estimates and assumptions used in assessing the useful life of an asset can also be affected by a range of factors including changes in strategy, changes in technology and regulatory requirements.

In the event that an asset is no longer in use, or its value has been reduced or that its estimated useful life has declined, an impairment will be recorded, adversely impacting the Group's financial performance.

We could suffer losses if we fail to syndicate or sell down underwritten securities

As a financial intermediary, we underwrite listed and unlisted debt and equity securities. We could suffer losses if we fail to syndicate or sell down this risk to others. This risk is more pronounced in times of heightened market volatility, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Certain strategic decisions may have adverse effects on our business

The Group routinely evaluates and implements strategic decisions and objectives including diversification, innovation, divestment, acquisitions or business expansion initiatives.

The expansion or integration of a new business, or entry into a new business, can be complex and costly.

Westpac also acquires and invests in businesses. These transactions involve a number of risks and costs. For example, a business Westpac invests in may not perform as anticipated or may ultimately prove to have been overvalued when the transaction was entered into.

In addition, we have established the Specialist Business Division to manage (and exit) a number of non-core businesses and assets. There is a risk that we may be unable to successfully divest these businesses and assets, or unable to successfully do so in a timely manner. As a result we may not receive the anticipated positive business results or we may undervalue the divestment, and the Group could otherwise be adversely affected. For example, divestments may cause us reputational damage, or we may experience difficulties in separating businesses, disruptions to operations, diversion of management resources and higher than expected transaction costs.

Directors' report

Multiple divestments and/or acquisitions at the same time may intensify these risks.

In addition, warranties and other contractual commitments (including transitional services) and claims under indemnities provided by Westpac to counterparties may result in Westpac being liable to such counterparties and APRA may require additional operating risk capital to be held against the risk.

If the Group decides to pursue the demerger of its New Zealand business there is a risk that the demerger does not proceed due to a range of factors including it not being approved by shareholders, regulators or the Court and, if it did occur, a number of risks could arise including that the combined market value of the two entities could be less than the market value of Westpac before the demerger, a loss of diversification benefits, a loss of customers, increased costs from separating the businesses, changes in regulatory capital levels for both the Group and Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL) and it is likely that credit ratings for WNZL would be negatively impacted due to the removal of implicit financial support by the Group which could increase borrowing costs and impact liquidity levels.

There are also risks involved in failing to appropriately respond to changes in the business environment (including changes related to economic, geopolitical, regulatory, technological, environmental, social and competitive factors). This could have a range of adverse effects on us, such as being unable to increase or maintain market share and placing pressure on margins and fees.

Any of these risks could have a negative impact on the Group's business, prospects, reputation, engagement with regulators, financial performance or financial condition.

Rounding of amounts

ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instruments 2016/191 applies to Westpac and in accordance with that Legislative Instrument all amounts have been rounded to the nearest million dollars unless otherwise stated.

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Directors' report

Auditor's independence declaration



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the review of Westpac Banking Corporation for the half-year ended 31 March 2021, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

This declaration is in respect of Westpac Banking Corporation and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Lona Mathis'.

Lona Mathis
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
2 May 2021

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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Directors' report

Responsibility statement

The Directors of Westpac Banking Corporation confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

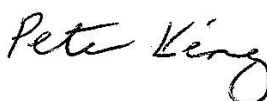
- (i) the interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and are in compliance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board; and
- (ii) the Directors' Report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7 R of the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority.

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



John McFarlane
Chairman

Sydney, Australia
2 May 2021



Peter King
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated financial statements

4.2 Consolidated income statement

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities

\$m	Note	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Interest income:						
Calculated using the effective interest rate method	3	11,411	12,184	14,412	(6)	(21)
Other	3	23	179	272	(87)	(92)
Total interest income		11,434	12,363	14,684	(8)	(22)
Interest expense	3	(3,086)	(4,667)	(5,684)	(34)	(46)
Net interest income		8,348	7,696	9,000	8	(7)
Net fee income	4	700	837	755	(16)	(7)
Net wealth management and insurance income	4	598	286	465	109	29
Trading income	4	442	435	460	2	(4)
Other income	4	598	325	(76)	84	large
Net operating income before operating expenses and impairment charges		10,686	9,579	10,604	12	1
Operating expenses	5	(5,997)	(6,558)	(6,181)	(9)	(3)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	10	372	(940)	(2,238)	large	large
Profit before income tax expense		5,061	2,081	2,185	143	132
Income tax expense	6	(1,616)	(980)	(994)	65	63
Net profit		3,445	1,101	1,191	large	189
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests (NCI)		(2)	(1)	(1)	100	100
Net profit attributable to owners of Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC)		3,443	1,100	1,190	large	189
Earnings per share (cents)						
Basic	7	94.5	30.5	33.2	large	185
Diluted	7	86.4	29.9	33.2	189	160

The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated financial statements

4.3 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net profit	3,445	1,101	1,191	large	189
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Gains/(losses) recognised in equity on:					
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	650	500	(143)	30	large
Cash flow hedging instruments	121	(240)	145	large	(17)
Transferred to income statement:					
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	(98)	(51)	(28)	92	large
Cash flow hedging instruments	72	90	128	(20)	(44)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	55	-	(100)	-
Loss allowance on debt securities measured at FVOCI	1	1	1	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of post tax foreign operations (net of associated hedges)	(210)	(433)	265	(52)	large
Income tax on items taken to or transferred from equity:					
Debt securities measured at FVOCI	(168)	(131)	50	28	large
Cash flow hedging instruments	(56)	44	(80)	large	(30)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Gains/(losses) on equity securities measured at FVOCI	44	(3)	(18)	large	large
Own credit adjustment on financial liabilities designated at fair value (net of tax)	-	(383)	344	(100)	(100)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised in equity (net of tax)	241	(169)	54	large	large
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	597	(720)	718	large	(17)
Total comprehensive income	4,042	381	1,909	large	112
Attributable to:					
Owners of WBC	4,043	386	1,905	large	112
NCI	(1)	(5)	4	(80)	large
Total comprehensive income	4,042	381	1,909	large	112

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated financial statements

4.4 Consolidated balance sheet

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities

\$m	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks		33,877	30,129	45,815	12	(26)
Collateral paid		3,917	4,778	5,339	(18)	(27)
Trading securities and financial assets measured at fair value through income statement (FVIS)		20,928	40,667	26,280	(49)	(20)
Derivative financial instruments		22,373	23,367	56,661	(4)	(61)
Investment securities		91,303	91,539	85,789	-	6
Loans	9	688,218	693,059	719,678	(1)	(4)
Other financial assets		3,312	5,474	5,849	(39)	(43)
Current tax assets		221	-	-	-	-
Life insurance assets		3,416	3,593	2,574	(5)	33
Investment in associates		78	61	101	28	(23)
Property and equipment		3,337	3,910	4,170	(15)	(20)
Deferred tax assets		2,335	3,064	2,623	(24)	(11)
Intangible assets		10,997	11,497	11,943	(4)	(8)
Other assets		788	808	840	(2)	(6)
Assets held for sale	17	4,359	-	-	-	-
Total assets		889,459	911,946	967,662	(2)	(8)
Liabilities						
Collateral received		2,504	2,250	12,728	11	(80)
Deposits and other borrowings	12	585,401	591,131	582,920	(1)	-
Other financial liabilities		42,996	40,925	33,996	5	26
Derivative financial instruments		20,303	23,054	48,089	(12)	(58)
Debt issues		127,850	150,325	185,835	(15)	(31)
Current tax liabilities		26	70	31	(63)	(16)
Life insurance liabilities		1,070	1,396	604	(23)	77
Provisions	14	3,820	5,287	4,669	(28)	(18)
Deferred tax liabilities		107	126	45	(15)	138
Other liabilities		3,938	5,359	5,292	(27)	(26)
Liabilities held for sale	17	3,049	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities excluding loan capital		791,064	819,923	874,209	(4)	(10)
Loan capital		26,294	23,949	25,807	10	2
Total liabilities		817,358	843,872	900,016	(3)	(9)
Net assets		72,101	68,074	67,646	6	7
Shareholders' equity						
Share capital:						
Ordinary share capital	15	41,604	40,509	40,503	3	3
Treasury shares and Restricted Share Plan (RSP) treasury shares	15	(603)	(563)	(586)	7	3
Reserves	15	1,954	1,544	1,688	27	16
Retained profits		29,097	26,533	25,985	10	12
Total equity attributable to owners of WBC		72,052	68,023	67,590	6	7
NCI		49	51	56	(4)	(13)
Total shareholders' equity and NCI		72,101	68,074	67,646	6	7

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated financial statements

4.5 Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities

\$m	Share Capital (Note 15)	Reserves (Note 15)	Retained profits	Total equity attributable to owners of WBC	NCI	Total shareholders' equity and NCI
Balance as at 30 September 2019	36,955	1,311	27,188	65,454	53	65,507
Net profit	-	-	1,190	1,190	1	1,191
Net other comprehensive income	-	317	398	715	3	718
Total comprehensive income	-	317	1,588	1,905	4	1,909
Transactions in capacity as equity holders						
Share issuances	2,751	-	-	2,751	-	2,751
Dividends on ordinary shares ¹	-	-	(2,791)	(2,791)	-	(2,791)
Dividend reinvestment plan	273	-	-	273	-	273
Other equity movements						
Share-based payment arrangements	-	60	-	60	-	60
Purchase of shares	(29)	-	-	(29)	-	(29)
Net (acquisition)/disposal of treasury shares	(33)	-	-	(33)	-	(33)
Other	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total contributions and distributions	2,962	60	(2,791)	231	(1)	230
Balance as at 31 March 2020	39,917	1,688	25,985	67,590	56	67,646
Net profit	-	-	1,100	1,100	1	1,101
Net other comprehensive income	-	(162)	(552)	(714)	(6)	(720)
Total comprehensive income	-	(162)	548	386	(5)	381
Other equity movements:						
Share-based payment arrangements	-	18	-	18	-	18
Net (acquisition)/disposal of treasury shares	23	-	-	23	-	23
Other	6	-	-	6	-	6
Total contributions and distributions	29	18	-	47	-	47
Balance as at 30 September 2020	39,946	1,544	26,533	68,023	51	68,074
Net profit	-	-	3,443	3,443	2	3,445
Net other comprehensive income	-	359	241	600	(3)	597
Total comprehensive income	-	359	3,684	4,043	(1)	4,042
Transactions in capacity as equity holders:						
Dividends on ordinary shares ¹	-	-	(1,120)	(1,120)	-	(1,120)
Dividend reinvestment plan	401	-	-	401	-	401
Dividend reinvestment plan underwrite	719	-	-	719	-	719
Other equity movements:						
Share-based payment arrangements	-	59	-	59	-	59
Purchase of shares	(25)	-	-	(25)	-	(25)
Net (acquisition)/disposal of treasury shares	(40)	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Other	-	(8)	-	(8)	(1)	(9)
Total contributions and distributions	1,055	51	(1,120)	(14)	(1)	(15)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	41,001	1,954	29,097	72,052	49	72,101

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. First Half 2021 reflects the 2020 final dividend of 31 cents per share (\$1,120 million) (Second Half 2020: 2020 interim dividend was nil, First Half 2020: 2019 final dividend of 80 cents per share (\$2,791 million)), all fully franked at 30%.

Consolidated financial statements

4.6 Consolidated cash flow statement

Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities

\$m	Note	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Cash flows from operating activities						
Interest received		11,590	12,578	14,637	(8)	(21)
Interest paid		(3,323)	(5,283)	(6,183)	(37)	(46)
Dividends received excluding life business		2	15	1	(87)	100
Other non-interest income received		1,979	947	1,947	109	2
Operating expenses paid		(6,193)	(4,348)	(4,250)	42	46
Income tax paid excluding life business		(1,481)	(1,318)	(1,762)	12	(16)
Life business:						
Receipts from policyholders and customers		466	1,102	1,133	(58)	(59)
Interest and other items of similar nature		9	10	11	(10)	(18)
Dividends received		3	124	182	(98)	(98)
Payments to policyholders and suppliers		(671)	(1,113)	(1,189)	(40)	(44)
Income tax paid		(49)	(5)	(1)	large	large
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,332	2,709	4,526	(14)	(48)
Net (increase)/decrease in:						
Collateral paid		471	(529)	877	large	(46)
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS		19,890	(16,870)	8,114	large	145
Derivative financial instruments		(7,030)	(3,115)	4,966	126	large
Loans		1,968	18,966	(694)	(90)	large
Other financial assets		428	272	1	57	large
Life insurance assets and liabilities		(377)	(134)	(143)	181	164
Other assets		(66)	1	69	large	large
Net increase/(decrease) in:						
Collateral received		344	(9,996)	8,900	large	(96)
Deposits and other borrowings		(1,610)	16,002	12,908	large	large
Other financial liabilities		3,768	9,190	2,627	(59)	43
Other liabilities		27	(4)	8	large	large
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	20,145	16,492	42,159	22	(52)
Cash flows from investing activities						
Proceeds from investment securities		17,653	18,096	14,984	(2)	18
Purchase of investment securities		(21,198)	(25,764)	(25,568)	(18)	(17)
Proceeds from disposal of associates		9	-	-	-	-
Purchase of associates		(7)	(6)	(2)	17	large
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		20	35	23	(43)	(13)
Purchase of property and equipment		(103)	(183)	(57)	(44)	81
Purchase of intangible assets		(348)	(608)	(427)	(43)	(19)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(3,974)	(8,430)	(11,047)	(53)	(64)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from debt issues (net of issue costs)		24,317	7,703	27,063	large	(10)
Redemption of debt issues		(39,347)	(28,936)	(36,224)	36	9
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities		(260)	(259)	(284)	-	(8)
Issue of loan capital (net of issue costs)		5,459	-	2,225	-	145
Redemption of loan capital		(1,169)	(11)	(251)	large	large
Proceeds from issuances of shares		-	-	2,751	-	(100)
Proceeds from dividend reinvestment plan underwrite		719	-	-	-	-
Purchase of shares on exercise of employee options and rights		-	-	(4)	-	(100)
Shares purchased for delivery of employee share plan		(25)	-	(25)	-	-
Purchase of RSP treasury shares		(40)	(2)	(44)	large	(9)
Net sale/(purchase) of other treasury shares		-	3	11	(100)	(100)
Payment of dividends		(719)	-	(2,518)	-	(71)
Payment of dividends to NCI		(2)	-	(1)	-	100
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(11,067)	(21,502)	(7,301)	(49)	52
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and balances with central banks		5,104	(13,440)	23,811	large	(79)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and balances with central banks		(564)	(2,246)	1,945	(75)	large
Cash and balances with central banks included in assets held for sale	17	(792)	-	-	-	-
Cash and balances with central banks as at beginning of the period		30,129	45,815	20,059	(34)	50
Cash and balances with central banks as at end of the period		33,877	30,129	45,815	12	(26)

The above consolidated cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

4.7 Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1. Financial statements preparation

This general purpose Interim Financial Report for the half year ended 31 March 2021 has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* and is also compliant with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The Interim Financial Report does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Accordingly, this Interim Financial Report is to be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2020 and any relevant public announcements made by Westpac during the interim reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* and the ASX Listing Rules.

The Interim Financial Report complies with current Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) as they relate to interim financial reports.

The Interim Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 May 2021.

All amounts have been rounded in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, to the nearest million dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this interim financial report are consistent with those in the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2020.

As assets and liabilities held for sale are now a material balance they have been separately presented in the balance sheet and in Note 17. The accounting policy for assets and liabilities held for sale is below:

Assets and liabilities held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups are classified as held for sale if they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of their existing carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for liabilities and certain assets such as deferred tax assets, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement and continue to be recognised at their existing carrying value.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

Refer to Note 17 for further details.

Critical accounting assumptions and estimates

In preparing the Interim Financial Report, the application of the Group's accounting policies requires the use of judgement, assumptions and estimates.

The areas of judgement, assumptions and estimates in the Interim Financial Report, including the key sources of estimation uncertainty, are consistent with those in the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2020 except for as noted below:

Provisions for expected credit losses (ECL)

Details on specific judgements in relation to the impact of COVID-19 on the calculation of provisions for ECL are included in Note 10.

Compliance, regulation and remediation provisions

Details on specific judgements in relation to material compliance, regulation and remediation provisions are included in Note 14.

Intangible assets - computer software

Effective from 1 October 2020, the Group made a prospective change to computer software capitalisation by increasing the threshold for capitalisation for software development costs from a total project spend of \$1 million to a total project spend of \$20 million. This does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements. This change increased operating expenses and reduced profit before income tax in the period by \$93 million.

