9 November 2026

Market Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Exchange Place
Level 27
39 Martin Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000

ANZ Group Holdings Limited – ANZ New Zealand Financial Statements

ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ANZ) today released ANZ Group Holdings Limited – ANZ New Zealand Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2026.

The document has been approved for distribution by ANZ's Board of Directors.

Yours faithfully

Simon Pordage
Company Secretary
ANZ Group Holdings Limited

ANZ Group Holdings Limited - ANZ New Zealand

Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2026

Contents

Additional information	2
Glossary	2
Financial Statements	**3**
Consolidated financial statements	4
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	8
Independent auditor's report	66

Additional information

Climate Statements for the year ended 30 September 2026

ANZGHL is a climate reporting entity (CRE) under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA). For the financial year ended 30 September 2026, ANZGHL is relying on the Financial Markets Conduct (Climate-related Disclosures – ANZ Group Holdings Limited) Exemption Notice 2025. The effect of relying on this exemption is that ANZGHL is not required to prepare and lodge a climate statement under Part 7A of the FMCA for the financial year ended 30 September 2026.

For the financial year commencing 1 October 2025, ANZ Group, including ANZGHL, is subject to the climate-related disclosure requirements under the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures. These disclosures can be found in ANZGHL's Sustainability Report, which is included in its Annual Report and is accessible at the website **anz.com/shareholder/centre/**.

The Bank is also a CRE. It prepares an annual climate statement for itself and its subsidiaries in accordance with Part 7A of the FMCA. These can be accessed at **anz.co.nz/about-us/corporate-responsibility/environment/**. The climate statement for the reporting period ended 30 September 2026 will be published by 31 January 2027.

Glossary

In these Financial Statements unless the context otherwise requires:

Bank means ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited.

Banking Group means the Bank and all its controlled entities.

Immediate Parent Company means ANZ Funds Pty Limited, which is the immediate parent company of ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.

Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company, ANZGHL means ANZ Group Holdings Limited.

ANZ Group means the worldwide operations of ANZGHL including its controlled entities.

Ultimate Parent Bank, ANZBGL means Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited.

Overseas Banking Group means the worldwide operations of the Ultimate Parent Bank including its controlled entities.

New Zealand business means all business, operations, or undertakings conducted in or from New Zealand identified and treated as if it were conducted by a company formed and registered in New Zealand.

NZ Branch means the New Zealand business of the Ultimate Parent Bank.

ANZBGL New Zealand means the New Zealand business of the Overseas Banking Group.

ANZ New Zealand, We or Our means the New Zealand business of the ANZ Group.

Registered office and address for service is Level 8, 170 Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

RBNZ means the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

Financial Statements

Contents

Consolidated Financial Statements

Income Statement 4
Statement of Comprehensive Income 4
Balance Sheet 5
Cash Flow Statement 6
Statement of Changes in Equity 7

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of preparation

1. About our financial statements 8

Financial performance

2. Operating income 10
3. Operating expenses 12
4. Income tax 13
5. Dividends 14
6. Segment reporting 15

Financial assets

7. Cash and cash equivalents 16
8. Trading securities 17
9. Derivative financial instruments 18
10. Investment securities 23
11. Net loans and advances 24
12. Allowance for expected credit losses 25

Financial liabilities

13. Deposits and other borrowings 31
14. Debt issuances 32

Financial instrument disclosures

15. Financial risk management 33
16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities 46
17. Offsetting 49

Non-financial assets

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets 50

Non-financial liabilities

19. Other provisions 54

Equity

20. Equity 55
21. Capital management 57

Consolidation and presentation

22. Controlled entities 58
23. Structured entities 59
24. Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred 61

Other disclosures

25. Related party disclosures 62
26. Commitments and contingent liabilities 64
27. Auditor fees 65

Independent auditor's report 66

Income Statement

For the year ended 30 September	Note	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Interest income		9,051	10,548
Interest expense		(4,465)	(6,075)
Net interest income		4,586	4,473
Net fee and commission income		517	487
Other income		295	429
Operating income	2	5,398	5,389
Operating expenses	3	(2,004)	(1,824)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax		3,394	3,565
Credit impairment release/(charge)	12	(42)	25
Profit before income tax		3,352	3,590
Income tax expense	4	(950)	(1,015)
Profit for the year		2,402	2,575
Comprising:			
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company		2,359	2,532
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		43	43

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Profit for the year	2,402	2,575
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit schemes	5	18
Income tax attributable to the above item	(1)	(5)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Reserve movements:		
Unrealised gains recognised directly in equity	43	149
Realised gains transferred to the income statement	(11)	(4)
Income tax attributable to the above items	(9)	(40)
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,429	2,693
Comprising total comprehensive income attributable to:		
The shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company	2,386	2,650
Non-controlling interests	43	43

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 September	Note	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**13,131**	9,386
Settlement balances receivable		**817**	1,620
Collateral paid		**859**	1,114
Trading securities	8	**6,805**	6,348
Derivative financial instruments	9	**11,049**	11,446
Investment securities	10	**17,718**	16,458
Net loans and advances	11	**164,160**	158,964
Deferred tax assets	4	**480**	392
Goodwill and other intangible assets	18	**3,118**	3,102
Premises and equipment		**384**	324
Other assets		**1,185**	1,116
Total assets		**219,706**	210,270
Liabilities			
Settlement balances payable		**6,032**	4,597
Collateral received		**1,649**	1,725
Deposits and other borrowings	13	**162,478**	156,171
Derivative financial instruments	9	**10,083**	10,198
Current tax liabilities		**276**	320
Payables and other liabilities		**1,695**	1,626
Employee entitlements		**118**	121
Other provisions	19	**366**	228
Debt issuances	14	**18,633**	17,766
Total liabilities		**201,330**	192,752
Net assets		**18,376**	17,518
Equity			
Share capital	20	**14,572**	14,570
Reserves	20	**152**	129
Retained earnings	20	**2,827**	1,994
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company	20	**17,551**	16,693
Non-controlling interests	20	**825**	825
Total equity	20	**18,376**	17,518

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 September	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Profit for the year	**2,402**	2,575
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**100**	104
Impairment of premises and equipment and lease remeasurements	**1**	5
Net derivatives/foreign exchange adjustment	**662**	(869)
Other non-cash movements	**11**	(166)
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Collateral paid	**255**	(73)
Trading securities	**(457)**	(772)
Net loans and advances	**(5,196)**	(7,001)
Other assets	**646**	(801)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Deposits and other borrowings (excluding items included in financing activities)	**8,618**	12,165
Settlement balances payable	**1,435**	(749)
Collateral received	**(76)**	1,200
Other liabilities	**144**	(735)
Total adjustments	**6,143**	2,308
Net cash provided by operating activities[1]	**8,545**	4,883
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment securities:		
Purchases	**(6,417)**	(4,839)
Proceeds from sale or maturity	**4,510**	2,212
Other assets	**(110)**	(48)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,017)**	(2,675)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Deposits and other borrowings[2]	**(1,165)**	(1,563)
Debt issuances:[3]		
Issue proceeds	**4,074**	1,689
Redemptions	**(2,915)**	(2,955)
Borrowings from Immediate Parent and Ultimate Parent Bank:[4]		
Repayments	**(1,111)**	-
Change in short term borrowings	**(44)**	127
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	**-**	2
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(49)**	(48)
Dividends paid	**(1,573)**	(1,558)
NZ Branch retained earnings repatriated	**-**	(150)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,783)**	(4,456)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**3,745**	(2,248)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**9,386**	11,634
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**13,131**	9,386

1. Net cash provided by operating activities includes interest received of NZ$8,938 million (2025: NZ$10,555 million), interest paid of NZ$4,684 million (2025: NZ$6,353 million) and income taxes paid of NZ$1,092 million (2025: NZ$969 million).
2. Movement in deposits and other borrowings include repayments of repurchase transactions entered into with the RBNZ under the Term Lending Facility of NZ$165 million (2025: NZ$63 million) and NZ$1,000 million under the Funding for Lending Programme (2025: NZ$1,500 million).
3. Movement in debt issuances (Note 14 Debt issuances) also includes a NZ$146 million decrease (2025: NZ$1,402 million increase) from the effect of foreign exchange rates, a NZ$161 million decrease (2025: NZ$91 million increase) from changes in fair value hedging instruments and a NZ$15 million increase (2025: NZ$10 million decrease) from other changes.
4. Movement in borrowings from Immediate Parent and Ultimate Parent Bank (Note 13 Deposit and other borrowings) also includes a NZ$11 million decrease (2025: NZ$103 million increase) from the effect of foreign exchange rates, a NZ$19 million increase (2025: NZ$16 million increase) from changes in fair value hedging instruments and a NZ$1 million increase (2025: nil) from other changes.

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital NZ$m	Reserves NZ$m	Retained earnings NZ$m	Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company NZ$m	Non-controlling interests NZ$m	Total equity NZ$m
As at 1 October 2024	14,574	24	1,108	15,706	825	16,531
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	2,532	2,532	43	2,575
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	105	13	118	-	118
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	105	2,545	2,650	43	2,693
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:						
Ordinary shares dividends paid	-	-	(1,515)	(1,515)	-	(1,515)
Perpetual preference shares dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(43)	(43)
Other equity movements:						
Increase/(decrease) in branch capital	(4)	-	6	2	-	2
NZ Branch retained earnings repatriated	-	-	(150)	(150)	-	(150)
As at 30 September 2025	14,570	129	1,994	16,693	825	17,518
Profit or loss for the year	-	-	2,359	2,359	43	2,402
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	23	4	27	-	27
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	23	2,363	2,386	43	2,429
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity owners:						
Ordinary shares dividends paid	-	-	(1,530)	(1,530)	-	(1,530)
Perpetual preference shares dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(43)	(43)
Other equity movements:						
Increase in branch capital	2	-	-	2	-	2
As at 30 September 2026	14,572	152	2,827	17,551	825	18,376

The notes appearing on pages 8 to 65 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. About our financial statements

General information

These are the consolidated financial statements for ANZ New Zealand for the year ended 30 September 2026. The Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company is incorporated in Australia and is also registered in New Zealand (ANZGHL). The address of the ANZGHL's New Zealand registered office and its principal place of business is Level 8, 170 Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

On 6 November 2026, the Directors resolved to authorise the issue of these financial statements.

Information in the financial statements is included only to the extent we consider it material and relevant to the understanding of the financial statements. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount is significant in size (quantitative factor);
- the information is significant by nature (qualitative factor);
- the user cannot understand ANZ New Zealand's results without the specific disclosure (qualitative factor);
- the information is critical to a user's understanding of the impact of significant changes in ANZ New Zealand's business during the period – for example, business acquisitions or disposals (qualitative factor);
- the information relates to an aspect of ANZ New Zealand's operations that is important to its future performance (qualitative factor); or
- the information is required under legislative or other regulatory requirements.

This section of the financial statements:

- outlines the basis upon which ANZ New Zealand's financial statements have been prepared; and
- discusses any new accounting standards or regulations that directly impact the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are general purpose (Tier 1) financial statements prepared by a 'for profit' entity, in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. These financial statements comply with:

- New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), as defined in the Financial Reporting Act 2013;
- New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for publicly accountable for-profit entities; and
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

We present the financial statements of ANZ New Zealand in New Zealand dollars, which is ANZ New Zealand's functional and presentation currency. We have rounded values to the nearest million dollars (NZ$m), unless otherwise stated.

Certain comparative amounts have been restated to conform with the basis of presentation in the current year.

Basis of measurement and presentation

The financial information has been prepared on a historical cost basis - except the following assets and liabilities which we have stated at their fair value:

- derivative financial instruments and in the case of fair value hedging, a fair value adjustment made to the underlying hedged item;
- financial instruments held for trading;
- financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of ANZ New Zealand comprise the financial statements of the New Zealand businesses of all entities in the ANZ Group. An entity, including a structured entity, is considered a subsidiary of ANZ New Zealand when we determine that ANZ New Zealand has control over the entity. Control exists when ANZ New Zealand is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. We assess power by examining existing rights that give ANZ New Zealand the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity. We have eliminated, on consolidation, the effect of all transactions between entities in ANZ New Zealand.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the relevant spot rate. Any foreign currency translation gains or losses that arise are included in profit or loss in the period they arise.

We measure translation differences on non-monetary items classified as FVTPL and report them as part of the fair value gain or loss on these items. For non-monetary items classified as investment securities measured at FVOCI, translation differences are included in other comprehensive income.

1. About our financial statements (continued)

Fiduciary activities

ANZ New Zealand provides fiduciary services to third parties including custody, nominee and trustee services. This involves ANZ New Zealand holding assets on behalf of third parties and making decisions regarding the purchase and sale of financial instruments. If ANZ New Zealand is not the beneficial owner or does not control the assets, then we do not recognise these transactions in these financial statements, except when required by accounting standards or another legislative requirement.

Key judgements and estimates

In the process of applying ANZ New Zealand's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates and assumptions about past and future events. Further information on the key judgements and estimates that we consider material to the financial statements are contained within each relevant note to the financial statements.

The global economy continues to face challenges reflecting the impacts of uncertainties from continuing trade and geopolitical tensions, and impacts from climate change, which contribute to an elevated level of estimation uncertainty involved in the preparation of these financial statements.

ANZ New Zealand is exposed to climate risk either directly through its operations or indirectly, for example, through lending to customers. Climate risk may also be a driver of other risks within our risk management framework. Our most material climate risks arise from lending to business and retail customers, which contribute to credit risk.

ANZ New Zealand has made various accounting estimates in these financial statements based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions used at 30 September 2026 about future events considered reasonable in the circumstances. Thus, there is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing these estimates. Actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of these differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in these financial statements. The significant accounting estimates impacted by these forecasts and associated uncertainties are predominantly related to expected credit losses and recoverable amounts of non-financial assets.

The impact of these uncertainties on each of these accounting estimates is discussed in the relevant notes in these financial statements, along with assumptions and judgements made in relation to other key estimates. Readers should consider these disclosures in light of the inherent uncertainties described above.

Accounting standards adopted in the period

There were no new accounting standards or interpretations adopted in 2026 that had a significant effect on ANZ New Zealand.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise noted.

Accounting standards not early adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published but are not mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2026 and have not been applied by ANZ New Zealand in preparing these financial statements. Further details of these are set out below.

NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

NZ IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (NZ IFRS 18) updates and replaces requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements. Adopting the requirements in the financial year beginning 1 October 2027 will not impact the measurements applied in the financial statements and will have no impact on net profit after tax or net assets. Based on the continuing assessment of the adoption impact:

- ANZ New Zealand has determined that it has specified main business activities of providing financing to customers and investing in assets, which will determine the classification of income and expenses into the new mandatory income statement categories of operating, investing, financing and income tax. A substantial proportion of ANZ New Zealand's pre-tax net income will be classified in the operating category;
- in the Income Statement, ANZ New Zealand will present a new subtotal of Operating Profit that will include credit impairment losses but exclude income and expense from other investing and financing activities. ANZ New Zealand will present additional information about the components of operating expenses on the face of the Income Statement; and
- in the Cash Flow Statement, the opening position for the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities will be the new measure of Operating Profit, instead of profit for the year.

ANZ New Zealand continues to assess the impact of adopting NZ IFRS 18 and further impacts may be identified.

Classification and measurement amendments to NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

In June 2024, the XRB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* which amends requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features. Adoption of these amendments in the financial year beginning 1 October 2026 will not have a material impact on ANZ New Zealand, because ANZ New Zealand's existing accounting policies are aligned to the amended requirements.

Nature dependent electricity contracts

In May 2025, the XRB issued *Amendments to NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature Dependent Electricity* which enhances guidance on the application of the 'own use' exemption on nature dependent power purchase agreements (PPAs) and hedge accounting requirements for PPAs that are classified as derivative financial instruments. The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements for certain PPAs. Adoption of these amendments in the financial year beginning 1 October 2026 will not have a material impact on ANZ New Zealand, as ANZ New Zealand does not undertake significant PPA transactions.

Other amendments

Other new accounting standards and amendments to existing standards that have not been adopted in 2026 are not likely to result in a material impact to ANZ New Zealand's financial statements.

2. Operating income

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Net interest income		
Interest income by type of financial asset		
Financial assets at amortised cost	8,065	9,723
Trading securities	254	231
Investment securities	649	542
Financial assets at FVTPL	83	52
Interest income	9,051	10,548
Interest expense by type of financial liability		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,284)	(5,904)
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(181)	(171)
Interest expense	(4,465)	(6,075)
Net interest income	4,586	4,473
Other operating income		
Fee and commission income		
Lending fees	23	21
Non-lending fees	722	717
Commissions	28	28
Funds management income	256	244
Fee and commission income	1,029	1,010
Fee and commission expense	(512)	(523)
Net fee and commission income	517	487
Other income		
Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income[1]	261	419
Insurance proceeds	15	-
Other	19	10
Other income	295	429
Other operating income	812	916
Operating income	5,398	5,389

[1] Includes fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges entered into to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk, ineffective portions of cash flow hedges, and fair value movements in financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL.

