Fixed Income Investor Presentation

Westpac Banking Corporation (Westpac)
November 2026



The material contained in this presentation is intended to be general background information on Westpac and its activities.
It is not intended to be relied on as financial advice. Refer to the disclaimer.
Data for the 12 months ended 30 September 2026 unless otherwise stated.
All amounts are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.
Charts may not add due to rounding.

Westpac Banking Corporation ABN 33 007 457 141

IT TAKES A LITTLE

Driving value creation



- Strong balance sheet and growth
- Customer service and advocacy
- Deposits and proprietary lending
- Whole of bank to the customer
- Transform and simplify

Westpac FY26 highlights

Solid financial performance[1]

Net profit after tax (ex Notable Items)	**$7.0bn**	$7.0bn FY25
Net profit after tax Statutory basis	**$6.8bn**	$6.9bn FY25
Net interest margin	**1.87%**	1.94% FY25
Expense to income ratio (ex Notable Items)	**51.9%**	53.0% FY25
Return on average ordinary tangible equity (ex Notable Items)	**11.1%**	11.0% FY25

Strong balance sheet

Deposits	**+$43bn**	in FY26
Loans	**+$45bn**	in FY26
Deposit to loan ratio	**85.5%**	84.9% Sep-25
CET1 capital ratio APRA basis	**12.5%**	12.5% Sep-25
LCR Quarterly average	**137%**	137% Sep-25

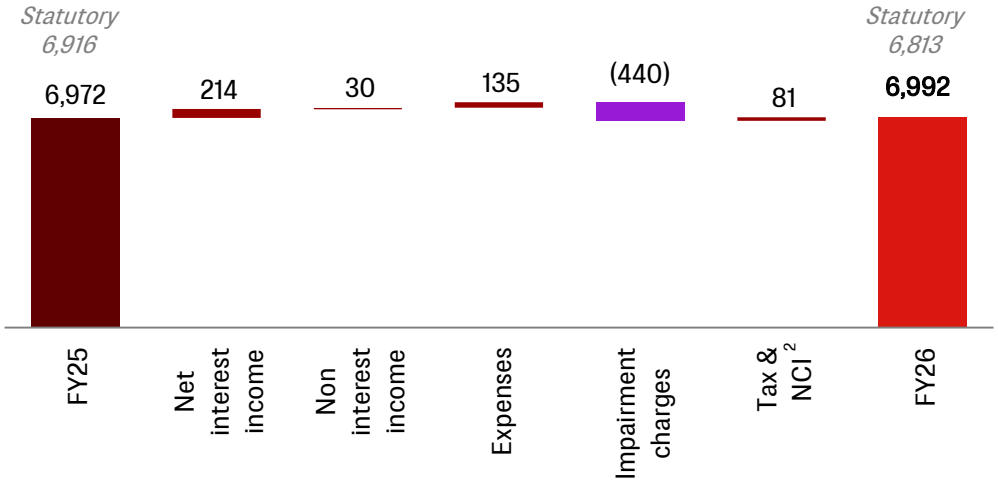
Sound credit quality

Impairment charges to average loans	**10bps**	5bps FY25
Provisions to gross loans	**58bps**	58bps Sep-25
Collectively assessed provisions to credit RWA	**1.27%**	1.25% Sep-25
Stressed assets to TCE	**1.17%**	1.28% Sep-25
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies[2] Australia	**0.67%**	0.67% Sep-25

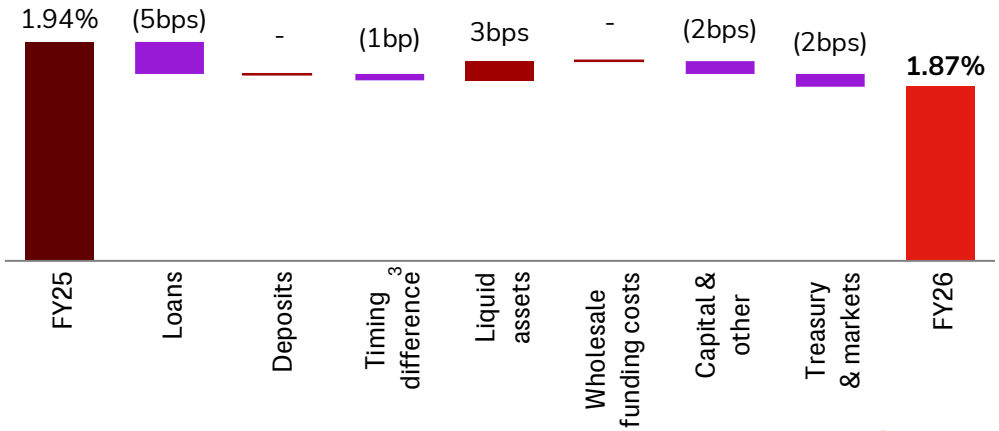
1 Net profit ex Notable Items, NIM ex Notable Items, expense to income ratio ex Notable Items and ROTE ex Notable Items are used for internal management reporting as they better reflect underlying performance and are not defined by nor audited or reviewed in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AAS). These non-AAS measures are identified and described in the 'Additional Information – Non-AAS financial measures' section in the 2026 Annual Report (www.westpac.com.au/investorcentre). 2 Excluding RAMS. September 2025 has been revised to reflect a reclassification of some hardship arrangements that impacted the reporting of Australian 90+ day delinquencies.

FY26 financial performance

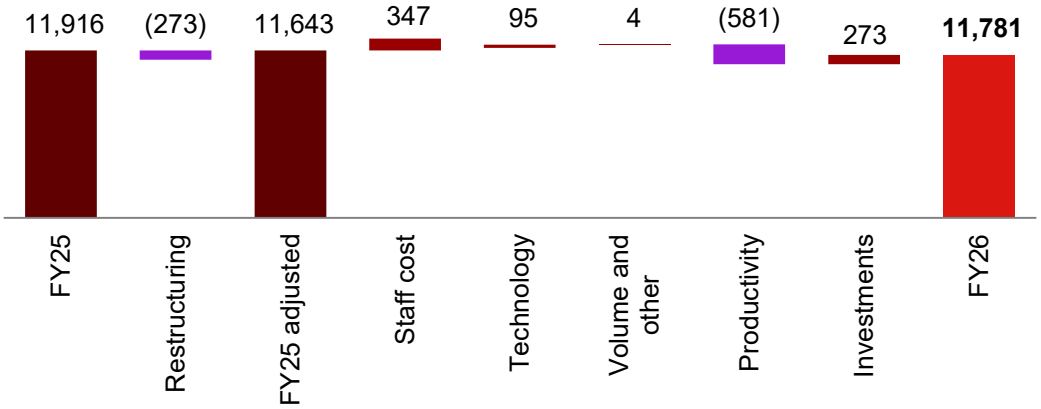
Net profit after tax (ex Notable Items, $m)[1]



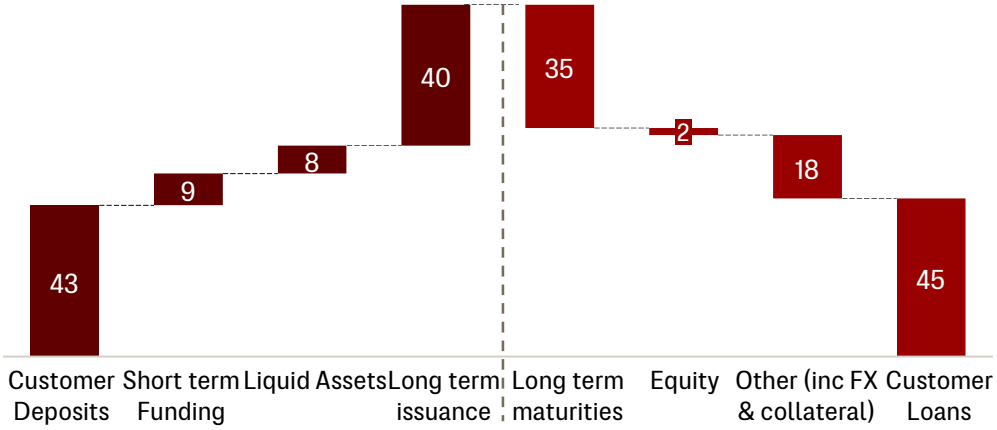
Net interest margin (ex Notable Items, % and bps)[1]



Expenses (ex Notable Items, $m)[1]



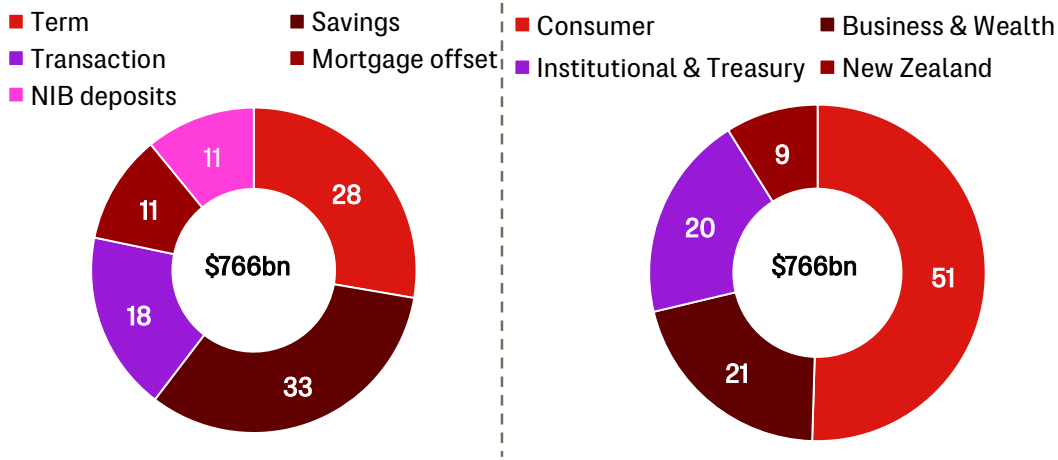
Balance sheet movements (year to 30 September 26)[4] ($bn)



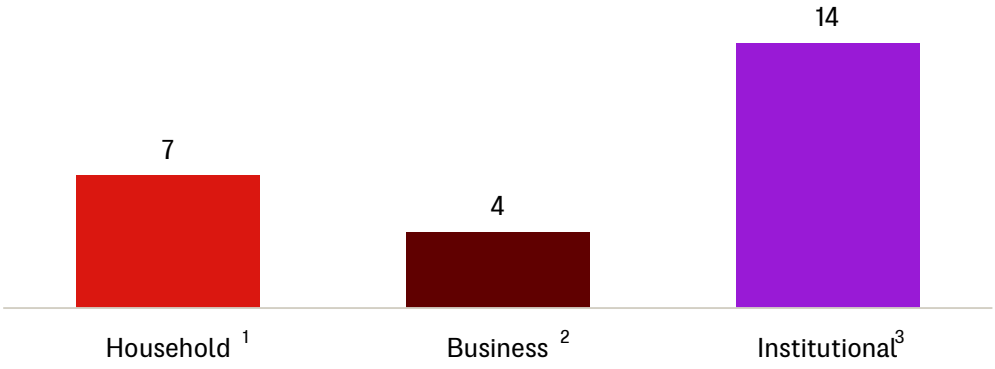
1 Refer to footnote 1 on page 3 of this presentation in relation to performance measures ex Notable Items. 2 Non-controlling interests. 3 The delay between the change in the Reserve Bank of Australia cash rate and when customers receive or pay their new interest rate. 4 Long term maturities are shown at historical FX rates to reflect actual cashflows. Short term funding excludes FX impact (shown separately).

