

ASX Release

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Pillar 3 Report as at 30 June 2021

Westpac Banking Corporation (“Westpac”) today provides the attached Pillar 3 Report (June 2021).

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Pillar 3 Report

JUNE 2021

INCORPORATING THE REQUIREMENTS OF APS330

WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION
ABN 33 007 457 141

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Westpac GROUP

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In this report references to 'Westpac', 'Westpac Group', 'the Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities (unless the context indicates otherwise).

In this report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to '\$', 'AUD' or 'A\$' are to Australian dollars.

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

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

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

Key capital ratios

%	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	30 June 2020
Level 2 Regulatory capital structure			
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.0	12.3	10.8
Additional Tier 1 capital ratio	2.2	2.2	2.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.2	14.5	12.9
Tier 2 capital	4.2	3.9	3.1
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.4	18.4	16.0
APRA leverage ratio	5.9	6.3	5.9
Level 1 Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.2	12.6	11.1

Westpac's Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio was 12.0% at 30 June 2021. The CET1 ratio was lower than the CET1 ratio of 12.3% at 31 March 2021 due to payment of the 2021 interim dividend and a 2% increase in risk weighted assets (RWA). These impacts were partly offset by earnings over the quarter and divestments related to the sale of Coinbase Inc shares.

Risk Weighted Assets

\$m	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	30 June 2020
Risk weighted assets at Level 2			
Credit risk	358,249	347,127	373,675
Market risk	6,642	9,490	9,486
Operational risk	54,090	54,090	54,090
Interest rate risk in the banking book	12,155	11,998	6,849
Other	6,263	6,194	6,464
Total RWA	437,399	428,899	450,564
Total Exposure at Default	1,110,454	1,076,503	1,058,269

Total RWA increased \$8.5 billion or 2.0% over the quarter from higher credit risk RWA partly offset by a decrease in non-credit RWA. The \$11.1 billion increase in credit risk RWA included:

- A \$4.7 billion increase from higher lending, mostly residential mortgage lending and from a rise in corporate lending facilities;
- A \$6.9 billion increase from mortgage RWA. At 30 June 2021 Westpac has chosen to apply an overlay to our modelled outcomes to increase the mortgage risk weight floor to 25%. This is to reflect the anticipated unwind of temporary COVID-19 stimulus effects and our expectation that mortgage risk weights will rise from APRA's capital changes;
- Foreign currency translation impacts increased RWA by \$0.8 billion mostly from the depreciation of the A\$ against the and NZ\$; partially offset by;
- A \$0.6 billion decrease from improved credit quality metrics; and
- A decrease in credit RWA associated with derivative exposures (counterparty credit risk and mark-to-market related credit risk) of \$0.7 billion.

Non-credit risk RWA was \$2.6 billion lower, mainly due to a \$2.8 billion decrease in market risk RWA as the volatile period around March 2020 (related to the onset of COVID-19) rolled out of the one-year Value at Risk (VaR) lookback window.

Tier 2 Capital movements for third quarter 2021

On 13 May 2021, Westpac issued EUR 1.0 billion (approximately A\$1.6 billion) Tier 2 capital instruments increasing our total capital ratio by approximately 37 basis points.

Exposure at Default

Exposure at default (EAD) increased \$34.0 billion over the quarter, primarily due to an increase in exposure to sovereigns (\$18.3 billion) due to higher liquid assets, residential mortgage lending (\$12.5 billion) and corporate lending facilities (\$2.9 billion).

Leverage Ratio

Westpac's leverage ratio was 5.9%, down 35 basis points since 31 March 2021. The decline in the ratio was mainly due to an increase in total exposures¹ by 5.4%.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter ending 30 June 2021 was 127% (quarter ending 31 March 2021: 124%)².

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

² Calculated as a simple average of the daily observations over the relevant quarter.

Westpac Banking Corporation is an Authorised Deposit-taking Institution (ADI) subject to regulation by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). APRA has accredited Westpac to apply advanced models permitted by the Basel III global capital adequacy regime to the measurement of its regulatory capital requirements. Westpac uses the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach (Advanced IRB) for credit risk and the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for operational risk.

In accordance with APS330 Public Disclosure, financial institutions that have received this accreditation, such as Westpac, are required to disclose prudential information about their risk management practices on a semi-annual basis. A subset of this information must be disclosed quarterly.