2. Operating income (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Net interest income

Interest income and expense

We recognise interest income and expense in net interest income for all financial instruments, including those classified as held for trading, assets measured at FVOCI, and assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL. We use the effective interest rate method to calculate the amortised cost of assets held at amortised cost and to recognise interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the stream of estimated future cash receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. For assets subject to prepayment, we determine their expected life on the basis of historical behaviour of the particular asset portfolio taking into account contractual obligations and prepayment experience.

We recognise fees and costs, which form an integral part of the financial instrument (for example loan origination fees and costs), using the effective interest rate method. These are presented as part of interest income or expense depending on whether the underlying financial instrument is a financial asset or financial liability.

Other operating income

Fee and commission income

We recognise fee and commission revenue arising from contracts with customers (a) over time when the performance obligation is satisfied across more than one reporting period, or (b) at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied immediately or is satisfied within one reporting period.

- lending fees exclude fees treated as part of the effective yield calculation of interest income. Lending fees include certain guarantee and commitment fees where the loan or guarantee is not likely to be drawn upon, and other fees charged for providing customers a distinct good or service that are recognised separately from the underlying lending product.
- non-lending fees include fees associated with deposit and credit card accounts, interchange fees and fees charged for specific customer transactions such as international transaction fees. Where ANZ New Zealand provides multiple goods or services to a customer under the same contract, ANZ New Zealand allocates the transaction price of the contract to distinct performance obligations based on the relative stand-alone selling price of each performance obligation. Revenue is recognised as each performance obligation is satisfied.
- commissions represent fees from third parties where we act as an agent by arranging a third party (such as an insurance provider) to provide goods and services to a customer. In such cases, we are not primarily responsible for providing the underlying good or service to the customer. If ANZ New Zealand collects funds on behalf of a third party when acting as an agent, we only recognise the net commission retained as revenue. When the commission is variable based on factors outside our control (such as a trail commission), revenue is only recognised if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the variable amount will not be required in future periods.
- funds management income represents fees earned from customers for providing financial advice and asset management services. Revenue is recognised either at the point the financial advice is provided or over the period in which the asset management services are delivered.

Net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income

We recognise the following as net foreign exchange earnings and other financial instruments income:

- exchange rate differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and translation differences on monetary items translated at rates different to those at which they were initially recognised;
- fair value movements (excluding realised and accrued interest) on derivatives not designated as accounting hedges that we use to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risk on funding instruments;
- the ineffective portions of fair value hedges and cash flow hedges;
- immediately upon sale or repayment of a hedged item, the unamortised fair value adjustments to items designated as fair value hedges and amounts accumulated in equity related to designated cash flow hedges;
- fair value movements on financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL or held for trading;
- amounts released from the FVOCI reserve when a debt instrument classified as FVOCI is sold; and
- the gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets or liabilities measured at amortised cost.

3. Operating expenses

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Personnel		
Salaries and related costs	1,032	1,030
Superannuation costs	32	30
Other	54	49
Personnel	1,118	1,109
Premises		
Rent	21	20
Depreciation	69	71
Other	32	46
Premises	122	137
Technology		
Depreciation and amortisation	31	33
Subscription licences and outsourced services	265	214
Other	31	29
Technology	327	276
Other		
Advertising and public relations	42	43
Amortisation of other intangible assets	-	4
Professional fees	53	69
Freight, stationery, postage and communication	57	50
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries[1]	137	19
Charges from ANZ Group	105	82
Other	43	35
Other	437	302
Operating expenses	2,004	1,824

[1] Includes a NZ$125 million provision reflecting the Bank's estimate of its maximum potential liability arising from the May 2026 High Court summary judgment in respect of the representative proceeding described in Note 26 Commitments and contingent liabilities (2025: nil).

Recognition and measurement

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised as services are provided to ANZ New Zealand, over the period in which an asset is consumed, or once a liability is created.

Salaries and related costs - annual leave, long service leave and other employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and other employee entitlements expected to be paid or settled within twelve months of employees rendering service are measured at their nominal amounts using remuneration rates that ANZ New Zealand expects to pay when the liabilities are settled.

We accrue employee entitlements relating to long service leave using an actuarial calculation. It includes assumptions regarding staff departures, leave utilisation and future salary increases. The result is then discounted using market yields at the reporting date. The market yields are determined from a blended rate of government bonds with terms to maturity that closely match the estimated future cash outflows.

If we expect to pay short term cash bonuses, then a liability is recognised when ANZ New Zealand has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount (as a result of past service provided by the employee) and the obligation can be reliably measured.

4. Income tax

Income tax expense

Reconciliation of the prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax profit with the income tax expense recognised in profit or loss:

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Profit before income tax	**3,352**	3,590
Prima facie income tax expense at 28%	**939**	1,005
Tax effect of permanent differences:		
Tax provisions no longer required	**-**	(3)
Non-assessable income and non-deductible expenditure	**11**	14
Income tax over provided in previous years	**-**	(1)
Income tax expense	**950**	1,015
Current tax expense	**1,016**	1,015
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	**(2)**	(13)
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(64)**	13
Income tax expense	**950**	1,015
Effective tax rate	**28.3%**	28.3%

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Deferred tax assets balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Collectively assessed allowances for expected credit losses	**198**	206
Individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses	**25**	19
Provision for employee entitlements	**64**	56
Other provisions	**53**	21
Software	**154**	132
Fixed assets	**2**	-
Lease liabilities	**67**	62
Other	**15**	11
Total	**578**	507
Total deferred tax assets (before set-off)	**578**	507
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	**(98)**	(115)
Net deferred tax assets	**480**	392

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Deferred tax liabilities balances comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in the Income Statement:		
Right of use assets	**53**	48
Other	**14**	12
Total	**67**	60
Amounts recognised directly in Other comprehensive income:		
Cash flow hedge reserve	**31**	55
Total	**31**	55
Total deferred tax liabilities (before set-off)	**98**	115
Set-off of deferred tax balances pursuant to set-off provisions	**(98)**	(115)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**-**	-

4. Income tax (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises both current and deferred taxes and is based on the accounting profit adjusted for differences in the accounting and tax treatments of income and expenses (that is, taxable income). We recognise tax expense in profit or loss except when the tax relates to items recognised directly in equity and other comprehensive income, in which case we recognise the tax directly in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

Current tax expense

Current tax expense is the tax we expect to pay on taxable income for the year, based on tax rates (and tax laws) which are enacted at the reporting date. We recognise current tax as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

We account for deferred tax using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax arises because the accounting income is not always the same as the taxable income. This creates temporary differences, which usually reverse over time. Until they reverse, we recognise a deferred tax asset, or liability, on the balance sheet. We measure deferred taxes at the tax rates that we expect will apply to the period(s) when the asset is realised, or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

We offset current and deferred tax assets and liabilities only to the extent that:

- they relate to income taxes imposed by the same taxation authority;
- there is a legal right and intention to settle on a net basis; and
- it is allowed under the tax law of the relevant jurisdiction.

ANZ New Zealand does not recognise or disclose any deferred taxes arising from tax legislation enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required in determining provisions held in respect of uncertain tax positions. ANZ New Zealand estimates its tax liabilities based on its understanding of the relevant law and seeks independent advice where appropriate.

5. Dividends

Ordinary share dividends

Dividends are recognised with a corresponding reduction of retained earnings on the dividend payment date.

Dividends	Amount per share	Total dividend NZ$m
Financial Year 2025		
Dividend paid in March 2025	166.5 cents	630
Dividend paid in September 2025	234.0 cents	885
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2025		1,515
Financial Year 2026		
Dividend paid in March 2026	269.6 cents	1,020
Dividend paid in September 2026	134.8 cents	510
Dividends paid during the year ended 30 September 2026		1,530

Imputation credit account

	ANZ New Zealand		Bank[1]	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Imputation credits available as at 30 September	6,430	6,217	1,541	1,168

1. Imputation credits available to the Bank are shown separately as this is relevant for holders of perpetual preference shares (refer to Note 20 Equity) issued by the Bank.

The imputation credit balance for ANZ New Zealand includes the imputation credit balance in relation to the Trans-Tasman imputation group, the Bank consolidated imputation group and other companies in ANZ New Zealand that are not in either of these imputation groups. The imputation credit balance available to ANZ New Zealand includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

The imputation credit balance for the Bank reflects the imputation credit balance of the Bank consolidated imputation group. The imputation credit balance available to the Bank includes imputation credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of provision for income tax as at the reporting date.

6. Segment reporting

Description of segments

ANZ New Zealand is organised into three major business segments for segment reporting purposes - Personal, Business & Agri and Institutional. Centralised back office and corporate functions support these segments. These segments are consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, being the Bank's Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Personal

Personal provides a full range of banking and wealth management services to consumer and private banking customers. We deliver our services via our internet and app-based digital solutions and a network of branches, mortgage specialists, private bankers and contact centres.

Business & Agri

Business & Agri provides a full range of banking services through our digital, branch and contact centre channels, and traditional relationship banking and sophisticated financial solutions through dedicated managers. These cover privately owned small and medium enterprises, and the agricultural business segment.

Institutional

The Institutional division services government and government-related entities, global institutional and corporate customers via the following business units:

- **Transaction Banking** provides customers with working capital and liquidity solutions including documentary trade, supply chain financing, commodity financing as well as cash management solutions, deposits, payments and clearing.
- **Corporate Finance** provides customers with loan products, loan syndication, specialised loan structuring and execution, project and export finance, debt structuring and acquisition finance, and sustainable finance solutions.
- **Markets** provides customers with risk management services in foreign exchange, interest rates, credit, commodities, and debt capital markets in addition to managing ANZ New Zealand's interest rate exposure and high quality liquid asset portfolio.

Other

Other includes treasury and back office support functions, none of which constitutes a separately reportable segment.

Operating segments

During 2026, ANZ New Zealand made the following change to better align its segment reporting with how ANZ New Zealand manages customer relationships, allocates resources and measures segment performance. This change has no impact on ANZ New Zealand's profit, net assets or capital position.

Better aligning segment reporting to customer relationship management

A share of Markets' Foreign Exchange and Payments & Cash Management revenues generated from customers, previously reported in the Institutional segment, will now be recognised in the respective Personal and Business & Agri segments.

Prior period comparatives have been restated for this change with no impact to ANZ New Zealand's results.

	Personal		Business & Agri		Institutional		Other		Total	
Year ended 30 September	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Net interest income	2,644	2,579	954	960	802	763	186	171	4,586	4,473
Net fee and commission income										
- Lending fees	10	9	-	-	13	12	-	-	23	21
- Non-lending fees	464	454	203	212	53	49	2	2	722	717
- Commissions	27	27	-	-	1	1	-	-	28	28
- Funds management income	256	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	244
- Fee and commission expense	(354)	(355)	(158)	(168)	-	-	-	-	(512)	(523)
Net fee and commission income	403	379	45	44	67	62	2	2	517	487
Other income	29	30	20	17	150	158	96	224	295	429
Other operating income	432	409	65	61	217	220	98	226	812	916
Operating income	3,076	2,988	1,019	1,021	1,019	983	284	397	5,398	5,389
Operating expenses	(1,275)	(1,251)	(318)	(303)	(248)	(256)	(163)	(14)	(2,004)	(1,824)
Profit before credit impairment and income tax	1,801	1,737	701	718	771	727	121	383	3,394	3,565
Credit impairment release/(charge)	(46)	(10)	20	30	(16)	5	-	-	(42)	25
Profit before income tax	1,755	1,727	721	748	755	732	121	383	3,352	3,590
Income tax expense	(492)	(484)	(202)	(210)	(212)	(206)	(44)	(115)	(950)	(1,015)
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)
Profit after income tax[1]	1,263	1,243	519	538	543	526	34	225	2,359	2,532
Financial position										
Goodwill	1,042	1,042	695	695	1,269	1,269	-	-	3,006	3,006
Net loans and advances	120,727	115,598	25,533	24,324	17,900	19,042	-	-	164,160	158,964
Customer deposits	100,590	96,544	19,800	19,068	28,592	27,929	-	-	148,982	143,541

1. Attributable to the shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company.

6. Segment reporting (continued)

Operating segments

Other segment

The Other segment profit/(loss) after income tax comprises:

For the year ended 30 September	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Personal and Business & Agri central functions[1]	(86)	-
Group Centre	67	62
Economic hedges	53	163
Total	34	225

1. Includes the post-tax impact of the provision reflecting the Bank's estimate of its maximum potential liability arising from the May 2026 High Court summary judgment in respect of the representative proceeding described in Note 26 Commitments and contingent liabilities (2025: nil).

Financial assets

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial assets relevant to Notes 7 to 12.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets - general

There are three measurement classifications for financial assets under NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (NZ IFRS 9): amortised cost, FVTPL and FVOCI. Financial assets are classified into these measurement classifications on the basis of two criteria:

- the business model within which the financial asset is managed; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (specifically whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest).

The resultant financial asset classifications are as follows:

- Amortised cost: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows;
- FVOCI: Financial assets with contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and which are held in a business model whose objective is to collect their cash flows or to sell the assets; and
- FVTPL: Any other financial assets not falling into the categories above are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value option for financial assets

A financial asset may be irrevocably designated on initial recognition:

- at FVTPL when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- at FVOCI for investments in equity securities, where that instrument is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise coins, notes, money at call, reverse repurchase agreements of less than 90 days, balances held with central banks and other banks, and other cash equivalents that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of changes in value.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Coins, notes and cash at bank	345	130
Reverse repurchase agreements	6,165	2,026
Balances with central banks	6,169	6,949
Balances with other banks and other cash equivalents	452	281
Cash and cash equivalents	13,131	9,386

8. Trading securities

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Government securities	5,833	5,520
Corporate and financial institution securities	972	828
Trading securities	6,805	6,348

Recognition and measurement

Trading securities are financial instruments we either:

- Acquire principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term; or
- Hold as part of a portfolio we manage for short-term profit making.

We recognise purchases and sales of trading securities on trade date:

- Initially, we measure them at fair value; and
- Subsequently, we measure them in the Balance Sheet at their fair value with any change in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Assets disclosed as Trading securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for Financial Assets outlined on page 16.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when applying the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of trading securities not valued using quoted market prices. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

9. Derivative financial instruments

Fair value	Assets 2026 NZ$m	Liabilities 2026 NZ$m	Assets 2025 NZ$m	Liabilities 2025 NZ$m
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading	11,039	(10,073)	11,432	(10,178)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	10	(10)	14	(20)
Derivative financial instruments	**11,049**	**(10,083)**	11,446	(10,198)

Features

Derivative financial instruments are contracts:

- whose value is derived from an underlying price index (or other variable) defined in the contract – sometimes the value is derived from more than one variable;
- that require little or no initial net investment; and
- that are settled at a future date.

Movements in the price of the underlying variables, which cause the value of the contract to fluctuate, are reflected in the fair value of the derivative.

Purpose

ANZ New Zealand's derivative financial instruments have been categorised as follows:

Trading	Derivatives held in order to: • meet customer needs for managing their own risks. • manage risks in ANZ New Zealand that are not in a designated hedge accounting relationship (some elements of balance sheet management). • undertake market making and positioning activities to generate profits from short-term fluctuations in prices or margins.
Designated in hedging relationships	Derivatives designated into hedge accounting relationships in order to minimise profit or loss volatility by matching movements in underlying positions relating to: • hedges of ANZ New Zealand's exposures to interest rate risk and currency risk. • hedges of other exposures relating to non-trading positions.

Types

ANZ New Zealand offers or uses four different types of derivative financial instruments:

Forwards	A contract documenting the rate of interest, or the currency exchange rate, to be paid or received on a notional principal amount at a future date.
Futures	An exchange traded contract in which the parties agree to buy or sell an asset in the future for a price agreed on the transaction date, with a net settlement in cash paid on the future date without physical delivery of the asset.
Swaps	A contract in which two parties exchange one series of cash flows for another.
Options	A contract in which the buyer of the contract has the right - but not the obligation - to buy (known as a 'call option') or to sell (known as a 'put option') an asset or instrument at a set price on a future date. The seller has the corresponding obligation to fulfil the transaction to sell or buy the asset or instrument if the buyer exercises the option.

Risks managed

ANZ New Zealand offers and uses the instruments described above to manage fluctuations in the following:

Foreign exchange	Currencies at current or determined rates of exchange.
Interest rate	Fixed or variable interest rates applying to money lent, deposited or borrowed.
Commodity	Soft commodities (that is, agricultural products such as wheat, coffee, cocoa, and sugar) and hard commodities (that is, mined products such as gold, oil and gas).
Credit	Risk of default by customers or third parties.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

ANZ New Zealand uses central clearing counterparties and exchanges to settle derivative transactions. Different arrangements for posting of collateral exist with these exchanges:

- some transactions are subject to clearing arrangements which result in separate recognition of collateral assets and liabilities, with the carrying values of the associated derivative assets and liabilities held at their fair value.
- other transactions are legally settled by the payment or receipt of collateral which reduces the carrying values of the related derivative instruments by the amount paid or received.