Deposits

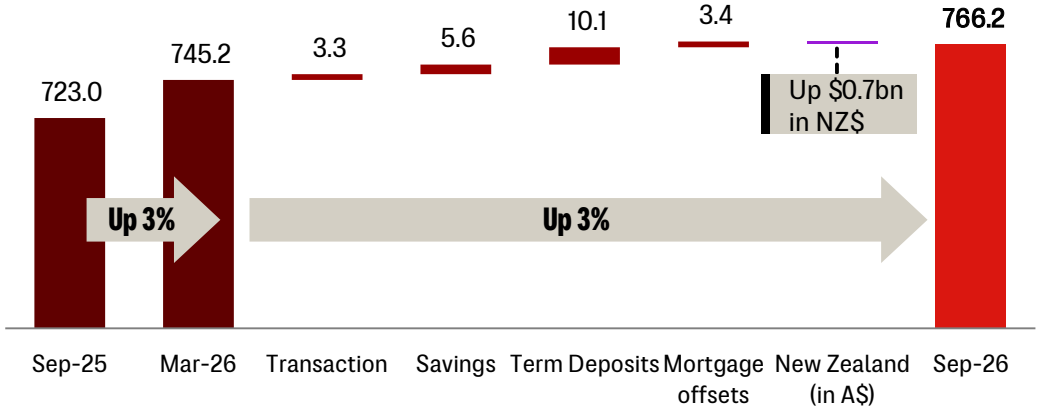
Customer deposits by type and segment (%)



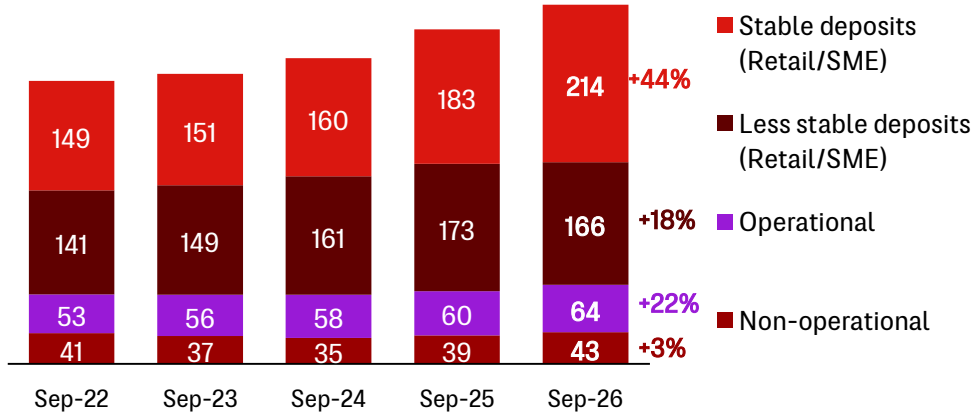
Strong deposit growth (%)



Deposit movement ($bn)



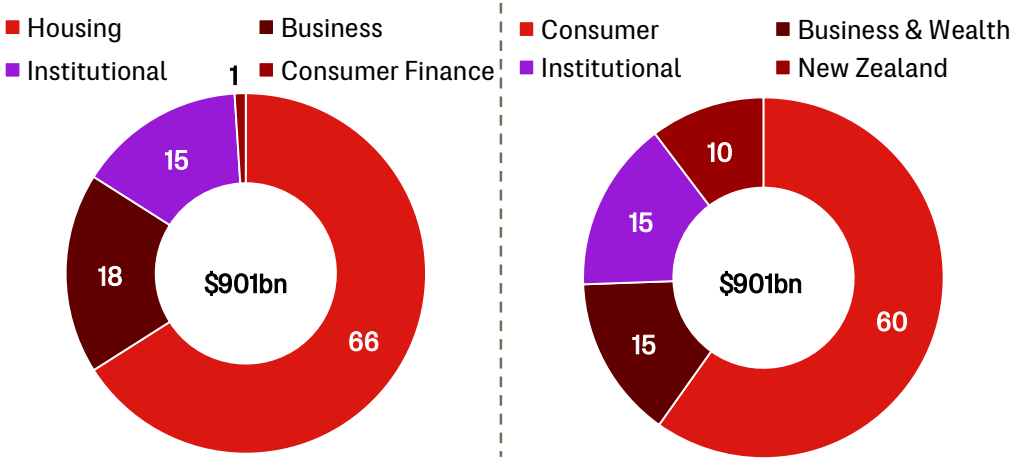
Deposit quality (LCR funding value, $bn)[4]



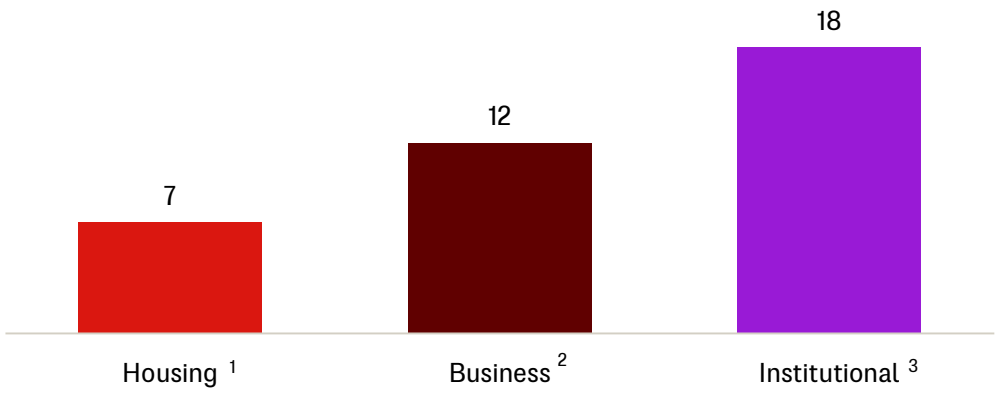
1 Australian housing excluding RAMS. 2 Australian business balances. 3 Australian Institutional balances. 4 Movements in categories are for the period from Sep-22 to Sep-26, calculated before rounding.

Loans

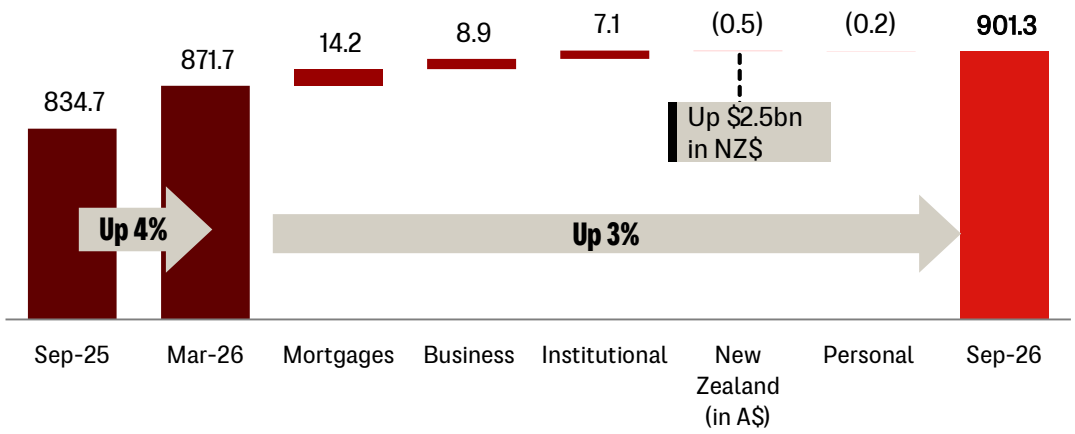
Loans by type and segment (%)



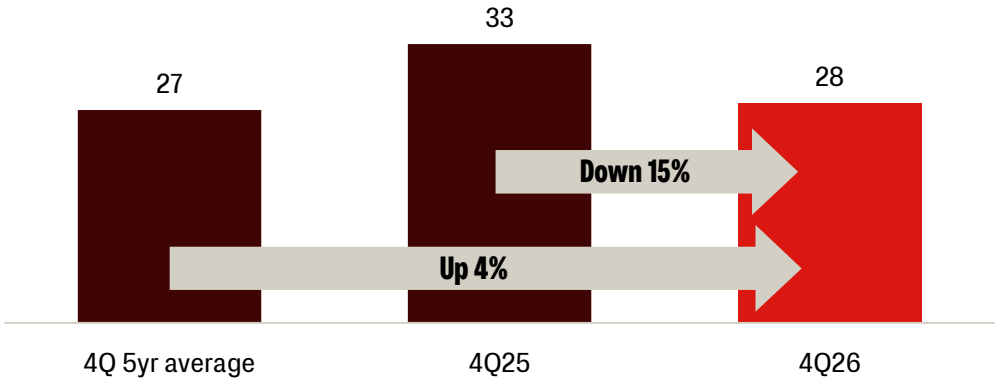
Lending momentum (%)



Loan growth ($bn)[4]



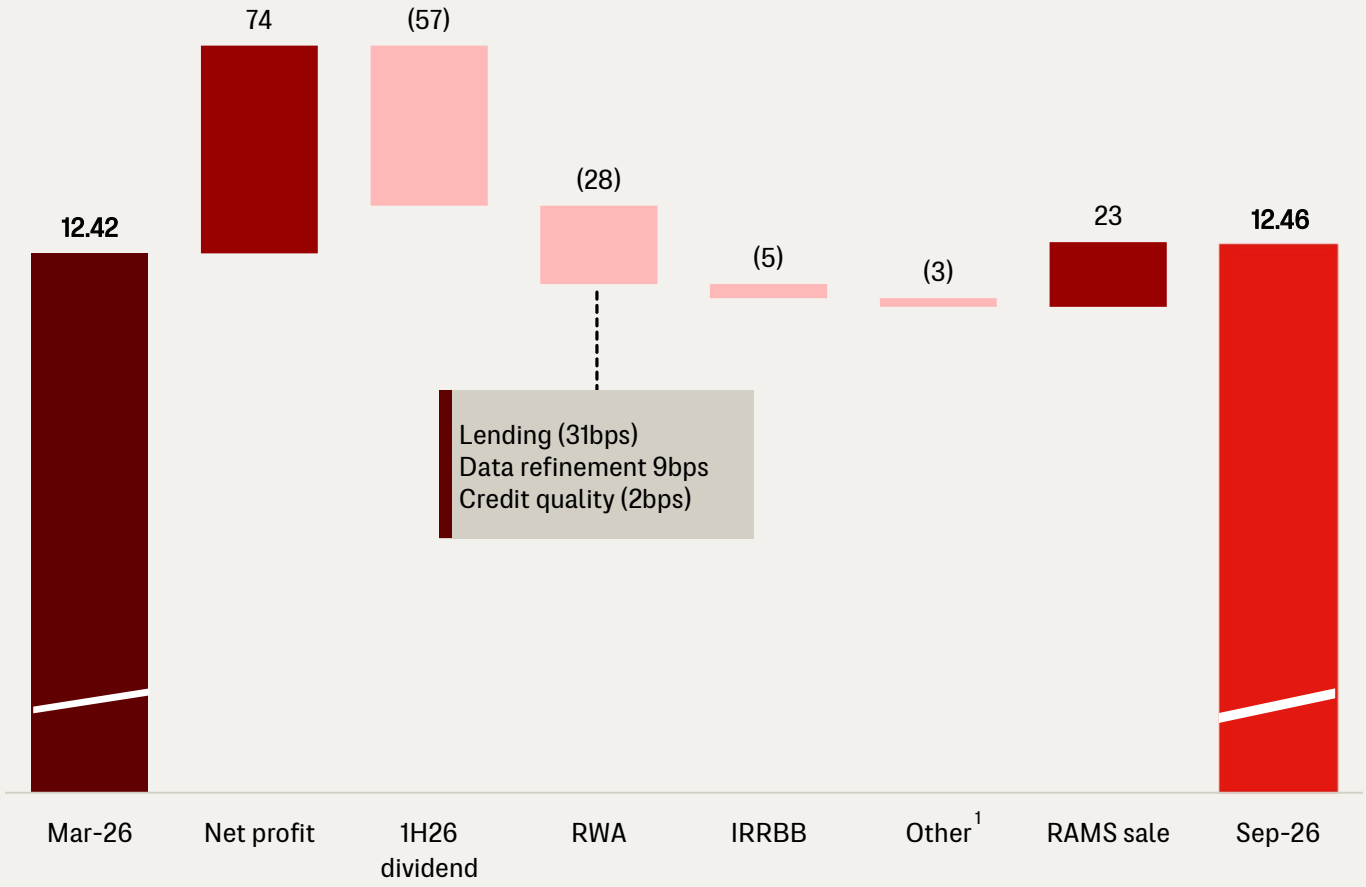
Average monthly mortgage applications (,000s)



1 Australian housing excluding RAMS. 2 Australian business balances. 3 Australian Institutional balances. 4 Excluding RAMS.