In addition to this report, the regulatory disclosures section of the Westpac website¹ contains the reporting requirements for:

- Capital instruments under Attachment B of APS330; and
- The identification of potential Global-Systemically Important Banks (G-SIB) under Attachment H of APS330 (disclosed annually).

Capital instruments disclosures are updated when:

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

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

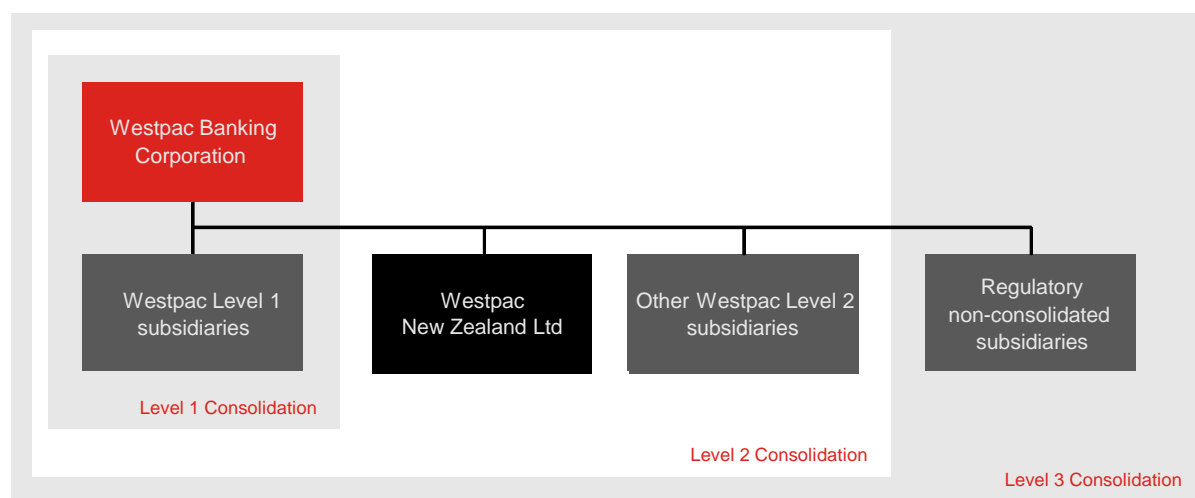
APRA applies a tiered approach to measuring Westpac's capital adequacy¹ by assessing financial strength at three levels:

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

Unless otherwise specified, all quantitative disclosures in this report refer to the prudential assessment of Westpac's financial strength on a Level 2 basis².

The Westpac Group

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



Accounting consolidation³

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

Group entities excluded from the regulatory consolidation at Level 2

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

- insurance;
- acting as manager, responsible entity, approved trustee, trustee or similar role in relation to funds management;
- non-financial (commercial) operations; or
- special purpose entities to which assets have been transferred in accordance with the requirements of APS120 Securitisation.

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

¹ APS110 Capital Adequacy outlines the overall framework adopted by APRA for the purpose of assessing the capital adequacy of an ADI.

² Impaired assets and provisions held in Level 3 entities are excluded from the tables in this report.

³ Refer to Note 31 of Westpac's 2020 Annual Report for further details.

Subsidiary banking entities

Westpac New Zealand Limited (WNZL), a wholly owned subsidiary entity, is a registered bank incorporated in New Zealand and regulated by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ). WNZL uses the Advanced IRB approach for credit risk and the AMA for operational risk. Other subsidiary banking entities in the Group include Westpac Europe Limited. For the purposes of determining Westpac's capital adequacy subsidiary banking entities are consolidated at Level 2.

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

Minimum capital ('thin capitalisation') rules

Tax legislation in most jurisdictions in which the Group operates prescribes minimum levels of capital that must be retained in that jurisdiction to avoid a portion of the interest costs incurred in the jurisdiction ceasing to be tax deductible. Capital for these purposes includes both contributed capital and non-distributed retained earnings. Westpac seeks to maintain sufficient capital/retained earnings to comply with these rules.

Tax costs associated with repatriation

Repatriation of retained earnings (and capital) may result in tax being payable in either the jurisdiction from which the repatriation occurs or Australia on receipt of the relevant amounts. This cost would reduce the amount actually repatriated.

Intra-group exposure limits

Exposures to related entities are managed within the prudential limits prescribed by APRA in APS222 Associations with Related Entities¹. Westpac has an internal limit structure and approval process governing credit exposures to related entities. This limit structure and approval process, combined with APRA's prudential limits, is designed to reduce the potential for unacceptable contagion risk.