Amendments to Accounting Standards effective this period

A revised Conceptual Framework (Framework) was adopted by the Group on 1 October 2020. The Framework includes new definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses and other relevant financial reporting concepts. These changes did not have a material impact on the Group.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1. Financial statements preparation (continued)

Future developments in accounting standards

The following new standards and interpretations which may have a material impact on the Group have been issued but are not yet effective, and unless otherwise stated, have not been early adopted by the Group:

AASB 17 *Insurance Contracts* (AASB 17) was issued on 19 July 2017 and will be effective for the 30 September 2022 year end unless early adopted. This will replace AASB 4 *Insurance Contracts* (AASB 4), AASB 1023 *General Insurance Contracts* and AASB 1038 *Life Insurance Contracts*. The main changes under the standard are:

- the scope of the standard may result in some contracts that are currently “unbundled”, i.e. accounted for separately as insurance and investment contracts being required to be “bundled” and accounted for as an insurance contract;
- portfolios of contracts (with similar risks which are managed together) will be required to be disaggregated to a more granular level by both the age of a contract and the likelihood of the contract being onerous in order to determine the recognition of profit over the contract period (i.e. the contractual service margin). The contractual service margin uses a different basis to recognise profit to the current Margin on Services approach for life insurance and therefore the pattern of profit recognition is likely to differ;
- risk adjustments, which reflect uncertainties in the amount and timing of future cash flows, are required for both general and life insurance contracts rather than just general insurance contracts under the current accounting standards;
- the contract boundary, which is the period over which profit is recognised, differs and is determined based on the ability to compel the policyholder to pay premiums or the substantive obligation to provide coverage/ services. For some general insurance contracts (e.g. some lender mortgage insurance and reinsurance contracts) this may result in the contract boundary being longer. For life insurance, in particular term renewable contracts, the contract boundary is expected to be shorter. Both will be impacted by different patterns of profit recognition compared to the current standards;
- a narrower definition of what acquisition costs may be deferred;
- an election to recognise changes in assumptions regarding discount rate in OCI rather than in income statement;
- an election to recognise changes in the fair value of assets supporting policy liabilities in OCI rather than through the income statement;
- reinsurance contracts and the associated liability are to be determined separately to the gross contract liability and may have different contract boundaries; and
- additional disclosure requirements.

The standard is expected to result in a reduction in the level of deferred acquisition costs, however the quantum of this and the income statement impacts to the Group are not yet practicable to determine.

AASB 2020-5 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts* was issued on 30 July 2020. This standard includes a number of amendments to AASB 17. These amendments include:

- deferral of acquisition costs for anticipated renewals outside of the initial contract boundary;
- further clarity on the contractual service margin;
- additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts that provide insurance coverage as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts that transfer significant insurance risk;
- ability to recognise a gain in the income statement for reinsurance contracts, to offset losses from onerous contracts on initial recognition;
- simplified presentation requirements; and
- additional transitional relief.

In addition, the effective date of AASB 17 will be deferred by two years to be applicable to the Group for the 30 September 2024 financial year.

On 22 September 2020, the AASB issued AASB 2020-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2* which makes further amendments to AASB 9, AASB 139, and AASB 7 resulting from IBOR reform. Amendments are also made to AASB 4 and AASB 16. The standard is effective for the 30 September 2022 year end unless early adopted. The amendments:

- allow the Group to account for a change in contractual cash flows of a financial instrument or lease liability that result specifically from IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate rather than recognising a modification gain or loss;
- allow the Group to continue hedge accounting and not trigger a de-designation when the following occurs specific to IBOR reform:
 - changes to hedge documentation to update the hedged risk, item and instrument;
 - changes to the method of assessing hedge ineffectiveness;
 - once the hedge relationship has been converted from LIBOR to ARR the cumulative change in fair value for ineffectiveness testing could be reset to zero if this would improve the retrospective effectiveness test;

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1. Financial statements preparation (continued)

- this amendment can apply to macro cash flow and fair value hedges where subgroups can be formed within the portfolio of hedges where some are under the existing LIBOR rate and others have already changed to the ARR;
- require additional disclosures including:
 - quantitative information regarding all financial instruments linked to LIBOR which have not been yet converted to ARR;
 - changes to the entity's risk management strategy arising from IBOR reform; and
 - the management of the Group's transition to ARR.

The Group is considering whether it will early adopt the amendments in its Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Other amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective are not expected to have a material impact to the Group.

Note 2. Segment reporting

Operating segments are presented on a basis consistent with information provided internally to Westpac's key decision makers and reflects the management of the business, rather than the legal structure of the Group.

Internally, Westpac uses 'cash earnings' in assessing the financial performance of its divisions. Management believes this allows the Group to:

- more effectively assess current year performance against prior periods;
- compare performance across business divisions; and
- compare performance across peer companies.

Cash earnings is viewed as a measure of the level of profit that is generated by ongoing operations and is therefore typically considered in assessing distributions, including dividends. Cash earnings is neither a measure of cash flow nor net profit determined on a cash accounting basis, as it includes both cash and non-cash adjustments to statutory net profit.

To determine cash earnings, three categories of adjustments are made to statutory results:

- material items that key decision makers at Westpac believe do not reflect ongoing operations;
- items that are not typically considered when dividends are recommended, mainly economic hedging impacts; and
- accounting reclassifications between individual line items that do not impact statutory results.

Reportable operating segments

We are one of Australia and New Zealand's leading providers of financial services, operating under multiple brands, with a small presence in Europe, North America and Asia. We operate through an extensive branch and ATM network, significant online capability, and call centres supported by specialist relationship and product managers. Our operations comprise the following key divisions:

- Consumer provides banking products and services to personal customers, including mortgages, credit cards, personal loans, and savings and deposit products.
- Business serves the banking needs of SME and Commercial customers (including Agribusiness) and provides banking and advisory services to high net worth individuals through Private Wealth.
- Westpac Institutional Bank (WIB) provides a broad range of financial products and services to corporate, institutional and government customers.
- Westpac New Zealand provides banking, wealth and insurance products and services for consumer, business and institutional customers in New Zealand.
- Specialist Businesses provides auto finance, Australian life, general and lenders mortgage insurance, investment product and services (including margin lending and equities broking), superannuation and retirement products as well as wealth administration platforms. It also manages Westpac Pacific which provides a full range of banking services in Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Westpac has announced it has entered into a sales agreement for Westpac Pacific, Westpac Vendor Finance business, Westpac General Insurance, and Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance. These sales are expected to finalise in 2021, subject to regulator approvals.
- Group Businesses includes the results of unallocated support functions such as Treasury, Technology and Operations, and Core Support. It also includes Group-wide elimination entries arising on consolidation, centrally raised provisions and other unallocated revenue and expenses.

On 17 March 2021, Westpac announced that it was bringing together the leadership of its Consumer and Business divisions into a new Consumer and Business Banking division. For the 2021 Interim Financial Report there will be no change in how we report our Consumer and Business divisions' performance as there has been no change to the performance information provided internally to Westpac's key decision makers.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 2. Segment reporting (continued)

The tables present the segment results on a cash earnings basis for the Group:

Half Year March 2021							
\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,216	2,083	464	996	253	457	8,469
Net fee income	191	221	278	73	42	(105)	700
Net wealth management and insurance income	-	10	-	44	626	(85)	595
Trading income	39	40	298	43	15	18	453
Other income	11	2	6	7	1	555	582
Net operating income before operating expenses and impairment charges	4,457	2,356	1,046	1,163	937	840	10,799
Operating expenses ¹	(2,270)	(1,170)	(698)	(500)	(740)	(603)	(5,981)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	80	129	(8)	92	80	(1)	372
Profit before income tax expense	2,267	1,315	340	755	277	236	5,190
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(675)	(395)	(110)	(210)	(146)	(115)	(1,651)
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	3	(5)	(2)
Cash earnings	1,592	920	230	545	134	116	3,537
Net cash earnings adjustments	-	-	-	(3)	-	(91)	(94)
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	1,592	920	230	542	134	25	3,443
Balance sheet							
Loans ²	395,130	134,844	62,408	83,151	12,687	(2)	688,218
Deposits and other borrowings ²	223,062	154,455	91,008	71,019	6,445	39,412	585,401

Half Year Sept 2020							
\$m	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	Group
Net interest income	4,313	2,019	506	892	247	443	8,420
Net fee income	196	191	280	56	48	66	837
Net wealth management and insurance income	-	10	-	80	266	(78)	278
Trading income	42	47	364	9	17	20	499
Other income	9	1	(18)	7	3	249	251
Net operating income before operating expenses and impairment charges	4,560	2,268	1,132	1,044	581	700	10,285
Operating expenses ¹	(2,141)	(1,230)	(697)	(482)	(1,128)	(862)	(6,540)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(599)	(674)	(111)	(102)	(95)	641	(940)
Profit before income tax expense	1,820	364	324	460	(642)	479	2,805
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(546)	(108)	(139)	(129)	44	(311)	(1,189)
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cash earnings	1,274	256	185	331	(599)	168	1,615
Net cash earnings adjustments	-	-	-	(4)	32	(543)	(515)
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	1,274	256	185	327	(567)	(375)	1,100
Balance sheet							
Loans	389,793	140,698	66,192	81,434	14,942	-	693,059
Deposits and other borrowings	219,259	151,939	102,851	68,473	9,260	39,349	591,131

1. Included in the Specialist Businesses division in operating expenses is \$89 million relating to impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets for First Half 2021 (Second Half 2020: \$538 million, First Half 2020: \$33 million). For other divisions, there was no impairment of goodwill and impairment of other intangibles assets was not material.
2. Specialist Businesses' excludes balances presented as held for sale (refer to Note 17 for further details).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 2. Segment reporting (continued)

\$m	Half Year March 2020						Group
	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	Specialist Businesses	Group Businesses	
Net interest income	4,234	2,144	605	940	287	456	8,666
Net fee income	275	247	264	67	41	(139)	755
Net wealth management and insurance income	-	12	-	78	358	33	481
Trading income	48	50	273	18	40	-	429
Other income	3	2	19	4	(11)	(7)	10
Net operating income before operating expenses and impairment charges	4,560	2,455	1,161	1,107	715	343	10,341
Operating expenses ¹	(2,035)	(1,068)	(619)	(516)	(420)	(1,502)	(6,160)
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(416)	(697)	(293)	(200)	(160)	(472)	(2,238)
Profit before income tax expense	2,109	690	249	391	135	(1,631)	1,943
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(637)	(212)	(102)	(110)	(41)	153	(949)
Net profit attributable to NCI	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Cash earnings	1,472	478	147	281	93	(1,478)	993
Net cash earnings adjustments	-	-	-	11	(63)	249	197
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	1,472	478	147	292	30	(1,229)	1,190
Balance sheet							
Loans	395,625	144,959	78,595	84,778	16,269	(548)	719,678
Deposits and other borrowings	208,427	142,175	109,977	70,725	9,625	41,991	582,920

Reconciliation of cash earnings to reported results

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	% Mov't Mar 21 - Mar 20
Cash earnings	3,537	1,615	993	119	large
Fair value (gain)/loss on economic hedges	(46)	(581)	219	(92)	large
Ineffective hedges	(48)	37	24	large	large
Adjustments related to Pandal	-	32	(63)	(100)	(100)
Treasury shares	-	(3)	17	(100)	(100)
Total cash earnings adjustment (post-tax)	(94)	(515)	197	(82)	large
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	3,443	1,100	1,190	large	189

1. Included in the Specialist Businesses division in operating expenses is \$89 million relating to impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets for First Half 2021 (Second Half 2020: \$538 million, First Half 2020: \$33 million). For other divisions, there was no impairment of goodwill and impairment of other intangibles assets was not material.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 3. Net interest income

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Interest income¹					
Calculated using the effective interest rate method					
Cash and balances with central banks	15	21	114	(29)	(87)
Collateral paid	10	6	69	67	(86)
Investment securities	626	640	881	(2)	(29)
Loans	10,693	11,512	13,336	(7)	(20)
Other financial assets	2	5	12	(60)	(83)
Assets held for sale	65	-	-	-	-
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	11,411	12,184	14,412	(6)	(21)
Other					
Net ineffectiveness on qualifying hedges	(68)	52	35	large	large
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS and loans	91	127	237	(28)	(62)
Total other	23	179	272	(87)	(92)
Total interest income	11,434	12,363	14,684	(8)	(22)
Interest expense					
Calculated using the effective interest rate method					
Collateral received	(2)	(7)	(19)	(71)	(89)
Deposits and other borrowings	(1,071)	(1,792)	(2,860)	(40)	(63)
Debt issues	(957)	(1,078)	(1,829)	(11)	(48)
Loan capital	(409)	(370)	(430)	11	(5)
Other financial liabilities	(29)	(11)	(87)	164	(67)
Liabilities held for sale	(8)	-	-	-	-
Total interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method	(2,476)	(3,258)	(5,225)	(24)	(53)
Other					
Deposits and other borrowings	(36)	(107)	(295)	(66)	(88)
Trading liabilities ²	(279)	(964)	177	(71)	large
Debt issues	(29)	(39)	(68)	(26)	(57)
Bank Levy	(195)	(212)	(196)	(8)	(1)
Other interest expense	(70)	(87)	(77)	(20)	(9)
Liabilities held for sale	(1)	-	-	-	-
Total other	(610)	(1,409)	(459)	(57)	33
Total interest expense	(3,086)	(4,667)	(5,684)	(34)	(46)
Net interest income	8,348	7,696	9,000	8	(7)

1. Interest income includes items relating to compliance, regulation and remediation costs recognised as an addition of interest income of \$49 million (Second Half 2020: \$38 million reduction, First Half 2020: \$132 million reduction). Refer to Note 14 for further details.

2. Includes net impact of Treasury balance sheet management activities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 4. Non-interest income¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net fee income					
Facility fees	369	359	372	3	(1)
Transaction fees	492	439	582	12	(15)
Other non-risk fee income	(47)	134	(86)	large	(45)
Fee income	814	932	868	(13)	(6)
Credit card loyalty programs	(55)	(40)	(62)	38	(11)
Transaction fee related expenses	(59)	(55)	(51)	7	16
Fee expenses	(114)	(95)	(113)	20	1
Net fee income	700	837	755	(16)	(7)
Net wealth management and insurance income					
Wealth management income	311	247	384	26	(19)
Life insurance premium income	529	609	688	(13)	(23)
General insurance and lenders mortgage insurance (LMI) net premium earned	256	252	247	2	4
Life insurance investment and other income ²	23	68	(4)	(66)	large
General insurance and LMI investment and other income	37	18	24	106	54
Total insurance premium, investment and other income	845	947	955	(11)	(12)
Life insurance claims, changes in life insurance liabilities and other expenses	(328)	(710)	(574)	(54)	(43)
General insurance and LMI claims and other expenses	(230)	(198)	(300)	16	(23)
Total insurance claims, changes in insurance liabilities and other expenses	(558)	(908)	(874)	(39)	(36)
Net wealth management and insurance income	598	286	465	109	29
Trading income	442	435	460	2	(4)
Other income					
Dividends received from other entities	2	-	1	-	100
Net gain/(loss) on sale/derecognition of associates	7	316	-	(98)	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	10	9	2	11	large
Net gain/(loss) on hedging of overseas operations	(6)	-	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives held for risk management purposes ³	4	27	(23)	(85)	large
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value	580	14	(92)	large	large
Rental income on operating leases	22	25	29	(12)	(24)
Share of associates' net profit/(loss)	(3)	(9)	(14)	(67)	(79)
Other	(18)	(57)	21	(68)	large
Total other income	598	325	(76)	84	large
Total non-interest income	2,338	1,883	1,604	24	46

1. Non-interest income includes compliance, regulation and remediation costs recognised as a reduction of non-risk fee income, wealth management income and other income of \$231 million (Second Half 2020: \$96 million, First Half 2020: \$129 million). Refer to Note 14 for further details.

2. Includes policyholder tax recoveries.

3. Income from derivatives held for risk management purposes reflects the impact of economic hedges of earnings.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 5. Operating expenses¹

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Staff expenses					
Employee remuneration, entitlements and on-costs	2,472	2,273	2,155	9	15
Superannuation expense	231	206	207	12	12
Share-based payments	46	33	47	39	(2)
Restructuring costs	22	59	35	(63)	(37)
Total staff expenses	2,771	2,571	2,444	8	13
Occupancy expenses					
Operating lease rentals	73	84	64	(13)	14
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment	429	320	388	34	11
Other	57	98	62	(42)	(8)
Total occupancy expenses	559	502	514	11	9
Technology expenses					
Amortisation and impairment of software assets ²	517	502	468	3	10
Depreciation and impairment of IT equipment	118	147	125	(20)	(6)
Technology services	398	350	348	14	14
Software maintenance and licences	234	205	193	14	21
Telecommunications	93	117	99	(21)	(6)
Data processing	45	45	44	-	2
Total technology expenses	1,405	1,366	1,277	3	10
Other expenses					
Professional and processing services	728	774	600	(6)	21
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and deferred expenditure	90	520	3	(83)	large
Postage and stationery	74	81	83	(9)	(11)
Advertising	116	95	122	22	(5)
Non-lending losses	78	474	969	(84)	(92)
Other expenses	176	175	169	1	4
Total other expenses	1,262	2,119	1,946	(40)	(35)
Total operating expenses	5,997	6,558	6,181	(9)	(3)

1. In First Half 2021, operating expenses include estimated costs associated with AUSTAC proceedings of nil, (Second Half 2020: \$420 million, First Half 2020: \$1,058 million) which includes a provision for a penalty of nil (Second Half 2020: \$400 million, First Half 2020: \$900 million). They also include compliance, regulation and remediation costs of \$198 million (Second Half 2020: \$173 million, First Half 2020: \$144 million). Refer to Note 14 for further details.
2. These balances included impairment of capitalised software assets for First Half 2021 of \$133 million (Second Half 2020: \$96 million, First Half 2020: \$75 million).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 6. Income tax

The income tax expense is reconciled to the profit before income tax as follows:

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Profit before income tax	5,061	2,081	2,185	143	132
Tax at the Australian company tax rate of 30%	1,518	624	656	143	131
The effect of amounts which are not deductible/(assessable) in calculating taxable income:					
Hybrid capital distributions	28	26	30	8	(7)
Life insurance:					
Tax adjustment on policyholder earnings	2	7	(24)	(71)	large
Adjustment for life business tax rates	-	-	1	-	(100)
Other non-assessable items	(2)	(2)	(1)	-	100
Other non-deductible items	76	290	295	(74)	(74)
Adjustment for overseas tax rates	(10)	6	10	large	large
Income tax (over)/under provided in prior periods	2	1	-	100	-
Other items	2	28	27	(93)	(93)
Total income tax expense	1,616	980	994	65	63
Effective income tax rate	31.93%	47.09%	45.49%	large	large

Note 7. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue during the period, adjusted for treasury shares. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the basic EPS by assuming all dilutive potential ordinary shares are converted.