Derivative financial instruments – held for trading

The majority of ANZ New Zealand's derivative financial instruments are held for trading. The fair value of derivative financial instruments held for trading are:

Fair value	Assets 2026 NZ$m	Liabilities 2026 NZ$m	Assets 2025 NZ$m	Liabilities 2025 NZ$m
Interest rate contracts				
Forward rate agreements	-	(1)	5	(4)
Futures contracts	37	(2)	2	(43)
Swap agreements	4,304	(4,370)	5,160	(5,032)
Options	1	(2)	2	(1)
Total	4,342	(4,375)	5,169	(5,080)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Spot and forward contracts	2,059	(1,485)	1,770	(1,465)
Swap agreements	4,546	(4,129)	4,431	(3,570)
Options	26	(27)	15	(14)
Total	6,631	(5,641)	6,216	(5,049)
Commodity contracts and credit default swaps	66	(57)	47	(49)
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading[1]	11,039	(10,073)	11,432	(10,178)

1. Includes derivatives held for balance sheet management which are not designated into accounting hedge relationships.

Derivative financial instruments – designated in hedging relationships

Under the accounting policy choice provided by NZ IFRS 9, ANZ New Zealand has continued to apply the hedge accounting requirements of NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (NZ IAS 39).

ANZ New Zealand uses two types of hedge accounting relationships:

	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge
Objective of this hedging arrangement	To hedge our exposure to changes to the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or unrecognised firm commitment caused by interest rate or foreign currency movements.	To hedge our exposure to variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction caused by interest rate, foreign currency and other price movements.
Recognition of effective hedge portion	The following are recognised in profit or loss at the same time: • all changes in the fair value of the underlying item relating to the hedged risk; and • the change in the fair value of the derivatives.	We recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge in the cash flow hedge reserve.
Recognition of ineffective hedge portion	Recognised immediately in Other operating income.	
If a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised; or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting	When we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss, we recognise the related unamortised fair value hedge adjustment in profit or loss. This may occur over time if the hedged item is amortised to profit or loss as part of the effective yield over the period to maturity.	Only when we recognise the hedged item in profit or loss is the amount previously deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve transferred to profit or loss.
Hedged item sold or repaid	We recognise the unamortised fair value hedge adjustment immediately in profit or loss.	Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred immediately to profit or loss.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of derivative financial instruments designated in hedging relationships are:

	2026			2025		
	Nominal amount NZ$m	Assets NZ$m	Liabilities NZ$m	Nominal amount NZ$m	Assets NZ$m	Liabilities NZ$m
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements	32,036	5	(4)	32,100	2	(13)
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate swap agreements	32,613	5	(6)	27,754	12	(7)
Derivative financial instruments - designated in hedging relationships	64,649	10	(10)	59,854	14	(20)

The maturity profile of the nominal amounts of our hedging instruments held is:

Nominal amount	Average rate	Less than 3 months NZ$m	3 to 12 months NZ$m	1 to 5 years NZ$m	After 5 years NZ$m	Total NZ$m
As at 30 September 2026						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	2.68%	197	2,164	20,489	9,186	32,036
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	3.44%	3,968	6,709	20,578	1,358	32,613
As at 30 September 2025						
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate	2.44%	-	3,122	19,500	9,478	32,100
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate	3.97%	6,128	8,044	12,849	733	27,754

The impacts of ineffectiveness from our designated hedge relationships by type of hedge relationship and type of risk being hedged are:

	Ineffectiveness							
	Change in value of hedging instrument[2]		Change in value of hedged item		Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss[3]		Amount reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss[4]	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Fair value hedges[1]								
Interest rate	621	(1,275)	(621)	1,277	-	2	-	-
Cash flow hedges[1]								
Interest rate	(68)	126	72	(126)	4	-	(11)	(3)

1. All hedging instruments are classified as derivative financial instruments.
2. Changes in value of hedging instruments is before any adjustments for Settle to Market clearing arrangements.
3. Recognised in Other operating income.
4. Recognised in Net interest income and Other operating income.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The hedged items in relation to ANZ New Zealand's fair value hedges are:

			Carrying amount		Accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item	
	Balance Sheet presentation	Hedged risk	Assets NZ$m	Liabilities NZ$m	Assets NZ$m	Liabilities NZ$m
As at 30 September 2026						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(15,237)	-	482
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Interest rate	16,871	-	(343)	-
Total			16,871	(15,237)	(343)	482
As at 30 September 2025						
Fixed rate debt issuance	Debt issuances	Interest rate	-	(16,599)	-	340
Fixed rate investment securities at FVOCI[1]	Investment securities	Interest rate	15,576	-	420	-
Total			15,576	(16,599)	420	340

1. The carrying amount of debt instruments at FVOCI does not include the fair value hedge adjustment. The fair value hedge adjustment is included in other comprehensive income.

The hedged items in relation to ANZ New Zealand's cash flow hedges are:

		Continuing hedges		Discontinued hedges	
	Hedged risk	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Floating rate loans and advances	Interest rate	(10)	269	17	17
Floating rate customer deposits	Interest rate	104	(91)	-	-

All cash flow hedges relate to hedges of interest rate risk and the movements in the cash flow hedge reserve are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 7.

9. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Recognition	Initially and at each reporting date, we recognise all derivatives at fair value. If the fair value of a derivative is positive, then we carry it as an asset, but if its value is negative, then we carry it as a liability. Valuation adjustments are integral in determining the fair value of derivatives. This includes: • a credit valuation adjustment to reflect the counterparty risk and/or event of default; and • a funding valuation adjustment to account for funding costs and benefits in the derivatives portfolio.
Derecognition of assets and liabilities	We remove derivative assets from our Balance Sheet when the contracts expire or we have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. We remove derivative liabilities from our Balance Sheet when ANZ New Zealand's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. With respect to derivatives cleared through a central clearing counterparty or exchange, derivative assets or liabilities may be derecognised in accordance with the principle above when collateral is settled, depending on the legal arrangements in place for each instrument.
Impact on the Income Statement	The recognition of gains or losses on derivative financial instruments depends on whether the derivative is held for trading or is designated in a hedge accounting relationship. For derivative financial instruments held for trading, gains or losses from changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss. For an instrument designated in a hedge accounting relationship, the recognition of gains or losses depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Refer to the table on page 19 for details of the recognition approach applied for each type of hedge accounting relationship. Sources of hedge accounting ineffectiveness may arise from differences in the interest rate reference rate, margins, or rate set differences and differences in discounting between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.
Hedge effectiveness	To qualify for hedge accounting under NZ IAS 39, a hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective. A hedge relationship is highly effective only if the following conditions are met: • the hedge is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated (prospective effectiveness); and • the actual results of the hedge are within the range of 80-125% (retrospective effectiveness). ANZ New Zealand monitors hedge effectiveness on a regular basis but at a minimum at each reporting date.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select the valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of derivatives, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable, and the application of valuation adjustments to certain derivatives. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

10. Investment securities

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Investment securities measured at FVOCI		
Debt securities	17,712	16,452
Equity securities	6	6
Total	17,718	16,458

The maturity profile of investment securities is as follows:

As at 30 September 2026	Less than 3 months NZ$m	3 to 12 months NZ$m	1 to 5 years NZ$m	After 5 years NZ$m	No maturity NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Government securities	665	1,359	7,944	7,182	-	17,150
Corporate and financial institution securities	3	34	519	6	-	562
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total	668	1,393	8,463	7,188	6	17,718
As at 30 September 2025						
Government securities	176	271	11,168	4,460	-	16,075
Corporate and financial institution securities	1	-	363	13	-	377
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	6	6
Total	177	271	11,531	4,473	6	16,458

Recognition and measurement

Investment securities are those financial assets in security form (that is, transferable debt or equity instruments) that are not held for trading purposes. By way of exception, bills of exchange (a form of security/transferable instrument) which are used to facilitate ANZ New Zealand's customer lending activities are classified as Loans and advances (rather than Investment securities) to better reflect the substance of the arrangement.

Equity investments not held for trading purposes may be designated at FVOCI on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If this election is made, gains or losses are not reclassified from Other comprehensive income to profit or loss on disposal of the investment. However, gains or losses may be reclassified within equity.

Assets disclosed as Investment securities are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 16. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with Investment securities - debt securities at FVOCI are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses, and the allowance for expected credit loss is recognised in the FVOCI reserve in equity with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement is required when we select valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of assets not valued using quoted market prices, particularly the selection of valuation inputs that are not readily observable. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

11. Net loans and advances

The following table provides details of Net loans and advances for ANZ New Zealand:

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Overdrafts	1,243	1,149
Credit cards	1,235	1,230
Term loans - housing	121,192	116,116
Term loans - non-housing[1]	40,382	40,524
Gross subtotal	164,052	159,019
Unearned income[2]	(27)	(26)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs[2]	793	639
Gross loans and advances	164,818	159,632
Allowance for expected credit losses (refer to Note 12)	(658)	(668)
Net loans and advances	164,160	158,964
Residual contractual maturity:		
Within one year	17,547	19,383
More than one year	146,613	139,581
Net loans and advances	164,160	158,964
Carried on Balance Sheet at:		
Amortised cost	163,128	158,003
Fair value through profit or loss	1,032	961
Net loans and advances	164,160	158,964

1. Includes reverse repurchase agreements (with 90 days or more to maturity) designated at FVTPL of NZ$1,032 million (2025: NZ$961 million).
2. Amortised over the expected life of the loan.

Recognition and measurement

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are facilities ANZ New Zealand provides directly to customers or through third party channels.

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the loan or advance, which are primarily brokerage and other origination costs which we amortise over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, we then measure loans and advances at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any allowance for expected credit losses, or at fair value when they are specifically designated on initial recognition as FVTPL, are classified as held for sale or when held for trading. Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

ANZ New Zealand enters into transactions in which it transfers financial assets that are recognised on its Balance Sheet. When ANZ New Zealand retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets remain on ANZ New Zealand's Balance Sheet, however if substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, ANZ New Zealand derecognises the asset. If the risks and rewards are partially retained and control over the asset is lost, ANZ New Zealand derecognises the asset. If control over the asset is not lost, ANZ New Zealand continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

We separately recognise the rights and obligations retained, or created, in the transfer of assets as appropriate.

Assets disclosed as Net loans and advances are subject to the general classification and measurement policy for financial assets outlined on page 16. Additionally, expected credit losses associated with loans and advances at amortised cost are recognised and measured in accordance with the accounting policy outlined in Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses

	2026			2025		
	Collectively assessed NZ$m	Individually assessed NZ$m	Total NZ$m	Collectively assessed NZ$m	Individually assessed NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	572	86	658	604	64	668
Off-balance sheet commitments	135	4	139	130	4	134
Total	707	90	797	734	68	802

The following tables present the movement in the allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for the year.

Net loans and advances - at amortised cost
Allowance for ECL is included in Net loans and advances.

			Stage 3		
	Stage 1 NZ$m	Stage 2 NZ$m	Collectively assessed NZ$m	Individually assessed NZ$m	Total NZ$m
As at 1 October 2024	187	370	104	64	725
Transfer between stages	58	(58)	(2)	2	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(57)	8	(6)	94	39
Write-backs	-	-	-	(53)	(53)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(47)	(47)
Discount unwind reversal	-	-	-	4	4
As at 30 September 2025	188	320	96	64	668
Transfer between stages	59	(57)	(4)	2	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(9)	(22)	1	123	93
Write-backs	-	-	-	(46)	(46)
Bad debts written-off (excluding recoveries)	-	-	-	(52)	(52)
Discount unwind	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
As at 30 September 2026	238	241	93	86	658

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities
Allowance for ECL is included in Other provisions.

As at 1 October 2024	74	56	3	3	136
Transfer between stages	5	(5)	-	-	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	(9)	6	-	1	(2)
As at 30 September 2025	70	57	3	4	134
Transfer between stages	8	(7)	-	(1)	-
New and increased provisions (net of releases)	12	(7)	(1)	1	5
As at 30 September 2026	90	43	2	4	139

The collectively assessed allowance for ECL decreased by NZ$27 million attributable to: releases of NZ$44 million in management temporary adjustments as risks were increasingly captured through modelled ECL or individual provisions, and NZ$21 million from favourable portfolio mix changes, partially offset by a NZ$38 million increase due to a less favourable economic outlook, including scenario weight changes.

Credit impairment charge – Income Statement

Credit impairment charge/(release) analysis

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
New and increased provisions (net of releases)[1]		
- Collectively assessed	(27)	(60)
- Individually assessed	125	97
Write-backs	(46)	(53)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	(10)	(9)
Total credit impairment charge/(release)	42	(25)

1. Includes the impact of transfers between collectively assessed and individually assessed.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Expected credit loss model

The measurement of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability weighted prediction which evaluates a range of scenarios and takes into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Expected credit losses are either measured over 12 months or the expected lifetime of the financial asset, depending on credit deterioration since origination, according to the following three-stage approach:

- Stage 1: At the origination of a financial asset, and where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months from the reporting date. For instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, expected credit losses are estimated based on default events that are possible over the remaining time to maturity.
- Stage 2: Where there has been a SICR since origination, an allowance for ECL is recognised reflecting expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. If credit risk were to improve in a subsequent period such that the increase in credit risk since origination is no longer considered significant, the exposure returns to a Stage 1 classification with ECL measured accordingly.
- Stage 3: Where there is objective evidence of impairment, an allowance equivalent to lifetime ECL is recognised.

Expected credit losses are estimated on a collective basis for exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2, and on either a collective or individual basis when transferred to Stage 3.

Measurement of expected credit loss

ECL is calculated as the product of the following credit risk factors at a facility level, discounted to incorporate the time value of money:

- Probability of default (PD) - the estimate of the likelihood that a borrower will default over a given period;
- Exposure at default (EAD) - the expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest; and
- Loss given default (LGD) - the expected loss in the event of the borrower defaulting, expressed as a percentage of the facility's EAD, taking into account direct and indirect recovery costs.

These credit risk factors are adjusted for current and forward-looking information through the use of macroeconomic variables.

Expected life

When estimating ECL for exposures in Stage 2 and 3, ANZ New Zealand considers the expected lifetime over which it is exposed to credit risk.

For non-retail portfolios, ANZ New Zealand uses the maximum contractual period as the expected lifetime for non-revolving credit facilities. For non-retail revolving credit facilities, such as corporate lines of credit, the expected life reflects ANZ New Zealand's contractual right to withdraw a facility as part of a contractually agreed annual review, after taking into account the applicable notice period.

For retail portfolios, the expected lifetime is determined using a behavioural term, taking into account expected prepayment behaviour and events that give rise to substantial modifications.

Definition of default, credit impaired and write-offs

The definition of default used in measuring ECL is aligned to the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes across all portfolios. This definition is also in line with the regulatory definition of default. Default occurs when there are indicators that a debtor is unlikely to fully satisfy contractual credit obligations to ANZ New Zealand, or the exposure is 90 days past due.

Financial assets, including those that are well secured, are considered credit impaired for financial reporting purposes when they default.

When there is no realistic probability of recovery, loans are written off against the related impairment allowance on completion of ANZ New Zealand's internal processes and when all reasonably expected recoveries have been collected. In subsequent periods, any recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recorded as a release to the credit impairment charge in the Income Statement.

Modified financial assets

If the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one for either credit or commercial reasons, an assessment is made to determine if the changes to the terms of the existing financial asset are considered substantial. This assessment considers both changes in cash flows arising from the modified terms as well as changes in the overall instrument risk profile; for example, changes in the principal (credit limit), term, or type of underlying collateral. Where a modification is considered non-substantial, the existing financial asset is not derecognised and its date of origination continues to be used to determine SICR. Where a modification is considered substantial, the existing financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at its fair value on the modification date, which also becomes the date of origination used to determine SICR for this new asset.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Significant increase in credit risk

Stage 2 assets are those that have experienced a SICR since origination. In determining what constitutes a SICR, ANZ New Zealand considers both qualitative and quantitative information:

i. Internal credit rating grade

For the majority of portfolios, the primary indicator of a SICR is a significant deterioration in the internal credit rating grade of a facility since origination and is measured by the application of thresholds.

For non-retail portfolios, a SICR is determined by comparing the Customer Credit Rating (CCR) applicable to a facility at reporting date to the CCR at origination of that facility. A CCR is assigned to each borrower which reflects the PD of the borrower and incorporates both borrower and non-borrower specific information, including forward-looking information. CCRs are subject to review at least annually or more frequently when an event occurs which could affect the credit risk of the customer.

For retail portfolios, a SICR is determined, depending on the type of facility, by either comparing the scenario weighted lifetime PD at the reporting date to that at origination, or by reference to customer behavioural score thresholds. The scenario weighted lifetime probability of default may increase significantly if:

- there has been a deterioration in the economic outlook, or an increase in economic uncertainty; or
- there has been a deterioration in the customer's overall credit position, or ability to manage their credit obligations.

ii. Backstop criteria

ANZ New Zealand uses 30 days past due arrears as a backstop criterion for both non-retail and retail portfolios. For retail portfolios only, facilities are required to demonstrate three to six months of good payment behaviour prior to being allocated back to Stage 1.