Prudential regulation of subsidiary entities

Certain subsidiary banking, insurance and trustee entities are subject to local prudential regulation in their own right, including capital adequacy requirements and investment or intra-group exposure limits. Westpac seeks to ensure that its subsidiary entities are adequately capitalised and adhere to regulatory requirements at all times. There are no capital deficiencies in subsidiary entities excluded from the regulatory consolidation at Level 2.

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 review reports 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.

With effect from 31 March 2021, the RBNZ amended WNZL's conditions of registration to apply an overlay to WNZL's liquidity mismatch ratios². The overlay requires WNZL to discount the value of its liquid assets by approximately 14% which as at 30 June 2021 was NZ\$2.2 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.

The RBNZ have appointed independent advisers to supply the report on liquidity risk controls and risk culture and the report on the effectiveness of risk governance.

¹ For the purposes of APS222, subsidiaries controlled by Westpac, other than subsidiaries that form part of the ELE, represent 'related entities'. Prudential and internal limits apply to intra-group exposures between the ELE and related entities, both on an individual and aggregate basis.

² The mismatch ratio is a measure of a bank's liquid assets, adjusted for expected cash inflows and outflows during a one-month or one-week period of stress.

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;
- in the event of a significant market deterioration Westpac will retain capital to absorb any further potential downside on credit quality and to acknowledge a high degree of uncertainty regarding the length and depth of the 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 Domestically – Systemically important Banks (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^{1, 2};
- 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.

APRA announcements on capital

On 19 July 2021 APRA announced regulatory support for banks offering temporary financial assistance to borrowers impacted by COVID-19³. APRA has outlined that for eligible borrowers, ADIs do not need to treat the period of deferral as a period of arrears or loan restructuring. This will apply to loans that are granted a repayment deferral of up to three months before the end of August 2021. ADIs must still continue to provision for these loans under relevant accounting standards.

In addition, over the quarter APRA has made the following announcement in relation to their capital framework reforms:

- APRA has released the final revised standard for APS 111 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital effective from 1 January 2022⁴. The final standard includes changes to the parent ADI's (Level 1) treatment of equity investments in banking and insurance subsidiaries including:
 - Equity investments in subsidiaries (including any Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital investments in subsidiaries) will be risk weighted at 250%, up to a limit of 10% of Level 1 CET1 capital per investment; and
 - Any equity investments in excess of the 10% limit will be fully deducted from Level 1 CET1 capital in determining Level 1 capital ratios.

The impact to the Group's Level 1 ratio on a pro-forma basis at 30 June 2021 is an approximate reduction of 20 basis points. There is no impact from this proposal on the calculation of the Group's reported regulatory capital ratios on a Level 2 basis.

¹ Noting that APRA may apply higher CET1 requirements for an individual ADI.

² If an ADI's CET1 ratio falls below the Total CET1 Requirement (at least 8%), it faces restrictions on the distribution of earnings, such as dividends, distribution payments on AT1 capital instruments and discretionary staff bonuses.

³ APRA announcement – "APRA announces further regulatory support for loans impacted by COVID-19" dated 19 July 2021.

⁴ Letter to all authorised deposit taking institutions – "Final revised Prudential Standard: APS 111 Capital Adequacy - Measurement of Capital" dated 5 August 2021.

- APRA is currently proposing a number of changes to embed the ‘unquestionably strong’ level of capital in the capital framework including implementation of Basel III reforms¹. On 21 July 2021 APRA released further guidance on capital buffers and the calculation of RWA including for specific asset classes. As part of the proposal APRA are intending to increase the capital conservation buffer from 2.5% to 4.0% and introduce a base level for the countercyclical capital buffer of 1.0%. As a result, the CET1 requirement (comprising the minimum requirement and buffers) for the major banks is proposed to increase from 8% to 10.5% from 1 January 2023. We expect further clarity on the changes ahead of 1 January 2023.