CET1 capital ratio 12.46%

Level 2 CET1 capital ratio movements (%, bps)

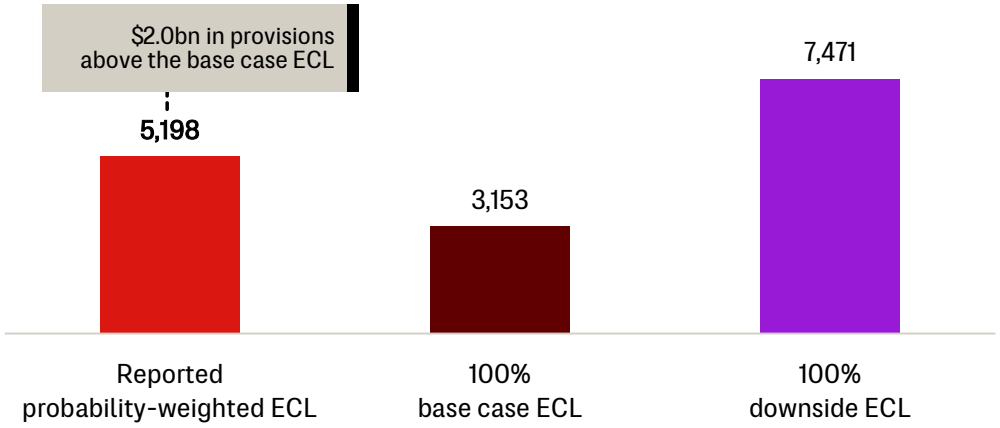


Key capital ratios (%)	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
Level 2 CET1 capital ratio	12.5	12.4	**12.5**
Additional Tier 1 capital ratio	1.9	1.9	**1.8**
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.4	14.3	**14.3**
Tier 2 capital ratio	7.2	7.2	**7.2**
Total regulatory capital ratio	21.7	21.5	**21.5**
Risk weighted assets (RWA) ($bn)	450	458	**462**
Leverage ratio	5.1	5.0	**5.0**
Level 1 CET1 capital ratio	12.7	12.8	**12.8**
Internationally comparable ratios[2]			
CET1 capital ratio	18.3	19.4	**19.3**
Leverage ratio	5.5	5.4	5.4

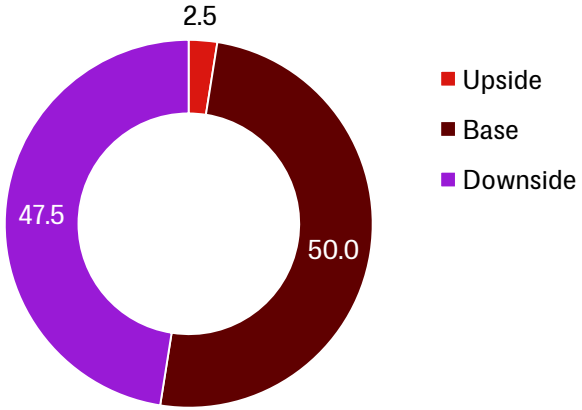
1 Capital deductions and other items including FX translation impacts. 2 Internationally comparable methodology references the Australian Banking Association (ABA) study on the comparability of APRA's capital framework and finalised reform released on 10 March 2023.

Provisions for expected credit loss

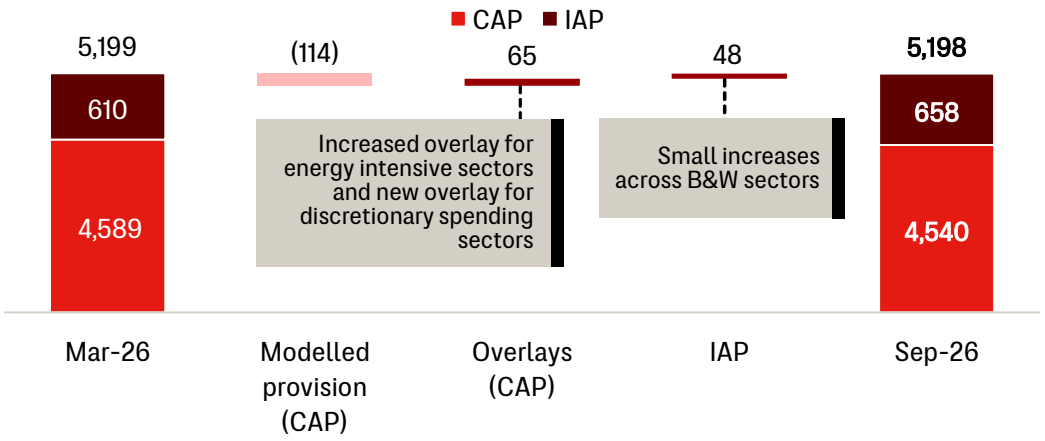
Provisions for expected credit losses (ECL)[1] ($m)



Scenario weightings (%)



Movement in provisions[1] ($m)



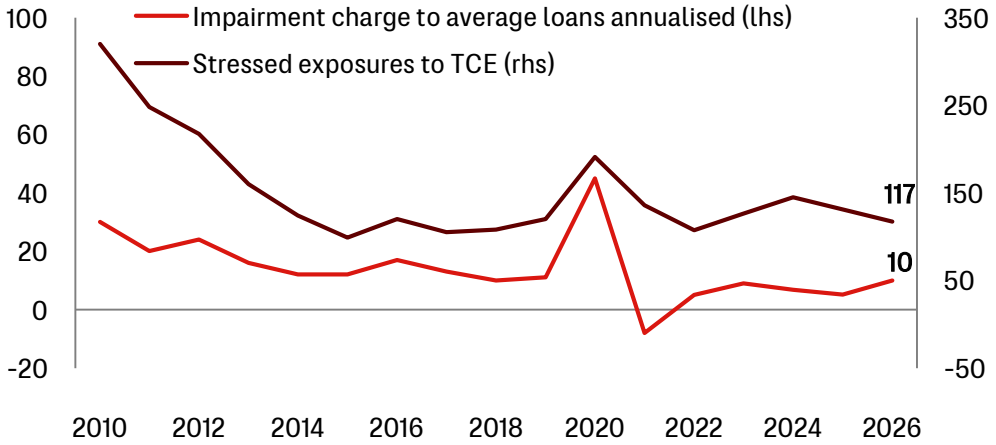
Australian forecasts for base case ECL[2]

	Base case		Downside
	2026	2027	Trough / peak[3]
GDP growth	1.5%	1.7%	(6%)
Unemployment	4.7%	4.7%	11%
Residential property prices	(6.0%)	3.0%	(27%)
Commercial property prices	2.1%	4.3%	(32%)

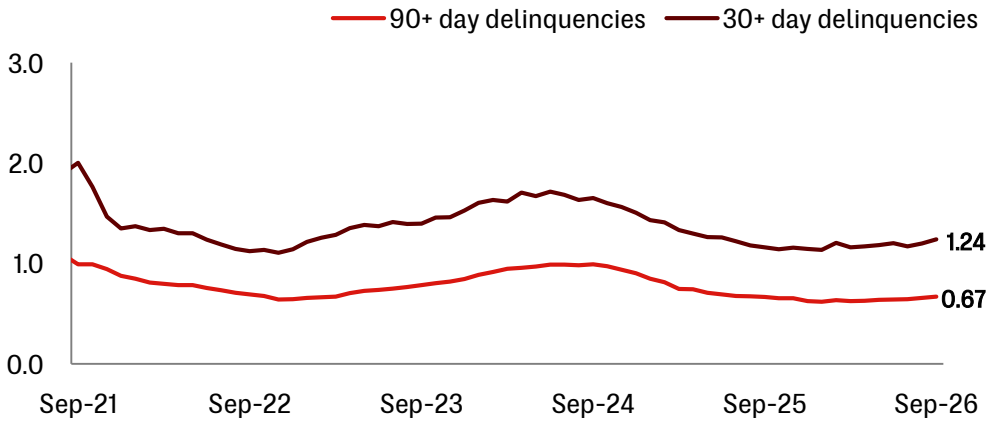
This page contains 'forward-looking statements' and statements of expectation. Please refer to the disclaimer.
1 Includes provisions for debt securities. 2 Forecast date is 30 September 2026. 3 These key economic indicators represent trough or peak values that characterise the scenarios considered in setting downside severity. Residential and commercial forecasts represent cumulative reduction over a two-year period.

Credit quality metrics

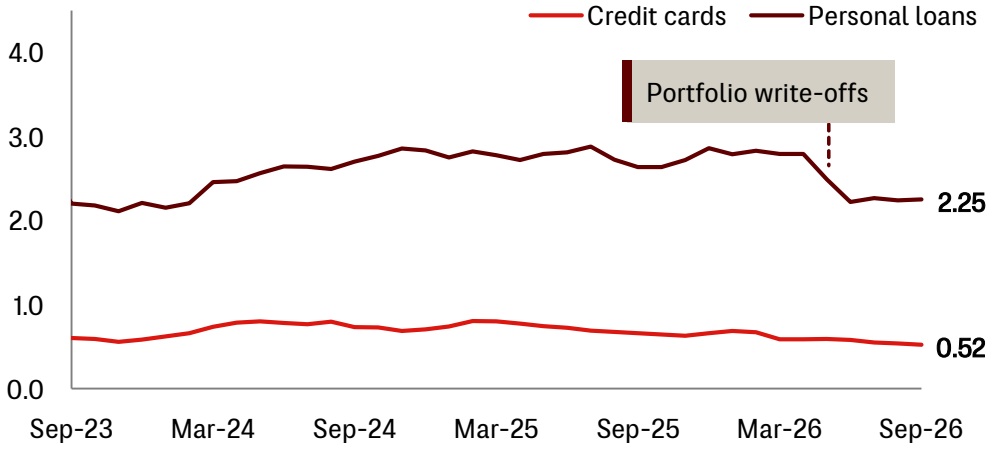
Impairment charges and stressed exposures (bps)



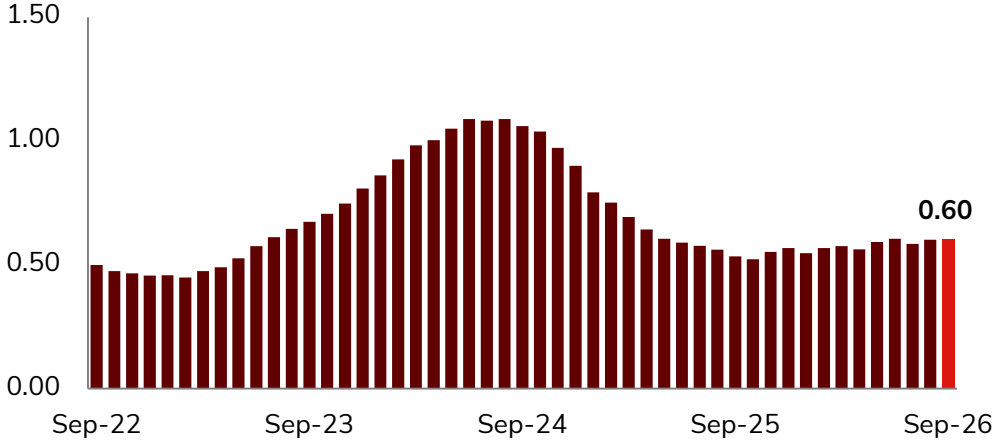
Australian mortgage delinquencies[1,2]



Australian consumer finance 90+ delinquencies (%)



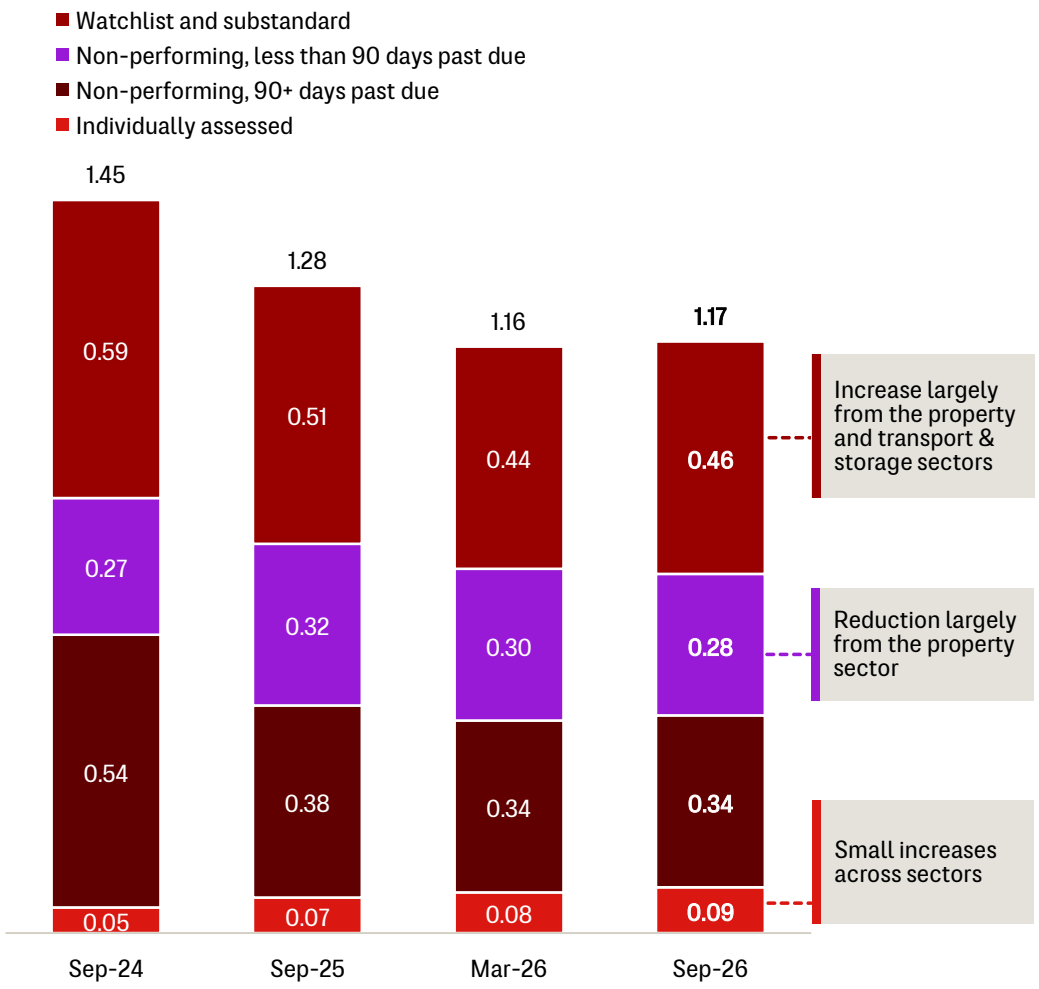
Australian mortgage hardship[1,2,3] balances (%)