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is incorporated into both our assessment of whether a financial asset has experienced a SICR since origination and in our estimate of ECL. In applying forward-looking information for estimating ECL, ANZ New Zealand considers four probability-weighted forecast economic scenarios as follows:

i. Base case scenario

The base case scenario is ANZ New Zealand's view of future macroeconomic conditions. It reflects the same basis of assumptions used by management for strategic planning and budgeting, and also informs the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process which is the process ANZ New Zealand applies in strategic and capital planning over a 3-year time horizon;

ii. Upside scenario

The upside scenario is fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions (not economic conditions prevailing at balance date) and is based on a combination of more optimistic economic events and uncertainty over long term horizons; and

iii. Downside and iv. Severe downside scenario

The downside and severe scenarios assume an economic downturn, both domestically and globally. Forecast macroeconomic variables for such scenarios are developed internally, reflecting plausible scenarios unfolding over a 5-year period given current economic conditions. Compared to the base case, these assumptions reflect higher inflation, declining asset prices, and increases to unemployment. The impacts to underlying macroeconomic variables are deeper in the case of the severe scenario.

The four scenarios are described in terms of macroeconomic variables used in the PD, LGD and EAD models (collectively the ECL models) depending on the lending portfolio and country of the borrower. Examples of the macroeconomic variables include unemployment rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates, residential property price indices, commercial property price indices and consumer price indices.

Probability weighting of each scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario, as well as specific portfolio considerations where required.

Where applicable, temporary adjustments may be made to account for situations where known or expected risks have not been adequately addressed in the modelling process.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Collectively assessed allowance for expected credit losses

For collectively assessed ECL, exposures are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including product and portfolio type. In estimating collectively assessed ECL, ANZ New Zealand makes judgements and assumptions in relation to:

- the selection of an estimation technique or modelling methodology; and
- the selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs.

The following table summarises the key judgements and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs, and highlights significant changes during the current period. The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the uncertainty as to how various factors might impact the global economy and reflect historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. ANZ New Zealand's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results will likely differ from these estimates.

Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2026
Determining when a SICR has occurred or reversed	In the measurement of ECL, judgement is involved in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a loan, which would result in it moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. This is a key area of judgement since transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2 increases the ECL from an allowance based on the PD in the next 12 months, to an allowance for lifetime ECL. Subsequent decreases in credit risk resulting in transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1 may similarly result in significant changes in the ECL allowance. The setting of precise SICR trigger points requires judgement which may have a material impact upon the size of the ECL allowance. ANZ New Zealand monitors the effectiveness of SICR criteria on an ongoing basis.	The determination of SICR was consistent with prior period.
Measuring both 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses	The PD, LGD and EAD factors used in determining ECL are point-in-time measures reflecting the relevant forward-looking information determined by management. Judgement is involved in determining which forward-looking information is relevant for particular lending portfolios and for determining each portfolio's point-in-time sensitivity. In addition, judgement is required where behavioural characteristics are applied in estimating the lifetime of a facility which is used in measuring ECL.	The PD, LGD and EAD models are subject to ANZ New Zealand's model risk policy that stipulates periodic model monitoring and re-validation, and defines approval procedures and authorities according to model materiality. There were no material changes to the policy.
Base case economic forecast	ANZ New Zealand derives a forward-looking 'base case' economic scenario which reflects our view of future macroeconomic conditions.	There have been no changes to the types of forward-looking variables (key economic drivers) used as model inputs. The base case assumptions have been updated to reflect a gradual moderation in inflation. Growth is expected to remain subdued in the near term due to higher interest rates, elevated energy costs and global uncertainty. Growth is expected to recover gradually, supported by strong export incomes and a weaker exchange rate. Housing market conditions remain soft. The expected outcomes of key economic drivers for the base case scenario at 30 September 2026 are described in the section on page 29 under the heading 'Base case economic forecast assumptions'.

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Judgement/Assumption	Description	Considerations for the year ended 30 September 2026
Downside and severe downside scenarios	ANZ New Zealand produces downside and severe downside scenarios for ECL measurement purposes.	The severe downside scenario assumptions have been updated to reflect a deterioration in global economic conditions, characterised by higher inflation, weaker growth and tighter financial conditions than assumed in the base case. Economic activity is expected to contract, unemployment to rise materially and asset prices to decline. Housing and commercial property prices experience significant corrections while restrictive monetary policy settings weigh on household spending and business investment. These assumptions reflect a scenario in which heightened geopolitical tensions, disruptions to global energy supply and broader supply chain pressures result in a sustained deterioration in the global economic outlook. Similar assumptions are also used in the downside scenario, but with lesser impacts.
Probability weighting of each economic scenario (base case, upside, downside and severe downside scenarios)	Probability weighting of each economic scenario is determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario at each measurement date. The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.	Probability weightings have been updated, with additional weight applied to the severe downside scenario relative to the prior year, reflecting our assessment of the continuing downside risks in local and global economies, and uncertainties related to foreign policies. The probability weightings for current and prior periods are as detailed in the section on page 30 under the heading 'Probability weightings'.
Management temporary adjustments	Management temporary adjustments to the ECL allowance are used in circumstances where it is judged that our existing inputs, assumptions and model techniques do not capture all the risk factors relevant to our lending portfolios. Emerging local or global macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, and natural disasters that are not incorporated into our current parameters, risk ratings, or forward-looking information are examples of such circumstances.	Management have continued to apply adjustments to accommodate risks associated with higher inflation and interest rates experienced over the last few years. Management overlays have been made for risks particular to property lending. The total amount of adjustments has decreased from the prior year as these risks are now more appropriately reflected in modelled ECL and, where applicable, individual provisions. Management temporary adjustments total NZ$8 million (2025: NZ$52 million). Management has considered and concluded no temporary adjustment is required at 30 September 2026 to the ECL in relation to climate or weather related events during the period.

Base case economic forecast assumptions

Continuing uncertainties described above increase the risk of the economic forecast resulting in an understatement or overstatement of the ECL balance.

The economic drivers of the base case economic forecasts, reflective of ANZ New Zealand's view of future macroeconomic conditions used at 30 September 2026 are set out below. For the years following the near-term forecasts below, the ECL models apply simplified assumptions for the economic conditions to calculate lifetime loss.

	Calendar year		
	2026	2027	2028
New Zealand			
GDP (annual average % change)	1.7	2.6	2.8
Unemployment rate (annual average as a %)	5.6	5.4	5.0
Residential property prices (annual % change)	(1.0)	2.0	4.0
Consumer price index (annual average % change)	3.6	2.0	2.0

12. Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Probability weightings

Probability weightings for each scenario are determined by management considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the base case economic scenario including the uncertainties described above.

The assigned probability weightings are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. ANZ New Zealand considers these weightings to provide estimates of the possible loss outcomes and taking into account short and long term inter-relationships within ANZ New Zealand's credit portfolios. The weightings applied are set out below:

	2026	2025
Base	50.00%	50.00%
Upside	3.60%	3.75%
Downside	32.40%	33.75%
Severe downside	14.00%	12.50%

ECL - Sensitivity analysis

Given current economic uncertainties and the judgement applied to factors used in determining the expected default of borrowers in future periods, expected credit losses reported by ANZ New Zealand should be considered as a best estimate within a range of possible estimates.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of collectively assessed ECL to key factors used in determining it as at 30 September 2026. The totals for each scenario are approximate levels of ECL assuming 100% weighting was applied to that scenario, applying scenario specific management temporary adjustments where appropriate, and holding all other management temporary adjustments constant:

	Total NZ$m	Impact on total[1] NZ$m
Collectively assessed ECL as at 30 September 2026 (refer to page 25)	707	-
If 1% of Stage 1 facilities were included in Stage 2	714	7
If 1% of Stage 2 facilities were included in Stage 1	706	(1)
100% upside scenario	252	(455)
100% base scenario	340	(367)
100% downside scenario	874	167
100% severe downside scenario	1,688	981

[1] There is an inverse and proportionate impact on profit or loss.

Individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses

In estimating individually assessed ECL, ANZ New Zealand makes judgements and assumptions in relation to expected repayments, the realisable value of collateral, business prospects for the customer, competing claims and the likely cost and duration of the work-out process. Judgements and assumptions in respect of these matters have been updated to reflect amongst other things, the uncertainties described above and in Note 1 About our financial statements.

Financial liabilities

Outlined below is a description of how we classify and measure financial liabilities relevant to Notes 13 and 14.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, or FVTPL when they are held for trading. Additionally, financial liabilities can be designated at FVTPL where:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- a group of financial liabilities are managed and their performance are evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives unless:
  a) the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract; or
  b) the embedded derivative is closely related to the host financial liability.

Where financial liabilities are designated as measured at fair value, gains or losses relating to changes in the entity's own credit risk are included in Other comprehensive income, except where doing so would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

13. Deposits and other borrowings

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Term deposits	63,181	60,808
On demand and short term deposits	65,424	65,404
Deposits not bearing interest	20,377	17,329
Total customer deposits	148,982	143,541
Certificates of deposit	2,097	882
Commercial paper	4,215	4,165
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	5,267	4,520
Borrowings from Ultimate Parent Bank and Immediate Parent Company[1]	1,917	3,063
Deposits and other borrowings	**162,478**	156,171
Residual contractual maturity:		
Within one year	152,958	147,913
More than one year	9,520	8,258
Deposits and other borrowings	**162,478**	156,171
Carried on Balance Sheet at:		
Amortised cost	153,030	148,651
Fair value through profit or loss	9,448	7,520
Deposits and other borrowings	**162,478**	156,171

1. Includes borrowings from the Immediate Parent Company of NZ$1,766 million which is subordinated to the A$800 million perpetual subordinated debt issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited and equal ranking with the redeemable preference shares issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited.

Recognition and measurement

For deposits and other borrowings that:

- are not designated at FVTPL on initial recognition, we measure them at amortised cost and recognise their interest expense using the effective interest rate method; and
- are managed on a fair value basis, reduce or eliminate an accounting mismatch or contain an embedded derivative, we designate them as measured at FVTPL.

Refer to Note 16 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities for further details.

For deposits and other borrowings designated at fair value we recognise the amount of fair value gain or loss attributable to changes in ANZ New Zealand's own credit risk in Other comprehensive income in retained earnings. We recognise any remaining amount of fair value gain or loss directly in profit or loss. Once we have recognised an amount in other comprehensive income, we do not later reclassify it to profit or loss.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent a liability to repurchase the financial assets that remain on our balance sheet since the risks and rewards of ownership remain with ANZ New Zealand. Over the life of the repurchase agreement, we recognise the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price and charge it to interest expense in profit or loss.

14. Debt issuances

ANZ New Zealand uses a variety of funding programmes to issue unsubordinated debt (including senior debt and covered bonds) and subordinated debt. The difference between unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt is that, in a winding up of the issuer, holders of unsubordinated debt rank in priority to holders of subordinated debt. Subordinated debt will be repaid only after the repayment of claims of depositors and other creditors (including holders of unsubordinated debt) of that issuer.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Senior debt	12,940	12,020
Covered bonds	2,973	2,510
Total unsubordinated debt	15,913	14,530
Subordinated debt	2,720	3,236
Total debt issued	18,633	17,766
Residual contractual maturity:		
Within one year	4,682	3,307
More than one year	13,951	14,459
Total debt issued	18,633	17,766

Total debt issued by currency

The table below shows ANZ New Zealand's issued debt by currency of issue, which broadly represents the debt holders' base location.

		2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
AUD	Australian dollars	982	905
EUR	Euro	7,318	6,902
NZD	New Zealand dollars	1,248	1,835
USD	United States dollars	9,085	8,124
Total debt issued		18,633	17,766

The Bank has guaranteed the payment of interest and principal of covered bonds issued by its subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited. This obligation is guaranteed by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited (the Covered Bond Guarantor), solely in its capacity as trustee of ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust). The Covered Bond Trust is a member of ANZ New Zealand. The Covered Bond Guarantor is not a member of ANZ New Zealand and has no credit ratings applicable to its long term senior unsecured obligations. The covered bonds have been assigned a long term rating of Aaa and AAA by Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings respectively. Refer to page 61 for the carrying amount of assets transferred to the ANZ Covered Bond Trust pledged as security for covered bonds.

Subordinated debt

The table below shows the subordinated debt on issue:

Currency	Face value	Issue date	Maturity	Next optional call date	Interest rate	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Term subordinated debt issued by the Bank							
NZD	600m	Sep 2021	Sep 2031	Sep 2026[2]	Fixed	-	598
USD	500m	Aug 2022	Aug 2032	Aug 2027	Fixed	870	849
USD	500m	Jul 2024	Jul 2034	Jul 2029	Fixed	868	884
Perpetual subordinated debt issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited							
AUD	800m	Sep 2024	Perpetual	Oct 2030	Floating	982	905
Subordinated debt[1]						2,720	3,236

1. Carrying amounts are net of issuance costs and, where applicable, include fair value hedge accounting adjustments.
2. Redeemed in full on an optional call date during 2026.

Recognition and measurement

Debt issuances are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, except where designated at FVTPL. Interest expense on debt issuances is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Where ANZ New Zealand enters into a fair value hedge accounting relationship, the fair value attributable to the hedged risk is reflected in adjustments to the carrying value of the debt.

Subordinated debt with capital-based conversion features (i.e. Common Equity Capital Trigger Events or Non-Viability Trigger Events) are considered to contain embedded derivatives that we account for separately at FVTPL. The embedded derivatives arise because the number of shares issued on conversion following any of those trigger events is subject to the maximum conversion number, however they have no significant value as of the reporting date given the remote nature of those trigger events.

15. Financial risk management

Risk management framework and model

Introduction

The use of financial instruments is fundamental to ANZ New Zealand's business of providing banking and other financial services to our customers. The associated financial risks (primarily credit, market, and liquidity risks) are a significant portion of ANZ New Zealand's material risks.

This note details ANZ New Zealand's financial risk management policies, processes and quantitative disclosures in relation to the material financial risks:

Material financial risks	Key sections applicable to this risk
Credit risk The risk of financial loss resulting from: • a counterparty failing to fulfil its obligations; or • a decrease in credit quality of a counterparty resulting in a financial loss.	• Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Maximum exposure to credit risk • Credit quality • Concentrations of credit risk • Collateral management
Market risk The risk to ANZ New Zealand's earnings arising from: • changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, volatility and correlations; or • fluctuations in bond, commodity or equity prices.	• Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Measurement of market risk • Traded and non-traded market risk • Foreign currency risk – structural exposure
Liquidity and funding risk The risk that ANZ New Zealand is unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due, including: • repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt; or • ANZ New Zealand having insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets.	• Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities • Key areas of measurement for liquidity risk • Liquidity portfolio management • Funding position • Residual contractual maturity analysis of ANZ New Zealand's liabilities

Overview

An overview of our risk management framework

This overview is provided to aid the users of the financial statements in understanding the context of the financial disclosures required under NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*.

The Board is responsible for establishing and overseeing ANZ New Zealand's Risk Management Framework (RMF). The Board has delegated authority to the Bank's Board Risk Committee (BRC) to develop and monitor compliance with ANZ New Zealand's risk management policies. The BRC reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

The Board approves the strategic objectives of ANZ New Zealand including:

- the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which sets out the Board's expectations regarding the degree of risk that ANZ New Zealand is prepared to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives and business plan; and
- the Risk Management Strategy (RMS), which describes ANZ New Zealand's strategy for managing risks and the key elements of the RMF that give effect to this strategy. This includes a description of each material risk, and an overview of how the RMF addresses each risk, with reference to the relevant policies, standards and procedures. It also includes information on how ANZ New Zealand identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, reports and controls or mitigates material risks.

ANZ New Zealand, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and robust control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. At ANZ New Zealand, risk is everyone's responsibility.

ANZ New Zealand has an independent risk management function, headed by the Chief Risk Officer who:

- is responsible for overseeing the risk profile and the risk management framework;
- can effectively challenge activities and decisions that materially affect ANZ New Zealand's risk profile; and
- has an independent reporting line to the BRC to enable the appropriate escalation of issues of concern.

Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is a function independent of management whose role is to provide the Board and management with an effective and independent appraisal of the internal controls established by management. Operating under a Board approved Charter, the reporting line for the outcomes of work conducted by Internal Audit is direct to the Chair of the Audit Committee, with a direct communication line to the Chief Executive Officer and the external auditor. The Internal Audit Plan is developed using a risk based approach and is reviewed regularly. The Audit Committee approves the plan.

All audit activities are conducted in accordance with international internal auditing standards, and the results of the activities are reported to the Audit Committee and management. These results influence the performance assessment of business heads. Furthermore, Internal Audit monitors the remediation of audit issues and reports the current status of any outstanding audits.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Granting credit facilities to customers is one of ANZ New Zealand's major sources of income. As this activity is also a principal risk, ANZ New Zealand dedicates considerable resources to its management. ANZ New Zealand assumes credit risk in a wide range of lending and other activities in diverse markets and in many jurisdictions. Credit risks arise from traditional lending to customers as well as from interbank, treasury, trade finance and capital markets activities.