Westpac’s capital adequacy ratios

%	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	30 June 2020
The Westpac Group at Level 2			
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.0	12.3	10.8
Additional Tier 1 capital	2.2	2.2	2.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.2	14.5	12.9
Tier 2 capital	4.2	3.9	3.1
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.4	18.4	16.0
The Westpac Group at Level 1			
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.2	12.6	11.1
Additional Tier 1 capital	2.2	2.2	2.1
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.4	14.8	13.2
Tier 2 capital	4.3	4.0	3.2
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.7	18.8	16.4

Westpac New Zealand Limited’s capital adequacy ratios

%	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	30 June 2020
Westpac New Zealand Limited			
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	13.9	13.4	11.9
Additional Tier 1 capital	2.8	2.8	2.6
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.7	16.2	14.5
Tier 2 capital	2.1	2.0	2.1
Total regulatory capital ratio	18.8	18.2	16.6

¹ Letter to all authorised deposit taking institutions – “Bank Capital Reforms: Update” dated 21 July 2021

Capital requirements

This table shows RWA and associated capital requirements¹ for each risk type included in the regulatory assessment of Westpac's capital adequacy. More detailed disclosures on the prudential assessment of capital requirements are presented in the following sections of this report.

30 June 2021 \$m	IRB Approach	Standardised Approach ²	Total Risk Weighted Assets	Total Capital Required ¹
Credit risk				
Corporate	68,028	849	68,877	5,510
Business lending	33,528	783	34,311	2,745
Sovereign	2,576	1,232	3,808	305
Bank	5,264	120	5,384	431
Residential mortgages	143,834	3,934	147,768	11,822
Australian credit cards	4,171	-	4,171	334
Other retail	8,844	772	9,616	769
Small business	16,160	-	16,160	1,293
Specialised lending	55,769	377	56,146	4,492
Securitisation	5,801	-	5,801	464
Mark-to-market related credit risk ³	-	6,207	6,207	497
Total	343,975	14,274	358,249	28,662
Market risk				
Operational risk			6,642	531
Interest rate risk in the banking book			54,090	4,327
Other assets ⁴			12,155	972
Total			6,263	501
Total			437,399	34,993

31 March 2021 \$m	IRB Approach	Standardised Approach ²	Total Risk Weighted Assets	Total Capital Required ¹
Credit risk				
Corporate	66,086	849	66,935	5,355
Business lending	34,061	774	34,835	2,787
Sovereign	2,355	1,081	3,436	275
Bank	5,708	132	5,840	467
Residential mortgages	133,938	4,090	138,028	11,042
Australian credit cards	4,279	-	4,279	342
Other retail	9,266	779	10,045	804
Small business	16,097	-	16,097	1,288
Specialised lending	55,314	386	55,700	4,456
Securitisation	5,513	-	5,513	441
Mark-to-market related credit risk ³	-	6,419	6,419	514
Total	332,617	14,510	347,127	27,771
Market risk				
Operational risk			9,490	759
Interest rate risk in the banking book			54,090	4,327
Other assets ⁴			11,998	960
Total			6,194	496
Total			428,899	34,313

¹ Total capital required is calculated as 8% of total risk weighted assets.

² Westpac's standardised risk weighted assets are categorised based on their equivalent IRB categories.

³ Mark-to-market related credit risk is measured under the standardised approach. It is also known as Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk.

⁴ Other assets include cash items, unsettled transactions, fixed assets and other non-interest earning assets.

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Capital overview

30 June 2020	IRB	Standardised	Total Risk	Total Capital
\$m	Approach	Approach ²	Weighted Assets	Required ¹
Credit risk				
Corporate	76,303	1,012	77,315	6,185
Business lending	37,584	913	38,497	3,080
Sovereign	2,194	1,233	3,427	274
Bank	6,461	63	6,524	522
Residential mortgages	134,425	4,567	138,992	11,119
Australian credit cards	4,332	-	4,332	347
Other retail	10,594	796	11,390	911
Small business	17,638	-	17,638	1,411
Specialised lending	59,114	458	59,572	4,766
Securitisation	5,429	-	5,429	434
Mark-to-market related credit risk ³	-	10,559	10,559	845
Total	354,074	19,601	373,675	29,894
Market risk			9,486	759
Operational risk			54,090	4,327
Interest rate risk in the banking book			6,849	548
Other assets ⁴			6,464	517
Total			450,564	36,045

¹ Total capital required is calculated as 8% of total risk weighted assets.

² Westpac's standardised risk weighted assets are categorised based on their equivalent IRB categories.

³ Mark-to-market related credit risk is measured under the standardised approach. It is also known as CVA risk.

⁴ Other assets include cash items, unsettled transactions, fixed assets, and other non-interest earning assets.

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Leverage ratio disclosure

Leverage ratio

The following table summarises Westpac's leverage ratio. This has been determined using APRA's definition of the leverage ratio as specified in APS110 Capital Adequacy.