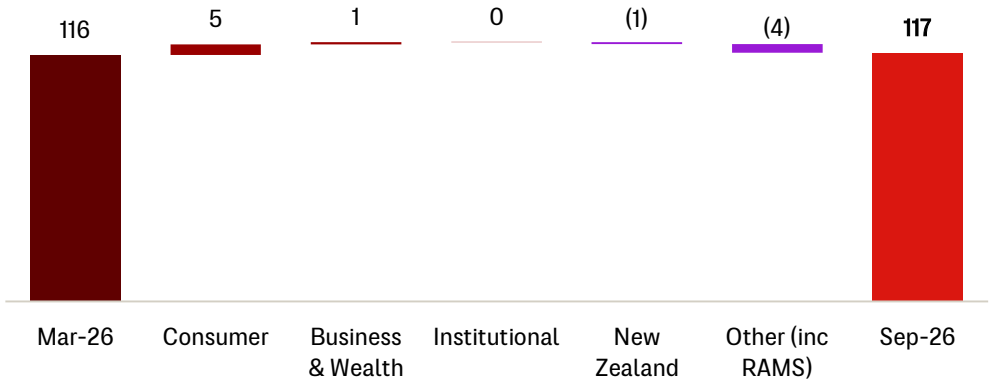
1 All Australian mortgages data excludes RAMS (prior periods have been restated to exclude RAMS). 2 A reclassification of some hardship arrangements has impacted the reporting of 90+ day delinquencies and hardship balances. 90+ day delinquencies and hardship balances from September 2024 have been revised in these charts. 3 Financial hardship assistance is available to customers experiencing temporary financial difficulty, including changes in income due to a change in employment status, illness, a relationship breakdown or natural disasters. Hardship assistance often takes the form of a reduction or deferral of repayments for a short period.

Credit quality metrics

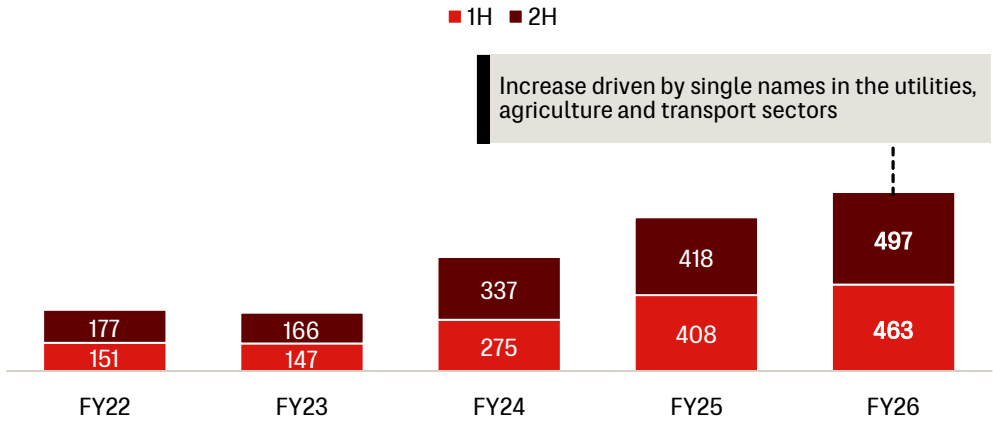
Stressed exposures as a % of TCE



Movement in stress by segment (bps)

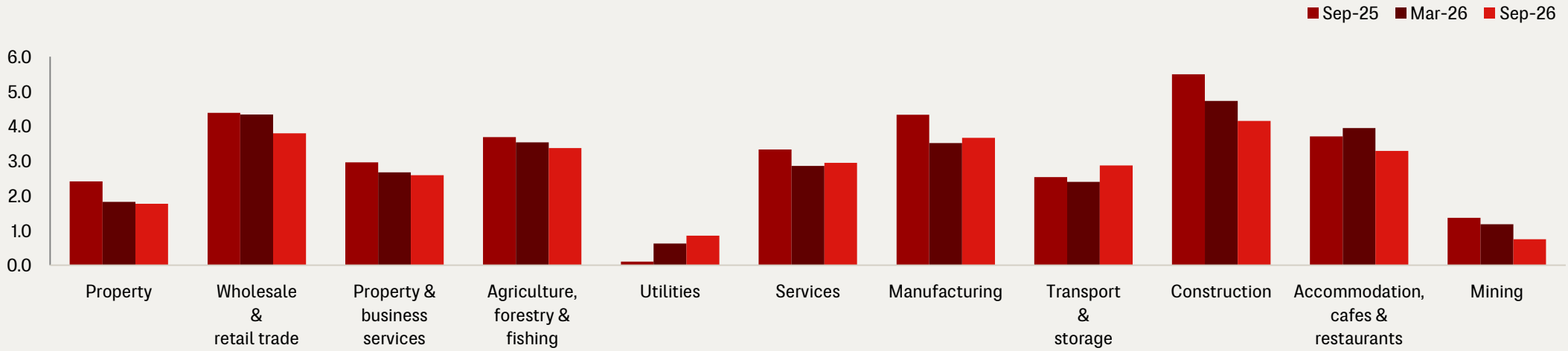


New and increased individually assessed exposures ($m)



Credit quality across sectors

Non-retail stressed exposures by industry sector (%)



Exposure and credit quality by sector

Sector		Finance & insurance[1]	Property[2]	Wholesale & retail trade	Property & business services	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Utilities	Services[3]	Manufacturing	Transport & storage	Construction[4]	Accomm, cafes & restaurants	Mining
TCE ($bn)	**Sep-26**	**162.1**	**102.6**	**38.0**	**32.9**	**31.6**	**31.4**	**30.9**	**27.5**	**25.4**	**16.0**	**15.3**	**10.4**
	Mar-26	168.2	98.1	35.0	32.3	29.4	30.2	30.1	27.0	26.3	15.3	15.0	9.4
Stressed (%)[5,6]	**Sep-26**	**0.1**	**1.8**	**3.8**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**0.8**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**2.9**	**4.1**	**3.3**	**0.7**
	Mar-26	0.1	1.8	4.3	2.7	3.5	0.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	4.7	3.9	1.2
Individually assessed (%)[6]	**Sep-26**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**
	Mar-26	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0

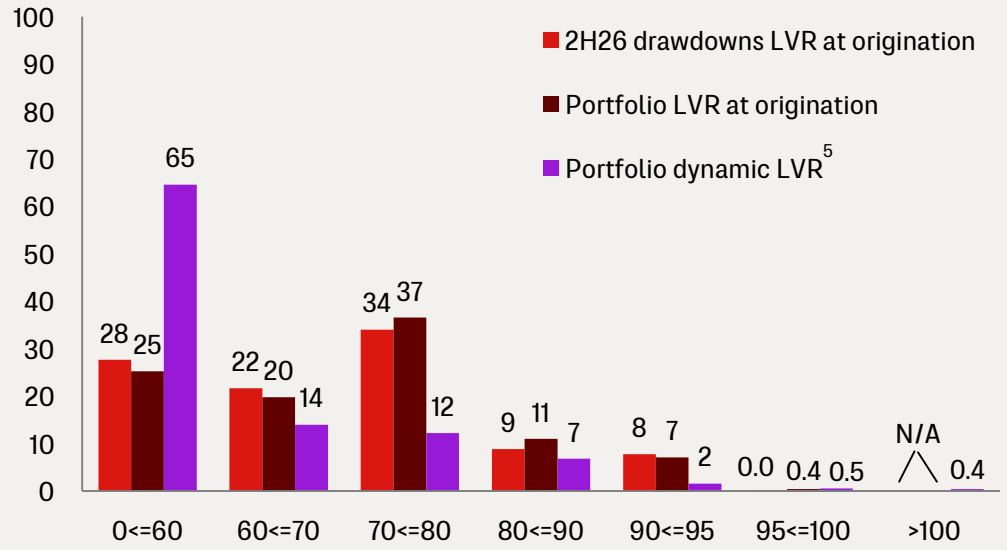
1 Finance and insurance includes banks, non-banks, insurance companies and other firms providing services to the finance and insurance sectors. Includes assets held for liquidity portfolio. 2 Property includes both residential and non-residential property investors and developers and excludes real estate agents. 3 Services includes education, health & community services, cultural & recreational and personal & other services. 4 Construction includes building and non-building construction, and industries serving the construction sector. 5 Includes individually assessed exposures. 6 Percentage of portfolio TCE.

Australian mortgage portfolio composition[1]

Australian mortgage portfolio	Sep-25 balance	Mar-26 balance	Sep-26 balance	2H25 flow[2]	1H26 flow[2]	2H26 flow[2]
Total portfolio ($bn)	497.0	517.7	531.9	61.0	67.4	58.7
Owner occupied (OO) (%)	67.7	66.9	66.5	61.0	60.9	62.5
Investment property loans (IPL) (%)	31.5	32.4	32.8	39.0	39.1	37.5
Variable rate / Fixed rate (%)	97/3	96/4	95/5	99/1	97/3	95/5
Interest only (I/O) (%)	12.2	12.7	13.1	20.1	20.3	21.8
Proprietary channel (%)	42.7	41.9	41.6	32.6	34.0	37.2
First home buyer (%)	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.7	12.6
Mortgage insured (%)	8.5	7.3	6.4	2.5	1.9	1.9
Average loan size[3] ($'000)	342	355	365	563	575	557

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
Consumer properties in possession (#)	120	125	172
Mortgage losses net of insurance ($m, for 6 months ending)	15	20	15
Annual mortgage loss rate[4] (bps)	0.5	0.8	0.7

Loan-to-value ratios (%)



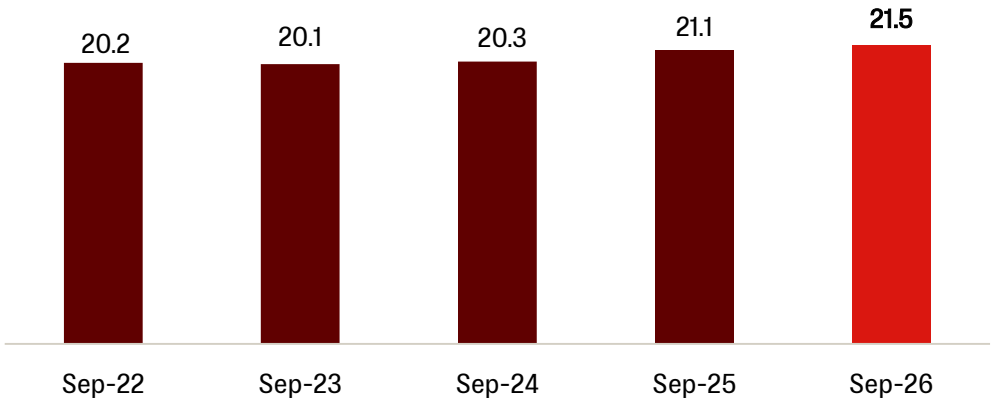
Australian mortgage portfolio LVRs		Sep-25 balance	Mar-26 balance	Sep-26 balance
Weighted averages[6]	LVR at origination (%)	70	70	70
	Dynamic LVR[5] (%)	48	47	49
	LVR of new loans[7] (%)	69	70	69

1 All data excludes RAMS (prior periods have been restated to exclude RAMS). 2 Flow is new mortgages settled in the 6 month period. 3 Includes amortisation. Calculated at account level, where split loans represent more than one account. 4 Mortgage loss rates for March balances are annualised, based on losses for the 6 months. Mortgage loss rates for September are actual losses for the 12 months ending. 5 Dynamic LVR is the loan-to-value ratio taking into account the current loan balance, changes in security value, offset account balances and other loan adjustments. Property valuation source Cotality. 6 Weighted average LVR calculation considers size of outstanding balances. 7 Average LVR of new loans is on rolling 6 months.