Our credit risk management framework ensures we apply a consistent approach across ANZ New Zealand when we measure, monitor and manage the credit risk appetite set by the Board. The Board is assisted and advised by the BRC in discharging its duty to oversee credit risk. The BRC:

- approves the credit risk appetite and credit strategies; and
- approves policies and control frameworks for the management of ANZ New Zealand's credit risk.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of credit risk and compliance with credit risk policies to the Bank's Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC).

We quantify credit risk through an internal credit rating system (Master Scale) to ensure consistency across exposure types and to provide a consistent framework for reporting and analysis. The system uses models and other tools to measure the following for customer exposures:

Probability of Default (PD)	Expressed by a Customer Credit Rating (CCR), reflecting ANZ New Zealand's assessment of a customer's ability to service and repay debt.
Exposure at Default (EAD)	The expected balance sheet exposure at default taking into account repayments of principal and interest, expected additional drawdowns and accrued interest at the time of default.
Loss Given Default (LGD)	Expressed by a Security Indicator (SI) ranging from A to G. The SI is calculated by reference to the percentage of loan covered by security which ANZ New Zealand can realise if a customer defaults. The A-G scale is supplemented by a range of other SIs which cover such factors as cash cover and sovereign backing. For retail and some small business lending, we group exposures into large homogeneous pools, and the LGD is assigned at the pool level.

Our specialist credit risk teams develop and validate ANZ New Zealand's PD and LGD rating models. The outputs from these models drive our day-to-day credit risk management decisions including origination, pricing, approval levels, regulatory capital adequacy, internal capital allocation, and credit provisioning.

All customers with whom ANZ New Zealand has a credit relationship are assigned a CCR at origination via either of the following assessment approaches:

Large and more complex lending	Retail and some small business lending
Rating models provide a consistent and structured assessment, with judgement required around the use of out-of-model factors. We handle credit approval on a dual approval basis, jointly with the business writer and an independent credit officer.	Automated assessment of credit applications using a combination of scoring (application and behavioural), policy rules and external credit reporting information. If the application does not meet the automated assessment criteria, then it is subject to manual assessment.

We use ANZ New Zealand's internal CCR to manage the credit quality of financial assets. To enable wider comparisons, ANZ New Zealand's CCRs are mapped to external rating agency scales as follows:

Credit quality description	Internal CCR	ANZ New Zealand customer requirements	Moody's Ratings	S&P Global Ratings
Strong	CCR 0+ to 4-	Demonstrated superior stability in their operating and financial performance over the long-term, and whose earnings capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	Aaa – Baa3	AAA – BBB-
Satisfactory	CCR 5+ to 6-	Demonstrated sound operational and financial stability over the medium to long-term even though some may be susceptible to cyclical trends or variability in earnings.	Ba1 – B1	BB+ – B+
Weak	CCR 7+ to 8=	Demonstrated some operational and financial instability, with variability and uncertainty in profitability and liquidity projected to continue over the short and possibly medium term.	B2 – Caa	B - CCC
Defaulted	CCR 8- to 10	When doubt arises as to the collectability of a credit facility, the financial instrument (or 'the facility') is classified as defaulted.	n/a	n/a

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

For financial assets recognised on the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount. In certain circumstances there may be differences between the carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet and the amounts reported in the tables below. Principally, these differences arise in respect of financial assets that are subject to risks other than credit risk, such as equity instruments which are primarily subject to market risk, or bank notes and coins.

For undrawn facilities, this maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. For contingent exposures, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount ANZ New Zealand would have to pay if the instrument is called upon.

The table below shows our maximum exposure to credit risk of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions before taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

	Reported		Excluded[1]		Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
On-balance sheet positions						
Net loans and advances	**164,160**	158,964	**-**	-	**164,160**	158,964
Other financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	**13,131**	9,386	**133**	130	**12,998**	9,256
Settlement balances receivable	**817**	1,620	**-**	-	**817**	1,620
Collateral paid	**859**	1,114	**-**	-	**859**	1,114
Trading securities	**6,805**	6,348	**-**	-	**6,805**	6,348
Derivative financial instruments	**11,049**	11,446	**-**	-	**11,049**	11,446
Investment securities	**17,718**	16,458	**-**	-	**17,718**	16,458
Other financial assets[2]	**897**	861	**-**	-	**897**	861
Total other financial assets	**51,276**	47,233	**133**	130	**51,143**	47,103
Subtotal	**215,436**	206,197	**133**	130	**215,303**	206,067
Off-balance sheet positions						
Undrawn and contingent facilities[3]	**32,304**	30,059	**-**	-	**32,304**	30,059
Total	**247,740**	236,256	**133**	130	**247,607**	236,126

1. Coins, notes and cash at bank within cash and cash equivalents were excluded as they do not have credit risk exposure.
2. Other financial assets mainly comprise accrued interest and acceptances.
3. Undrawn and contingent facilities include guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies, net of collectively assessed and individually assessed allowance for expected credit losses.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Credit quality

An analysis of ANZ New Zealand's credit risk exposure is presented in the following tables based on ANZ New Zealand's internal credit quality rating by stage without taking account of the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements.

Net loans and advances

As at 30 September 2026	Stage 1 NZ$m	Stage 2 NZ$m	Stage 3 Collectively assessed NZ$m	Stage 3 Individually assessed NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Strong	84,279	1,541	-	-	85,820
Satisfactory	62,642	5,348	-	-	67,990
Weak	5,241	2,421	-	-	7,662
Defaulted	-	-	1,140	408	1,548
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	152,162	9,310	1,140	408	163,020
Allowance for ECL	(238)	(241)	(93)	(86)	(658)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	151,924	9,069	1,047	322	162,362
Loans and advances at FVTPL					1,032
Unearned income					(27)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					793
Net carrying amount					164,160

As at 30 September 2025					
Strong	79,775	1,316	-	-	81,091
Satisfactory	61,428	5,577	-	-	67,005
Weak	5,301	3,048	-	-	8,349
Defaulted	-	-	1,244	369	1,613
Gross loans and advances at amortised cost	146,504	9,941	1,244	369	158,058
Allowance for ECL	(188)	(320)	(96)	(64)	(668)
Net loans and advances at amortised cost	146,316	9,621	1,148	305	157,390
Loans and advances at FVTPL					961
Unearned income					(26)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs					639
Net carrying amount					158,964

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Off-balance sheet commitments - undrawn and contingent facilities

As at 30 September 2026	Stage 1 NZ$m	Stage 2 NZ$m	Stage 3 Collectively assessed NZ$m	Stage 3 Individually assessed NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Strong	26,336	205	-	-	26,541
Satisfactory	4,575	774	-	-	5,349
Weak	227	297	-	-	524
Defaulted	-	-	13	16	29
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	31,138	1,276	13	16	32,443
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions (refer to Note 19)	(90)	(43)	(2)	(4)	(139)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	31,048	1,233	11	12	32,304
As at 30 September 2025					
Strong	24,008	254	-	-	24,262
Satisfactory	4,169	1,097	-	-	5,266
Weak	223	403	-	-	626
Defaulted	-	-	16	23	39
Gross undrawn and contingent facilities	28,400	1,754	16	23	30,193
Allowance for ECL included in Other provisions (refer to Note 19)	(70)	(57)	(3)	(4)	(134)
Net undrawn and contingent facilities	28,330	1,697	13	19	30,059

Other financial assets

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Strong	49,836	47,017
Satisfactory	1,304	76
Weak	3	10
Defaulted	-	-
Total carrying amount	51,143	47,103

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Concentrations of credit risk

Credit risk becomes concentrated when a number of customers are engaged in similar activities, have similar economic characteristics, or have similar activities within the same geographic region – therefore, they may be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. ANZ New Zealand monitors its credit portfolio to manage risk concentration and rebalance the portfolio. ANZ New Zealand also applies single customer counterparty limits to protect against unacceptably large exposures to one single customer.

Analysis of financial assets by industry sector is based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) codes. The significant categories shown are the level one New Zealand Standard Industry Output Categories (NZSIOC), except that Agriculture is shown separately.

Composition of financial instruments that give rise to credit risk by industry group are presented below:

	Loans and advances		Other financial assets		Off-balance sheet credit related commitments		Total	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
New Zealand residents								
Agriculture	**15,932**	15,517	**62**	70	**1,119**	1,055	**17,113**	16,642
Forestry and fishing, agriculture services	**553**	557	**6**	5	**124**	102	**683**	664
Mining	**26**	83	**17**	1	**191**	80	**234**	164
Manufacturing	**2,232**	2,347	**300**	184	**2,145**	2,182	**4,677**	4,713
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	**1,082**	1,263	**184**	298	**1,865**	2,018	**3,131**	3,579
Construction	**1,253**	1,093	**5**	5	**1,379**	970	**2,637**	2,068
Wholesale trade	**1,536**	1,433	**58**	70	**1,414**	1,476	**3,008**	2,979
Retail trade and accommodation	**2,906**	2,638	**19**	13	**816**	770	**3,741**	3,421
Transport, postal and warehousing	**779**	1,061	**11**	40	**1,016**	853	**1,806**	1,954
Finance and insurance services	**2,355**	2,307	**11,308**	12,354	**2,143**	1,215	**15,806**	15,876
Rental, hiring & real estate services	**39,108**	38,163	**1,272**	1,916	**1,924**	1,772	**42,304**	41,851
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	**1,144**	1,047	**23**	21	**616**	616	**1,783**	1,684
Public administration and safety	**202**	181	**16,503**	15,196	**824**	721	**17,529**	16,098
Health care and social assistance	**901**	886	**4**	11	**360**	338	**1,265**	1,235
Households	**90,568**	87,017	**337**	356	**15,098**	14,400	**106,003**	101,773
All other New Zealand residents[1]	**1,219**	1,172	**57**	71	**1,106**	1,338	**2,382**	2,581
Subtotal	**161,796**	156,765	**30,166**	30,611	**32,140**	29,906	**224,102**	217,282
Overseas								
Finance and insurance services	**62**	61	**20,549**	16,259	**303**	287	**20,914**	16,607
Households	**1,575**	1,554	**6**	6	**-**	-	**1,581**	1,560
All other non-New Zealand residents	**619**	639	**422**	227	**-**	-	**1,041**	866
Subtotal	**2,256**	2,254	**20,977**	16,492	**303**	287	**23,536**	19,033
Gross subtotal	**164,052**	159,019	**51,143**	47,103	**32,443**	30,193	**247,638**	236,315
Allowance for ECL	**(658)**	(668)	**-**	-	**(139)**	(134)	**(797)**	(802)
Subtotal	**163,394**	158,351	**51,143**	47,103	**32,304**	30,059	**246,841**	235,513
Unearned income	**(27)**	(26)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**(27)**	(26)
Capitalised brokerage and other origination costs	**793**	639	**-**	-	**-**	-	**793**	639
Maximum exposure to credit risk	**164,160**	158,964	**51,143**	47,103	**32,304**	30,059	**247,607**	236,126

1. Other includes exposures to information media and telecommunications; education and training; arts and recreation services; and other services.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Collateral management

We use collateral for on and off-balance sheet exposures to mitigate credit risk if a counterparty cannot meet its repayment obligations. Where there is sufficient collateral, an expected credit loss is not recognised. This is largely the case for certain lending products, such as margin loans and reverse repurchase agreements that are secured by the securities purchased using the lending. For some products, the collateral provided by customers is fundamental to the product's structuring, so it is not strictly the secondary source of repayment - for example, lending secured by trade receivables is typically repaid by the collection of those receivables. During the period there was no change in our collateral policies.

The nature of collateral or security held for the relevant classes of financial assets is as follows:

Net loans and advances	
Loans – housing and personal	Housing loans are secured by mortgage(s) over property and additional security may take the form of guarantees and deposits. Personal lending (including credit cards and overdrafts) is predominantly unsecured. If we take security, then it is restricted to eligible vehicles, motor homes and other assets.
Loans – business	Business loans may be secured, partially secured or unsecured. Typically, we take security by way of a mortgage over property and/or a charge over the business or other assets. If appropriate, we may take other security to mitigate the credit risk, such as guarantees, standby letters of credit or derivative protection.
Other financial assets	
Trading securities, investment securities, derivatives and other financial assets	For trading securities, we do not seek collateral directly from the issuer or counterparty. However, the collateral may be implicit in the terms of the instrument (for example, with an asset-backed security). The terms of debt securities may include collateralisation. For derivatives we will have large individual exposures to single name counterparties such as central clearing houses, financial institutions, and other institutional clients. Open derivative positions with these counterparties are aggregated and cash collateral (or other forms of eligible collateral) is exchanged daily through the respective Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreements. The collateral is provided by the counterparty when their position is out of the money (or provided to the counterparty by ANZ New Zealand when our position is out of the money). Credit risk will remain where the full amount of the derivative exposure is not covered by any collateral.
Off-balance sheet positions	
Undrawn and contingent facilities	Collateral for off-balance sheet positions is mainly held against undrawn facilities, and they are typically performance bonds or guarantees. Undrawn facilities that are secured include housing loans secured by mortgages over residential property and business lending secured by commercial real estate and/or charges over business assets.

The table below shows the estimated value of collateral we hold and the net unsecured portion of credit exposures:

	Maximum exposure to credit risk		Total value of collateral[1]		Unsecured portion of credit exposure	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Net loans and advances	**164,160**	158,964	**154,998**	149,917	**9,162**	9,047
Other financial assets	**51,143**	47,103	**9,207**	5,985	**41,936**	41,118
Off-balance sheet positions	**32,304**	30,059	**18,466**	17,260	**13,838**	12,799
Total	**247,607**	236,126	**182,671**	173,162	**64,936**	62,964

[1] In estimating the value of collateral for housing loans, customers are assumed to be meeting their insurance obligations for the properties over which the mortgages are secured.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Market risk stems from ANZ New Zealand's trading and balance sheet management activities and the impact of changes and correlations between interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodities and the volatility within these asset classes.

The BRC delegates responsibility for day-to-day management of both market risk and compliance with market risk policies to the Bank's Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

Within overall strategies and policies established by the BRC, business units and risk management have joint responsibility for the control of market risk at the ANZ New Zealand level. The Market & Treasury Risk team (a specialist risk management unit independent of the business) allocates market risk limits at various levels and monitors and reports on them daily. This detailed framework allocates individual limits to manage and control exposures using risk factors and profit and loss limits.

Management, measurement and reporting of market risk is undertaken in two broad categories:

Traded market risk	Non-traded market risk
Risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in price factors for both physical and derivative trading positions. Principal risk categories monitored are: • Currency risk – potential loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates or their implied volatilities. • Interest rate risk – potential loss from changes in market interest rates or their implied volatilities. • Credit spread risk – potential loss arising from a movement in margin or spread relative to a benchmark. • Commodity risk – potential loss arising from changes in commodity prices or their implied volatilities.	Risk of loss associated with the management of non-traded interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange exposures. This includes interest rate risk in the banking book. This risk of loss arises from adverse changes in the overall and relative level of interest rates for different tenors, differences in the actual versus expected net interest margin, and the potential valuation risk associated with embedded options in financial instruments and bank products.

Measurement of market risk

We primarily manage and control market risk using Value at Risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress testing.

VaR measures ANZ New Zealand's possible daily loss based on historical market movements.

ANZ New Zealand's VaR approach for both traded and non-traded risk is historical simulation. We use historical changes in market rates, prices and volatilities over:

- the previous 500 business days, to calculate standard VaR; and
- a 1-year stressed period, to calculate stressed VaR.

We calculate traded and non-traded VaR using a one-day holding period. For stressed VaR we use a ten-day period. Back testing is used to ensure our VaR models remain accurate.

ANZ New Zealand measures VaR at a 99% confidence interval which means there is a 99% chance that a loss will not exceed the VaR for the relevant holding period.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Traded and non-traded market risk

Traded market risk

The table below shows the traded market risk VaR on a diversified basis by risk categories:

	2026				2025			
	As at NZ$m	High for year NZ$m	Low for year NZ$m	Average for year NZ$m	As at NZ$m	High for year NZ$m	Low for year NZ$m	Average for year NZ$m
Traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Foreign exchange	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.5
Interest rate	0.9	2.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.7	0.6	1.2
Credit	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4
Diversification benefit[1]	(0.6)	n/a	n/a	(0.7)	(0.5)	n/a	n/a	(0.8)
Total VaR	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	4.1	0.6	1.3

[1] The diversification benefit reflects risks that offset across categories. The high and low VaR figures reported for each factor did not necessarily occur on the same day as the high and low VaR reported for ANZ New Zealand as a whole. Consequently, a diversification benefit for high and low would not be meaningful and is therefore omitted from the table.

Non-traded market risk

Balance sheet risk management

The principal objectives of balance sheet risk management are to maintain acceptable levels of interest rate and liquidity risk to mitigate the negative impact of movements in interest rates on the earnings and market value of ANZ New Zealand's banking book, while ensuring ANZ New Zealand maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk management

Non-traded interest rate risk relates to the potential adverse impact of changes in market interest rates on ANZ New Zealand's future net interest income. This risk arises from two principal sources, namely mismatches between the repricing dates of interest bearing assets and liabilities; and the investment of capital and other non-interest bearing liabilities and assets. Interest rate risk is reported using VaR and scenario analysis (based on the impact of a 1% rate shock). The table below shows VaR figures for non-traded interest rate risk for ANZ New Zealand.