\$ billion	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	31 December 2020	30 September 2020
Tier 1 Capital	62.2	62.4	61.0	57.9
Total Exposures	1,049.9	995.8	984.3	1,001.8
Leverage ratio	5.9%	6.3%	6.2%	5.8%

Summary credit risk disclosure

30 June 2021				Regulatory			
\$m	Exposure	Risk	Regulatory	Expected	Impaired	Specific	Actual
	at Default	Weighted	Expected	Loss for	Loans ²	Provisions	Losses for
		Assets	Loss ¹	non-defaulted		for Impaired	the 9 months
				exposures		Loans	ended
Corporate	127,472	68,028	961	418	675	539	56
Business lending	52,922	33,528	680	401	343	179	40
Sovereign	161,510	2,576	2	2	-	-	-
Bank	21,780	5,264	6	6	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	575,339	143,834	1,842	1,103	276	81	54
Australian credit cards	16,048	4,171	186	140	76	47	107
Other retail	12,130	8,844	420	279	246	141	116
Small business	31,658	16,160	579	369	495	207	37
Specialised Lending	65,995	55,769	877	580	60	16	1
Securitisation	29,641	5,801	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised ³	15,959	14,274	-	-	68	22	-
Total	1,110,454	358,249	5,553	3,298	2,239	1,232	411

31 March 2021				Regulatory			
\$m	Exposure	Risk	Regulatory	Expected	Impaired	Specific	Actual
	at Default	Weighted	Expected	Loss for	Loans	Provisions	Losses for
		Assets	Loss ¹	non-defaulted		for Impaired	the 6 months
				exposures		Loans	ended
Corporate	124,567	66,086	654	431	319	220	56
Business lending	53,052	34,061	750	475	388	198	25
Sovereign	143,237	2,355	2	2	-	-	-
Bank	23,404	5,708	7	7	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	562,798	133,938	1,919	1,126	263	78	44
Australian credit cards	16,459	4,279	202	154	82	49	71
Other retail	12,579	9,266	459	301	277	158	78
Small business	31,941	16,097	613	373	639	229	24
Specialised Lending	64,867	55,314	813	598	39	12	1
Securitisation	28,299	5,513	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised ³	15,300	14,510	-	-	64	30	-
Total	1,076,503	347,127	5,419	3,467	2,071	974	299

30 June 2020				Regulatory			
\$m	Exposure	Risk	Regulatory	Expected	Impaired	Specific	Actual
	at Default	Weighted	Expected	Loss for	Loans	Provisions	Losses for
		Assets	Loss ¹	non-defaulted		for Impaired	the 9 months
				exposures		Loans	ended
Corporate	135,178	76,303	820	580	425	236	(4)
Business lending	54,710	37,584	805	538	377	206	55
Sovereign	116,800	2,194	1	1	-	-	-
Bank	23,919	6,461	7	7	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	551,420	134,425	1,898	1,125	379	102	96
Australian credit cards	17,649	4,332	269	195	127	75	247
Other retail	14,110	10,594	573	359	387	213	196
Small business	33,099	17,638	669	393	816	294	55
Specialised Lending	64,943	59,114	1,011	790	59	25	1
Securitisation	27,135	5,429	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised ³	19,306	19,601	-	-	49	20	1
Total	1,058,269	373,675	6,053	3,988	2,619	1,171	647

¹ Includes regulatory expected losses for defaulted and non-defaulted exposures.

² Increase in impaired mainly driven by one large institutional exposure.

³ Includes mark-to-market related credit risk.

Exposure at Default by major type

30 June 2021 \$m	On balance sheet	Off-balance sheet		Total Exposure at Default	Average 3 months ended ¹
		Non-market related	Market related		
Corporate	52,560	61,160	13,752	127,472	126,020
Business lending	39,659	13,263	-	52,922	52,987
Sovereign	124,106	1,435	35,969	161,510	152,374
Bank	12,956	1,949	6,875	21,780	22,592
Residential mortgages	496,954	78,385	-	575,339	569,069
Australian credit cards	6,564	9,484	-	16,048	16,254
Other retail	9,124	3,006	-	12,130	12,355
Small business	24,680	6,978	-	31,658	31,800
Specialised lending	53,087	11,370	1,538	65,995	65,431
Securitisation ²	21,775	7,764	102	29,641	28,970
Standardised	12,373	1,060	2,526	15,959	15,630
Total	853,838	195,854	60,762	1,110,454	1,093,482