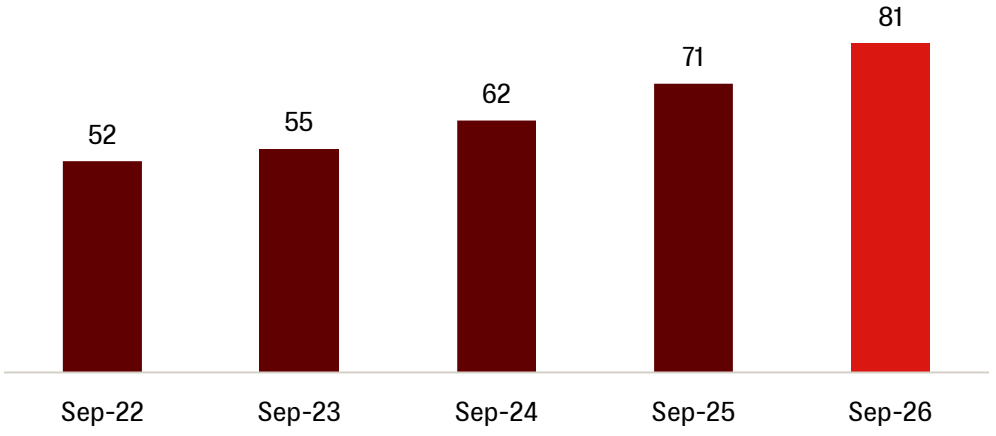
Australian mortgage portfolio repayment buffers[1]

Buffer to balance ratio[2] (%)

Buffer = current limit – outstanding balance + offset balance

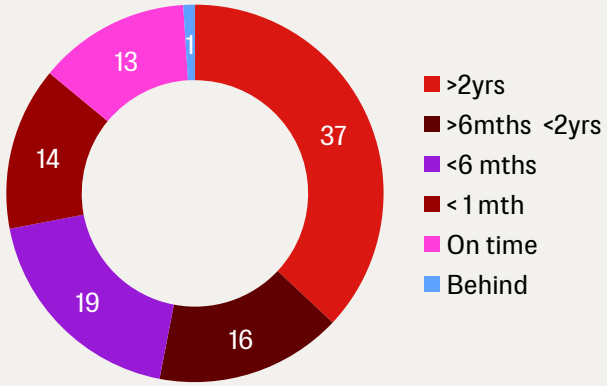


Offset account balances ($bn)

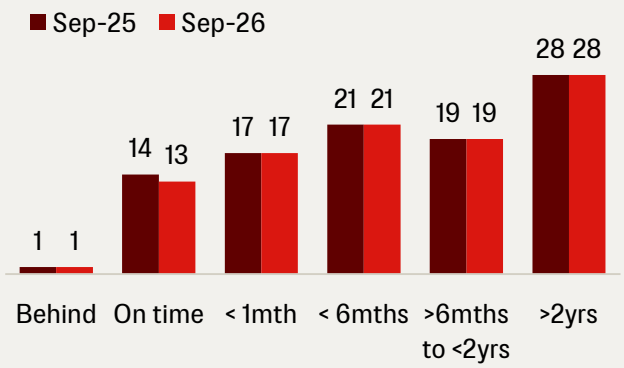


Customers ahead on repayments[3]

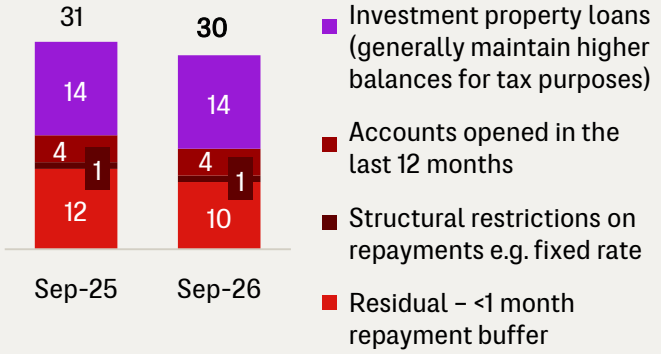
(% by accounts)



(% by balances)



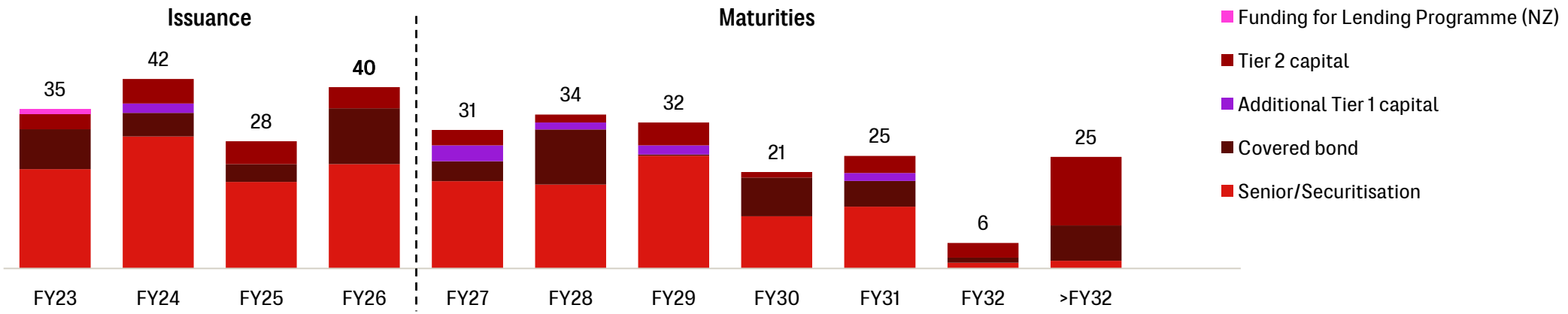
Loans 'on time' and <1mth ahead (% by balances)



1 All data excludes RAMS (prior periods have been restated to exclude RAMS). 2 Excludes line of credit. 3 Customer loans ahead on payments exclude equity/line of credit products as there are no scheduled principal payments. Includes mortgage offset accounts. 'Behind' is more than 30 days past due. 'On time' includes up to 30 days past due.

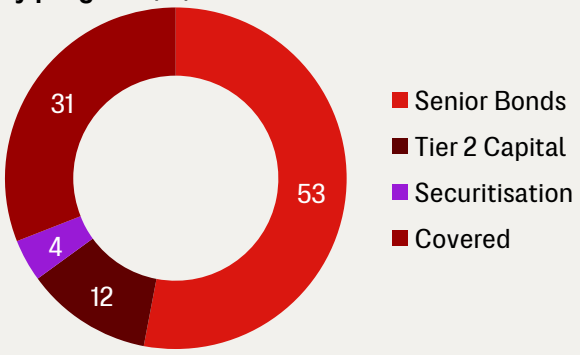
Long term wholesale funding profile

Term debt issuance and maturity profile[1,2] ($bn)

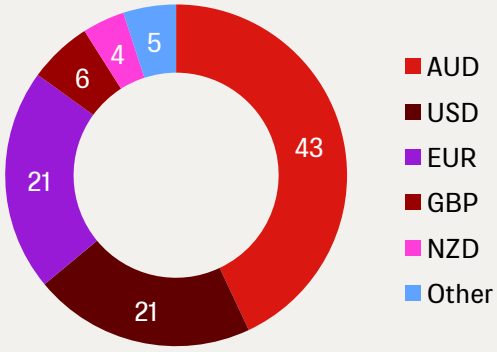


FY26 term debt issuance[1] (%)

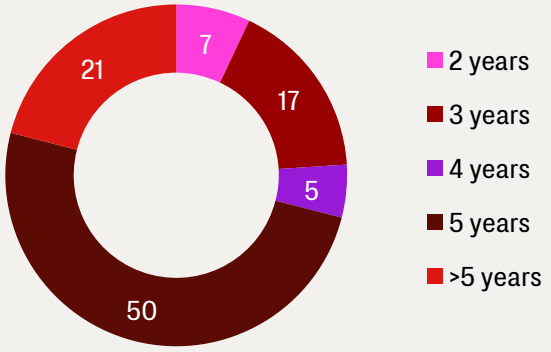
By program (%)



By currency (%)



By tenor[3] (%)

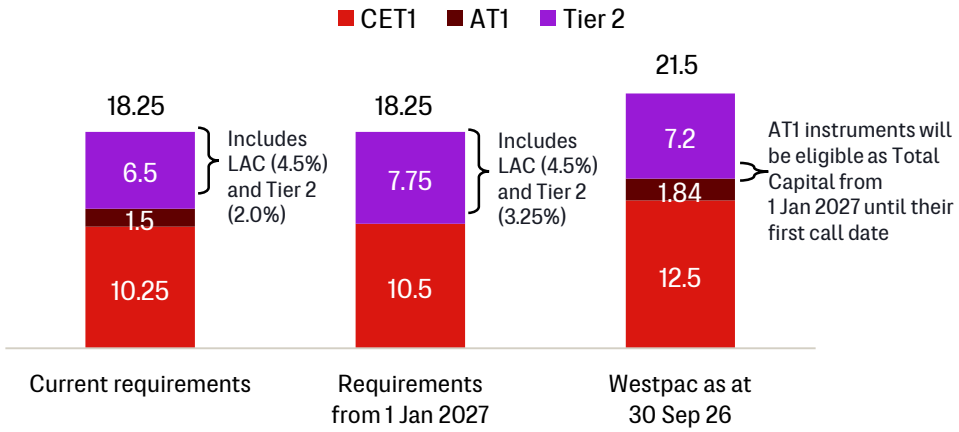


Weighted average maturity of issuance was 5.5 years, compared to a FY23-25 average of 4.9 years

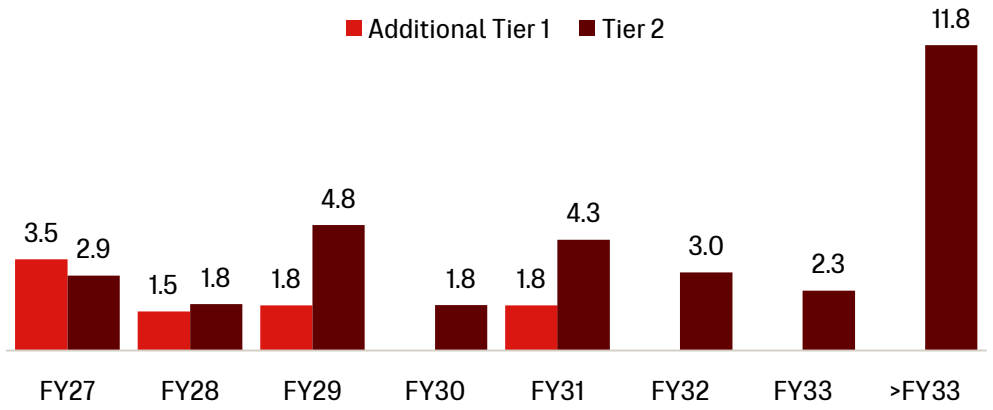
1 Group wholesale debt issuance with contractual maturity greater than 13 months. Tier 2 and AT1 capital includes instruments issued by Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL) externally. 2 Maturities are based on notional amount and FX currency translation as at 30 September 2026. Callable issuance is profiled to the first call date for the purposes of this disclosure. Any early redemption of Additional Tier 1 and callable Tier 2 instruments would be subject to prior written approval from APRA, which may or may not be provided. Maturities exclude securitisation amortisation. 3 Excludes securitisation.