\$m	Half Year March 2021		Half Year Sept 2020		Half Year March 2020	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net profit attributable to shareholders	3,443	3,443	1,100	1,100	1,190	1,190
Adjustment for RSP dividends ¹	(1)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Adjustment for potential dilution:						
Distributions to convertible loan capital holders ²	-	109	-	75	-	-
Adjusted net profit attributable to shareholders	3,442	3,552	1,100	1,175	1,188	1,188
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (millions)						
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue	3,644	3,644	3,612	3,612	3,579	3,579
Treasury shares (including RSP share rights) ¹	(3)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(5)	(5)
Adjustment for potential dilution:						
Share-based payments	-	3	-	3	-	1
Convertible loan capital ²	-	468	-	325	-	-
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares	3,641	4,112	3,606	3,934	3,574	3,575
Earnings per ordinary share (cents)	94.5	86.4	30.5	29.9	33.2	33.2

1. Some shares under the RSP have not vested and are not outstanding ordinary shares but do receive dividends. These RSP dividends are deducted to show the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders. Shares under the RSP were dilutive in First Half 2021 and Second Half 2020 and antidilutive in First Half 2020.

2. The Group has issued convertible loan capital which may convert into ordinary shares in the future. These convertible loan capital instruments are potentially dilutive instruments, and diluted EPS is therefore calculated as if the instruments had been converted at the beginning of the respective period or, if later, the instruments' issue date. In First Half 2021, all convertible loan capital instruments were dilutive (Second Half 2020: all convertible loan capital instruments, except for Westpac Capital Notes 4, were dilutive, First Half 2020: all convertible loan capital instruments were antidilutive).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 8. Average balance sheet and interest rates

	Half Year March 2021			Half Year Sept 2020			Half Year March 2020		
	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %
Assets									
Interest earning assets									
Collateral paid	14,708	10	0.1	18,338	6	0.1	13,126	69	1.1
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	27,172	91	0.7	32,021	125	0.8	27,237	234	1.7
Investment securities	87,628	626	1.4	84,010	640	1.5	72,352	881	2.4
Loans and other receivables ¹	680,286	10,642	3.1	696,096	11,592	3.3	700,256	13,500	3.9
Assets held for sale	3,156	65	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest earning assets and interest income	812,950	11,434	2.8	830,465	12,363	3.0	812,971	14,684	3.6
Non-interest earning assets									
Derivative financial instruments	21,879			32,051			30,617		
Life insurance assets	3,575			2,397			6,831		
Assets held for sale	1,267			-			-		
All other assets ²	61,760			62,883			61,945		
Total non-interest earning assets	88,481			97,331			99,393		
Total assets	901,431			927,796			912,364		
Liabilities									
Interest bearing liabilities									
Collateral received	6,483	2	0.1	8,583	7	0.2	6,579	19	0.6
Deposits and other borrowings	524,723	1,107	0.4	524,744	1,899	0.7	512,522	3,155	1.2
Loan capital	25,540	409	3.2	23,240	370	3.2	22,182	430	3.9
Other interest bearing liabilities ³	171,209	1,559	1.8	192,147	2,391	2.5	201,285	2,080	2.1
Liabilities held for sale	1,332	9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest bearing liabilities and interest expense	729,287	3,086	0.8	748,714	4,667	1.2	742,568	5,684	1.5
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Deposits and other borrowings	60,473			56,961			52,823		
Derivative financial instruments	24,101			36,219			30,279		
Life insurance liabilities	1,295			387			5,611		
Liabilities held for sale	1,610			-			-		
All other liabilities ⁴	15,031			17,061			13,405		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	102,510			110,628			102,118		
Total liabilities	831,797			859,342			844,686		
Shareholders' equity	69,583			68,403			67,625		
NCI	51			51			53		
Total equity	69,634			68,454			67,678		
Total liabilities and equity	901,431			927,796			912,364		
Loans and other receivables¹									
Australia	576,394	9,163	3.2	583,758	9,914	3.4	587,528	11,401	3.9
New Zealand	89,570	1,411	3.2	86,527	1,499	3.5	83,841	1,738	4.1
Other overseas	14,322	68	1.0	25,811	179	1.4	28,887	361	2.5
Deposits and other borrowings									
Australia	452,206	842	0.4	445,733	1,412	0.6	426,021	2,333	1.1
New Zealand	59,648	236	0.8	57,728	366	1.3	56,464	516	1.8
Other overseas	12,869	29	0.5	21,283	121	1.1	30,037	306	2.0

1. Loans and other receivables are net of Stage 3 provision for ECL, where interest income is determined based on their carrying value. Stage 1 and 2 provisions for ECL are not included in the average interest earning assets balance, as interest income is determined based on the gross value of loans and other receivables.
2. Includes property and equipment, intangible assets, deferred tax assets, non-interest bearing loans relating to mortgage offset accounts and all other non-interest earning financial assets.
3. Includes net impact of Treasury balance sheet management activities and the Bank Levy.
4. Includes other financial liabilities, provisions, current and deferred tax liabilities and other liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 9. Loans

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Australia					
Housing	443,557	440,933	445,663	1	-
Personal	16,458	17,081	19,854	(4)	(17)
Business	142,965	147,584	155,322	(3)	(8)
Total Australia	602,980	605,598	620,839	-	(3)
New Zealand					
Housing	53,530	51,126	52,037	5	3
Personal	1,293	1,360	1,610	(5)	(20)
Business	29,119	29,864	32,021	(2)	(9)
Total New Zealand	83,942	82,350	85,668	2	(2)
Total other overseas	6,209	10,713	18,361	(42)	(66)
Total loans	693,131	698,661	724,868	(1)	(4)
Provision for expected credit losses (ECL) on loans (Note 10)	(4,913)	(5,602)	(5,190)	(12)	(5)
Total net loans^{1,2}	688,218	693,059	719,678	(1)	(4)

Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses

Loans and credit commitments

The reconciliation of the provision for ECL tables for loans and credit commitments has been determined by an aggregation of monthly movements over the year. The key line items in the reconciliation represent the following:

- The “transfers between stages” lines represent transfers between Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 prior to remeasurement of the provision for ECL.
- The “business activity during the year” line represents new accounts originated during the year net of those that were derecognised due to final repayments during the year.
- The “net remeasurement of provision for ECL” line represents the impact on the provision for ECL due to changes in credit quality during the year (including transfers between stages), changes due to forward-looking economic scenarios and partial repayments and additional drawdowns on existing facilities over the year.
- “Write-offs” represent a reduction in the provision for ECL as a result of derecognition of exposures where there is no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

The following table shows the provision for ECL on loans and credit commitments by stage:

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Performing - Stage 1	1,022	1,084	1,181	(6)	(13)
Performing - Stage 2	2,568	2,875	2,878	(11)	(11)
Non-performing - Stage 3	1,892	2,173	1,707	(13)	11
Total provisions for ECL on loans and credit commitments	5,482	6,132	5,766	(11)	(5)
Presented as:					
Provision for ECL on loans (Note 9)	4,913	5,602	5,190	(12)	(5)
Provision for ECL on loans included in assets held for sale (Note 17)	85	-	-	-	-
Provision for ECL on credit commitments (Note 14)	477	530	576	(10)	(17)
Provision for ECL on credit commitments included in liabilities held for sale (Note 17)	7	-	-	-	-
Total provisions for ECL on loans and credit commitments	5,482	6,132	5,766	(11)	(5)
Of which:					
Individually assessed provisions	564	611	606	(8)	(7)
Collectively assessed provisions	4,918	5,521	5,160	(11)	(5)
Total provisions for ECL on loans and credit commitments	5,482	6,132	5,766	(11)	(5)

1. Total net loans include securitised loans of \$6,144 million as at 31 March 2021 (30 September 2020: \$7,367 million, 31 March 2020: \$9,029 million). The level of securitised loans excludes loans where Westpac is the holder of related debt securities.

2. Total net loans include assets pledged for the covered bond programs of \$33,841 million as at 31 March 2021 (30 September 2020: \$37,222 million, 31 March 2020: \$39,348 million).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses (continued)

Movement in provisions for ECL on loans and credit commitments

Consolidated \$m	Performing Stage 1	Stage 2	Non- performing Stage 3	Total
Balance as at 30 September 2019	884	1,674	1,355	3,913
Transfers to Stage 1	600	(583)	(17)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(131)	466	(335)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2)	(334)	336	-
Business activity during the period	120	114	(50)	184
Net remeasurement of provision for ECL	(297)	1,526	911	2,140
Write-offs	-	-	(537)	(537)
Exchange rate and other adjustments	7	15	44	66
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,181	2,878	1,707	5,766
Transfers to Stage 1	978	(945)	(33)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(214)	695	(481)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5)	(621)	626	-
Business activity during the period	92	(54)	(27)	11
Net remeasurement of provision for ECL	(936)	948	1,004	1,016
Write-offs	-	-	(633)	(633)
Exchange rate and other adjustments	(12)	(26)	10	(28)
Balance as at 30 September 2020	1,084	2,875	2,173	6,132
Transfers to Stage 1	695	(662)	(33)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(112)	719	(607)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3)	(244)	247	-
Business activity during the period	52	(107)	(171)	(226)
Net remeasurement of provision for ECL	(689)	(8)	688	(9)
Write-offs	-	-	(431)	(431)
Exchange rate and other adjustments	(5)	(5)	26	16
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,022	2,568	1,892	5,482

The following table provides further details of the provision for ECL by class and stage:

\$m	Performing Stage 1	Stage 2	Non- performing Stage 3	Total
Housing	195	544	583	1,322
Personal	267	562	319	1,148
Business	719	1,772	805	3,296
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,181	2,878	1,707	5,766
Housing	192	747	977	1,916
Personal	216	408	232	856
Business	676	1,720	964	3,360
Balance as at 30 September 2020	1,084	2,875	2,173	6,132
Housing	180	704	830	1,714
Personal	184	331	208	723
Business	658	1,533	854	3,045
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,022	2,568	1,892	5,482

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses (continued)

Impact of overlays on the provision for ECL for the half year ending 31 March 2021

The following table shows the attribution of the total provision for ECL between modelled provision for ECL and overlays.

Where there is increased uncertainty regarding the required forward-looking economic conditions under AASB 9, or limitations of the historical data used to calibrate the models to current stressed environments, overlays are typically used to address areas of potential risk not captured in the underlying modelled ECL.

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Modelled provision for ECL	4,580	5,480	5,147
Overlays	902	652	619
Total provision for ECL	5,482	6,132	5,766

Details of these changes, which are based on reasonable and supportable information up to the date of this report are provided below.

Modelled provision for ECL

The modelled provision for ECL is a probability weighted estimate based on three scenarios which together are representative of the Group's view of the forward-looking distribution of potential loss outcomes. The change in provisions as a result of changes in modelled ECL are reflected through the "net remeasurement of provision for ECL" line.

The base case scenario uses current (at 31 March 2021) Westpac Economics forecasts. These forecasts have significantly improved compared to prior period forecasts and take into consideration the unwind of Government and bank stimulus and support measures.

Westpac Economics forecasts assume the following:

Key macroeconomic assumptions for base case scenario	31 March 2021	30 September 2020	31 March 2020
Annual GDP	Forecast growth of 4% for calendar year 2021 and 3% for calendar year 2022.	Forecast growth of 2.5% for calendar year 2021.	Forecast short-term contraction of 8.2% in June 2020 quarter improving to a contraction of 5% over the remainder of 2020 and a recovery to positive growth of 4% over 2021, moderating to growth of 2.7% in the year to June 2022.
Commercial property index	Forecast price contraction of 15% for calendar year 2021.	Forecast price contraction of 19.3% for calendar year 2021.	Forecast rapid decline in the commercial property price index incorporating a significant peak to trough fall from first quarter 2020 to first quarter 2021, returning to positive growth in first quarter 2022.
Residential property prices	Forecast annualised price growth of 10% for both calendar years 2021 and 2022.	Forecast price contraction of 0.4% for calendar year 2021.	Forecast decline of 10%-15% in residential property prices over 2020 with a further fall of approximately 5% in 2021. By June 2021 house property prices are assumed to stabilise.
Cash rate	Forecast to remain at 10bps over calendar years 2021 and 2022.	Forecast to remain at 10bps over calendar year 2021.	Forecast to remain at 25bps over calendar years 2020 and 2021.
Unemployment rate:			
Australia	Forecast rate of 6% at December 2021.	Forecast to peak at 7.9% (February 2021) and fall to 7.5% at December 2021.	Forecast a short-term increase in the unemployment rate to 11%, reducing to 8.8% by the end of 2020.
New Zealand	Forecast rate of 4.9% at December 2021.	Forecast to peak at 7% (December 2020) and then fall to 6.4% at December 2021.	Forecast a short-term increase in the unemployment rate to 9%, reducing to 7% by the end of 2020.

The downside scenario is a more severe scenario with expected credit losses higher than the base case scenario. The more severe loss outcome for the downside is generated under a recession scenario in which the combination of negative GDP growth, declines in commercial and residential property prices and an increase in the unemployment rate simultaneously impact expected credit losses across all portfolios from the reporting date. The assumptions in this scenario and relativities to the base case scenario will be monitored having regard to the emerging economic conditions and updated where necessary. The upside scenario represents a modest improvement to the base case.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses (continued)

The following sensitivity table shows the reported provision for ECL based on the probability weighted scenarios and what the provisions for ECL would be assuming a 100% weighting is applied to the base case scenario and to the downside scenario (with all other assumptions, including customer risk grades, held constant).

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Reported probability-weighted ECL	5,482	6,132	5,766
100% base case ECL	3,902	4,750	4,476
100% downside ECL	7,865	8,315	7,902

If 1% of the Stage 1 gross exposure from loans and credit commitments (calculated on a 12 month ECL) was reflected in Stage 2 (calculated on a lifetime ECL) the provision for ECL would increase by \$244 million (30 September 2020: \$296 million) for the Group based on applying the average provision coverage ratios by stage to the movement in the gross exposure by stage.

The following table indicates the weightings applied by the Group at 31 March 2021, 30 September 2020 and 31 March 2020:

Macroeconomic scenario weightings (%)	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Upside	5	5	5
Base	55	55	55
Downside	40	40	40

Given the uncertainty associated with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including from the potential for further outbreaks and from the unwinding of stimulus and support measures, the Group has maintained the weights applied to its upside, base case and downside economic scenarios (5% upside; 55% base; and 40% downside) as well as applying judgement in the calculation of overlays.

Overlays

Overlays are typically used to address areas of potential risk, including significant uncertainty, not captured in the underlying modelled ECL. Determination of overlays requires expert judgement, and is subject to internal governance and oversight.

The Group's total overlays at 31 March 2021 were \$902 million, of which \$827 million relates to COVID-19 impacts (\$577 million at 30 September 2020 and \$505 million at 31 March 2020) while the remaining \$75 million primarily relates to the impact of drought (\$75 million at 30 September 2020 and \$94 million at 31 March 2020).

Overlays associated with COVID-19 increased in First Half 2021 to reflect the risk that some businesses may become stressed once COVID-19 related support is removed. Some businesses may have been protected from default or stress because of these measures. Overlays will be subject to quarterly review along with the governance and oversight applied to all overlays. If the risk of delayed losses is judged to have dissipated or actual stress emerges, the overlay will be reduced.

The Group extended several relief packages to eligible customers requiring COVID-19 assistance. The packages allowed for repayment deferrals of between 6-10 months up to 31 March 2021. Almost all deferral packages expired at 31 March 2021. Loans subject to these deferrals were not required to be reported in regulatory delinquency metrics, it was only after the deferral package expired (or 31 March 2021 whichever was earlier) and the loans were not subsequently current in their repayments, that these loans were classified as delinquent.

As a result, we expect an increase in delinquencies and stress through the remainder of 2021, as some customers may have difficulty to continue making repayments without assistance. Early-stage delinquencies have already increased and we expect that some of these will migrate to 90+ day delinquencies over time, especially for mortgages and SME business lending. This trend has been considered in determining the appropriateness of the remaining overlays.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 10. Provision for expected credit losses (continued)

Investment securities – debt securities

The following tables reconcile the provision for ECL on debt securities.

\$m	Debt securities at FVOCI ¹	Debt securities at amortised cost	Assets held for sale (Note 17)	Total debt securities
Balance as at 30 September 2019	2	9	-	11
Stage 1 - change in the provision during the period	1	10	-	11
Stage 2 - change in the provision during the period	-	3	-	3
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3	22	-	25
Stage 1 - change in the provision during the period	1	(19)	-	(18)
Stage 2 - change in the provision during the period	-	24	-	24
Balance as at 30 September 2020	4	27	-	31
Stage 1 - change in the provision during the period	1	1	-	2
Stage 2 - change in the provision during the period	-	(7)	-	(7)
Balances reclassified to assets held for sale ²	-	(21)	21	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	5	-	21	26

Reconciliation of impairment charges

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
Loans and credit commitments:			
Business activity during the period	(226)	11	184
Net remeasurement of the provision for ECL	(9)	1,016	2,140
Impairment charges for debt securities at amortised cost	(6)	5	13
Impairment charges for debt securities at FVOCI ¹	1	1	1
Recoveries	(132)	(93)	(100)
Impairment charges/(benefits)	(372)	940	2,238

Note 11. Credit quality

The loans and credit commitments balance in stage 3 (non-performing) is represented by those loans and credit commitments which are in default. A default occurs when Westpac considers that the customer is unlikely to repay its credit obligations in full, irrespective of recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security, or the customer is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation. This definition of default is aligned to the APRA regulatory definition of default. These can be disaggregated into impaired loans and credit commitments (which is where the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full including restructured loans) and items 90 days past due, or otherwise in default but not impaired.