31 March 2021 \$m	On balance sheet	Off-balance sheet		Total Exposure at Default	Average 6 months ended ³
		Non-market related	Market related		
Corporate	52,808	57,449	14,310	124,567	126,100
Business lending	39,220	13,832	-	53,052	53,786
Sovereign	109,514	1,490	32,233	143,237	137,438
Bank	14,085	1,829	7,490	23,404	22,546
Residential mortgages	486,802	75,996	-	562,798	556,398
Australian credit cards	6,664	9,795	-	16,459	16,731
Other retail	9,467	3,112	-	12,579	13,060
Small business	24,730	7,211	-	31,941	32,410
Specialised lending	52,619	10,598	1,650	64,867	65,297
Securitisation ²	20,145	8,033	121	28,299	27,319
Standardised	12,192	1,048	2,060	15,300	16,208
Total	828,246	190,393	57,864	1,076,503	1,067,293

30 June 2020 \$m	On balance sheet	Off-balance sheet		Total Exposure at Default	Average 3 months ended ⁴
		Non-market related	Market related		
Corporate	61,212	60,146	13,820	135,178	140,854
Business lending	42,209	12,501	-	54,710	54,569
Sovereign	103,877	1,675	11,248	116,800	121,932
Bank	14,237	2,010	7,672	23,919	25,276
Residential mortgages	484,540	66,880	-	551,420	552,643
Australian credit cards	7,268	10,381	-	17,649	18,125
Other retail	10,841	3,269	-	14,110	14,667
Small business	26,023	7,076	-	33,099	33,140
Specialised lending	53,231	9,652	2,060	64,943	65,405
Securitisation ²	21,554	5,457	124	27,135	27,616
Standardised	12,838	1,211	5,257	19,306	19,461
Total	837,830	180,258	40,181	1,058,269	1,073,688

¹ Average is based on exposures as at 30 June 2021 and 31 March 2021.

² The EAD associated with securitisations is for the banking book only.

³ Average is based on exposures as at 31 March 2021, 31 December 2020, and 30 September 2020.

⁴ Average is based on exposures as at 30 June 2021 and 31 March 2021.

Loan impairment provisions

APS220 Credit Quality requires that Westpac report specific provisions and a General Reserve for Credit Loss (GRCL). All Individually Assessed Provisions (IAP) raised under Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) are classified as specific provisions. All Collectively Assessed Provisions (CAP) raised under AAS are either classified into specific provisions or a GRCL.

30 June 2021	A-IFRS Provisions		Total Regulatory
\$m	IAPs	CAPs	Provisions
Specific Provisions			
for impaired loans	868	364	1,232
for defaulted but not impaired loans	NA	908	908
For Stage 2	NA	1,895	1,895
Total Specific Provision¹	868	3,167	4,035
General Reserve for Credit Loss ¹	NA	1,505	1,505
Total provisions for ECL	868	4,672	5,540

31 March 2021	A-IFRS Provisions		Total Regulatory
\$m	IAPs	CAPs	Provisions
Specific Provisions			
for impaired loans	564	410	974
for defaulted but not impaired loans	NA	918	918
For Stage 2	NA	2,051	2,051
Total Specific Provision¹	564	3,379	3,943
General Reserve for Credit Loss ¹	NA	1,565	1,565
Total provisions for ECL	564	4,944	5,508

30 June 2020	A-IFRS Provisions		Total Regulatory
\$m	IAPs	CAPs	Provisions
Specific Provisions			
for impaired loans	607	564	1,171
for defaulted but not impaired loans	NA	860	860
For Stage 2	NA	2,167	2,167
Total Specific Provision¹	607	3,591	4,198
General Reserve for Credit Loss ¹	NA	2,172	2,172
Total provisions for ECL	607	5,763	6,370

¹ Provisions classified according to APRA's letter dated 4 July 2017 "Provisions for regulatory purposes and AASB 9 financial instruments".

Impaired and past due loans

The following tables disclose the crystallisation of credit risk as impairment and loss. Analysis of exposures defaulted not impaired, impaired loans, related provisions and actual losses is broken down by concentrations reflecting Westpac's asset categories.