Tier 2 Capital and AT1

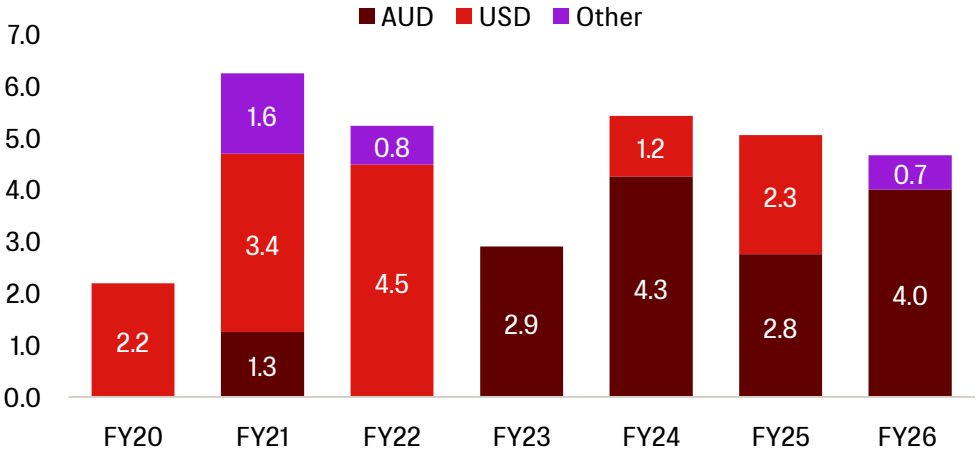
Total capital (%)



AT1 and Tier 2 capital maturity/call profile[1,2,3] ($bn)

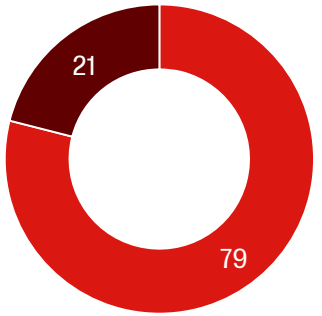


Tier 2 capital issuance by currency[1,4] ($bn)

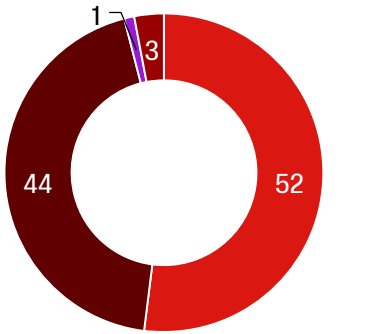


Tier 2 capital outstanding[1,2] (%)

By format (notional amount)



By currency (notional amount)



1 Excludes Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL) AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments as they do not qualify as regulatory capital under APRA's capital framework. 2 Represents A$ equivalent notional amount using spot FX translation at 30 September 2026. 3 Securities in bullet format are profiled to maturity date, adjusted for any capital amortisation. Securities in callable format are profiled to the first call date. Securities in 11 non-call 10 format are profiled to the call date, adjusted for any capital amortisation. Any early redemption of capital securities would be subject to prior written approval from APRA, which may or may not be provided. 4 Represents A$ equivalent notional amount using spot FX translation at date of issue.

Australian and New Zealand economic forecasts – as at 28 October 2026

Key economic indicators

		2025		2026				2027				Calendar Years			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3E	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	2025	2026F	2027F	2028F
World	**GDP[1]**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Australia	**GDP[2]**	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.6	2.4
	Unemployment – end period	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.5
	CPI headline – year end	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.6	4.6	2.4	2.3
	Interest rates – cash rate	3.60	3.60	4.10	4.35	4.60	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.60	4.35	3.60	4.85	4.35	3.85
New Zealand	**GDP[2]**	**1.2**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**1.6**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**3.3**
	Unemployment – end period	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.4
	Consumer prices	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.5	2.3	1.4	3.1	4.3	1.4	1.9
	Interest rates – official cash rate	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	3.00	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.00	2.25	3.00	4.00	3.75

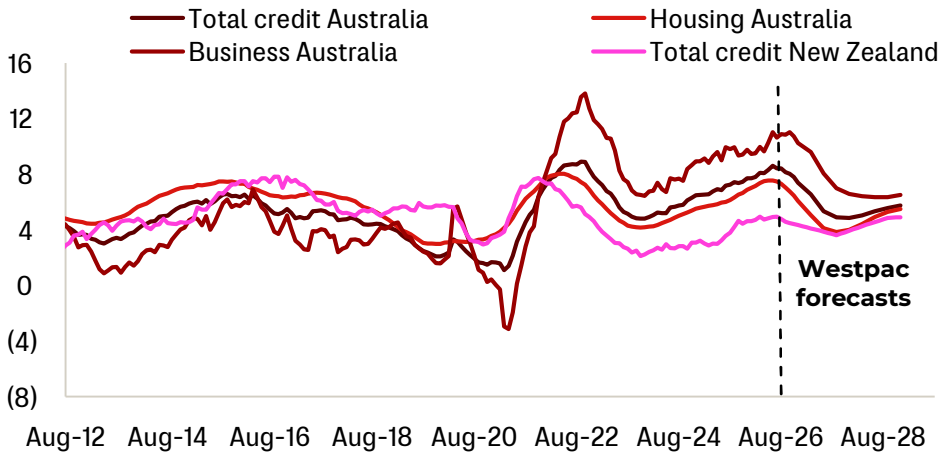
Sources: IMF, RBA, Statistics NZ, Westpac Economics

Key economic indicators

		2025	2026F	2027F	2028F
Australia	**Credit growth**				
	Total – year end	7.7	7.4	4.8	5.7
	Housing – year end	6.9	6.1	4.0	5.5
	Owner occupied	6.1	5.5	4.4	5.7
	Investor	8.6	7.1	3.1	5.1
	Business – year end	9.7	10.2	6.6	6.5
New Zealand	**Credit growth**				
	Total – year end	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.9
	Housing – year end	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.3
	Business – year end	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.3

Sources: RBA, Statistics NZ, Westpac Economics.
1 Year average growth rates. 2 Through the year growth rates.

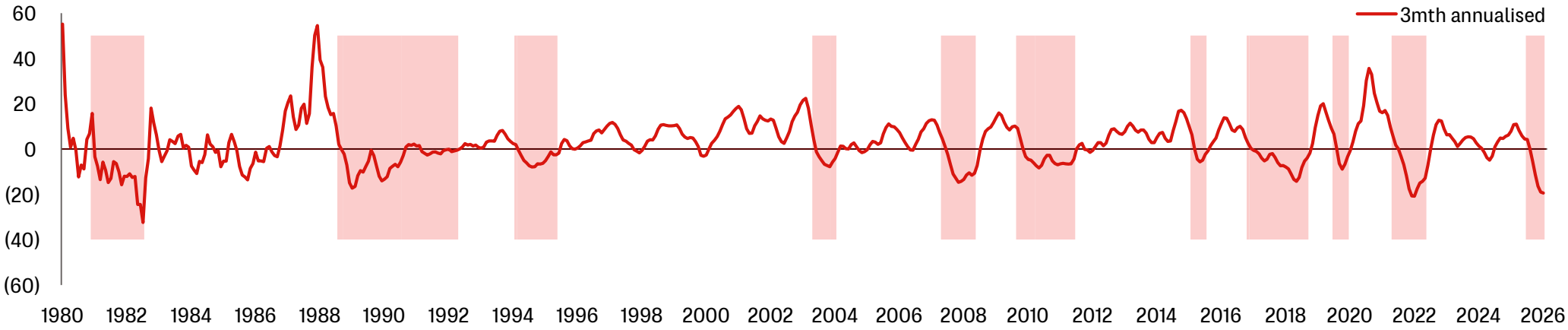
Private sector credit growth (% Ann)



Sources: RBA, Westpac Economics.

Housing correction remains consistent with historical cycles

Real dwelling prices (3mth annualised % chg)



Historical housing cycles

Australian housing cycles: peak to trough	House Prices (%)	Turnover (%)	Duration (months)	Lag to credit low (months)	Credit growth slowdown	Interest rate tightening
Jan 2008 to Jan 2009	(6.9)	(31)	12	2	11.7 to 6.4%	5.5 to 7.25%
May 2010 to Feb 2012	(5.5)	(20)	20	4	8.2 to 4.4%	3 to 4.75%
Jul 2017 to May 2019	(8.6)	(24)	19	5	6.5 to 3.0%	n.a.
Jan 2022 to Jan 2023	(7.5)	(29)	10	8	8.0 to 4.2%	0.1 to 4.35%
Mar 2026 to Mar 2027[1]	**(10.9)**	**(25)**	**12**	**6**	**7.5 to 3.8%**	**3.6 to 4.85%**

Dwelling prices (annual %)

Capital city	10yr avg	2024	2025	2026F	2027F
Sydney	3.4	2.8	6.5	(12)	1
Melbourne	2.2	(2.0)	5.3	(8)	4
Brisbane	7.5	11.4	14.9	(4)	2
Perth	7.0	18.4	17.6	(2)	3
Australia	**4.3**	**5.1**	**8.9**	**(8)**	**2**

Sources: CoreLogic, Westpac Economics. 1 Based on Westpac Economics forecast.

Appendix

Westpac ratings[1]

CREDIT RATINGS[2]

S&P GLOBAL RATINGS

AA-	A-	Stable
Senior Unsecured Debt	Subordinated Debt	Outlook

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

Aa2	A3 (hyb)	Stable
Senior Unsecured Debt	Subordinated Debt	Outlook

FITCH RATINGS

AA-	A-	Stable
Senior Unsecured Debt	Subordinated Debt	Outlook

ESG RATINGS[3]

MSCI

AA	8.57	0.17 points
	Score	Score improved

SUSTAINALYTICS

Low Risk	12.7	Score stable
	Score	

ISS ESG RATINGS

C+	61.31	7.14 points
	Score	Score improved

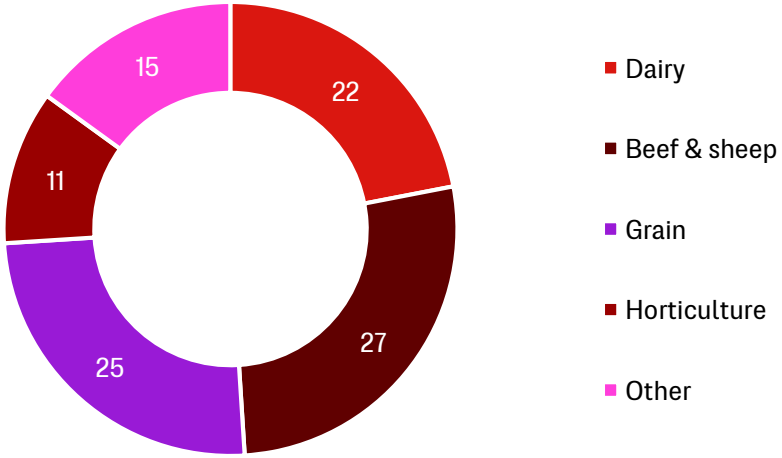
1 At 2 November 2026. 2 Please refer to the disclaimer for information about Westpac's credit ratings. 3 Comparisons are year-on-year.

Sectors in focus: energy intensive

Agriculture

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	28.3	29.4	**31.6**
% of Group TCE	2.17	2.17	**2.34**
Lending ($bn)	24.5	24.8	**27.4**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	3.68	3.53	**3.37**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.06	0.11	**0.20**

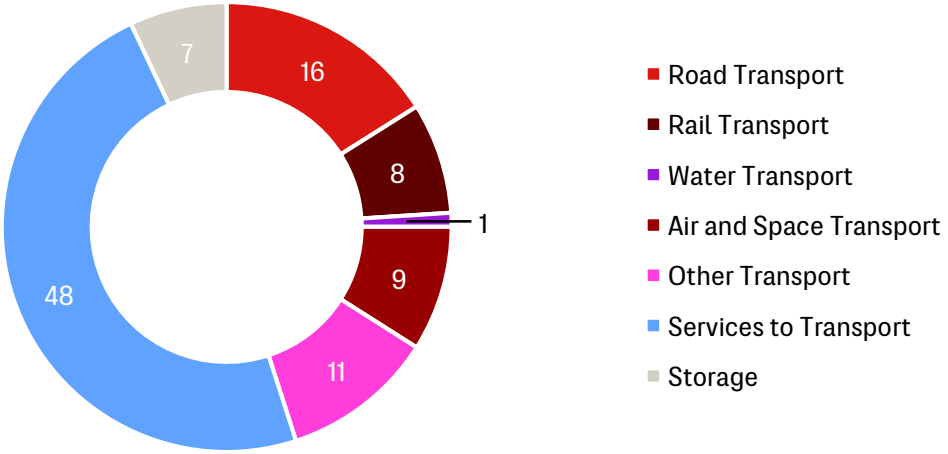
Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)



Transport & Storage

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	23.3	26.3	**25.4**
% of Group TCE	1.79	1.94	**1.88**
Lending ($bn)	14.1	16.5	**16.4**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	2.53	2.39	**2.87**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.11	0.37	**0.49**

Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)



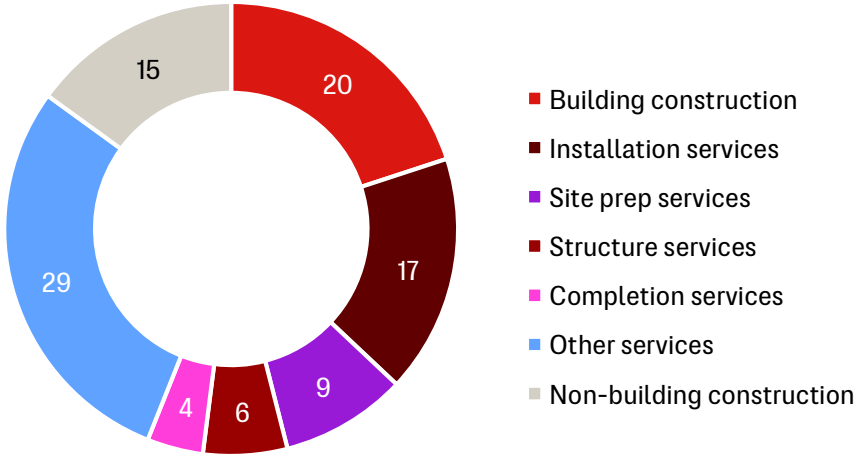
1 Includes individually assessed exposures. 2 Percentage of portfolio TCE.