	2026				2025			
	As at NZ$m	High for year NZ$m	Low for year NZ$m	Average for year NZ$m	As at NZ$m	High for year NZ$m	Low for year NZ$m	Average for year NZ$m
Non-traded value at risk 99% confidence								
Total VaR	34.4	34.4	23.3	27.6	26.8	30.1	21.9	25.9

We undertake scenario analysis to stress test the impact of extreme events on ANZ New Zealand's market risk exposures. We model a 1% overnight parallel positive shift in the yield curve to determine the potential impact on our net interest income over the next 12 months. This is a standard risk measure which assumes the parallel shift is reflected in all wholesale and customer rates.

The table below shows the outcome of this risk measure for the current and previous financial years, expressed as a percentage of reported net interest income.

	2026	2025
Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income		
As at period end	0.3%	0.3%
Maximum exposure	1.4%	0.7%
Minimum exposure	0.2%	-0.5%
Average exposure (in absolute terms)	0.7%	0.0%

Foreign currency risk – structural exposures

Where it is considered appropriate, ANZ New Zealand takes out economic hedges against larger foreign exchange denominated expenditure streams (primarily Australian Dollar, US Dollar and US Dollar correlated). The primary objective of hedging these streams is to protect against a significant decrease in shareholder value due to negative impacts of foreign exchange rate movements.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity risk overview, management and control responsibilities

Liquidity risk is the risk that ANZ New Zealand:

- is unable to meet its payment obligations (including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt) when they fall due; or
- does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to fund increases in its assets.

Management of liquidity and funding is overseen by ALCO following delegation from the BRC. Within an overall framework established by the BRC, Treasury and Market & Treasury Risk have responsibility for the control of funding and liquidity risk. ANZ New Zealand liquidity and funding risks are governed by principles approved by the BRC that include:

- maintaining the ability to meet all payment obligations in the immediate term;
- maintaining the ability to meet 'survival horizons' under New Zealand specific and general market liquidity stress scenarios to meet cash flow obligations over the short to medium term;
- maintaining strength in the balance sheet structure to ensure long term resilience in the liquidity and funding risk profile;
- adequately diversifying funding arrangements by counterparty, geography and tenor;
- maintaining a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets to act as a source of liquidity in times of stress and support normal day-to-day payment activities; and
- establishing a stress funding plan that would cover a range of market funding scenarios.

Key areas of measurement for liquidity and funding risk

Supervision and regulation

RBNZ requires the Bank to have a comprehensively documented Board approved liquidity framework that specifies governance and oversight responsibilities and principal methods that will be used to measure, monitor and control liquidity risk. This also includes a formal contingency plan for dealing with a liquidity crisis. The Banking Group is required to meet one week and one month liquidity mismatch ratios and a one year core funding ratio each day.

Scenario modelling

A key component of ANZ New Zealand's liquidity management framework is scenario modelling of a range of regulatory and internal liquidity metrics.

Potential severe liquidity crisis scenarios that model the behaviour of cash flows where there is a problem (real or perceived) may include, but are not limited to, operational issues, doubts about solvency, or adverse credit rating changes. Under these scenarios ANZ New Zealand may have significant difficulty rolling over or replacing funding. ANZ New Zealand's liquidity management framework requires sufficient high quality liquid assets to be held to meet its liquidity needs for the following one month under the modelled scenarios.

As at 30 September 2026, ANZ New Zealand was operating above the required minimums for the modelled scenarios.

Structural balance sheet metrics

The Banking Group's liquidity management framework also encompasses structural balance sheet metrics such as the RBNZ's core funding ratio. The core funding ratio is designed to limit the amount of wholesale funding required to be rolled over within a one year timeframe and so interacts with the modelled liquidity scenarios to maintain the Banking Group's liquidity position.

Wholesale funding

The Banking Group's wholesale funding strategy is designed to deliver a sustainable portfolio of wholesale funds that balances cost efficiency with targeting diversification by markets, investors, currencies, maturities and funding structures. Short-term and long-term wholesale funding is managed and executed by Treasury.

The Banking Group also uses maturity concentration limits under the wholesale funding and liquidity management framework. Maturity concentration limits ensure that the Banking Group is not required to issue large volumes of new wholesale funding within a short time period to replace maturing wholesale funding. Funding instruments used to meet the wholesale borrowing requirement must be on a pre-established list of approved products.

Funding capacity and debt issuance planning

The Banking Group adopts a conservative approach to determine its funding capacity. Annually, a funding plan is approved by the Bank's Board. The plan is supplemented by regular updates and is linked to the Banking Group's strategic planning cycle.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Liquidity portfolio management

ANZ New Zealand holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high quality liquid securities primarily to support liquidity risk management. The size of ANZ New Zealand's liquidity portfolio is determined with consideration of the amount required to meet the requirements of its internal and regulatory liquidity scenario metrics.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Central and local government bonds	15,187	14,487
Government treasury bills	531	111
Certificates of deposit	684	537
Other bonds	7,797	7,543
Securities held to support liquidity risk management	24,199	22,678
Cash and balances with central banks	6,489	7,270
Assets held to support liquidity risk management	**30,688**	29,948

Assets held in ANZ New Zealand's liquidity portfolio are all denominated in New Zealand dollars and include balances held with RBNZ and securities issued by the New Zealand Government, supranational agencies, highly rated banks, state owned enterprises, local authorities (including through a funding authority) and highly rated corporates.

The Bank also held unencumbered internal residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) which would be accepted as collateral by RBNZ in repurchase transactions. These holdings would entitle the Bank to enter into repurchase transactions with RBNZ with a value of NZ$12,466 million at 30 September 2026 (2025: NZ$11,441 million).

RBNZ Term Lending Facility (TLF) and Funding for Lending Programme (FLP)

As at 30 September 2026, the Bank had fully repaid the amounts previously drawn under the TLF (2025: NZ$165 million drawn) and the FLP (2025: NZ$1,000 million drawn). These amounts were included in securities sold under repurchase agreements in Note 13 Deposits and other borrowings.

Liquidity crisis contingency planning

ANZ New Zealand maintains a liquidity crisis contingency plan to define an approach for analysing and responding to a liquidity-threatening event. The framework includes:

- the establishment of crisis severity/stress levels;
- clearly assigned crisis roles and responsibilities;
- early warning signals indicative of an approaching crisis, and mechanisms to monitor and report these signals;
- action plans, and courses of action for altering asset and liability behaviour;
- procedures for crisis management reporting, and covering cash-flow shortfalls; and
- the approach to internal and external communications.

Funding position

ANZ New Zealand actively uses balance sheet disciplines to prudently manage the funding mix. ANZ New Zealand employs funding metrics to ensure that an appropriate proportion of its assets are funded from stable sources, including customer liabilities, longer-dated wholesale debt (with remaining term exceeding one year) and equity.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Funding composition		
Customer deposits	148,982	143,541
Wholesale funding		
Debt issuances	18,633	17,766
Certificates of deposit	2,097	882
Commercial paper	4,215	4,165
Other borrowings	7,184	7,583
Total wholesale funding	32,129	30,396
Total deposits and wholesale funding	**181,111**	173,937

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Analysis of funding liabilities by industry is based on ANZSIC codes. The significant categories shown are the level one NZSIOC.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Customer deposits by industry - New Zealand residents		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,187	4,595
Mining	283	222
Manufacturing	2,988	2,967
Construction	3,414	3,195
Wholesale trade	2,506	2,389
Retail trade and accommodation	2,530	2,312
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,343	1,616
Financial and insurance services	15,036	15,591
Rental, hiring and real estate services	3,982	3,697
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	7,180	6,803
Public administration and safety	1,550	1,428
Health care and social assistance	1,727	1,685
Arts, recreation and other services	2,408	2,507
Households	84,062	80,832
All other New Zealand residents[1]	3,346	2,661
Subtotal	137,542	132,500
Customer deposits by industry - overseas		
Households	10,725	10,260
All other non-New Zealand residents	715	781
Subtotal	11,440	11,041
Total customer deposits	148,982	143,541
Wholesale funding (financial and insurance services industry)		
New Zealand	7,806	6,432
Overseas	24,323	23,964
Total wholesale funding	32,129	30,396
Total deposits and wholesale funding	181,111	173,937
Concentrations of funding by geography		
New Zealand	145,348	138,932
Australia	4,896	4,656
United States	14,025	12,983
Europe	8,670	9,260
Other countries	8,172	8,106
Total deposits and wholesale funding	181,111	173,937

1. Other includes electricity, gas, water and waste services; information media and telecommunications; and education and training.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

Residual contractual maturity analysis of ANZ New Zealand's financial liabilities

The tables below provide residual contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities at 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025 within relevant maturity groupings. All outstanding debt issuances are profiled on the earliest date on which ANZ New Zealand may pay. The amounts represent principal and interest cash flows – so they may differ from equivalent amounts reported on the Balance Sheet.

It should be noted that this is not how ANZ New Zealand manages its liquidity risk. The management of this risk is detailed on page 42.

As at 30 September 2026	On demand NZ$m	Less than 3 months NZ$m	3 to 12 months NZ$m	1 to 5 years NZ$m	After 5 years NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Settlement balances payable	3,432	2,621	-	-	-	6,053
Collateral received	-	1,649	-	-	-	1,649
Deposits and other borrowings	85,804	34,688	33,783	8,994	10,915	174,184
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	10,010	-	-	-	10,010
Debt issuances[1]	-	36	5,411	15,419	-	20,866
Lease liabilities	-	16	47	145	46	254
Other financial liabilities	-	201	45	177	254	677
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management)						
- gross inflows	-	33	3,812	9,437	999	14,281
- gross outflows	-	(258)	(3,961)	(9,816)	(1,174)	(15,209)

As at 30 September 2025						
Settlement balances payable	3,403	1,215	-	-	-	4,618
Collateral received	-	1,725	-	-	-	1,725
Deposits and other borrowings	82,737	35,027	32,852	6,409	9,430	166,455
Derivative financial liabilities (trading)	-	10,122	-	-	-	10,122
Debt issuances[1]	-	50	3,867	15,921	-	19,838
Lease liabilities	-	14	41	137	42	234
Other financial liabilities	-	26	10	87	180	303
Derivative financial instruments (balance sheet management)						
- gross inflows	-	(530)	3,132	7,285	819	10,706
- gross outflows	-	829	(3,265)	(7,455)	(870)	(10,761)

[1] Any callable wholesale debt instruments have been included at their next call date. Refer to Note 14 Debt issuances for subordinated debt call dates.

At 30 September 2026, NZ$32,443 million (2025: NZ$30,193 million) of its credit related commitments and contingent liabilities mature in less than 1 year, based on the earliest date on which ANZ New Zealand may be required to pay.

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

ANZ New Zealand recognises and measures financial instruments at either fair value or amortised cost, with a significant number of financial instruments on the Balance Sheet at fair value.

Fair value is the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following tables set out the classification of financial assets and liabilities according to their measurement bases together with their carrying amounts as recognised on the Balance Sheet.

		2026			2025		
	Note	At amortised cost NZ$m	At fair value NZ$m	Total NZ$m	At amortised cost NZ$m	At fair value NZ$m	Total NZ$m
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8,099	5,032	13,131	7,760	1,626	9,386
Settlement balances receivable		817	-	817	1,620	-	1,620
Collateral paid		859	-	859	1,114	-	1,114
Trading securities	8	-	6,805	6,805	-	6,348	6,348
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	11,049	11,049	-	11,446	11,446
Investment securities	10	-	17,718	17,718	-	16,458	16,458
Net loans and advances	11	163,128	1,032	164,160	158,003	961	158,964
Other financial assets		897	-	897	861	-	861
Total		173,800	41,636	215,436	169,358	36,839	206,197
Financial liabilities							
Settlement balances payable		6,032	-	6,032	4,597	-	4,597
Collateral received		1,649	-	1,649	1,725	-	1,725
Deposits and other borrowings	13	153,030	9,448	162,478	148,651	7,520	156,171
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	10,083	10,083	-	10,198	10,198
Debt issuances	14	18,633	-	18,633	17,766	-	17,766
Other financial liabilities		999	361	1,360	1,098	195	1,293
Total		180,343	19,892	200,235	173,837	17,913	191,750

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities is generally determined at the individual instrument level.

If ANZ New Zealand holds offsetting risk positions, then the portfolio exception in NZ IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (NZ IFRS 13) is used to measure the fair value of such groups of financial assets and financial liabilities. ANZ New Zealand measures the portfolio based on the price that would be received to sell a net long position (an asset) for a particular risk exposure, or to transfer a net short position (a liability) for a particular risk exposure.

Fair value designation

ANZ New Zealand designates certain Net loans and advances and Deposits and other borrowings as FVTPL where they are managed on a fair value basis to align the measurement with how the financial instruments are managed.

Fair value approach and valuation techniques

We use valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes where no quoted price in an active market exists for that asset or liability. This includes the following:

Asset or liability	Fair value approach
Financial instruments classified as: - Derivative financial assets and financial liabilities (including trading and non-trading) - Repurchase agreements less than 90 days - Net loans and advances - Deposits and other borrowings - Debt issuances	Discounted cash flow (DCF) techniques are used whereby contractual future cash flows of the instrument are discounted using wholesale market interest rates, or market borrowing rates for debt or loans with similar maturities or yield curves appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.
Other financial instruments held for trading: - Securities sold short	Valuation techniques are used that incorporate observable market inputs for financial instruments with similar credit risk, maturity and yield characteristics.
Financial instruments classified as: - Trading securities - Investment securities	Valuation techniques use comparable multiples (such as price-to-book ratios) or DCF techniques incorporating, to the extent possible, observable inputs from instruments with similar characteristics.

There were no significant changes to valuation approaches during the current or prior periods.

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

ANZ New Zealand categorises financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value into a fair value hierarchy as required by NZ IFRS 13 based on the observability of inputs used to measure the fair value:

- Level 1 – valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuations using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for a similar asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – valuations where significant unobservable inputs are used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability.

The following table presents assets and liabilities carried at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

	Fair value measurements							
	Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,032	1,626	-	-	5,032	1,626
Trading securities[1]	4,807	5,169	1,998	1,179	-	-	6,805	6,348
Derivative financial instruments	37	2	11,012	11,442	-	2	11,049	11,446
Investment securities[1]	15,425	14,370	2,287	2,082	6	6	17,718	16,458
Net loans and advances	-	-	1,032	961	-	-	1,032	961
Total	20,269	19,541	21,361	17,290	6	8	41,636	36,839
Financial liabilities								
Deposits and other borrowings	-	-	9,448	7,520	-	-	9,448	7,520
Derivative financial instruments	2	43	10,081	10,155	-	-	10,083	10,198
Other financial liabilities	343	195	18	-	-	-	361	195
Total	345	238	19,547	17,675	-	-	19,892	17,913

1. During 2026, no assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (2025: NZ$434 million of assets were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2) and NZ$1,150 million of assets were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 for ANZ New Zealand (2025: NZ$127 million transferred from Level 2 to Level 1) due to a change in the observability of market price and/or valuation inputs. There were no other material transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year. Transfers into and out of levels are measured at the beginning of the reporting period in which the transfer occurred.

Financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

The financial assets and financial liabilities listed below are measured at amortised cost on ANZ New Zealand's balance sheet. While this is the value at which we expect the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled, ANZ New Zealand provides an estimate of the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date in the table below.

Fair values of financial asset and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost not included in the table below approximate their carrying values. These financial assets and financial liabilities are either short term in nature or are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

			Categorised into fair value hierarchy							
	At amortised cost		Quoted price in active markets (Level 1)		Using observable inputs (Level 2)		Using unobservable inputs (Level 3)		Total fair value	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Financial assets										
Net loans and advances	163,128	158,003	-	-	95	82	162,802	158,565	162,897	158,647
Total	163,128	158,003	-	-	95	82	162,802	158,565	162,897	158,647
Financial liabilities										
Deposits and other borrowings	153,030	148,651	-	-	152,992	148,964	-	-	152,992	148,964
Debt issuances	18,633	17,766	1,254	1,897	17,569	16,142	-	-	18,823	18,039
Total	171,663	166,417	1,254	1,897	170,561	165,106	-	-	171,815	167,003

16. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The following table sets out ANZ New Zealand's basis of estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost where the carrying value is not typically a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial asset and liability	Fair value approach
Net loans and advances to banks	Discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for loans with similar credit quality.
Net loans and advances to customers	Present value of future cash flows, discounted using a curve that incorporates changes in wholesale market rates, ANZ New Zealand's cost of wholesale funding and the customer margin, as appropriate.
Deposit liability without a specified maturity or at call	The amount payable on demand at the reporting date. We do not adjust the fair value for any value we expect ANZ New Zealand to derive from retaining the deposit for a future period.
Interest bearing fixed maturity deposits and other borrowings and acceptances with quoted market rates	Market borrowing rates of interest for debt with a similar maturity are used to discount contractual cash flows to derive the fair value.
Debt issuances	Calculated based on quoted market prices or observable inputs as applicable. If quoted market prices are not available, we use a discounted cash flow model using a yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity of the debt instrument. The fair value reflects adjustments to credit spreads applicable to ANZ New Zealand for that instrument.