Impaired loans and credit commitments include:

- housing and business loans with insufficient security to cover the principal and interest payments owing (aligned to an impaired internal credit risk grade);
- personal loans which are greater than 90 days past due; and
- restructured loans (the original contractual terms have been modified to provide for concessions for a customer facing financial difficulties).

Items 90 days past due, or otherwise in default but not impaired include:

- currently 90 days or more past due but well secured³;
- assets that were, but are no longer 90 days past due but are yet to satisfactorily demonstrate sustained improvement to allow reclassification; and
- other assets in default and not impaired, including those where an order for bankruptcy or similar legal action has been taken (e.g. appointment of an Administrator or Receiver).

Further detail of these balances is as follows:

1. Impairment on debt securities at FVOCI is recognised in the income statement with a corresponding amount in other comprehensive income (refer to Note 15). There is no reduction of the carrying value of the debt securities which remains at fair value.
2. A provision for ECL of \$21 million was transferred from debt securities at amortised cost to assets held for sale consistent with the transfer of the gross exposure (refer Note 17 for further details). The \$21 million provision for ECL is comprised of \$1 million stage 1 ECL balance and \$20 million of stage 2 ECL balance.
3. The estimated net realisable value of security to which the Group has recourse is sufficient to cover all principal and interest.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 11. Credit quality (continued)

Non-performing loans and credit commitments

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Impaired exposures			
Australia			
Housing and business loans			
Gross amount	1,332	1,845	1,267
Provision ¹	(566)	(690)	(530)
Net	766	1,155	737
Personal loans greater than 90 days past due			
Gross amount	327	370	402
Provision ²	(187)	(206)	(285)
Net	140	164	117
Restructured loans			
Gross amount	12	16	14
Provision ¹	(3)	(4)	(3)
Net	9	12	11
New Zealand			
Housing and business loans			
Gross amount	123	157	175
Provision ¹	(62)	(70)	(73)
Net	61	87	102
Personal loans greater than 90 days past due			
Gross amount	33	36	33
Provision ²	(23)	(26)	(26)
Net	10	10	7
Restructured loans			
Gross amount	3	-	-
Provision ¹	-	-	-
Net	3	-	-
Other overseas			
Housing and business loans			
Gross amount	241	355	259
Provision ¹	(133)	(156)	(161)
Net	108	199	98
Personal loans greater than 90 days past due			
Gross amount	-	-	1
Provision ²	-	-	-
Net	-	-	1
Restructured loans			
Gross amount	-	-	3
Provision ¹	-	-	(1)
Net	-	-	2
Total impaired exposures			
Gross amount	2,071	2,779	2,154
Provision ^{1,2}	(974)	(1,152)	(1,079)
Total net impaired exposures	1,097	1,627	1,075
Items 90 days past due, or otherwise in default but not impaired			
Australia			
Gross amount	6,601	7,976	4,965
Provision	(857)	(941)	(575)
Net	5,744	7,035	4,390
New Zealand			
Gross amount	471	503	389
Provision	(56)	(72)	(45)
Net	415	431	344
Other overseas			
Gross amount	37	53	55
Provision	(5)	(8)	(8)
Net	32	45	47
Total items 90 days past due, or otherwise in default but not impaired			
Gross amount	7,109	8,532	5,409
Provision	(918)	(1,021)	(628)
Total net items 90 days past due, or otherwise in default but not impaired	6,191	7,511	4,781
Total non-performing loans and credit commitments			
Gross amount ³	9,180	11,311	7,563
Provision ³	(1,892)	(2,173)	(1,707)
Total net non-performing loans and credit commitments	7,288	9,138	5,856

1. Includes individually assessed provisions and collectively assessed provisions on impaired exposures.

2. Includes collectively assessed provisions on impaired exposures.

3. Gross amount includes \$95 million of loans in assets held for sale (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil), with nil undrawn credit commitments (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil). Provision includes \$22 million against assets held for sale (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil) and nil in liabilities held for sale (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 12. Deposits and other borrowings¹

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Australia					
Certificates of deposit	26,273	25,647	21,029	2	25
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	49,467	48,303	44,557	2	11
Other interest bearing at call	315,218	304,761	274,071	3	15
Other interest bearing term	110,470	125,820	141,933	(12)	(22)
Total Australia	501,428	504,531	481,590	(1)	4
New Zealand					
Certificates of deposit	3,020	2,773	3,452	9	(13)
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	12,588	10,711	9,526	18	32
Other interest bearing at call	29,022	26,300	25,822	10	12
Other interest bearing term	26,389	28,689	31,925	(8)	(17)
Total New Zealand	71,019	68,473	70,725	4	-
Other overseas					
Certificates of deposit	7,859	7,258	14,638	8	(46)
Non-interest bearing, repayable at call	-	868	1,007	(100)	(100)
Other interest bearing at call	753	1,864	1,834	(60)	(59)
Other interest bearing term	4,342	8,137	13,126	(47)	(67)
Total other overseas	12,954	18,127	30,605	(29)	(58)
Total deposits and other borrowings	585,401	591,131	582,920	(1)	-

1. Non-interest bearing relates to instruments which do not carry a rate of interest.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair Valuation Control Framework

The Group uses a Fair Valuation Control Framework where the fair value is either determined or validated by a function independent of the transaction. This framework formalises the policies and procedures used to achieve compliance with relevant accounting, industry and regulatory standards. The framework includes specific controls relating to:

- the revaluation of financial instruments;
- independent price verification;
- fair value adjustments; and
- financial reporting.

A key element of the framework is the Revaluation Committee, comprising senior valuation specialists from within the Group. The Revaluation Committee reviews the application of the agreed policies and procedures to assess that a fair value measurement basis has been applied.

The method of determining fair value differs depending on the information available.

Fair value hierarchy

A financial instrument's categorisation within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Group categorises all fair value instruments according to the hierarchy described below.

Valuation techniques

The Group applies market accepted valuation techniques in determining the fair valuation of over the counter (OTC) derivatives. This includes CVA and FVA, which incorporate credit risk and funding costs and benefits that arise in relation to uncollateralised derivative positions, respectively.

The specific valuation techniques, the observability of the inputs used in valuation models and the subsequent classification for each significant product category are outlined as follows:

Level 1 instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets based on recent unadjusted quoted prices. These prices are based on actual arm's length basis transactions.

The valuations of Level 1 instruments require little or no management judgement.

Instrument	Balance sheet category	Includes	Valuation
Exchange traded products	Derivatives	Exchange traded interest rate futures and options and commodity and carbon futures	All these instruments are traded in liquid, active markets where prices are readily observable. No modelling or assumptions are used in the valuation.
FX products	Derivatives	FX spot and futures contracts	
Equity products	Derivatives Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS Other financial liabilities	Listed equities and equity indices	
Non-asset backed debt instruments	Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS Investment securities Other financial liabilities	Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand government bonds	
Life insurance assets and liabilities	Life insurance assets Life insurance liabilities	Listed equities, exchange traded derivatives and short sale of listed equities within controlled managed investment schemes	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Level 2 instruments

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

- the use of market standard discounting methodologies;
- option pricing models; and
- other valuation techniques widely used and accepted by market participants.

Instrument	Balance sheet category	Includes	Valuation
Interest rate products	Derivatives	Interest rate and inflation swaps, swaptions, caps, floors, collars and other non-vanilla interest rate derivatives	Industry standard valuation models to calculate the expected future value of payments by product, which is discounted back to a present value. The model's interest rate inputs are benchmark and active quoted interest rates in the swap, bond and futures markets. Interest rate volatilities are sourced from brokers and consensus data providers. If consensus prices are not available, these are classified as Level 3 instruments.
FX products	Derivatives	FX swap, FX forward contracts, FX options and other non-vanilla FX derivatives	Derived from market observable inputs or consensus pricing providers using industry standard models.
Other credit products	Derivatives	Single Name and Index credit default swaps (CDS)	Valued using an industry standard model that incorporates the credit spread as its principal input. Credit spreads are obtained from consensus data providers. If consensus prices are not available, these are classified as Level 3 instruments.
Commodity products	Derivatives	Commodity and carbon derivatives	Valued using industry standard models. The models calculate the expected future value of deliveries and payments and discount them back to a present value. The model inputs include forward curves, volatilities implied from market observable inputs, discount curves and underlying spot and futures prices. The significant inputs are market observable or available through a consensus data service. If consensus prices are not available, these are classified as Level 3 instruments.
Equity products	Derivatives	Exchange traded equity options, OTC equity options and equity warrants	Due to low liquidity exchange traded options are Level 2. Valued using industry standard models based on observable parameters such as stock prices, dividends, volatilities and interest rates.
Asset backed debt instruments	Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS Investment securities	Australian residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) and other asset backed securities (ABS)	Valued using an industry approach to value floating rate debt with prepayment features. Australian RMBS are valued using prices sourced from a consensus data provider. If consensus prices are not available these are classified as Level 3 instruments.
Non-asset backed debt instruments	Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS Investment securities Other financial liabilities	State and other government bonds, corporate bonds and commercial paper Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements over non-asset backed debt securities	Valued using observable market prices, which are sourced from independent pricing services, broker quotes or inter-dealer prices.
Loans at fair value	Loans	Fixed rate bills and syndicated loans	Discounted cash flow approach, using a discount rate which reflects the terms of the instrument and the timing of cash flows, adjusted for creditworthiness, or expected sale amount.
Certificates of deposit	Deposits and other borrowings	Certificates of deposit	Discounted cash flow using market rates offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.
Debt issues at fair value	Debt issues	Debt issues	Discounted cash flows, using a discount rate which reflects the terms of the instrument and the timing of cash flows adjusted for market observable changes in Westpac's implied credit worthiness.
Life insurance assets and liabilities	Life insurance assets Life insurance liabilities	Corporate bonds, OTC derivatives, units in unlisted unit trusts, life insurance contract liabilities, life investment contract liabilities and external liabilities of managed investment schemes controlled by statutory life funds	Valued using observable market prices or other widely used and accepted valuation techniques utilising observable market input.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Level 3 instruments

Financial instruments valued where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data due to illiquidity or complexity of the product. These inputs are generally derived and extrapolated from other relevant market data and calibrated against current market trends and historical transactions.

These valuations are calculated using a high degree of management judgement.

Instrument	Balance sheet category	Includes	Valuation
Debt instruments	Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS Investment securities	Certain ABS, offshore non-ABS and debt securities issued via private placement	Evaluated by an independent pricing service or based on third party revaluations. Due to their illiquidity and/or complexity these are classified as Level 3 assets.
Equity investments	Trading securities and Financial assets measured at FVIS Investment securities	Strategic equity investments	Valued using valuation techniques appropriate to the instrument, including recent arm's length transactions where available, discounted cash flow approach or reference to the net assets of the entity. Due to their illiquidity, complexity and/or use of unobservable inputs into valuation models, they are classified as Level 3 assets.
Finance leases	Assets held for sale	Finance leases	Valuation reflects the expected sales price before transaction costs based on the terms of sales contract. As the expected sales price includes judgements regarding the estimation of variable consideration, they are classified as Level 3 assets.

The following tables summarise the attribution of financial instruments measured at fair value to the fair value hierarchy:

\$m	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	5,579	14,749	600	20,928
Derivative financial instruments	26	22,335	12	22,373
Investment securities	17,792	72,778	368	90,938
Loans	-	108	20	128
Life insurance assets	119	3,297	-	3,416
Assets held for sale	-	282	7	289
Total financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	23,516	113,549	1,007	138,072
Financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis				
Assets held for sale	-	-	376	376
Total financial assets measured at fair value	23,516	113,549	1,383	138,448
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Deposits and other borrowings	-	37,212	-	37,212
Other financial liabilities	225	3,632	-	3,857
Derivative financial instruments	31	20,253	19	20,303
Debt issues	-	5,639	-	5,639
Life insurance liabilities	-	1,070	-	1,070
Liabilities held for sale	-	-	6	6
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	256	67,806	25	68,087

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

\$m	As at 30 September 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	8,059	32,387	221	40,667
Derivative financial instruments	10	23,353	4	23,367
Investment securities	18,032	72,370	153	90,555
Loans	-	540	21	561
Life insurance assets	617	2,976	-	3,593
Total financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	26,718	131,626	399	158,743
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Deposits and other borrowings	-	35,764	-	35,764
Other financial liabilities	420	4,229	-	4,649
Derivative financial instruments	10	23,031	13	23,054
Debt issues	-	5,333	-	5,333
Life insurance liabilities	-	1,396	-	1,396
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	430	69,753	13	70,196

\$m	As at 31 March 2020			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	5,252	20,808	220	26,280
Derivative financial instruments	17	56,620	24	56,661
Investment securities	15,320	69,206	152	84,678
Loans	-	246	22	268
Life insurance assets	600	1,974	-	2,574
Total financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	21,189	148,854	418	170,461
Financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Deposits and other borrowings	-	38,794	-	38,794
Other financial liabilities	261	10,239	-	10,500
Derivative financial instruments	14	48,031	44	48,089
Debt issues	-	6,295	-	6,295
Life insurance liabilities	-	604	-	604
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	275	103,963	44	104,282

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 13. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Reconciliation of non-market observables

The following table summarises the changes in financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis derived from non-market observable valuation techniques (Level 3):

	Half Year March 2021					
\$m	Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	Investment Securities	Other ^{1,2}	Total Level 3 assets	Derivatives ³	Total Level 3 liabilities
Balance as at beginning of period	221	153	25	399	13	13
Gains/(losses) on assets / (gains)/losses on liabilities recognised in:						
Income statement	547	-	13	560	10	10
Other comprehensive income	-	43	-	43	-	-
Acquisitions and issues	1	179	4	184	2	2
Disposals and settlements	(169)	(7)	(3)	(179)	-	-
Balance as at end of period	600	368	39	1,007	25	25
Unrealised gains/(losses) recognised in the income statement for financial instrument held as at end of period	547	-	15	562	(16)	(16)

Transfers into and out of Level 3 occur due to changes in observability in the significant inputs into the valuation models used to determine the fair value of the related financial instruments. Transfers in and transfers out are reported using the end of period fair values. No transfers in or transfers out have occurred during the period.

Significant unobservable inputs

Sensitivities to reasonably possible changes in non-market observable valuation assumptions would not have a material impact on the Group's reported results. As at 31 March 2021, Level 3 financial assets measured at FVIS include the Group's indirect investment in Coinbase of \$573 million. The valuation of this investment was based on a volume weighted average price (VWAP) for private trading in the first quarter through to 15 March 2021. Subsequent to 31 March 2021, Coinbase listed on the Nasdaq (on 14 April 2021) and the effect on the valuation based on the day 1 trading range would be an increase of up to \$143 million or a decrease of up to \$56 million.

Day one profit or loss

The closing balance of unrecognised day one profit for the period was \$3 million (30 September 2020: \$4 million profit, 31 March 2020: \$3 million).

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table summarises the estimated fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value for the Group:

\$m	As at 31 March 2021		As at 30 Sept 2020		As at 31 March 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Cash and balances with central banks	33,877	33,877	30,129	30,129	45,815	45,815
Collateral paid	3,917	3,917	4,778	4,778	5,339	5,339
Investment securities	365	365	984	984	1,111	1,111
Loans	688,090	689,606	692,498	694,264	719,410	721,740
Other financial assets	3,312	3,312	5,474	5,474	5,849	5,849
Assets held for sale	3,208	3,208	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets not measured at fair value	732,769	734,285	733,863	735,629	777,524	779,854
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Collateral received	2,504	2,504	2,250	2,250	12,728	12,728
Deposits and other borrowings	548,189	548,167	555,367	555,621	544,126	544,506
Other financial liabilities	39,139	39,139	36,276	36,276	23,496	23,496
Debt issues ⁴	122,211	123,576	144,992	146,402	179,540	175,610
Loan capital	26,294	27,137	23,949	23,934	25,807	23,636
Liabilities held for sale	2,208	2,208	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities not measured at fair value	740,545	742,731	762,834	764,483	785,697	779,976

A detailed description of how fair value is derived for financial instruments not measured at fair value is disclosed in Note 22 of the 2020 Annual Report.

1. Other is comprised of derivative financial assets, certain loans and assets held for sale.
2. \$7 million of derivative financial assets was included in assets held for sale.
3. \$6 million was included in liabilities held for sale.
4. The estimated fair value of debt issues includes the impact of changes in Westpac's credit spreads since origination.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 14. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments

Provisions are recognised for present obligations arising from past events where a payment (or other economic transfer) is likely to be necessary to settle the obligation and can be reliably estimated. Provisions raised by the Group are set out in the table in the "Provisions" section below. Where it is not probable there will be an outflow of economic resources or where a liability cannot be reliably estimated a contingent liability may exist.