Sectors in focus: energy intensive

Construction

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	14.8	15.3	**16.0**
% of Group TCE	1.13	1.13	**1.18**
Lending ($bn)	9.2	9.4	**9.5**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	5.49	4.72	**4.15**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.11	0.12	**0.28**

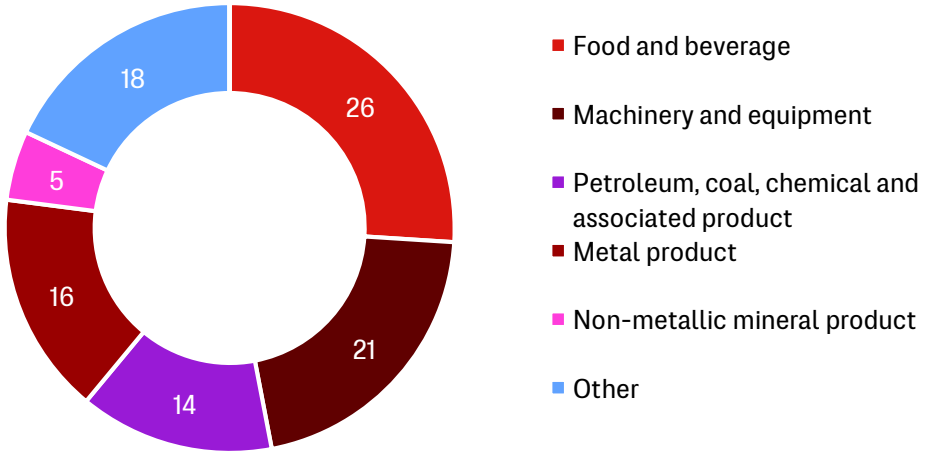
Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)



Manufacturing

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	26.7	27.0	**27.5**
% of Group TCE	2.04	1.99	**2.03**
Lending ($bn)	13.8	14.2	**14.6**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	4.33	3.51	**3.66**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.38	0.37	**0.40**

Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)



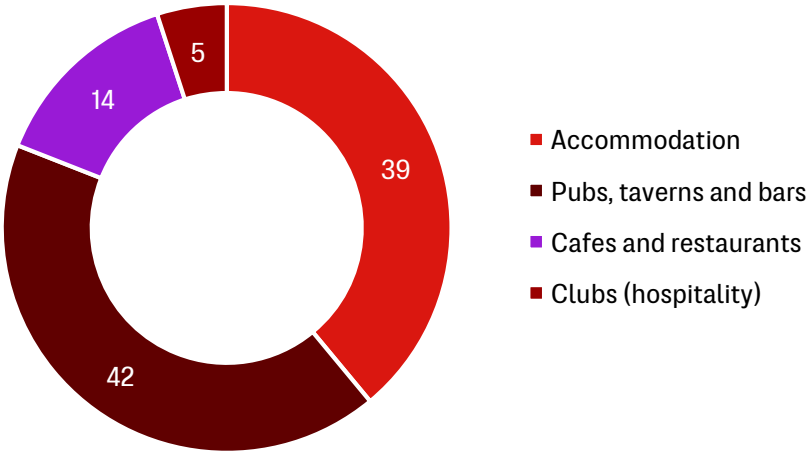
1 Includes individually assessed exposures. 2 Percentage of portfolio TCE.

Sectors in focus: discretionary spending

Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	13.7	15.0	**15.3**
% of Group TCE	1.05	1.11	**1.13**
Lending ($bn)	11.9	12.8	**13.4**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	3.70	3.95	**3.28**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.06	0.07	**0.17**

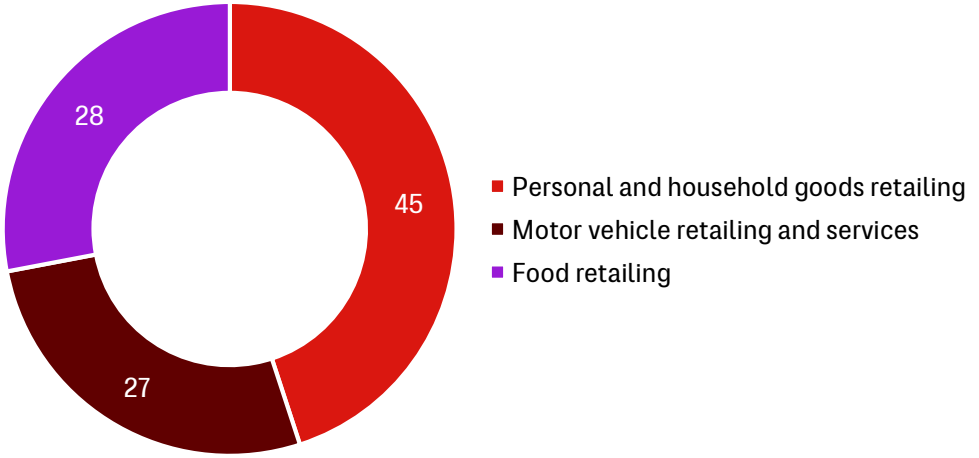
Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)



Retail Trade

	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	14.4	14.7	**15.5**
% of Group TCE	1.10	1.08	**1.15**
Lending ($bn)	9.3	9.2	**10.6**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[1,2]	5.65	4.77	**3.85**
% of portfolio individually assessed[2]	0.77	0.50	**0.28**

Portfolio by sub-sector (TCE) (%)

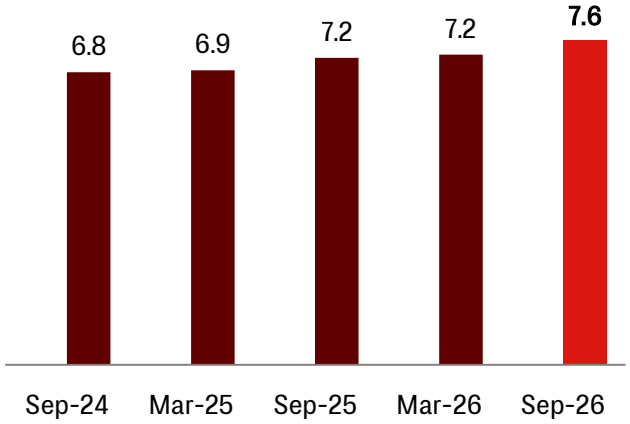


1 Includes individually assessed exposures. 2 Percentage of portfolio TCE.

Sectors in focus: Commercial Property

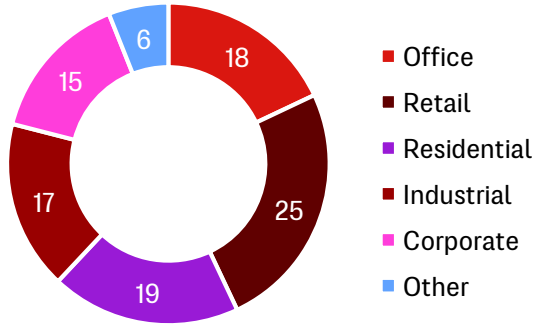
- Single credit policy, supported by industry sector concentration limits
- Maintained credit standards, with close oversight of portfolio
- Managed by specialist relationship teams, dedicated credit officers and subject matter experts
- Limited risk appetite for lower grade office buildings
- Weighted average LVR for the Australian secured portfolio <50%
- Credit policy maximum LVR at origination 70%[1]
- 84% fully secured[2]
- 12% unsecured, mostly Institutional

Commercial property exposures (% of TCE)



Commercial property portfolio composition (TCE) (%)

Sub-sector

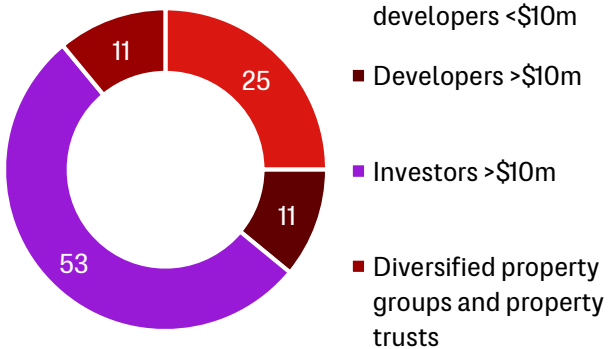


Credit quality

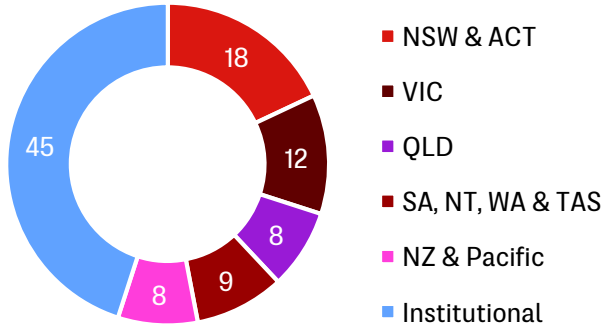
	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
TCE ($bn)	93.6	98.1	**102.6**
% of Group TCE	7.17	7.24	**7.58**
Lending ($bn)	75.1	79.5	**83.6**
Median risk grade (S&P equivalent)	BB	BB	**BB**
% of portfolio graded as stressed[3,4]	2.41	1.82	**1.78**
% of portfolio individually assessed[4]	0.05	0.04	**0.05**

Commercial property portfolio composition (TCE) (%)

Borrower type



Region[5]



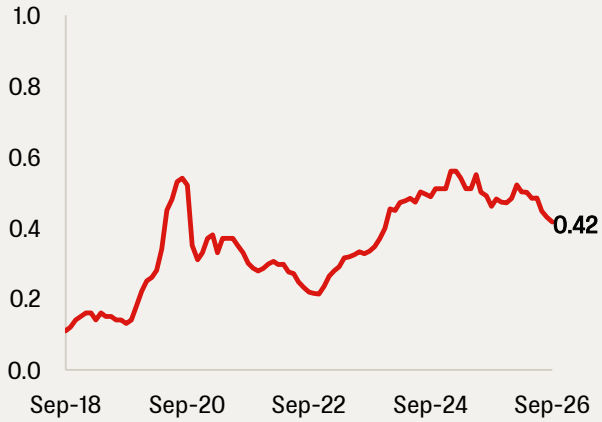
1 Policy exception can be made under limited circumstances. 2 Fully secured is where the exposure is less than 100% of the bank extended value of the security, which is a discount of the market value of the security. 3 Includes individually assessed exposures. 4 Percentage of commercial property portfolio TCE. 5 Region is based on booking office.