Key judgements and estimates

A significant portion of financial instruments are carried on the Balance Sheet at fair value. ANZ New Zealand therefore regularly evaluates the key valuation assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of financial instruments incorporated within the financial statements, as this can involve a high degree of judgement and estimation in determining the carrying values at the balance sheet date.

In determining the fair valuation of financial instruments, ANZ New Zealand has considered the impact of related economic and market conditions on fair value measurement assumptions and the appropriateness of valuation inputs in these estimates, notably valuation adjustments, as well as the impact of these matters on the classification of financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Most of the valuation models ANZ New Zealand uses employ only observable market data as inputs. For certain financial instruments, we may use data that is not readily observable in current markets. If we use unobservable market data, then we need to exercise more judgement to determine fair value depending on the significance of the unobservable input to the overall valuation. Generally, we derive unobservable inputs from other relevant market data and compare them to observed transaction prices where available. When establishing the fair value of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, ANZ New Zealand also considers any required valuation adjustments in determining the fair value. We may apply adjustments (such as credit valuation adjustments and funding valuation adjustments – refer to Note 9 Derivative financial instruments) to reflect ANZ New Zealand's assessment of factors that market participants would consider in determining fair value of a particular financial instrument.

17. Offsetting

We offset financial assets and financial liabilities in the balance sheet (in accordance with NZ IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*) when there is:

- a current legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts in all circumstances; and
- an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The following table identifies financial assets and financial liabilities which have not been offset but are subject to enforceable master netting agreements (or similar arrangements) and the related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet. We have not taken into account the effect of over collateralisation.

			Amount subject to master netting agreement or similar			
As at 30 September 2026	Total amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet NZ$m	Amounts not subject to master netting agreement or similar NZ$m	Total NZ$m	Financial instruments[5] NZ$m	Financial collateral (received)/ pledged[5] NZ$m	Net amount NZ$m
Derivative financial assets[1]	11,049	(285)	10,764	(8,553)	(1,665)	546
Reverse repurchase agreements[2]						
- at amortised cost	1,133	-	1,133	-	(1,133)	-
- at FVTPL	6,064	-	6,064	-	(6,064)	-
Total financial assets	18,246	(285)	17,961	(8,553)	(8,862)	546
Derivative financial liabilities[1]	(10,083)	211	(9,872)	8,553	512	(807)
Repurchase agreements[3]						
- at amortised cost	(34)	-	(34)	-	34	-
- at FVTPL	(5,233)	-	(5,233)	-	5,233	-
Total financial liabilities	(15,350)	211	(15,139)	8,553	5,779	(807)
As at 30 September 2025						
Derivative financial assets[1,4]	11,446	(346)	11,100	(8,492)	(1,662)	946
Reverse repurchase agreements[2]						
- at amortised cost[4]	400	-	400	-	(400)	-
- at FVTPL[4]	2,587	-	2,587	-	(2,587)	-
Total financial assets	14,433	(346)	14,087	(8,492)	(4,649)	946
Derivative financial liabilities[1,4]	(10,198)	98	(10,100)	8,492	752	(856)
Repurchase agreements[3]						
- at amortised cost	(1,165)	-	(1,165)	-	1,165	-
- at FVTPL	(3,355)	-	(3,355)	-	3,355	-
Total financial liabilities	(14,718)	98	(14,620)	8,492	5,272	(856)

1. Derivative assets and liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet reflect the impact of certain central clearing collateral arrangements, whereby collateral that qualifies as legal settlement has reduced the carrying value of those associated derivative balances.
2. Reverse repurchase agreements:
   - with less than 90 days to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Cash and cash equivalents; or
   - with 90 days or more to maturity are presented in the Balance Sheet within Net loans and advances.
3. Repurchase agreements are presented on the Balance Sheet within Deposits and other borrowings.
4. Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.
5. The amount of financial instruments and financial collateral disclosed is limited to the net balance sheet exposure of the relevant financial assets or liabilities, and any over-collateralisation is excluded from the tables.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Goodwill	3,006	3,006
Software	45	28
Other intangible assets	67	68
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,118	3,102

Goodwill and other intangible assets allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs)

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of the NBNZ Holdings Limited group on 1 December 2003, and the carrying amount reflects amortisation recognised before the application of NZ IFRS from 1 October 2004 and subsequent business disposals. Funds management rights, assessed as having indefinite useful lives, arose on the acquisition of the ING Holdings (NZ) Limited (now ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited) group on 30 November 2009.

Goodwill and funds management rights are allocated to CGUs as follows:

	Goodwill		Management rights	
Cash generating unit	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Personal	980	980	-	-
Funds Management	62	62	67	67
Personal segment	1,042	1,042	67	67
Business & Agri	695	695	-	-
Institutional	1,269	1,269	-	-
Total	3,006	3,006	67	67

Goodwill was assessed for indicators of impairment as at 30 September 2026, taking into account the results of the February 2026 impairment test and associated sensitivity and scenario analysis performed and the forecast impact of recent economic events. There were no indicators of impairment therefore, in accordance with NZ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, no further impairment test was required.

The following information is for the annual goodwill impairment test, and reflects the CGUs and goodwill allocations as at 28 February 2026.

Annual goodwill impairment test

The annual impairment test is performed as at the end of February each year. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the relevant CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCOD) and its value-in-use (VIU). We use a VIU approach to estimate the recoverable amount of the CGU to which each goodwill component is allocated. Based on this assessment no impairment was identified for any CGU, and therefore a FVLCOD calculation was not required.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Value-in-use

These calculations use cash flow projections based on a number of financial budgets within each CGU covering an initial forecast period. These projections also incorporate economic assumptions including GDP, inflation, unemployment, residential and commercial property prices, and the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements. Cash flows beyond the forecast period are extrapolated using the terminal growth rate. These cash flow projections are discounted using a discount rate derived using a capital asset pricing model.

Future changes in the assumptions upon which the calculation is based may materially impact this assessment, resulting in the potential impairment of part or all of the goodwill balances.

Input / assumption	Values applied in 28 February 2026 impairment test
Forecast period and projections	To 30 September 2030 – a forecast period was used to cover the implementation of RBNZ's increased capital requirements over the transition period ending on 1 July 2030.
Revenue growth over forecast period	Comprises impacts of net interest margin and volume growth, arising from planned responses to known regulatory and economic forecasts. Average annual forecast revenue growth rates are shown below.
Credit impairment over forecast period	Varies by CGU, based on ECL modelling for 2026 and 2027, before returning to long run experience levels for 2028 to 2030. Long run experience levels are based on ANZ New Zealand's bad debts written off, net of recoveries, since 2004 of 0.12% of gross loans and advances. Credit impairment for each CGU as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances for 2028 to 2030 is shown below.
Terminal growth rate	2.0% - based on 2027 forecast inflation from RBNZ's February 2026 Monetary Policy Statement.
Discount rate	Post tax: 11.5% (February 2025: 11.1%). The main variables in the calculation of the discount rate used are the risk-free rate, beta and the market risk premium. The risk-free rate was the average traded 10-year New Zealand government bond yield as at 28 February 2026 of 4.5%. The market risk premium was estimated using observed historic rates of return for the New Zealand stock exchange and 10-year government bonds. Beta was consistent with observable measures applied in the regional banking sector.

The values of the average revenue growth, credit impairment as a percentage of forecast gross loans and advances, and pre-tax discount rates assumptions by CGU are shown in the table below. The implied pre-tax discount rates are significantly higher than the post-tax discount rate above because regulatory capital retention over the forecast period is not tax effected.

	Revenue growth		Credit impairment		Pre-tax discount rate	
Cash generating unit	28 Feb 26	28 Feb 25	28 Feb 26	28 Feb 25	28 Feb 26	28 Feb 25
Personal	**4.3%**	3.6%	**0.02%**	0.02%	**24.6%**	29.0%
Funds Management	**6.2%**	1.4%	**n/a**	n/a	**22.8%**	26.5%
Business & Agri	**3.8%**	2.4%	**0.07%**	0.12%	**24.2%**	29.8%
Institutional	**2.1%**	1.6%	**0.08%**	0.05%	**24.3%**	29.4%

We performed stress tests for key sensitivities in each CGU. For Institutional, a 184 basis point decrease in the average annual growth over the forecast period to 0.2% would be required to reduce the CGU's recoverable amount to nil. A change, considered to be reasonably possible by management, in key assumptions would not cause the carrying amounts of any CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

The table below details how we recognise and measure different intangible assets:

	Goodwill	Software	Other Intangibles
Definition	Excess amount ANZ New Zealand has paid in acquiring a business over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.	Purchased software owned by ANZ New Zealand is capitalised. Internal and external costs incurred in building software and computer systems costing greater than NZ$20 million are capitalised as assets. Those less than NZ$20 million are expensed in the year in which the costs are incurred. Costs incurred in planning or evaluating software proposals or in maintaining systems after implementation are not capitalised.	Management fee rights arising from acquisition of funds management business and other intangible assets arising from contractual rights and other business acquisitions.
Carrying value	Cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Allocated to the CGU to which the acquisition relates.	Initially, measured at cost or if acquired in a business combination at the acquisition date, fair value. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.	Initially, measured at fair value at acquisition. Subsequently, carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.
Useful life	Indefinite. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment.	Except for major core infrastructure, amortised over periods between 2-5 years; however major core infrastructure may be amortised over 7 years subject to approval by the Audit Committee. Purchased software is amortised over 2 years unless it is considered integral to other assets with a longer useful life.	Management fee rights with an indefinite life are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication of impairment. Other intangible assets are amortised over 3 years.
Amortisation method	Not applicable.	Straight-line method.	Not applicable.

18. Goodwill and other intangible assets (continued)

Key judgements and estimates

Management judgement is used to assess the recoverable value of goodwill and other intangible assets, and the useful economic life of an asset, or whether an asset has an indefinite life. We reassess the recoverability of the carrying value at each reporting date.

Goodwill

A number of key judgements are required in the determination of whether or not a goodwill balance is impaired including:

- the level at which goodwill is allocated – consistent with prior periods the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated are ANZ New Zealand's revenue generating segments that benefit from relevant historical business combinations generating goodwill.
- determination of the carrying amount of each CGU which includes an allocation, on a reasonable and consistent basis, of corporate assets and liabilities that are not directly attributable to the CGUs to which goodwill is allocated.
- assessment of the recoverable amount of each CGU used to determine whether the carrying amount of goodwill is supported and is based on judgements including the selection of the model and key assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount.

Software and other intangible assets

At each reporting date, software and other intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment and, where such indicators are identified, an impairment test is performed. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset is written down immediately. Those assets not yet ready for use are tested for impairment annually.

In addition, the expected useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at each reporting date. The assessment requires management judgement, and in relation to our software assets, a number of factors can influence the expected useful lives. These factors include changes to business strategy, significant divestments and the pace of technological change.

19. Other provisions

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
ECL allowance on undrawn and contingent facilities[1]	139	134
Customer remediation	33	39
Restructuring costs	32	15
Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries	138	14
Other	24	26
Total other provisions	366	228

1. Refer to Note 12 Allowance for expected credit losses for movement analysis.

	Customer remediation NZ$m	Restructuring costs NZ$m	Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries NZ$m	Other NZ$m
Balance at 1 October 2025	39	15	14	26
New and increased provisions made during the year	3	46	127	1
Provisions used during the year	(7)	(23)	(3)	-
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(2)	(6)	-	(3)
Balance at 30 September 2026	33	32	138	24

Customer remediation

Customer remediation includes provisions for expected refunds to customers and other counterparties, and related customer, counterparty and regulatory claims, penalties and litigation costs and outcomes.

Restructuring costs

Provisions for restructuring costs arise from activities related to material changes in the scope of business undertaken by ANZ New Zealand or the manner in which that business is undertaken and include employee termination benefits. Costs relating to on-going activities are not provided for and are expensed as incurred.

Non-lending losses, frauds and forgeries

Non-lending losses include losses arising from certain legal actions and losses arising from forgeries, frauds and the correction of operational issues. The amounts recognised are the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties that surround the events and circumstances that affect the provision.

Other

Other provisions comprise various other provisions including losses arising from operational issues, make-good provisions associated with leased premises, and warranties and indemnities provided in connection with various disposals of businesses and assets.

Recognition and measurement

ANZ New Zealand recognises provisions when there is a present obligation arising from a past event, an outflow of economic resources is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the timing and amount of the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the estimated cash flows required to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Key judgements and estimates

ANZ New Zealand holds provisions for various obligations including customer remediation, restructuring costs, non-lending losses, frauds, and forgeries and litigation related claims. These provisions involve judgements regarding the timing and outcome of future events, including estimates of expenditure required to satisfy such obligations. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in light of such advice, provisions and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made.

In relation to customer remediation, determining the amount of the provisions, which represent management's best estimate of the cost of settling the identified matters, requires the exercise of significant judgement. It will often be necessary to form a view on a number of different assumptions, including the number of impacted customers, the average refund per customer, and the implications of regulatory exposures and customer claims having regard to their specific facts and circumstances. There is a heightened level of estimation uncertainty where the customer remediation provision relates to a legal proceeding or matter. The appropriateness of the underlying assumptions is reviewed on a regular basis against actual experience and other relevant evidence including expert legal advice, and adjustments are made to the provisions where appropriate.

20. Equity

Equity

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Share capital	14,572	14,570
Reserves		
FVOCI reserve	72	(11)
Cash flow hedge reserve	80	140
Total reserves	152	129
Retained earnings	2,827	1,994
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Ultimate Non-Bank Holding Company	17,551	16,693
Non-controlling interests	825	825
Total equity	18,376	17,518

Share capital

The table below details the movement in shares and share capital for the year.

	2026		2025	
	Number of shares	NZ$m	Number of shares	NZ$m
Ordinary shares	378,283,237	1,454	378,267,612	1,452
Ordinary shares issued	-	-	15,625	2
Total ordinary shares	378,283,237	1,454	378,283,237	1,454
Redeemable preference shares	11,527,618,950	13,094	11,527,618,950	13,094
Subtotal	11,905,902,187	14,548	11,905,902,187	14,548
NZ Branch initial head office account	-	11	-	11
Non-bank branch capital	-	13	-	11
Total share capital	11,905,902,187	14,572	11,905,902,187	14,570

Redeemable preference shares

All redeemable preference shares (RPS) were issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited to the Immediate Parent Company. RPS are redeemable by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited providing notice in writing to holders of the redeemable preference shares. Dividends are payable at the discretion of the Directors of ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited and are non-cumulative.

There are nine classes of RPS, relating to issues in 1988, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2015, 2018 and 2024. ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited did not pay any dividends on RPS during the years ended 30 September 2026 and 30 September 2025.

Non-controlling interests

The Bank has issued perpetual preference shares (PPS). The PPS are considered non-controlling interests to ANZ New Zealand.

	Profit attributable to non-controlling interest		Equity attributable to non-controlling interest		Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Perpetual preference shares	43	43	825	825	43	43
Total	43	43	825	825	43	43

PPS do not carry any voting rights. They are classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation, holders of PPS are entitled to an amount equal to the issue price of the PPS. Holders of PPS rank behind the claims of all depositors and other creditors of the Bank (other than creditors that rank equally with the PPS), equally with the rights of other holders of PPS and other equal ranking securities and obligations, and in priority to the rights of holders of ordinary shares.

Holders of PPS are entitled to receive dividends that are discretionary, non-cumulative and subject to conditions. If a PPS dividend is not paid, there are certain restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay a dividend on its ordinary shares. Holders of the PPS have no other rights to participate in the profits or property of the Bank.

Holders of PPS have no right to require that the PPS be redeemed.

The Bank has two classes of PPS that are quoted on the NZX Debt Market: PPS issued in 2022 and PPS issued in 2024.

20. Equity (continued)

The key terms of the PPS are as follows:

	2022 PPS	2024 PPS
Issue date	18 July 2022	19 March 2024
Issue amount	NZ$550 million	NZ$275 million
First optional redemption date	18 July 2028	19 March 2030
Final maturity date	Perpetual	Perpetual
Dividend amount	6.95% per annum until 18 July 2028 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).	7.60% per annum until 19 March 2030 (after which it changes to a floating rate equal to the New Zealand 3-month bank bill rate plus 3.25%), multiplied by one minus the New Zealand company tax rate (where the PPS dividend is fully imputed).

As at 30 September 2026, the PPS carried a BBB+ credit rating from S&P Global Ratings.

The Bank may, at its option, redeem a class of PPS on an optional redemption date (being each scheduled quarterly dividend payment date from and including the first optional redemption date), or at any time following the occurrence of a tax event or regulatory event, subject to prior written approval of RBNZ and certain other conditions being met.