Provisions

\$m	As at 31 March 2021							Total
	Long service leave	Annual leave and other employee benefits	Litigation and non-lending losses	Provision for impairment on credit commitments	Lease restoration obligations	Restructuring provisions	Compliance, regulation and remediation provisions	
Balance as at beginning of period	511	596	1,371	530	208	176	1,895	5,287
Additions	50	457	54	-	1	44	493	1,099
Utilisation	(24)	(549)	(1,330)	-	(5)	(53)	(388)	(2,349)
Reversal of unutilised provisions	(16)	(3)	(3)	(46)	-	(14)	(115)	(197)
Balances reclassified to liabilities held for sale (Note 17)	(3)	(8)	(2)	(7)	-	-	-	(20)
Balance as at end of period	518	493	90	477	204	153	1,885	3,820

Litigation and non-lending loss provisions

At 30 September 2020 the Group held a provision for penalties in relation to the AUSTRAC civil proceedings of \$1,300 million. This penalty has subsequently been paid.

Compliance, regulation and remediation provisions

Provisions for the Half Year 2021 in respect of compliance, regulation and remediation include:

- estimated customer refunds associated with certain ongoing advice service fees charged by the Group's salaried financial planners;
- estimated customer refunds associated with certain ongoing advice service fees charged by authorised representatives of the Group's wholly owned subsidiaries Securitator Financial Group Limited (Securitator) and Magnitude Group Pty Ltd (Magnitude);
- refunds for certain Consumer and Business customers that had interest only loans that did not automatically switch, when required, to principal and interest loans; and
- refunds to certain customers who were provided with business loans where they should have been provided with loans covered by the *National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009* (Cth).

Additions during the Half included:

- a higher interest rate has been used to determine compensation payments to customers of the Group's salaried financial planners;
- an increase in the estimated fees to be refunded to customers of Securitator and Magnitude; and
- higher estimated costs of completing the Group's remediation programs as some programs are taking longer to complete than originally assumed.

Certain compliance, regulation and remediation provisions are described further as follows:

Estimated customer refunds associated with certain ongoing advice service fees charged by the Group's salaried financial planners

At balance date, Westpac has a provision of \$112 million for customer refunds associated with certain ongoing advice service fees charged by the Group's salaried financial planners during the period 2008 to 2018. A number of estimates and judgements continue to be applied in measuring the provision at 31 March 2021. The provision includes estimated interest and estimated program costs.

Ongoing advice service fees charged by authorised representatives of Securitator and Magnitude

At balance date, Westpac has a provision of \$696 million relating to estimated customer remediation costs (including estimated interest on refunded fees and estimated additional costs to run the remediation program) where customers of authorised representatives of the Group's wholly owned subsidiaries Securitator and Magnitude paid ongoing advice service fees to those representatives and where it is not clear that the services were provided. The ongoing advice service fees were charged during the period from 2008 to 2018. A number of estimates and judgements continue to be applied in measuring the provision at 31 March 2021.

It is possible that the final outcome could be below or above the provision, if the actual outcome differs from the assumptions used in estimating the provision. Remediation processes may change over time as further facts emerge and such changes could result in a change to the final exposure.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 14. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments (continued)

Restructuring provisions

The Group carries restructuring provisions in relation to changes in business restructures primarily for separation and redundancy costs.

Lease restoration obligations

The lease restoration provision reflects an estimate of the cost of making good leasehold premises at the end of the Group's property leases. The expected make-good cost is treated as an addition to the right-of-use asset and is depreciated over the life of those assets.

Contingent liabilities

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

Regulatory investigations, reviews and inquiries

Regulators, statutory authorities and other bodies routinely conduct investigations, reviews and inquiries involving the financial services sector, both in Australia and overseas. These regulatory actions may consider a range of subject matter, and in Australia, a number of regulatory investigations and reviews are currently considering potential misconduct in credit and financial services.

Domestic regulators such as ASIC, APRA, ACCC, AUSTRAC, the OAIC, the ATO and the Fair Work Ombudsman, as well as certain international regulators such as the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, Financial Markets Authority in New Zealand and Hong Kong Monetary Authority are also currently conducting investigations (some of which are industry-wide) involving the Group. Two specific areas of investigation undertaken by ASIC are:

- *Ongoing advice services* – A current set of regulatory actions involve investigations by ASIC into alleged 'fee for no service' activity. The first relates to ongoing advice services provided by the Group's former salaried financial planners and by authorised representatives of the Group's wholly owned subsidiaries Securitor and Magnitude, including whether the corresponding ongoing advice was provided in all circumstances and fee disclosure and renewal obligations were complied with. The second relates to advice service fees charged or deducted from some customer accounts (including platform and superannuation accounts) following the death of the relevant account holder. ASIC's investigations relate to the periods between 2010 and 2019.

ASIC commenced both of these investigations in 2019 and is examining a range of matters, including whether Westpac had appropriate systems and processes in place to ensure that customers received the advice services that they had paid for, and the processes for ensuring ongoing fees were terminated quickly enough following the death of some members. The Group is continuing to cooperate with ASIC's investigations and remediate affected accounts where appropriate. To date, ASIC has commenced a number of civil penalty proceedings against other financial entities in relation to fee for no service activity.

- *Incorrect interest rates* - ASIC is also investigating the sale and assignment of written-off credit card and flexi loan accounts to debt purchasers in relation to certain Westpac and St.George branded debt, where debt purchasers were not provided with correct interest rates. ASIC's investigation relates to the period between 2008 to 2018.

In addition, there are investigations covering a range of other matters (some of which are industry-wide) that involve or may involve the Group in the future, including:

- the provision of financial advice, including whether personal advice obligations have been complied with and the conduct of financial planners;
- investigations by the OAIC in relation to certain practices and systems for compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cth);
- financial markets conduct, including market activity prior to entering into interest rate swaps with certain customers; Westpac's practices and processes in relation to deregistered companies, including its engagement with ASIC and rectification of the issue; and the adequacy of fee disclosure charged for our products and services; and
- other areas such as responsible lending, residential mortgages, credit portfolio management, general insurance, the provision of superannuation (including insurance in superannuation), RBNZ liquidity policy and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing processes and procedures.

The Group has not received any indication of what (if any) action regulators will take following the conclusion of the investigations set out above. No provisions have yet been made in relation to any financial penalty that might arise in the event that regulators were to pursue enforcement proceedings, as any potential future liability of that kind cannot be reliably estimated at this time.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 14. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments (continued)

These investigations may result in litigation (including class action proceedings and criminal proceedings), significant fines and penalties, infringement notices, enforceable undertakings, referral to the relevant Commonwealth or State Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration for criminal prosecution, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, licence revocation or variation, or other action being taken by regulators or other parties. Given the size of Westpac, these investigations have in some instances resulted, and could in the future result, in findings of a significant number of breaches of obligations. This in turn could lead to significant financial and other penalties.

Litigation

There are ongoing Court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Group. Contingent liabilities exist in respect of actual and potential claims and proceedings, including those listed below. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case-by-case basis for the purpose of the financial statements but cannot always be reliably estimated, including in relation to those listed below. Except as otherwise stated, no provision has been recognised in relation to the matters below because liability is not certain and cannot be reliably estimated.

Regulatory litigation

- On 7 April 2021, ASIC commenced proceedings in the Federal Court against Westpac in relation to the sale of consumer credit insurance (CCI) products to approximately 384 customers. The proceedings relate to allegations that Westpac supplied CCI to certain customers who had not requested or agreed to acquire this product. ASIC is seeking, among other things, declarations of contraventions of certain civil penalty provisions and unspecified monetary penalties relating to the period from 7 April 2015 to 28 July 2015. Westpac has not sold CCI products since 2019.

Class actions

The Group is currently defending the following four class actions:

- On 5 September 2019, a class action against BTFM and WLIS was commenced in the Federal Court of Australia in relation to aspects of BTFM's BT Super for Life cash investment option. The claim follows other industry class actions. It is alleged that BTFM failed to adhere to a number of obligations under the general law, the relevant trust deed and the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth), and that WLIS was knowingly concerned with BTFM's alleged contraventions. The damages sought are unspecified.
- A class action proceeding was commenced in December 2019 in the Federal Court of Australia on behalf of certain investors who acquired an interest in Westpac securities between 16 December 2013 and 19 November 2019. The proceeding involves allegations relating to market disclosure issues connected to Westpac's monitoring of financial crime over the relevant period and matters which were the subject of the recent AUSTRAC proceedings. The damages sought are unspecified. However, given the time period in question and the nature of the claims, it is likely that the damages alleged will be significant.
- On 28 February 2020, a class action was commenced against Westpac, Westpac General Insurance Limited and WLIS in the Federal Court of Australia in relation to Westpac's sale of CCI. The claim follows other industry class actions. It is alleged that the three entities failed to adhere to a number of obligations in selling CCI in conjunction with credit cards, personal loans and flexi loans. The damages sought are unspecified.
- On 16 July 2020, a class action was commenced against Westpac and St George Finance Limited (SGF) in the Supreme Court of Victoria in relation to flex commissions paid to auto dealers from 1 March 2013 to 31 October 2018. This proceeding is one of two class actions commenced against a number of lenders in the auto finance industry. It is alleged that Westpac and SGF are liable for the unfair conduct of dealers acting as credit representatives and engaged in misleading or deceptive conduct. The damages sought are unspecified. Another law firm publicly announced in July 2020 that it is preparing to commence a class action against Westpac entities for similar conduct. Westpac has not been served with a claim from that law firm in relation to such conduct. Westpac has not paid flex commissions since 1 November 2018 following an industry-wide ban issued by ASIC.

Westpac is aware from media reports and other publicly available material that other class actions against Westpac entities are being investigated. In July 2020, a law firm publicly stated that it intends to commence a class action against BTFM alleging that since 2014, BTFM did not act in the best interests of members of certain superannuation funds when obtaining group insurance policies. In August 2020, another law firm announced that it is investigating claims on behalf of persons who in the past 6 years acquired, renewed or continued to hold a financial product (including life insurance) on the advice or recommendation of a financial adviser from Magnitude, Securitor or Westpac. Westpac has not been served with a claim in relation to either of these matters and has no further information about the proposed claims beyond the public statements issued by the law firms involved.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 14. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments (continued)

Australian Financial Complaints Authority

Contingent liabilities may also exist in relation to customer complaints brought before the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA). AFCA has the power to make determinations about complaints and can award compensation up to certain thresholds. AFCA has a broader jurisdiction than previous dispute resolution bodies which it has replaced.

Internal reviews and remediation

As in prior periods, Westpac is continuing to undertake a number of reviews to identify and resolve prior issues that have the potential to impact our customers, employees, other relevant stakeholders and reputation. These internal reviews continue to identify a number of issues in respect of which we are taking steps or will take steps to put things right so that our customers and employees (as applicable) are not at a disadvantage from certain past practices, including making compensation/remediation payments to customers and providing refunds where identified. These issues include, among other things, compliance with lending obligations (including responsible lending) which is an area of industry focus, the provision of credit in accordance with the National Consumer Credit Protection Act 2009 (Cth), the charging of certain Wealth fees, the processing of corporate actions, payroll processes, regulatory reporting and the way some product terms and conditions are operationalised. By undertaking these reviews we can also improve our processes and controls. An assessment of the Group's likely loss has been made on a case-by-case basis for the purpose of the financial statements but cannot always be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities may exist in respect of actual or potential claims (which could be brought by customers or regulators), compensation/remediation payments and/or refunds identified as part of these reviews.

Financial Claims Scheme

Under the Financial Claims Scheme (FCS), the Australian Government provides depositors a free guarantee of deposits in eligible ADIs up to and including \$250,000. The FCS applies to an eligible ADI if APRA has applied for the winding up of the ADI and the responsible Australian Government minister has declared that the FCS applies to the ADI.

The *Financial Claims Scheme (ADIs) Levy Act 2008* (Cth) provides for the imposition of a levy to fund the excess of certain APRA FCS costs connected to an ADI, including payments by APRA to deposit holders in a failed ADI. The levy would be imposed on liabilities of eligible ADIs to their depositors and cannot be more than 0.5% of the amount of those liabilities. A contingent liability may exist in respect of any levy imposed under the FCS.

Contingent tax risk

Tax and regulatory authorities in Australia and in other jurisdictions are reviewing the taxation treatment of certain transactions (both historical and present-day transactions) undertaken by the Group in the course of normal business activities and the claiming of tax incentives and indirect taxes such as GST. The Group also responds to various notices and requests for information it receives from tax and regulatory authorities.

These reviews, notices and requests may result in additional tax liabilities (including interest and penalties).

The Group has assessed these and other taxation claims arising in Australia and elsewhere, including seeking independent advice.

Settlement risk

The Group is subject to a credit risk exposure in the event that another counterparty fails to settle for its payments clearing activities (including foreign exchange). The Group seeks to minimise credit risk arising from settlement risk in the payments system by aligning our processing method with the legal certainty of settlement in the relevant clearing mechanism.

Parent Entity guarantees and undertakings

The Parent Entity makes the following guarantees and undertakings to subsidiaries:

- letters of comfort for certain subsidiaries which recognise that Westpac has a responsibility that those subsidiaries continue to meet their obligations; and
- guarantees to certain wholly owned subsidiaries which are Australian financial services or credit licensees to comply with legislative requirements. Each guarantee is capped at \$40 million per year and can only be utilised if the entity concerned becomes legally obliged to pay for a claim under the relevant licence. The Parent Entity has a right to recover any funds payable under the guarantees from the relevant subsidiary.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 14. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and credit commitments (continued)

Contingent assets

The credit commitments shown in the following table also constitute contingent assets. These commitments would be classified as loans in the balance sheet on the contingent event occurring.

Undrawn credit commitments

The Group enters into various arrangements with customers which are only recognised in the balance sheet when called upon. These arrangements include commitments to extend credit, bill endorsements, financial guarantees, standby letters of credit and underwriting facilities.

They expose the Group to liquidity risk when called upon and also to credit risk if the customer fails to repay the amounts owed at the due date. The maximum exposure to credit loss is the contractual or notional amount of the instruments. Some of the arrangements can be cancelled by the Group at any time. The actual liquidity and credit risk exposure varies in line with drawings and may be less than the amounts disclosed.

The Group uses the same credit policies when entering into these arrangements as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Refer to Note 21 of the 2020 Annual Report for further details of liquidity risk and credit risk management.

Undrawn credit commitments excluding derivatives are as follows:

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Undrawn credit commitments					
Letters of credit and guarantees ¹	11,528	12,610	14,746	(9)	(22)
Commitments to extend credit ²	187,106	184,064	175,794	2	6
Other	69	267	158	(74)	(56)
Total undrawn credit commitments³	198,703	196,941	190,698	1	4

- Standby letters of credit are undertakings to pay, against presentation documents, an obligation in the event of a default by a customer. Guarantees are unconditional undertakings given to support the obligations of a customer to third parties. The Group may hold cash as collateral for certain guarantees issued.
- Commitments to extend credit include all obligations on the part of the Group to provide credit facilities. As facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. In addition to the commitments disclosed above, at 31 March 2021 the Group had offered \$9.6 billion (30 September 2020: \$4.9 billion, 31 March 2020: \$5.2 billion) of facilities to customers, which had not yet been accepted.
- Includes \$0.4 billion (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil) of undrawn credit commitments related to facilities which are held for sale.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 15. Shareholders' equity

\$m	As at 31 March 2021	As at 30 Sept 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Share capital			
Ordinary share capital, fully paid	41,604	40,509	40,503
RSP treasury shares ¹	(658)	(618)	(616)
Other treasury shares ²	55	55	30
Total treasury shares	(603)	(563)	(586)
Total share capital	41,001	39,946	39,917
NCI	49	51	56

Ordinary Shares

Westpac does not have authorised capital and the ordinary shares have no par value. Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and, in the event of Westpac winding up, to a share of the proceeds in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

Each ordinary share entitles the holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a shareholder meeting.

Reconciliation of movement in number of ordinary shares

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
Balance as at beginning of period	3,611,684,870	3,611,684,870	3,489,928,773
Share issuances ³	-	-	110,919,861
Dividend reinvestment plan ⁴	20,213,205	-	10,836,236
Dividend reinvestment plan underwrite ⁵	36,693,733	-	-
Issued shares for the period	56,906,938	-	121,756,097
Balance as at end of period	3,668,591,808	3,611,684,870	3,611,684,870

Ordinary shares purchased on market

Consolidated	Half Year March 2021 Number	Average price (\$)
For share-based payment arrangements:		
Employee share plan (ESP)	1,178,527	19.09
RSP ⁶	1,890,323	20.74
Westpac Performance Plan (WPP) - share rights exercised	132,694	19.07
Net number of ordinary shares purchased/(sold) on market	3,201,544	

1. 31 March 2021: 4,322,935 unvested shares held (30 September 2020: 4,588,277, 31 March 2020: 4,578,297).

2. 31 March 2021: nil shares held (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: 1,284,249).

3. The average price per share for the issuance of shares was \$24.81.

4. The price for the issuance of shares in relation to the dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) for the 2020 final dividend was \$19.83 and for the 2019 final dividend was \$25.17. No 2020 interim dividends were declared and paid.

5. The Group entered to an arrangement to fully underwrite the 2020 final dividend, referred to as a DRP underwrite. This arrangement ensured that the capital impact of the dividend was negated as new shares of equivalent value to the amount of the dividend that was paid to shareholders in cash were purchased by the DRP underwriter. The price per share for the issuance of shares in relation to the 2020 DRP underwrite was \$19.594.