30 June 2021					
\$m	Defaulted not impaired ^{1,2}	Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions for Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions to Impaired Loans	Actual Losses for the 9 months ended
Corporate	175	675	539	80%	56
Business lending	1,068	343	179	52%	40
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	5,031	276	81	29%	54
Australian credit cards	-	76	47	62%	107
Other retail	-	246	141	57%	116
Small business	604	495	207	42%	37
Specialised lending	470	60	16	27%	1
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised	74	68	22	32%	-
Total	7,422	2,239	1,232	55%	411

31 March 2021					
\$m	Defaulted not impaired ¹	Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions for Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions to Impaired Loans	Actual Losses for the 6 months ended
Corporate	155	319	220	69%	56
Business lending	793	388	198	51%	25
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	5,298	263	78	30%	44
Australian credit cards	-	82	49	60%	71
Other retail	-	277	158	57%	78
Small business	423	639	229	36%	24
Specialised lending	367	39	12	31%	1
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised	73	64	30	47%	-
Total	7,109	2,071	974	47%	299

30 June 2020					
\$m	Defaulted not impaired ¹	Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions for Impaired Loans	Specific Provisions to Impaired Loans	Actual Losses for the 9 months ended
Corporate	89	425	236	56%	(4)
Business lending	568	377	206	55%	55
Sovereign	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgages	6,692	379	102	27%	96
Australian credit cards	-	127	75	59%	247
Other retail	2	387	213	55%	196
Small business	516	816	294	36%	55
Specialised lending	331	59	25	42%	1
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-
Standardised	105	49	20	41%	1
Total	8,303	2,619	1,171	45%	647

¹ Includes items past 90 days not impaired.

² Increase over quarter includes reclassification of facilities subject to a forbearance agreement.

Banking book summary of securitisation activity by asset type

For the 3 months ended

30 June 2021

\$m	Amount securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
Residential mortgages	17,952	-
Credit cards	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Business lending	-	-
Investments in ABS	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	17,952	-

For the 6 months ended

31 March 2021

\$m	Amount securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
Residential mortgages	9,925	-
Credit cards	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	325	-
Business lending	-	-
Investments in ABS	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	10,250	-

For the 3 months ended

30 June 2020

\$m	Amount securitised	Recognised gain or loss on sale
Residential mortgages	46,347	-
Credit cards	-	-
Auto and equipment finance	-	-
Business lending	-	-
Investments in ABS	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	46,347	-

Banking book summary of on and off-balance sheet securitisation by exposure type

30 June 2021 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	7,353	37	7,390
Liquidity facilities	-	-	271	271
Funding facilities	3,029	-	1,432	4,461
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	686	-	374	1,060
Warehouse facilities	10,707	-	5,752	16,459
Total	14,422	7,353	7,866	29,641

31 March 2021 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	7,303	37	7,340
Liquidity facilities	-	-	273	273
Funding facilities	2,951	-	1,451	4,402
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	625	-	540	1,165
Warehouse facilities	9,265	-	5,854	15,119
Total	12,841	7,303	8,155	28,299

30 June 2020 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	8,165	37	8,202
Liquidity facilities	-	-	287	287
Funding facilities	2,702	-	1,049	3,751
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	527	-	291	818
Warehouse facilities	10,160	-	3,917	14,077
Total	13,389	8,165	5,581	27,135

Trading book summary of on and off-balance sheet securitisation by exposure type¹

30 June 2021 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	-	-	-
Liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-
Funding facilities	-	-	-	-
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	-	-	-	-
Warehouse facilities	-	-	-	-
Credit enhancements	-	-	-	-
Basis swaps	-	-	89	89
Other derivatives	-	-	12	12
Total	-	-	101	101

31 March 2021 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	29	-	29
Liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-
Funding facilities	-	-	-	-
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	-	-	-	-
Warehouse facilities	-	-	-	-
Credit enhancements	-	-	-	-
Basis swaps	-	-	112	112
Other derivatives	-	-	11	11
Total	-	29	123	152

30 June 2020 \$m	On balance sheet		Off-balance sheet	Total Exposure at Default
	Securitisation retained	Securitisation purchased		
Securities	-	18	-	18
Liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-
Funding facilities	-	-	-	-
Underwriting facilities	-	-	-	-
Lending facilities	-	-	-	-
Warehouse facilities	-	-	-	-
Credit enhancements	-	-	-	-
Basis swaps	-	-	109	109
Other derivatives	-	-	18	18
Total	-	18	127	145

¹ EAD associated with trading book securitisation is not included in EAD by major type on page 13. Trading book securitisation exposure is captured and risk weighted under APS116 Capital Adequacy: Market Risk.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Westpac's average LCR for the quarter was 127%¹ (31 March 2021: 124%).