New Zealand credit quality

Mortgage portfolio	Sep-25	Mar-26	Sep-26
Total portfolio (NZ$bn)[1]	71.3	73.3	**74.5**
Owner occupied (%)	74.3	74.3	**74.6**
Investment property loans (IPL) (%)	25.7	25.7	**25.4**
Broker introduced (%)[2]	59.5	61.0	**62.3**
Proprietary channel (%)[2]	40.5	39.0	**37.7**
Fixed/ variable split (%)	88/12	89/11	**90/10**
Interest only (I/O) (%)	14.7	14.5	**14.6**
Loan to Value Ratio (LVR) 80<=90	7.2	7.5	**8.0**
LVR >90%	3.0	3.1	**3.0**
Mortgage 90+ day delinquencies (%)	0.46	0.50	**0.42**
Mortgage 30+ day delinquencies (%)	0.88	0.95	**0.83**
Unsecured consumer portfolio (NZ$bn)[3]	1.2	1.2	**1.2**

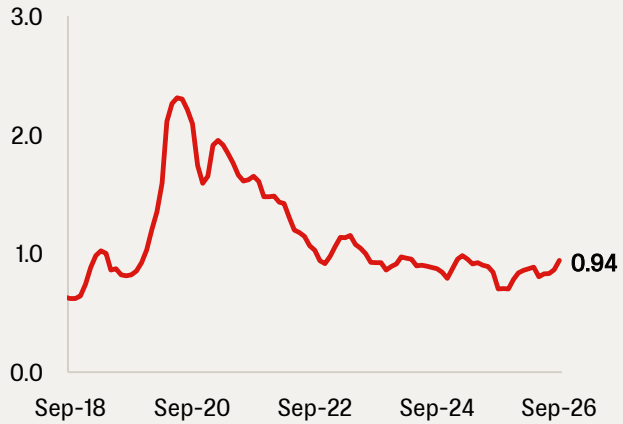
Mortgage

90+ day delinquencies[4] (%)



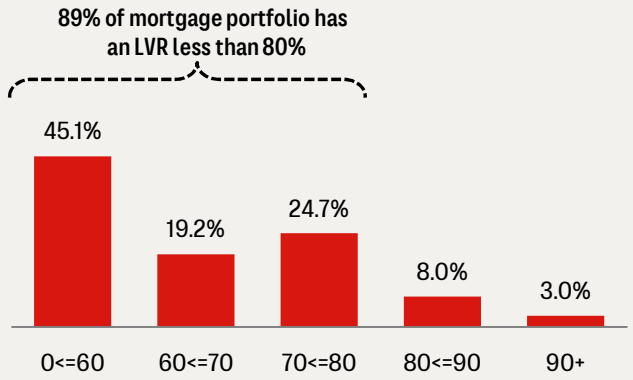
Unsecured consumer

90+ day delinquencies[4] (%)

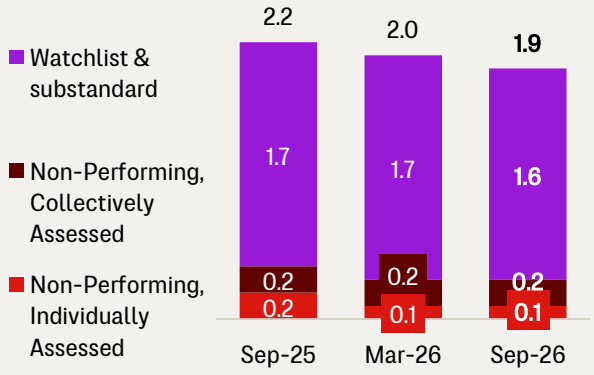


Mortgage portfolio LVR[5]

(% of portfolio)



Business stressed exposures to business TCE (%)



1 Mortgage portfolio indicates gross loans. 2 Broker and proprietary channel ratios for Sep-25 and Mar-26 have been restated to align with current period presentation. 3 Unsecured consumer portfolio indicates outstanding balance. 4 In May-19 we made changes to the reporting of customers in hardship to align to the method used by APRA. 5 LVR based on current loan property value at latest credit event.

Climate Transition progress

Progress on our financed emissions sector targets[1]

We have 13 financed emissions sector targets and continue to monitor progress towards our 2030 targets, with the latest disclosed progress based on FY25 and FY26 data.

	Changes in emissions from baseline[2] (%)		
Westpac sector	**2030 Targets**	**Progress as at FY26[1]**	**Progress as at FY25[1]**
Power generation	(62)	(50)	(46)
Upstream Oil and Gas	(23)	(44)	(49)
Thermal coal mining	(100)	(100)	(100)
Aviation (passenger aircraft operators)	(60)	(50)	(49)
Steel production	As at FY26, we are on track to achieve our 2030 Cement, Steel and Aluminium targets and their progress is below our reference sector pathway. Given the small number of customers associated with each target and to ensure their confidentiality, we are not disclosing some figures.		
Aluminium			
Cement production			
Commercial Real Estate (Offices)	(59)	(28)	(28)
Residential Real Estate (Australia)	(56)	(15)	(15)
Australia Beef and Sheep	(9)	(20)	(20)
Australia Dairy	(10)	(13)	(13)
New Zealand Beef and Sheep	(9)	(7)	6
New Zealand Dairy	(10)	(5)	(6)

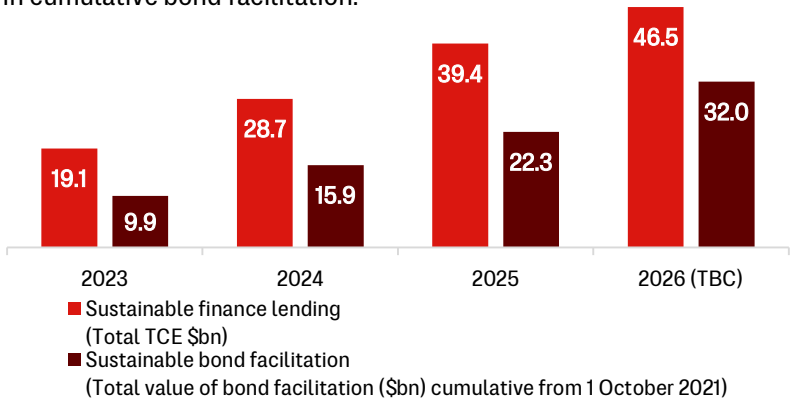
Customer Climate Transition Plan evaluations

Customer Climate Transition Plan (CTP) evaluations apply to certain large customers in carbon-intensive sectors including metallurgical coal mining, oil and gas, and coal-fired power generation. They set out sector-specific expectations and inform lending decisions, including where restrictions may apply.[3]

	% of customers assessed[4]	
Rating	**FY26[4]**	**FY25[5]**
A - Accept & monitor customer CTP execution	50	55
B - Accept & engage to encourage further development of CTP	50	36
C - Escalate to governance committee. New/renewed facilities may be declined	0	0
D - Decline new/renewed facilities[6]	0	9

Sustainable Finance

We have continued to grow our sustainable finance against our 2030 targets of $55bn in sustainable finance lending and $40bn in cumulative bond facilitation.



1 FY26 uses 30 June 2026 as a proxy for 30 September 2026, except New Zealand agriculture targets, which use 30 September 2026. Refer to the Appendix of our 2026 Sustainability Report for details of the methodologies for estimating our emissions. 2 Baselines: Commercial Real Estate - FY22; Residential Real Estate – 31-Aug-22; Aluminium - FY23; all other targets - FY21. 3 See our Sustainability Customer Requirements for more information. 4 Percentage of customers assessed in advance of their request for new/renewed corporate lending or bond facilitation. 5 Preliminary ratings assessment ahead of CTP evaluation criteria requirements starting from 30 September 2025. 6 In circumstances where preliminary discussions indicate a customer does not meet our requirements, such as where a potential D rating may apply, and we decide not to proceed with a transaction, a Customer CTP Evaluation may not be undertaken.

Internationally comparable capital ratio reconciliation[1]

APRA's capital requirements are more conservative than those of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), leading to lower reported capital ratios by Australian banks. The following details the adjustments and how Westpac's APRA CET1 capital ratio aligns to an internationally comparable ratio.

Westpac's CET1 capital ratio (%) (APRA basis)		**12.5**
Equity investments	Balances below prescribed threshold are risk weighted, compared to a 100% CET1 deduction under APRA's requirements	0.0
Deferred tax assets	Balances below prescribed threshold are risk weighted, compared to a 100% CET1 deduction under APRA's requirements	0.5
Capitalised expenses	APRA requires these items to be deducted from CET1. The BCBS only requires exposures classified as intangible assets under relevant accounting standards to be deducted from CET1	0.6
Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)	APRA requires capital to be held for IRRBB. The BCBS does not have a Pillar 1 capital requirement for IRRBB	1.9
RWA scaling factor	APRA applies a scaling factor to all Advanced IRB[2] credit RWAs. The BCBS does not apply this scalar	0.9
Property finance	APRA applies an additional scaling factor to property finance RWA. The BCBS does not apply this scalar	0.7
Residential mortgages	APRA applies scaling factors to mortgage RWAs for higher risk segments such as interest only and investor mortgages and applies a standardised risk weight to certain mortgages. The BCBS does not apply this treatment	1.6
Non-retail Loss Given Default (LGD)	Non-retail LGD under the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) and Advanced IRB approaches differ from the BCBS	0.1
New Zealand	APRA requires New Zealand RWAs to be largely calculated in accordance with the RBNZ rules. The RBNZ rules are more conservative than BCBS	0.5
Internationally comparable CET1 capital ratio		**19.3**
Internationally comparable Tier 1 capital ratio		**21.9**
Internationally comparable total regulatory capital ratio		**32.0**

1 Internationally comparable methodology references the ABA study on the comparability of APRA's capital framework and finalised reform released on 10 March 2023. 2 Internal ratings-based approach (IRB).

Disclaimer

The material contained in this presentation is intended to be general background information on Westpac Banking Corporation (ABN 33 007 457 141) (Westpac) and its activities.

It should not be reproduced, distributed or transmitted to any person without the consent of Westpac and is not intended for distribution in any jurisdiction in which such distribution would be contrary to local law or regulation. It does not constitute a prospectus, offering memorandum or offer of securities. This presentation does not constitute or form part of an offer or solicitation of an offer to purchase or subscribe for any securities and no investment decision to purchase any securities should be made on the basis of this presentation. No part of this presentation should form the basis of, or be relied on in connection with, any contract or commitment or investment decision whatsoever.

The information is supplied in summary form and is therefore not necessarily complete. It is not intended that it be relied upon as advice to investors or potential investors, who should consider seeking independent professional advice depending upon their specific investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs. The material contained in this presentation may include information derived from publicly available sources that have not been independently verified. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information.

All amounts are in Australian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites mentioned in this presentation does not form part of the presentation unless we specifically state that the information is incorporated by reference thereby forming part of the presentation. All references in this presentation to websites are inactive textual references and are for information only.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. Credit ratings are for distribution only to a person (a) who is not a "retail client" within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act and is also a sophisticated investor, professional investor or other investor in respect of whom disclosure is not required under Part 6D.2 or 7.9 of the Corporations Act, and (b) who is otherwise permitted to receive credit ratings in accordance with applicable law in any jurisdiction in which the person may be located. Anyone who is not such a person is not entitled to receive this presentation and anyone who receives this presentation must not distribute it to any person who is not entitled to receive it.

Disclosure regarding forward-looking statements

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

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

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

There can be no assurance that future developments or performance will align with our expectations or that the effect of future developments on us will be those anticipated. Actual results could differ materially from those we expect or which are expressed or implied in forward-looking statements, depending on various factors including, but not limited to, those described in the sections titled 'Operating Environment' and 'Risk' in our 2026 Annual Report as well as the 2026 Risk Factors document available at www.westpac.com.au. When relying on forward-looking statements to make decisions with respect to us, investors and others relying on information in this presentation should carefully consider such factors and other uncertainties and events.

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

We also make statements about our processes and policies (including what they are designed to do) as well as the availability of our systems or product features. Systems, processes and product features can be subject to disruption, and may not always work as intended, so these statements are limited by the factors described in the section titled 'Risk' in our 2026 Annual Report as well as the 2026 Risk Factors.

Further important information regarding climate change and sustainability-related statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements and other representations relating to environment, social and governance (ESG) topics, including but not limited to climate change, net-zero, climate resilience, natural capital, emissions intensity, human rights, housing and other sustainability related statements, commitments, targets, projections, scenarios, risk and opportunity assessments, pathways, forecasts, estimated projections and other proxy data. These are subject to known and unknown risks, and there are significant uncertainties, limitations, risks and assumptions in the metrics and modelling on which these statements rely. In particular, the metrics, methodologies and data relating to climate and sustainability are rapidly evolving and maturing, including variations in approaches and common standards in estimating and calculating emissions, and uncertainty around future climate and sustainability related policy and legislation. The Group has prepared this information with due care and based on the best available data and assumptions at the reporting date. However, climate-related disclosures involve inherent estimation uncertainty and may be subject to change. Forward-looking information should be considered in the context of the assumptions, uncertainties and limitations described in this presentation, and the 2026 Sustainability Report. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and statements of expectation, including targets, particularly in light of the current economic climate and global volatility. Actual results, performance, conditions, circumstances or the ability to meet commitments and targets could differ materially from those we expect or that are expressed or implied in such statements. The climate and sustainability related forward-looking statements made in this presentation are not guarantees or predictions of future performance. There are usually differences between forecast and actual results because events and actual circumstances frequently do not occur as forecast and these differences may be material. Westpac will continue to review and develop its approach to ESG as this subject area matures.