6. Ordinary shares allocated to employees under the RSP are classified as treasury shares until the shares vest.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 15. Shareholders' equity (continued)

Reconciliation of movement in reserves

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
Debt securities at FVOCI reserve			
Balance as at beginning of period	177	(142)	(22)
Net gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	649	500	(140)
Income tax effect	(197)	(138)	42
Transferred to income statement	(98)	(51)	(28)
Income tax effect	29	7	8
Loss allowance on debt securities measured at FVOCI	1	1	1
Exchange differences	1	-	(3)
Balance as at end of period	562	177	(142)
Equity securities at FVOCI reserve			
Balance as at beginning of period	(4)	(1)	17
Net gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	43	(3)	(18)
Income tax effect	1	-	-
Balance as at end of period	40	(4)	(1)
Share-based payment reserve			
Balance as at beginning of period	1,720	1,702	1,642
Share-based payment expense	59	18	60
Balance as at end of period	1,779	1,720	1,702
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance as at beginning of period	(42)	64	(129)
Net gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	121	(240)	145
Income tax effect	(35)	71	(43)
Transferred to income statement	72	90	128
Income tax effect	(21)	(27)	(37)
Balance as at end of period	95	(42)	64
Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance as at beginning of period	(292)	86	(179)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(266)	(884)	707
Gains/(losses) on net investment hedges	56	451	(442)
Transferred to income statement	-	55	-
Balance as at end of period¹	(502)	(292)	86
Other reserves			
Balance as at beginning of period	(15)	(21)	(18)
Transactions with owners	(5)	6	(3)
Balance as at end of period	(20)	(15)	(21)
Total reserves	1,954	1,544	1,688

1. Includes \$103 million foreign currency translation reserve loss from Westpac Pacific which is held for sale (refer to Note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 16. Notes to the consolidated cash flow statement

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Reconciliation of net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities to net profit for the period					
Net profit for the period	3,445	1,101	1,191	large	189
Adjustments:					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1,154	1,489	984	(22)	17
Impairment charges/(benefits)	(240)	1,033	2,338	large	large
Net decrease/(increase) in current and deferred tax	86	(343)	(769)	large	large
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest receivable	81	157	82	(48)	(1)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued interest payable	(339)	(597)	(663)	(43)	(49)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(1,467)	618	1,307	large	large
Other non-cash items	(388)	(749)	56	(48)	large
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	2,332	2,709	4,526	(14)	(48)
Net (increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments	(7,030)	(3,115)	4,966	126	large
Net (increase)/decrease in life insurance assets and liabilities	(377)	(134)	(143)	181	164
(Increase)/decrease in other operating assets:					
Collateral paid	471	(529)	877	large	(46)
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	19,890	(16,870)	8,114	large	145
Loans	1,968	18,966	(694)	(90)	large
Other financial assets	428	272	1	57	large
Other assets	(66)	1	69	large	large
(Decrease)/increase in other operating liabilities:					
Collateral received	344	(9,996)	8,900	large	(96)
Deposits and other borrowings	(1,610)	16,002	12,908	large	large
Other financial liabilities	3,768	9,190	2,627	(59)	43
Other liabilities	27	(4)	8	large	large
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20,145	16,492	42,159	22	(52)

Non-cash financing activities

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Shares issued under the dividend reinvestment plan	401	-	273	-	47
Increase in lease liabilities	144	89	88	62	64

On 4 December 2020, \$866 million of Westpac Capital Notes (WCN) 3 were transferred to the WCN 3 nominated party for \$100 each pursuant to the WCN 7 reinvestment offer. Those WCN 3 were subsequently redeemed and cancelled by Westpac. On 22 March 2021, the remaining \$458 million of WCN 3 were redeemed and cancelled by Westpac for \$100 each.

Businesses disposed

There were no businesses disposed of during Half Year March 2021, Half Year September 2020 and Half Year March 2020.

Restricted cash

Certain of our foreign operations are required to maintain reserves or minimum balances with central banks in their respective countries of operation, totalling \$236 million (30 September 2020: \$457 million, 31 March 2020: \$307 million) which are included in cash and balances with central banks. Included in assets held for sale are restricted cash balances with central banks totalling \$174 million (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 17. Assets and liabilities held for sale

At 31 March 2021, the assets and liabilities of certain Specialist Businesses have been classified as held for sale. As these businesses do not constitute a major line of business for the Group, they have not been classified as discontinuing operations.

Details of the businesses which have been classified as held for sale are as follows:

Westpac Vendor Finance business

On 21 August 2020, the Group announced that it had entered into an agreement for the sale of its Vendor Finance business to Angle Finance, a portfolio company of Cerberus Capital Management, L.P.

The sale agreement includes an initial payment on completion and deferred consideration payable over the two-year period following completion. Completion of the transaction is expected to occur by 30 September 2021.

As at 31 March 2021, the sale is expected to result in a pre-tax accounting loss of \$82 million. For the financial year ended 30 September 2020, the loss on sale was estimated at \$112 million which was recognised in operating expenses to reflect a write down of the assets held for sale to their fair value less costs to sell and the recognition of related separation and transaction costs. A remeasurement at 31 March 2021 of the variable consideration payable has reduced the expected loss on sale and consequently a \$30 million write-back has been recognised in the period.

Vendor Finance currently operates out of the Westpac subsidiary Capital Finance Australia Limited (CFAL) and is included in the Group's Specialist Businesses division.

Westpac General Insurance Limited and Westpac General Insurance Services Limited

On 2 December 2020, the Group announced it will sell Westpac General Insurance Limited and Westpac General Insurance Services Limited to Allianz and enter into an exclusive 20-year agreement for the distribution of general insurance products to Westpac's customers. Both entities are currently included in the Group's Specialist Businesses division.

The sale price is \$725 million and is estimated to result in a small post-tax gain on sale. The transaction also includes contingent payments subject to integration milestones and business performance over the next five years, as well as ongoing payments in accordance with the distribution agreement.

Westpac will retain responsibility for certain pre-completion matters and provide protection to Allianz through a combination of customary warranties and indemnities.

As the fair value less costs to sell is higher than the current carrying value of net assets, no remeasurement of assets held for sale is required and therefore there is no impact to the income statement for the period ending 31 March 2021.

Completion of the transaction is subject to various regulatory approvals and is expected to occur by 30 September 2021 at which time the gain will be recognised within non-interest income.

Westpac Pacific

On 7 December 2020, the Group announced the sale of its Pacific businesses (comprised of Fiji Branch of Westpac Banking Corporation and the Group's 89.9% stake in Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited) to Kina Securities Limited. Westpac Pacific is currently included in the Group's Specialist Businesses division.

The sale price includes \$315 million payable at completion and \$60 million payable in six-monthly instalments over the following 18 months for Westpac Bank-PNG-Limited. The sale price also includes earn-out payments which are subject to the business performance of Fiji Branch of Westpac Banking Corporation over 24 months following completion.

It is expected there will be a Full Year 2021 pre-tax accounting loss on sale of approximately \$231 million. For the period ending 31 March 2021, a loss of \$121 million has been recognised in operating expenses to write down the non-financial assets held for sale to their fair value less costs to sell, and recognise related separation and transaction costs. The remaining loss will be recognised on completion of the sale.

Completion of the transaction is subject to various regulatory approvals in Fiji and Papua New Guinea, and is expected to occur by 30 September 2021.

Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limited

On 18 March 2021, the Group announced it will sell Westpac Lenders Mortgage Insurance Limited (WLMI) to Arch Capital Group (Arch) and enter into a 10-year exclusive supply agreement for Arch to provide Lenders Mortgage Insurance (LMI) to the Group. WLMI is currently included in the Group's Specialist Businesses division.

The sale price will be at book value which will be determined at completion. The transaction also includes small fixed annual payments to Westpac over the next 10 years.

As at 31 March 2021 a loss of \$110 million has been recognised in operating expenses reflecting the write down of goodwill, and recognition of related separation and transaction costs.

Westpac will retain responsibility for certain legacy matters and provide protection to Arch through a combination of customary warranties and indemnities.

Completion of the transaction is subject to various regulatory approvals and is expected to occur by 30 September 2021.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 17. Assets and liabilities held for sale (continued)

Balance sheet presentation

Details of the assets and liabilities that have been presented as held for sale are as follows (no amounts were presented as held for sale in prior comparative periods):

\$m	As at 31 March 2021
Assets held for sale	
Cash and balances with central banks	792
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	282
Derivative financial instruments	7
Investment securities	550
Loans	1,819
Other financial assets	423
Intangible assets	243
Property and equipment	23
Deferred tax assets	25
Other assets	195
Total assets held for sale	4,359
Liabilities held for sale	
Deposits and other borrowings	2,088
Other financial liabilities	120
Derivative financial instruments	6
Current tax liabilities	1
Provisions	20
Other liabilities	814
Total liabilities held for sale	3,049

Note 18. Subsequent events

Since 31 March 2021, the Board has determined to pay a fully franked interim dividend of 58 cents per fully paid ordinary share. The dividend is expected to be \$2,128 million. The dividend is not recognised as a liability at 31 March 2021. The proposed payment date of the dividend is 25 June 2021.

The Board has determined to satisfy the DRP for the 2021 interim dividend by arranging for the purchase of existing shares by a third party. The Market Price used to determine the number of shares allocated to DRP participants will be set over the 10 trading days commencing on 19 May 2021 and will not include a discount.

No other matters have arisen since the half year ended 31 March 2021, which are not otherwise dealt with in this 2021 Interim Financial Report, that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent periods.

Statutory statements

4.8 Statutory statements

Directors' declaration

In the Directors' opinion

- (i) the interim financial statements and notes set out on pages 98 to 134 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including that they:
 - a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2021 and of its performance for the six months ended 31 March 2021; and
- (ii) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Westpac will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

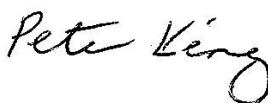
This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

For and on behalf of the Board



John McFarlane
Chairman

Sydney, Australia
2 May 2021



Peter King
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Statutory statements



Independent auditor's review report to the members of Westpac Banking Corporation

Report on the Interim Financial Report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the interim financial report of Westpac Banking Corporation (the Corporation), which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and consolidated income statement for the half-year ended on that date, significant accounting policies and explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities (the Group). The Group comprises the Corporation and the entities it controlled during that half-year.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the accompanying interim financial report of Westpac Banking Corporation does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2021 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and
2. complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* (ASRE 2410). Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the interim financial report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to the audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Responsibilities of the directors for the interim financial report

The directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation of the interim financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the interim financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

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Statutory statements



Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the interim financial report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the interim financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2021 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of an interim financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

A stylized, cursive signature of the PricewaterhouseCoopers firm.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A stylized, cursive signature of Lona Mathis.

Lona Mathis
Partner

Sydney
2 May 2021

Cash earnings financial information

5.0 Cash earnings financial information

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Cash earnings financial information

Note 1. Interest spread and margin analysis (cash earnings basis)

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
Group			
Average interest earning assets (\$m)	812,950	830,465	812,971
Net interest income (\$m)	8,469	8,420	8,666
Interest spread	2.01%	1.92%	1.99%
Benefit of net non-interest bearing assets, liabilities and equity	0.08%	0.11%	0.14%
Net interest margin	2.09%	2.03%	2.13%
Analysis by division			
Average interest earning assets (\$m)			
Consumer	354,423	358,173	363,618
Business	131,957	137,639	140,499
Westpac Institutional Bank	73,420	82,088	82,894
Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	97,001	94,468	91,326
Specialist Businesses ¹	16,279	17,090	18,284
Group Businesses	139,870	141,007	116,350
Group total	812,950	830,465	812,971
Westpac New Zealand (NZ\$)	103,761	101,190	95,766
Net interest income (\$m)²			
Consumer	4,216	4,313	4,234
Business	2,083	2,019	2,144
Westpac Institutional Bank	464	506	605
Westpac New Zealand (A\$)	996	892	940
Specialist Businesses	253	247	287
Group Businesses	457	443	456
Group total	8,469	8,420	8,666
Westpac New Zealand (NZ\$)	1,066	956	987
Interest margin			
Consumer	2.39%	2.41%	2.33%
Business	3.17%	2.93%	3.05%
Westpac Institutional Bank	1.27%	1.23%	1.46%
Westpac New Zealand (NZ\$)	2.06%	1.89%	2.06%
Specialist Businesses	3.12%	2.89%	3.14%
Group Businesses	0.66%	0.63%	0.78%
Group total	2.09%	2.03%	2.13%

1. Includes balances presented as held for sale.

2. Includes capital benefit. Capital benefit represents the notional revenue earned on capital allocated to divisions under Westpac's economic capital framework.

Cash earnings financial information

Note 2. Average balance sheet and interest rates (cash earnings basis)

	Half Year Mar 21			Half Year Sept 20			Half Year Mar 20		
	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %	Average balance \$m	Interest \$m	Average rate %
Assets									
Interest earning assets									
Collateral paid	14,708	10	0.1	18,338	6	0.1	13,126	69	1.1
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	27,172	91	0.7	32,021	124	0.8	27,237	235	1.7
Investment securities	87,628	626	1.4	84,010	640	1.5	72,352	881	2.4
Loans and other receivables ¹	680,286	10,710	3.2	696,096	11,540	3.3	700,256	13,465	3.8
Assets held for sale	3,156	65	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest earning assets and interest income	812,950	11,502	2.8	830,465	12,310	3.0	812,971	14,650	3.6
Non-interest earning assets									
Derivative financial instruments	21,879			32,051			30,617		
Life insurance assets	3,575			2,397			6,831		
Assets held for sale	1,267			-			-		
All other assets ²	61,760			62,883			61,945		
Total non-interest earning assets	88,481			97,331			99,393		
Total assets	901,431			927,796			912,364		
Liabilities									
Interest bearing liabilities									
Collateral received	6,483	2	0.1	8,583	7	0.2	6,579	19	0.6
Deposits and other borrowings	524,723	1,107	0.4	524,744	1,899	0.7	512,522	3,155	1.2
Loan capital	25,540	409	3.2	23,240	370	3.2	22,182	430	3.9
Other interest bearing liabilities ³	171,209	1,506	1.8	192,147	1,614	1.7	201,285	2,380	2.4
Liabilities held for sale	1,332	9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest bearing liabilities and interest expense	729,287	3,033	0.8	748,714	3,890	1.0	742,568	5,984	1.6
Non-interest bearing liabilities									
Deposits and other borrowings	60,473			56,961			52,823		
Derivative financial instruments	24,101			36,219			30,279		
Life insurance liabilities	1,295			387			5,611		
Liabilities held for sale	1,610			-			-		
All other liabilities ⁴	15,031			17,061			13,405		
Total non-interest bearing liabilities	102,510			110,628			102,118		
Total liabilities	831,797			859,342			844,686		
Shareholders' equity	69,583			68,403			67,625		
NCI	51			51			53		
Total equity	69,634			68,454			67,678		
Total liabilities and equity	901,431			927,796			912,364		
Loans and other receivables¹									
Australia	576,394	9,226	3.2	583,758	9,857	3.4	587,528	11,380	3.9
New Zealand	89,570	1,416	3.2	86,527	1,504	3.5	83,841	1,724	4.1
Other overseas	14,322	68	1.0	25,811	179	1.4	28,887	361	2.5
Deposits and other borrowings									
Australia	452,206	842	0.4	445,733	1,412	0.6	426,021	2,333	1.1
New Zealand	59,648	236	0.8	57,728	366	1.3	56,464	516	1.8
Other overseas	12,869	29	0.5	21,283	121	1.1	30,037	306	2.0

- Loans and other receivables are net of Stage 3 provision for ECL, where interest income is determined based on their carrying value. Stages 1 and 2 provisions for ECL are not included in the average interest earning assets balance, as interest income is determined based on the gross value of loans and other receivables.
- Includes property and equipment, intangible assets, deferred tax assets, non-interest bearing loans relating to mortgage offset accounts and all other non-interest earning financial assets.
- Includes net impact of Treasury balance sheet management activities and the Bank Levy.
- Includes other financial liabilities, provisions, current and deferred tax liabilities and other non-interest bearing liabilities.