Liquid assets included in the LCR comprise High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), the Committed Liquidity Facility (CLF) offered by the Reserve Bank of Australia and additional qualifying Reserve Bank of New Zealand securities. LCR liquid assets also includes Westpac's Additional Allowance of the Term Funding Facility (TFF).

Westpac's portfolio of HQLA averaged \$123.4 billion over the quarter¹.

Funding is sourced from retail, small business, corporate and institutional customer deposits and wholesale funding. Westpac seeks to minimise the outflows associated with this funding by targeting customer deposits with lower LCR outflow rates and actively manages the maturity profile of its wholesale funding portfolio. Westpac maintains a buffer over the regulatory minimum of 100%.

Effective 1 January 2021, the Group is required by APRA to increase the value of its net cash outflows by 10% for the purpose of calculating LCR. The overlay to the Group's net cash outflows has been required by APRA in response to breaches of liquidity requirements. A program is underway to address APRA's requirements including commencement of APRA mandated reviews.

\$m	30 June 2021		31 March 2021	
	Total unweighted value (average) ¹	Total weighted value (average) ¹	Total unweighted value (average) ¹	Total weighted value (average) ¹
Liquid assets, of which:				
1 High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		123,429		117,280
2 Alternative liquid assets (ALA)		35,610		39,604
3 Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) securities		7,558		8,196
Cash Outflows				
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	297,200	25,568	287,212	25,064
5 Stable deposits	146,982	7,349	142,384	7,119
6 Less stable deposits	150,218	18,219	144,828	17,945
7 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	162,662	70,798	161,362	73,242
8 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks for cooperative banks	82,217	20,466	79,933	19,898
9 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	70,116	40,003	68,405	40,320
10 Unsecured debt	10,329	10,329	13,024	13,024
11 Secured wholesale funding		-		1
12 Additional requirements, of which:	206,587	26,844	204,259	27,461
13 Outflows related to derivatives exposures and other collateral requirements	10,004	10,004	10,882	10,882
14 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	781	781	1,365	1,365
15 Credit and liquidity facilities	195,802	16,059	192,012	15,214
16 Other contractual funding obligations	1,141	1,141	251	251
17 Other contingent funding obligations	40,502	3,290	37,718	3,185
18 Total cash outflows		127,641		129,204
Cash inflows				
19 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	2,894	-	5,891	-
20 Inflows from fully performing exposures	10,006	5,732	8,817	5,202
21 Other cash inflows	2,513	2,513	2,559	2,559
22 Total cash inflows	15,413	8,245	17,267	7,761
23 Total liquid assets		166,597		165,080
24 Total net cash outflows		131,336		133,587
24.1 Of which: Net cash outflows overlay		11,940		12,144
25 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		127%		124%
Number of data points used		62		64

¹ Calculated as a simple average of the daily observations over the quarter.

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Appendix I - APS330 quantitative requirements

The following table cross-references the quantitative disclosure requirements outlined in Attachment C of APS330 to the quantitative disclosures made in this report.

APS330 reference		Westpac disclosure	Page
General Requirements			
Paragraph 49		Summary leverage ratio	12
Attachment C			
Table 3: Capital Adequacy	(a) to (e)	Capital requirements	10
	(f)	Westpac's capital adequacy ratios	9
		Capital adequacy ratios of major subsidiary banks	9
Table 4: Credit Risk - general disclosures	(a)	Exposure at Default by major type	14
	(b)	Impaired and past due loans	16
	(c)	General reserve for credit loss	15
Table 5: Securitisation exposures	(a)	Banking Book summary of securitisation activity by asset type	17
	(b)	Banking Book summary of on and off-balance sheet securitisation by exposure type	18
		Trading Book summary of on and off-balance sheet securitisation by exposure type	19
Attachment F			
Table 20: Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure template		Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure	20

Exchange rates

The following exchange rates were used in this report, and reflect spot rates for the period end.

\$	30 June 2021	31 March 2021	30 June 2020
USD	0.7520	0.7596	0.6856
GBP	0.5431	0.5536	0.5584
NZD	1.0741	1.0892	1.0698
EUR	0.6319	0.6487	0.6114

This report 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 report 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;

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Disclosure regarding forward-looking statements

- 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 the 2021 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 report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this report.