Cash earnings financial information

Note 3. Net interest income (cash earnings basis)

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Interest income					
Cash and balances with central banks	15	21	114	(29)	(87)
Collateral paid	10	6	69	67	(86)
Net ineffectiveness on qualifying hedges	-	-	-	-	-
Trading securities and financial assets measured at FVIS	91	124	235	(27)	(61)
Investment securities	626	640	881	(2)	(29)
Loans	10,693	11,514	13,339	(7)	(20)
Other financial assets	2	5	12	(60)	(83)
Assets held for sale	65	-	-	-	-
Total interest income	11,502	12,310	14,650	(7)	(21)
Interest expense					
Collateral received	(2)	(7)	(19)	(71)	(89)
Deposits and other borrowings	(1,107)	(1,899)	(3,155)	(42)	(65)
Trading liabilities ¹	(226)	(188)	(122)	20	85
Debt issues	(986)	(1,117)	(1,897)	(12)	(48)
Loan capital	(409)	(370)	(430)	11	(5)
Bank Levy	(195)	(212)	(196)	(8)	(1)
Other interest expense	(99)	(97)	(165)	2	(40)
Liabilities held for sale	(9)	-	-	-	-
Total interest expense	(3,033)	(3,890)	(5,984)	(22)	(49)
Net interest income	8,469	8,420	8,666	1	(2)

1. Includes net impact of Treasury balance sheet management activities.

Cash earnings financial information

Note 4. Non-interest income (cash earnings basis)

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Net fee income					
Facility fees	369	359	372	3	(1)
Transaction fees	492	439	582	12	(15)
Other non-risk fee income	(47)	134	(86)	large	(45)
Fee income	814	932	868	(13)	(6)
Credit card loyalty programs	(55)	(40)	(62)	38	(11)
Transaction fee related expenses	(59)	(55)	(51)	7	16
Fee expenses	(114)	(95)	(113)	20	1
Net fee income	700	837	755	(16)	(7)
Net wealth management and insurance income					
Wealth management income	311	247	384	26	(19)
Life insurance premium income	529	609	688	(13)	(23)
General insurance and lenders mortgage insurance (LMI) net premiums earned	256	252	247	2	4
Life insurance investment and other income ¹	20	60	12	(67)	67
General insurance and LMI investment and other income	37	18	24	106	54
Total insurance premium, investment and other income	842	939	971	(10)	(13)
Life insurance claims, changes in life insurance liabilities and other expenses ¹	(328)	(710)	(574)	(54)	(43)
General insurance and LMI claims and other expenses	(230)	(198)	(300)	16	(23)
Total insurance claims, changes in insurance liabilities and other expenses	(558)	(908)	(874)	(39)	(36)
Net wealth management and insurance income	595	278	481	114	24
Trading income²	453	499	429	(9)	6
Other income					
Dividends received from other entities	2	-	1	-	100
Net gain/(loss) on sale/derecognition of associates	7	316	-	(98)	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	10	9	2	11	large
Net gain/(loss) on hedging of overseas operations	(6)	-	-	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives held for risk management purposes ³	4	18	(7)	(78)	large
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments measured at fair value	580	(33)	(1)	large	large
Rental income on operating leases	6	7	8	(14)	(25)
Share of associates' net profit/(loss)	(3)	(9)	(14)	(67)	(79)
Other	(18)	(57)	21	(68)	large
Total other income	582	251	10	132	large
Total non-interest income	2,330	1,865	1,675	25	39

1. Movements in life insurance investment income and changes in life insurance liabilities are broadly correlated.

2. Trading income represents a component of total markets income from our WIB markets business, Westpac Pacific, Westpac New Zealand and Treasury foreign exchange operations in Australia and New Zealand.

3. Net gain/(loss) on derivatives held for risk management purposes reflects the impact of economic hedges of earnings.

Cash earnings financial information

Note 5. Operating expenses (cash earnings basis)

\$m	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Staff expenses					
Employee remuneration, entitlements and on-costs	2,472	2,273	2,155	9	15
Superannuation expense	231	206	207	12	12
Share-based payments	46	33	47	39	(2)
Restructuring costs	22	59	35	(63)	(37)
Total staff expenses	2,771	2,571	2,444	8	13
Occupancy expenses					
Operating lease rentals	73	84	64	(13)	14
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment	413	302	367	37	13
Other	57	98	62	(42)	(8)
Total occupancy expenses	543	484	493	12	10
Technology expenses					
Amortisation and impairment of software assets	517	502	468	3	10
Depreciation and impairment of IT equipment	118	147	125	(20)	(6)
Technology services	398	350	348	14	14
Software maintenance and licences	234	205	193	14	21
Telecommunications	93	117	99	(21)	(6)
Data processing	45	45	44	-	2
Total technology expenses	1,405	1,366	1,277	3	10
Other expenses					
Professional and processing services	728	774	600	(6)	21
Amortisation and impairment of intangible and deferred expenditure	90	520	3	(83)	large
Postage and stationery	74	81	83	(9)	(11)
Advertising	116	95	122	22	(5)
Non-lending losses	78	474	969	(84)	(92)
Other expenses	176	175	169	1	4
Total other expenses	1,262	2,119	1,946	(40)	(35)
Total operating expenses	5,981	6,540	6,160	(9)	(3)

Cash earnings financial information

Note 6. Deferred expenses¹

\$m	As at March 2021	As at Sept 2020	As at March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Oct	Mar 21 - Oct
Deferred acquisition costs ²	-	52	53	(100)	(100)
Other deferred expenditure ³	8	31	29	(74)	(72)

Note 7. Earnings per share (cash earnings basis)

	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020	% Mov't Mar 21 - Sept 20	Mar 21 - Mar 20
Cash earnings (\$m)	3,537	1,615	993	119	large
Weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares (millions)	3,644	3,612	3,579	1	2
Cash earnings per ordinary share (cents)	97.1	44.7	27.7	117	large

Reconciliation of ordinary shares on issue before the effect of own shares held (millions)	Half Year March 2021	Half Year Sept 2020	Half Year March 2020
Balance as at beginning of period	3,612	3,612	3,490
Number of shares issued from capital raising	-	-	111
Number of shares issued under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP)	20	-	11
Number of shares issued under the DRP underwrite	37	-	-
Balance as at end of period	3,669	3,612	3,612

1. Deferred expenses principally relate to a small number of capitalised costs in the wealth business. They do not include life insurance deferred acquisition costs (which are included in life insurance liabilities) or loan origination costs (which are included in loans).
2. \$49 million was reclassified to assets held for sale (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil).
3. \$22 million was reclassified to assets held for sale (30 September 2020: nil, 31 March 2020: nil).

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Half Year Sept 2020

Half Year Sept 2020								
\$m	Reported results	Fair value (gain)/loss on economic hedges	Ineffective hedges	Adjustments related to Pandal	Treasury shares	Operating leases	Policyholder tax recoveries	Cash earnings
Net interest income	7,696	777	(53)	-	-	-	-	8,420
Net fee income	837	-	-	-	-	-	-	837
Net wealth management and insurance income	286	-	-	-	2	-	(10)	278
Trading income	435	64	-	-	-	-	-	499
Other income	325	(9)	-	(47)	-	(18)	-	251
Non-interest income	1,883	55	-	(47)	2	(18)	(10)	1,865
Net operating income	9,579	832	(53)	(47)	2	(18)	(10)	10,285
Staff expenses	(2,571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,571)
Occupancy expenses	(502)	-	-	-	-	18	-	(484)
Technology expenses	(1,366)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,366)
Other expenses	(2,119)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,119)
Operating expenses	(6,558)	-	-	-	-	18	-	(6,540)
Core earnings	3,021	832	(53)	(47)	2	-	(10)	3,745
Impairment (charges)/benefits	(940)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(940)
Profit before income tax	2,081	832	(53)	(47)	2	-	(10)	2,805
Income tax expense	(980)	(251)	16	15	1	-	10	(1,189)
Net profit	1,101	581	(37)	(32)	3	-	-	1,616
Net profit attributable to NCI	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Net profit attributable to owners of WBC	1,100	581	(37)	(32)	3	-	-	1,615
Cash earnings adjustments:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value (gain)/loss on economic hedges	581	(581)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective hedges	(37)	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments related to Pandal	(32)	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	3	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
Cash earnings	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,615

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Cash earnings financial information

Note 9. Divisional result and economic profit

Group economic profit is defined as cash earnings plus a franking benefit equivalent of 70% of the value of Australian tax expense less a capital charge calculated at 9% of average ordinary equity (11% for First Half 2020 and Second Half 2020).

Divisional economic profit is defined as cash earnings plus the franking benefit less a capital charge. The capital charge is calculated at 9% on allocated capital (11% for First and Second Half 2020).

Economic profit is used as a key measure of financial performance because it focuses on shareholder value generated by requiring a return in excess of a risk-adjusted cost of capital.

\$m	Group	Consumer	Business	Westpac Institutional Bank	Westpac New Zealand ¹	Specialist Businesses
Half Year March 2021						
Reported results	3,443	1,592	920	230	542	134
Cash earnings adjustments	94	-	-	-	3	-
Cash earnings	3,537	1,592	920	230	545	134
Franking benefit	993	473	277	62	-	93
Adjusted cash earnings	4,530	2,065	1,197	292	545	227
Average equity ²	69,583	21,092	11,933	8,140	6,453	4,596
Capital charge	(3,123)	(947)	(536)	(365)	(290)	(206)
Economic profit/(loss)	1,407	1,118	661	(73)	255	21
Return on average equity (including intangibles)	10.2%	12.9%	12.0%	5.3%	15.7%	5.0%
Half Year Sept 2020						
Reported results	1,100	1,274	256	185	327	(567)
Cash earnings adjustments	515	-	-	-	4	(32)
Cash earnings	1,615	1,274	256	185	331	(599)
Franking benefit	715	383	76	64	-	(31)
Adjusted cash earnings	2,330	1,657	332	249	331	(630)
Average equity ²	68,403	21,331	11,999	9,158	6,341	4,873
Capital charge	(3,763)	(1,173)	(660)	(503)	(349)	(268)
Economic profit/(loss)	(1,433)	484	(328)	(254)	(18)	(898)
Return on average equity (including intangibles)	4.7%	10.2%	3.3%	3.8%	9.7%	(19.2%)
Half Year March 2020						
Reported results	1,190	1,472	478	147	292	30
Cash earnings adjustments	(197)	-	-	-	(11)	63
Cash earnings	993	1,472	478	147	281	93
Franking benefit	580	445	148	70	-	23
Adjusted cash earnings	1,573	1,917	626	217	281	116
Average equity ²	67,625	20,343	11,167	8,014	6,403	4,777
Capital charge	(3,719)	(1,119)	(614)	(441)	(352)	(263)
Economic profit/(loss)	(2,146)	798	12	(224)	(71)	(147)
Return on average equity (including intangibles)	2.9%	12.2%	6.5%	3.5%	8.1%	3.0%

1. In A\$ equivalents. For the purpose of divisional results, the capital currently allocated to the Westpac New Zealand division is broadly aligned to the capital required for the New Zealand business measured under APRA requirements. This is different to, and lower than the capital held by Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL), which is regulated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. The WNZL Disclosure Statement contains further detail on WNZL's financial position.

2. For divisions average equity does not include intangible assets.

Other information

6.0 Other information

6.1 Disclosure regarding forward-looking statements

This Interim Financial Results Announcement contains statements that constitute 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Forward-looking statements are statements about matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this Interim Financial Results Announcement and include statements regarding Westpac's intent, belief or current expectations with respect to its business and operations, market conditions, results of operations and financial condition, including, without limitation, future loan loss provisions and financial support to certain borrowers. Words such as 'will', 'may', 'expect', 'intend', 'seek', 'would', 'should', 'could', 'continue', 'plan', 'estimate', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'probability', 'risk', 'aim', 'outlook' or other similar words are used to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect Westpac's current views with respect to future events and are subject to change, certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are, in many instances, beyond Westpac's control, and have been made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon Westpac. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with Westpac's expectations or that the effect of future developments on Westpac will be those anticipated. Actual results could differ materially from those expected, depending on the outcome of various factors, including, but not limited to:

- information security breaches, including cyberattacks;
- the effect of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which has had, and may continue to have, a negative impact on our business and global economic conditions, adversely affect a wide-range of Westpac's key suppliers, third-party contractors and customers, create increased volatility in financial markets and result in increased impairments, defaults and write-offs;
- the effect of, and changes in, laws, regulations, taxation or accounting standards or practices and government policy, particularly changes to liquidity, leverage and capital requirements;
- regulatory investigations, reviews and other actions, inquiries, litigation, fines, penalties, restrictions or other regulator imposed conditions, including as a result of our actual or alleged failure to comply with laws (such as financial crime laws), regulations or regulatory policy;
- the effectiveness of Westpac's risk management policies, including internal processes, systems and employees, and operational risks resulting from ineffective processes and controls, as well as breakdowns in processes and procedures requiring remediation activity;
- the failure to comply with financial crime obligations, which has had, and could further have, adverse effects on our business and reputation;
- the occurrence of environmental change (including as a result of climate change) or external events in countries in which Westpac or its customers or counterparties conduct their operations;
- internal and external events which may adversely impact Westpac's reputation;
- litigation and other legal proceedings and regulator investigations and enforcement actions;
- reliability and security of Westpac's technology and risks associated with changes to technology systems;
- the stability of Australian and international financial systems and disruptions to financial markets and any losses or business impacts Westpac or its customers or counterparties may experience as a result;
- market volatility, including uncertain conditions in funding, equity and asset markets;
- an increase in defaults in credit exposures because of a deterioration in economic conditions;
- adverse asset, credit or capital market conditions;
- the incidence of inadequate capital levels under stressed conditions;
- the risk that governments will default on their debt obligations or will be unable to refinance their debts as they fall due;
- changes to Westpac's credit ratings or the methodology used by credit rating agencies;
- levels of inflation, interest rates (including low or negative interest rates), exchange rates and market and monetary fluctuations and volatility;
- an increase in defaults, write-offs and provisions for credit impairments;
- changes in economic conditions, consumer spending, saving and borrowing habits in Australia, New Zealand and other countries (including as a result of tariffs and other protectionist trade measures) in which Westpac or its customers or counterparties conduct their operations and Westpac's ability to maintain or to increase market share, margins and fees, and control expenses;
- the effects of competition, including from established providers of financial services and from non-financial services entities, in the geographic and business areas in which Westpac conducts its operations;
- poor data quality or poor data retention;
- the incidence or severity of Westpac-insured events;
- changes to Westpac's critical accounting estimates and judgements and changes to the value of Westpac's intangible assets;

Other information

- changes in political, social or economic conditions in any of the major markets in which Westpac or its customers or counterparties operate;
- the inability to syndicate or sell down underwritten securities, particularly during times of heightened market volatility;
- strategic decisions including diversification, innovation, divestment, acquisitions or business expansion activity, including the integration of new businesses; and
- various other factors beyond Westpac's control.

The above list is not exhaustive. For certain other factors that may impact on forward-looking statements made by Westpac, refer to 'Risk factors' in the Directors' report in this Interim Financial Results Announcement. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to Westpac, investors and others should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events.

Westpac is under no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained in this Interim Financial Results Announcement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this Interim Financial Results Announcement.

Other information

6.2 References to websites

Information contained in or accessible through the websites mentioned in this Results Announcement does not form part of this Results Announcement unless we specifically state that it is incorporated by reference and forms part of this Results Announcement. All references in this Results Announcement to websites are inactive textual references and are for information only.

6.3 Credit ratings¹

Rating agency	Long Term	Outlook	Short. Term
Fitch Ratings	A+	Negative	F1
Moody's Investor Services	Aa3	Stable	P-1
S&P Global Ratings	AA-	Negative	A-1+

Note that these are the credit ratings as at 31 March 2021, however, since this date the following rating actions have been taken.

On 12 April 2021, Fitch Ratings revised Westpac Banking Corporation's (Westpac's) outlook to Stable from Negative. The revision of the outlook to Stable reflects Australia's improved economic outlook. At the same time, Fitch Ratings affirmed Westpac's long term issuer credit rating at A+, and its short term rating at F1.

6.4 Dividend reinvestment plan

Westpac operates a dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) that is available to holders of fully paid ordinary shares who are resident in, and whose address on the register of shareholders is in Australia or New Zealand. As noted in Section 2.5, the Directors have made certain determinations in relation to the calculation of the market price which will apply to the DRP for the 2021 interim dividend only.

Shareholders who wish to commence participation in the DRP, or to vary their current participation election, must do so by 5.00pm (AEST) on 17 May 2021.

Shareholders can provide these instructions by:

- For shareholders with holdings that have a market value of less than \$50,000 (for a single holding) or less than \$1,000,000 (per shareholding held within a Link Market Services portfolio), logging into the Westpac share registrar's website at www.linkmarketservices.com.au and electing the DRP or amending their existing instructions online; or
- Completing and returning a DRP application or Variation form to Westpac's share registry. Registry contact details are listed in Section 6.6.

6.5 Information on related entities

a. Changes in control of Group entities

During the six months ended 31 March 2021 no controlled entities were acquired, formed, or incorporated.

During the six months ended 31 March 2021 the following controlled entities ceased to be controlled:

- Capital Finance New Zealand Limited (deregistered 30 October 2020)
- SIE-Lease (New Zealand) Pty Ltd (deregistered 30 October 2020)
- Series 2011-3 WST Trust (deregistered 1 March 2021)

b. Associates

As at 31 March 2021	Ownership Interest Held (%)
Akahu Technologies Ltd	29.60%
Data Republic Pty Ltd	24.93%
Flare HR Pty Ltd	17.50%
Hey You Pty Ltd (Formerly Beat The Q Holdings Pty Ltd)	23.86%
InDebted Holdings Pty Ltd	23.44%
Lygon 1B Pty Ltd	25.20%
mx51 Group Pty Ltd	22.71%
OpenAgent Pty Ltd	25.92%
PromisePay Pte Ltd	25.71%
Valiant Finance Pty Ltd	20.90%

1. As at 31 March 2021.

Other information

6.6 Financial calendar and Share Registry details

Westpac shares are listed on the securities exchanges in Australia (ASX) and New Zealand (NZX) and as American Depositary Receipts in New York (NYSE). Westpac Capital Notes 2, Westpac Capital Notes 4, Westpac Capital Notes 5, Westpac Capital Notes 6 and Westpac Capital Notes 7 are listed on the ASX. Westpac NZD Subordinated Notes are listed on the NZX.

Important dates to note are set out below, subject to change. Payment of any distribution, dividend or interest payment is subject to the relevant payment conditions and the key dates for each payment will be confirmed to the ASX for securities listed on the ASX.

Westpac Ordinary Shares (ASX code: WBC, NZX code: WBC, NYSE code: WBK)

Interim results and dividend announcement	3 May 2021
New York ex-dividend date for interim dividend	12 May 2021
New York record date for interim dividend	13 May 2021
Ex-dividend date for interim dividend	13 May 2021
Record date for interim dividend	14 May 2021
Interim dividend payable	25 June 2021
Financial Year end	30 September 2021
Closing date for receipt of director nominations before Annual General Meeting	27 October 2021
Final results and dividend announcement	1 November 2021
New York ex-dividend date for final dividend	9 November 2021
New York record date for final dividend	10 November 2021
Ex-dividend date for final dividend	11 November 2021
Record date for final dividend	12 November 2021
Annual General Meeting	15 December 2021 ¹
Final dividend payable	21 December 2021

Westpac Capital Notes 2 (ASX code: WBCPE)

Ex-date for quarterly distribution	11 June 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	15 June 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	23 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	14 September 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	15 September 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	23 September 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	14 December 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	15 December 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	23 December 2021

Westpac Capital Notes 4 (ASX code: WBCPG)

Ex-date for quarterly distribution	21 June 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	22 June 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	30 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	21 September 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	22 September 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	30 September 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	21 December 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	22 December 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	30 December 2021

1. Details regarding the location of the meeting and the business to be dealt with will be contained in a Notice of Meeting sent to shareholders in the November before the meeting.

Other information

Westpac Capital Notes 5 (ASX code: WBCPH)

Ex-date for quarterly distribution	10 June 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	11 June 2021 ¹
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	13 September 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	14 September 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 September 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	13 December 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	14 December 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 December 2021

Westpac Capital Notes 6 (ASX code: WBCPI)

Ex-date for quarterly distribution	9 June 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	10 June 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	18 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	9 September 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	10 September 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	20 September 2021 ²
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	9 December 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	10 December 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	20 December 2021 ²

Westpac Capital Notes 7 (ASX code: WBCPJ)

Ex-date for quarterly distribution	10 June 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	11 June 2021 ¹
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	13 September 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	14 September 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 September 2021
Ex-date for quarterly distribution	13 December 2021
Record date for quarterly distribution	14 December 2021
Payment date for quarterly distribution	22 December 2021

Westpac NZD Subordinated Notes (NZX code: WBC010)

Ex-date for quarterly interest payment	20 May 2021
Record date for quarterly interest payment	21 May 2021 ³
Payment date for quarterly interest payment	1 June 2021
Ex-date for quarterly interest payment	19 August 2021
Record date for quarterly interest payment	20 August 2021 ³
Payment date for quarterly interest payment	1 September 2021
Ex-date for quarterly interest payment	18 November 2021
Record date for quarterly interest payment	19 November 2021 ³
Payment date for quarterly interest payment	1 December 2021

- Adjusted to immediately preceding business day as record date falls on a non-ASX business day or a date on which banks are not open for general business in Sydney.
- Adjusted to next business day as payment date falls on a non-ASX business day or a date on which banks are not open for general business in Sydney, Australia.
- Adjusted to immediately preceding business day as record date falls on a date on which banks are not open for general business in Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand and Sydney, Australia.

Other information

Registered Office

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Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9155 7713
Facsimile: +61 2 8253 4128
International: +61 2 9155 7700
Website: www.westpac.com.au/westpacgroup

Share Registries

Australia

Ordinary shares on the main register, Westpac Capital Notes 2, Westpac Capital Notes 4, Westpac Capital Notes 5, Westpac Capital Notes 6, Westpac Capital Notes 7

Link Market Services Limited
Level 12, 680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Postal Address: Locked Bag A6015, Sydney South NSW 1235, Australia

Website: www.linkmarketservices.com.au
Email: westpac@linkmarketservices.com.au
Telephone: 1800 804 255 (toll free in Australia)
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New York

Depositary in USA for American Depositary Shares Listed on New York Stock Exchange
(CUSIP 961214301)
BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
PO Box 505000, Louisville, KY 40233-5000, USA

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International: +1 201 680 6825

Email: shrrelations@cpushareownerservices.com
Website: <https://www-us.computershare.com/investor>

New Zealand

Ordinary shares on the New Zealand branch register and Westpac NZD Subordinated Notes

Link Market Services Limited
Level 11, Deloitte Centre, 80 Queen Street
Auckland 1010 New Zealand
Postal Address: P.O. Box 91976,
Auckland 1142, New Zealand

Website: www.linkmarketservices.co.nz
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Other information

6.7 Exchange rates

6.7.1 Exchange rates against A\$

Six months to/as at Currency	Half Year March 2021 Average	Half Year March 2021 Spot	Half Year Sept 2020 Average	Half Year Sept 2020 Spot	Half Year March 2020 Average	Half Year March 2020 Spot
US\$	0.7515	0.7595	0.6866	0.7107	0.6711	0.6191
GBP	0.5569	0.5536	0.5418	0.5540	0.5228	0.5017
NZ\$	1.0698	1.0891	1.0721	1.0803	1.0493	1.0264

6.7.2 Impact of exchange rate movements on Group results

	Half Year March 2021 vs Half Year September 2020			Half Year March 2021 vs Half Year March 2020		
	Cash earnings growth	FX Impact \$m	Growth ex-FX	Cash earnings growth	FX Impact \$m	Growth ex-FX
Net interest income	1%	(8)	1%	(2%)	5	(2%)
Non-interest income	25%	(18)	26%	39%	11	38%
Net operating income	5%	(26)	5%	4%	16	4%
Operating expenses	(9%)	6	(8%)	(3%)	(1)	(3%)
Core earnings	29%	(20)	29%	15%	15	15%
Impairment charges	large	-	large	large	1	large
Operating profit before income tax	85%	(20)	86%	167%	16	166%
Income tax expense	39%	6	39%	74%	(5)	73%
Net profit	119%	(14)	120%	large	11	large
Profit attributable to NCI	100%	-	100%	100%	-	100%
Cash earnings	119%	(14)	120%	large	11	large

6.7.3 Exchange rate risk on future NZ\$ earnings

Westpac's policy in relation to the hedging of the future earnings of the Group's New Zealand division is to manage the economic risk for volatility of the NZ\$ against A\$. Westpac manages these flows over a time horizon under which up to 100% of the expected earnings for the following 12 months and 100% of the expected earnings for the subsequent 12 months can be hedged. At the current elevated exchange rate level, Westpac has currently ceased hedging NZ future earnings and therefore as at 31 March 2021 Westpac has no outstanding NZ future earning hedges.

Glossary

7.0 Glossary

Shareholder value	
Average ordinary equity	Average total equity less average non-controlling interests.
Average tangible ordinary equity	Average ordinary equity less average goodwill and other intangible assets (excluding capitalised software).
Cash earnings per ordinary share	Cash earnings divided by the weighted average ordinary shares (cash earnings basis).
Cash earnings to average tangible equity (ROTE)	Cash earnings divided by average tangible ordinary equity.
Cash ROE	Cash earnings divided by average ordinary equity.
Dividend payout ratio – cash earnings	Ordinary dividend paid/declared calculated on issued shares divided by cash earnings.
Dividend payout ratio – net profit	Ordinary dividend paid/declared on issued shares (net of Treasury shares) divided by the net profit attributable to owners of WBC.
Earnings per ordinary share	Net profit attributable to the owners of WBC divided by the weighted average ordinary shares (reported).
Economic profit – Divisions	Cash earnings less a capital charge calculated at 11% of allocated capital plus 70% of the value of Australian tax expense.
Economic profit – Group	Cash earnings less a capital charge calculated at 11% of average ordinary equity plus a value on franking credits calculated as 70% of the Group's Australian tax expense.
Fully franked dividends per ordinary shares (cents)	Dividends paid out of retained profits which carry a credit for Australian company income tax paid by Westpac.
Net tangible assets per ordinary share	Net tangible assets (total equity less goodwill and other intangible assets less minority interests) divided by the number of ordinary shares on issue (less Treasury shares held).
Return on equity (ROE)	Net profit attributable to the owners of WBC divided by average ordinary equity.
Weighted average ordinary shares (cash earnings)	Weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares listed on the ASX for the relevant period.
Weighted average ordinary shares (reported)	Weighted average number of fully paid ordinary shares listed on the ASX for the relevant period less Westpac shares held by the Group ('Treasury shares').
Productivity and efficiency	
Expense to income ratio	Operating expenses divided by net operating income.
Full-time equivalent employees (FTE)	A calculation based on the number of hours worked by full and part-time employees as part of their normal duties. For example, the full-time equivalent of one FTE is 76 hours paid work per fortnight.
Revenue per FTE	Total operating income divided by the average number of FTE for the period.
Business Performance	
Average interest-bearing liabilities	The average balance of liabilities owed by the Group that incur an interest expense. Where possible, daily balances are used to calculate the average balance for the period.
Average interest-earning assets	The average balance of assets held by the Group that generate interest income. Where possible, daily balances are used to calculate the average balance for the period.
Divisional margin	Net interest income (including capital benefit) for a division as a percentage of the average interest earning assets for that division.
Interest spread	The difference between the average yield on all interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities.
Net interest margin	Calculated by dividing net interest income by average interest-earning assets.
Capital Adequacy	
APRA leverage ratio	Tier 1 capital divided by 'exposure measure' and expressed as a percentage. 'Exposure measure' is the sum of on-balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, securities financing transaction exposures and other off-balance sheet exposures.
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	Total common equity capital divided by risk weighted assets, as defined by APRA.
Credit risk weighted assets (Credit RWA)	Credit risk weighted assets represent risk weighted assets (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that relate to credit exposures and therefore exclude market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk in the banking book and other assets.
Internationally comparable capital ratios	Internationally comparable regulatory capital ratios are Westpac's estimated ratios after adjusting the capital ratios determined under APRA Basel III regulations for various items. Analysis aligns with the APRA study titled "International capital comparison study" dated 13 July 2015.

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Capital Adequacy (continued)	
Risk weighted assets (RWA)	Assets (both on and off-balance sheet) are risk weighted according to each asset's inherent potential for default and what the likely losses would be in case of default. In the case of non-asset backed risks (i.e. market and operational risk), RWA is determined by multiplying the capital requirements for those risks by 12.5.
Tier 1 capital ratio	Total Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets, as defined by APRA.
Total regulatory capital ratio	Total regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets, as defined by APRA.
Funding and liquidity	
Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF)	The RBA makes available to Australian Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) a CLF that, subject to qualifying conditions, can be accessed to meet LCR requirements under APS210 Liquidity.
Deposit to loan ratio	Customer deposits divided by total loans.
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	Assets which meet APRA's criteria for inclusion as HQLA in the numerator of the LCR.
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	An APRA requirement to maintain an adequate level of unencumbered high quality liquid assets, to meet liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day period under an APRA-defined severe stress scenario. Absent a situation of financial stress, the value of the LCR must not be less than 100%, effective 1 January 2015. LCR is calculated as the percentage ratio of stock of HQLA and CLF over the total net cash out-flows in a modelled 30 day defined stressed scenario.
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	The NSFR is defined as the ratio of the amount of available stable funding (ASF) to the amount of required stable funding (RSF) defined by APRA. The amount of ASF is the portion of an ADI's capital and liabilities expected to be a reliable source of funds over a one year time horizon. The amount of RSF is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of an ADI's assets and off-balance sheet activities. ADI's must maintain an NSFR of at least 100%.
Term Funding Facility (TFF)	A facility established by the RBA to provide 3 year term funding to Australian ADIs via repurchase transactions, subject to qualifying conditions, to help support lending to Australian businesses.
Third party liquid assets	HQLA and non LCR qualifying liquid assets, but excludes internally securitised assets that are eligible for a repurchase agreement with the RBA and RBNZ.
Total liquid assets	Third party liquid assets and internally securitised assets that are eligible for a repurchase agreement with a central bank.
Asset quality	
90 days past due and not impaired	<p>Includes facilities where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contractual payments of interest and / or principal are 90 or more calendar days overdue, including overdrafts or other revolving facilities that remain continuously outside approved limits by material amounts for 90 or more calendar days (including accounts for customers who have been granted hardship assistance); or an order has been sought for the customer's bankruptcy or similar legal action has been instituted which may avoid or delay repayment of its credit obligations; and the estimated net realisable value of assets / security to which Westpac has recourse is sufficient to cover repayment of all principal and interest, or where there are otherwise reasonable grounds to expect payment in full and interest is being taken to profit on an accrual basis. <p>These facilities, while in default, are not treated as impaired for accounting purposes.</p>
Collectively assessed provisions (CAPs)	Collectively assessed provisions for expected credit loss under AASB 9 represent the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) which is collectively assessed in pools of similar assets with similar risk characteristics. This incorporates forward looking information and does not require an actual loss event to have occurred for an impairment provision to be recognised.
Default	For accounting purposes, a default occurs when Westpac considers that the customer is unlikely to repay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Group to action such as realising security, or the customer is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation. This definition of default is aligned to the APRA regulatory definition of default.

Glossary

Asset quality (continued)	
Exposure at default (EAD)	The estimated outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time of the default.
Impaired exposures	<p>Includes exposures that have deteriorated to the point where full collection of interest and principal is in doubt, based on an assessment of the customer's outlook, cash flow, and the net realisation of value of assets to which recourse is held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities 90 days or more past due, and full recovery is in doubt: exposures where contractual payments are 90 or more days in arrears and the net realisable value of assets to which recourse is held may not be sufficient to allow full collection of interest and principal, including overdrafts or other revolving facilities that remain continuously outside approved limits by material amounts for 90 or more calendar days; • non-accrual facilities: exposures with individually assessed impairment provisions held against them, excluding restructured loans; • restructured facilities: exposures 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; • other assets acquired through security enforcement (includes other real estate owned): includes the value of any other assets acquired as full or partial settlement of outstanding obligations through the enforcement of security arrangements; and <p>any other facilities where the full collection of interest and principal is in doubt.</p>
Individually assessed provisions (IAPs)	Provisions raised for losses on loans that are known to be impaired and are assessed on an individual basis. The estimated losses on these impaired loans is based on expected future cash flows discounted to their present value and, as this discount unwinds, interest will be recognised in the income statement.
Loss given default (LGD)	The loss that is expected to arise in the event of a default.
Non-performing exposures	Exposures which are in default.
Performing exposures	Exposures which are not in default.
Probability of default (PD)	The probability that a counterparty will default.
Provision for expected credit losses (ECL)	Expected credit losses (ECL) are a probability-weighted estimate of the cash shortfalls expected to result from defaults over the relevant timeframe. They are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.
Stage 1: 12 months ECL - performing	For financial assets where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination a provision for 12 months expected credit losses is recognised. Interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - performing	For financial assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination but where the asset is still performing a provision for lifetime expected losses is recognised. Interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - non-performing	For financial assets that are non-performing a provision for lifetime expected losses is recognised. Interest revenue is calculated on the carrying amount net of the provision for ECL rather than the gross carrying amount.
Stressed exposures	Watchlist and substandard, 90 days past due and not impaired and impaired exposures.
Total committed exposure (TCE)	Represents the sum of the committed portion of direct lending (including funds placement overall and deposits placed), contingent and pre-settlement risk plus the committed portion of secondary market trading and underwriting risk.
Watchlist and substandard	Loan facilities where customers are experiencing operating weakness and financial difficulty but are not expected to incur loss of interest or principal.

Glossary

Other	
COVID-19	A viral disease, declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organisation on 12 March 2020.
Credit Value Adjustment (CVA)	CVA adjusts the fair value of over-the-counter derivatives for credit risk. CVA is employed on the majority of derivative positions and reflects the market view of the counterparty credit risk. A Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) is employed to adjust for our own credit risk.
Divisional results	<p>Divisional results are presented on a management reporting basis. Internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are included in the performance of each division reflecting the management structure rather than the legal entity (these results cannot be compared to results for individual legal entities). Where management reporting structures or accounting classifications have changed, financial results for comparative periods have been restated and may differ from results previously reported. Overhead costs are allocated to revenue generating divisions.</p> <p>The Group's internal transfer pricing frameworks facilitate risk transfer, profitability measurement, capital allocation and divisional alignment, tailored to the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Transfer pricing allows the Group to measure the relative contribution of products and divisions to the Group's interest margin and other dimensions of performance. Key components of the Group's transfer pricing frameworks are funds transfer pricing for interest rate and liquidity risk and allocation of basis and contingent liquidity costs, including capital allocation.</p>
First Half 2020	Six months ended 31 March 2020.
First Half 2021	Six months ended 31 March 2021.
IFTI	International Funds Transfer Instructions
Net Promoter Score (NPS)	<p>Net Promoter Score measures the net likelihood of recommendation to others of the customer's main financial institution for retail or business banking. Net Promoter ScoreSM is a trademark of Bain & Co Inc., Satmetrix Systems, Inc., and Mr Frederick Reichheld.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For retail banking, using a scale of 1 to 10 (1 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 1-6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9-10 raters (promoters); and For business banking, using a scale of 0 to 10 (0 means 'extremely unlikely' and 10 means 'extremely likely'), the 0-6 raters (detractors) are deducted from the 9-10 raters (promoters).
Prior corresponding period	Refers to the six months ended 31 March 2020.
Prior half / Prior period	Refers to the six months ended 30 September 2020.
Run-off	Scheduled and unscheduled repayments and debt repayments (from for example property sales and external refinancing), net of redraws.
Second Half 2020	Six months ended 30 September 2020.
SME	Small to medium sized enterprises
Women in Leadership	Women in Leadership refers to the proportion of women (permanent and maximum term) in leadership roles across the Group. It includes the CEO, Group Executive, General Managers, senior leaders with significant influence on business outcomes (direct reports to General Managers and their direct reports), large (3+) team people leaders three levels below General Manager, and Bank and Assistant Bank Managers.