Recognition and measurement

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have no par value. They entitle holders to receive dividends, or proceeds available on winding up of ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited, in proportion to the number of fully paid ordinary shares held. They are recognised at the amount paid per ordinary share net of directly attributable costs. Every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present at a meeting of ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited in person, or by proxy, is entitled to:

- on a show of hands, one vote; and
- on a poll, one vote, for each share held.

Redeemable preference shares

RPS do not carry any voting rights. They are wholly classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation of ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited, holders of RPS are entitled to available subscribed capital per share, pari passu with all holders of existing RPS but in priority to all holders of ordinary shares. They have no entitlement to participate in further distribution of profits or assets.

Reserves:

Cash flow hedge reserve

Includes fair value gains and losses associated with the effective portion of designated cash flow hedging instruments together with any tax effect.

FVOCI reserve

Includes changes in the fair value of certain debt securities and equity securities included within Investment Securities together with any tax effect.

In respect of debt securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition, except for those relating to allowance for ECL, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. As debt securities at FVOCI are recorded at fair value, the balance of the FVOCI reserve is net of the ECL allowance associated with such assets. When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is reclassified to profit or loss and presented in Other operating income.

In respect of the equity securities classified as measured at FVOCI, the FVOCI reserve records accumulated changes in fair value arising subsequent to initial recognition (including any related foreign exchange gains or losses). When an equity security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in the FVOCI reserve in respect of that security is not recycled to profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests

Share in the net assets of controlled entities attributable to equity interests which ANZ New Zealand does not own directly or indirectly. The equity interest comprises PPS issued by the Bank.

PPS do not carry any voting rights. They are wholly classified as equity instruments as there is no contractual obligation for the Bank to either deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments on a potentially unfavourable basis.

In the event of liquidation, holders of PPS are entitled to available subscribed capital per share, pari passu with other equally ranking subordinated debt issued by the Bank but in priority to all holders of ordinary shares issued by the Bank. They have no entitlement to participate in further distribution of profits or assets.

21. Capital management

Capital management strategy

ANZ New Zealand's core capital objectives are to:

- protect the interests of depositors, creditors and shareholders;
- ensure the safety and soundness of ANZ New Zealand's capital position; and
- ensure that the capital base supports ANZ New Zealand's risk appetite, and strategic business objectives, in an efficient and effective manner.

The Bank has regulatory capital requirements and holds, and manages, most of the Banking Group's capital position. The Bank's Board holds ultimate responsibility for ensuring that capital adequacy of the Banking Group is maintained. This includes: setting, monitoring and obtaining assurance for the Banking Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) policy and framework; standardised risk definitions for all material risks; materiality thresholds; capital adequacy targets; internal risk capital principles; and risk appetite.

The Banking Group has minimum and trigger levels for capital that ensure sufficient capital is maintained to:

- meet minimum prudential requirements imposed by the Bank's regulators;
- ensure consistency with the Banking Group's overall risk profile and financial positions, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan; and
- support the internal risk capital requirements of the business.

ALCO is responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Banking Group's ICAAP framework, including ongoing monitoring, reporting and compliance. The Banking Group's ICAAP is subject to independent and periodic review.

Managed capital

The Banking Group is subject to its own regulatory capital requirements as administered by RBNZ. The following table provides details of the capital of ANZ New Zealand which is managed outside the Banking Group.

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
ANZ New Zealand equity	18,376	17,518
Subordinated debt issued by ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited used to purchase PPS issued by the Bank	982	905
Borrowings from the Immediate Parent Company used to purchase ordinary shares issued by the Bank	1,766	1,766
less: Banking Group shareholders' equity	(20,756)	(19,898)
Capital of ANZ New Zealand managed outside the Banking Group	368	291
Total assets of ANZ New Zealand held outside the Banking Group	247	284
Ratio	149.0%	102.5%

22. Controlled entities

The following table lists the subsidiaries of ANZ New Zealand. All subsidiaries are 100% owned and incorporated in New Zealand unless stated otherwise.

ANZ Group Holdings Limited[2]	Nature of business Holding company
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (New Zealand Branch)[2]	Registered bank
ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited	Holding company
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	Registered bank
ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	Custodian and nominee
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited	Funds management
ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited	Staff superannuation scheme trustee
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited	Finance
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited	Holding company
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited	Funds management
OneAnswer Nominees Limited	Wrap services provider
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust[1]	Securitisation entity
Arawata Assets Limited	Property
Endeavour Finance Limited	Investment
Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1[1]	Securitisation entity
ANZ Nominees Pty Limited (New Zealand Branch)[2]	Nominee
Institutional Securitisation Services Limited (New Zealand Branch)[2]	Securitisation services
DOT Data Limited	Data processing services

1. ANZ New Zealand does not own ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust and Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1. Control exists as ANZ New Zealand retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the operations. Details of ANZ New Zealand's interest in consolidated structured entities is included in Note 23 Structured entities.
2. Incorporated in Australia and registered in New Zealand as an Overseas ASIC Company.

Recognition and measurement

ANZ New Zealand's subsidiaries are those entities it controls through:

- being exposed to, or having rights to, variable returns from the entity; and
- being able to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

ANZ New Zealand assesses whether it has power over those entities by examining ANZ New Zealand's existing rights to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

If ANZ New Zealand sells or acquires subsidiaries during the year, it includes their operating results in ANZ New Zealand results to the date of disposal or from the date of acquisition. When ANZ New Zealand's control ceases, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related non-controlling interest and other components of equity.

If ANZ New Zealand's ownership interest in a subsidiary changes in a way that does not result in a loss of control, then ANZ New Zealand accounts for that as a transaction with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders.

All transactions between ANZ New Zealand entities are eliminated on consolidation.

23. Structured entities

A Structured Entity (SE) is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in determining who controls the entity. SEs are generally established with restrictions on their ongoing activities in order to achieve narrow and well defined objectives.

SEs are classified as subsidiaries and consolidated when control exists. If ANZ New Zealand does not control a SE, then it is not consolidated. This note provides information on both consolidated and unconsolidated SEs.

ANZ New Zealand's involvement with SEs is as follows:

Type	Details
Securitisation	ANZ New Zealand uses the Kingfisher NZ Trust 2008-1 (the Kingfisher Trust) to securitise residential mortgages that it has originated, in order to diversify sources of funding for liquidity management. The Kingfisher Trust is an internal securitisation (bankruptcy remote) vehicle created for the purpose of structuring assets that are eligible for repurchase under agreements with RBNZ (these are known as 'Repo eligible'). ANZ New Zealand is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Kingfisher Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Kingfisher Trust's activities. The Kingfisher Trust is therefore consolidated. As at 30 September 2025, ANZ New Zealand had entered into repurchase agreements with RBNZ in relation to the TLF and FLP. The outstanding balances under these repurchase agreements were fully repaid during the year. Additionally, ANZ New Zealand may acquire interests in securitisation vehicles set up by third parties through providing lending facilities to, or holding securities issued by, such entities.
ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust (the Covered Bond Trust)	Substantially all of the assets of the Covered Bond Trust are made up of certain housing loans and related securities originated by the Bank which are security for the guarantee by ANZNZ Covered Bond Trust Limited as trustee of the Covered Bond Trust of issuances of covered bonds by the Bank, or its wholly owned subsidiary ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited, from time to time. The assets of the Covered Bond Trust are not available to creditors of the Bank, although the Bank (or its liquidator or statutory manager) may have a claim against the residual assets of the Covered Bond Trust (if any) after all priority ranking creditors of the Covered Bond Trust have been satisfied. ANZ New Zealand is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the Covered Bond Trust and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Covered Bond Trust's activities. The Covered Bond Trust is therefore consolidated.
Structured finance arrangements	ANZ New Zealand is involved with SEs established: • in connection with structured lending transactions to facilitate debt syndication and/or to ring-fence collateral; and • to own assets that are leased to customers in structured leasing transactions. ANZ New Zealand may provide risk management products (derivatives) to the SE. In all instances, ANZ New Zealand does not control these SEs. Further, ANZ New Zealand's involvement does not establish more than a passive interest in decisions about the relevant activities of the SE, and accordingly we do not consider that interest disclosable.
Funds management activities	ANZ New Zealand is the scheme manager for a number of Managed Investment Schemes (MIS). These MIS include the ANZ and OneAnswer branded KiwiSaver, and retail schemes. These MIS are financed through the issue of units to investors and ANZ New Zealand considers them to be SEs. ANZ New Zealand's interests in these MIS are limited to receiving fees for services or providing risk management products (derivatives). These interests do not create significant exposures to the MIS that would allow ANZ New Zealand to control the funds. Therefore, these MIS are not consolidated.

23. Structured entities (continued)

Consolidated structured entities

Financial or other support provided to consolidated SEs

The Bank provides lending facilities, derivatives and commitments to the Kingfisher Trust and the Covered Bond Trust and/or holds debt instruments that they have issued. The Bank did not provide any non-contractual support to consolidated SEs during the year (2025: nil).

Unconsolidated structured entities

ANZ New Zealand's interest in unconsolidated SEs

An 'interest' in an unconsolidated SE is any form of contractual or non-contractual involvement with a SE that exposes ANZ New Zealand to variability of returns from the performance of that SE. These interests include, but are not limited to: holdings of debt or equity securities; derivatives that pass on risks specific to the performance of the SE; lending; loan commitments; financial guarantees; and fees from funds management activities.

For the purpose of disclosing interests in unconsolidated SEs:

- no disclosure is made if ANZ New Zealand's involvement is not more than a passive interest - for example: when ANZ New Zealand's involvement constitutes a typical customer-supplier relationship. On this basis, exposures to unconsolidated SEs that arise from lending, trading and investing activities are not considered disclosable interests - unless the design of the structured entity allows ANZ New Zealand to participate in decisions about the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns).
- 'interests' do not include derivatives intended to expose ANZ New Zealand to market risk (rather than performance risk specific to the SE) or derivatives through which ANZ New Zealand creates, rather than absorbs, variability of the unconsolidated SE (such as purchase of credit protection under a credit default swap).

ANZ New Zealand earned funds management fees of NZ$219 million (2025: NZ$207 million) during the year. As at 30 September 2026, ANZ New Zealand had total funds under management of NZ$44.2 billion (2025: NZ$41.9 billion) of which NZ$27.6 billion (2025: NZ$26.8 billion) related to its MIS, with the largest individual fund being approximately NZ$5.5 billion (2025: NZ$5.4 billion).

ANZ New Zealand did not provide any non-contractual support to unconsolidated SEs during the year (2025: nil): nor does it have any current intention to provide financial or other support to unconsolidated SEs.

Sponsored unconsolidated structured entities

ANZ New Zealand may also sponsor unconsolidated SEs in which it has no disclosable interest.

For the purposes of this disclosure, ANZ New Zealand considers itself the 'sponsor' of an unconsolidated SE if it is the primary party involved in the design and establishment of that SE and:

- ANZ New Zealand is the major user of that SE; or
- ANZ New Zealand's name appears in the name of that SE, or on its products; or
- ANZ New Zealand provides implicit or explicit guarantees of that SE's performance.

The Bank has sponsored the ANZ PIE Fund, which invests only in deposits with the Bank. ANZ New Zealand does not provide any implicit or explicit guarantees of the capital value or performance of investments in the ANZ PIE Fund. There was no income received from, nor assets transferred to, this entity during the year.

Key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement is required in assessing whether ANZ New Zealand has control over Structured Entities. Judgement is required to determine the existence of:

- power over the relevant activities (being those that significantly affect the entity's returns);
- exposure to variable returns of the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect ANZ New Zealand's returns.

24. Assets pledged, collateral accepted, and financial assets transferred

Amounts presented as collateral paid and received in the Balance Sheet relate to derivative liabilities and derivative assets respectively. The terms and conditions of those collateral agreements are included in the standard CSA that forms part of the ISDA Master Agreement under which most of ANZ New Zealand derivatives are executed. The following disclosures exclude these balances.

In the normal course of business, ANZ New Zealand enters into transactions where it pledges or transfers financial assets directly to third parties. These transfers may result in ANZ New Zealand fully, or partially, derecognising those financial assets - depending on ANZ New Zealand's exposure to the risks and rewards or control over the transferred assets. If ANZ New Zealand retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of a transferred asset, the transfer does not qualify for derecognition and the asset remains on ANZ New Zealand's balance sheet in its entirety, with a corresponding liability recognised for proceeds from the transfer.

Covered bonds

ANZ New Zealand operates a covered bond programme to raise funding. Refer to Note 14 Debt issuances and Note 23 Structured entities for further details. The covered bonds issued externally are included within debt issuances.

Repurchase agreements

When ANZ New Zealand sells securities subject to repurchase agreements under which we retain substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, then those assets do not qualify for derecognition. An associated liability is recognised for the consideration received from the counterparty.

The table below sets out the balance of assets transferred that do not qualify for derecognition, along with the associated liabilities:

	Covered bonds		Repurchase agreements	
	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Current carrying amount of assets transferred	9,900	9,995	5,256	4,947
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	2,973	2,510	5,267	4,520

Collateral accepted as security for assets

ANZ New Zealand has received collateral associated with various financial transactions. Under certain arrangements ANZ New Zealand has the right to sell, or to repledge, the collateral received. These arrangements are governed by standard industry agreements.

The fair value of collateral we have received and that which we have sold or repledged is as follows:

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Fair value of assets which can be sold or repledged[1]	7,208	3,031
Fair value of assets sold or repledged[1]	858	911

1. Comparative amounts have been adjusted to be consistent with the current period's presentation.

25. Related party disclosures

Key management personnel and their related parties

Key management personnel (KMP) are defined as directors and those executives having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of ANZ New Zealand. Executive roles included in KMP are the Bank's CEO and all executives reporting directly to the Bank's CEO, and the CEO – NZ Branch. KMP compensation included within total personnel expenses in Note 3 Operating expenses is as follows:

Key management personnel compensation[1]	2026 NZ$000	2025 NZ$000
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	14,272	13,736
Post-employment benefits	415	612
Other long-term benefits[2]	61	77
Termination benefits	60	-
Share-based payments	3,657	3,783
Total	18,465	18,208

1. Includes former disclosed KMPs until the end of their employment, and close family members of KMP employed by ANZ New Zealand.
2. Comprises long service leave accrued during the year.

Transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties[1]	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Secured loans and advances	20	12
Unsecured loans and advances	3	-
Credit related commitments (undrawn loan facilities)	4	3
Interest income	1	1
Allowance for expected credit losses	1	-
Customer deposits[2]	13	8
Payables and other liabilities (share-based payments liability)	4	3

1. Includes KMP, close family members of KMP and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or their close family members, of ANZ New Zealand and its parent companies.
2. Includes holdings of units in the ANZ PIE Fund (a sponsored unconsolidated structured entity) which are invested solely in deposits of the Bank.

Loans made to KMP and their related parties are made in the ordinary course of business on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers, including the term of the loan, security required and the interest rate. No amounts have been written off or forgiven, or individually assessed allowances for expected credit losses raised in respect of these balances (2025: nil).

All other transactions with KMP and their related parties are made on terms and conditions no more favourable than those given to other employees or customers. These transactions generally involve the provision of financial and investment services. In addition to the amounts above:

- Aggregate amounts for each of unsecured loans and advances, interest expense, fee income, debt issuances and collectively assessed credit impairment charge and allowance for expected credit losses were less than NZ$1 million for both years presented.
- KMP and their related parties also hold units in other MIS managed by ANZ New Zealand. Transactions and balances in respect of these MIS holdings are not disclosed because those MIS are unconsolidated structured entities and not included in the financial statements of ANZ New Zealand.
- Some KMP pay ANZ New Zealand for the use of carparks in premises owned or leased by ANZ New Zealand. These amounts were less than NZ$0.1 million (2025: less than NZ$0.1 million).

25. Related party disclosures (continued)

Transactions with other members of the ANZ Group and associates

ANZ New Zealand undertakes transactions with the Immediate Parent Company, the Ultimate Parent Bank, other members of the ANZ Group and associates.

These transactions principally consist of funding and hedging transactions, the provision of other financial and investment services, technology and process support, and compensation for share based payments made to ANZ New Zealand employees. These transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and on normal commercial terms.

Transactions	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Immediate Parent Company		
Interest expense	127	131
Dividends paid	1,530	1,515
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Interest income	34	12
Interest expense	94	131
Other operating income	37	12
Operating expenses	105	82
Ordinary shares issued	-	2
NZ Branch retained earnings repatriated	-	150
Associates		
Operating expenses	3	3

Outstanding balances	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,992	443
Collateral paid	-	1
Derivative financial instruments	7,879	8,206
Other assets	69	56
Total due from related parties	10,940	8,706
Immediate Parent Company		
Deposits and other borrowings	1,766	1,766
Payables and other liabilities	52	55
Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries		
Settlement balances payable	820	21
Collateral received	522	775
Deposits and other borrowings	229	1,351
Derivative financial instruments	7,400	7,263
Payables and other liabilities	25	33
Debt issuances	11	-
Associates		
Deposits and other borrowings	2	1
Total due to related parties	10,827	11,265

Balances due from / to other members of the ANZ Group and associates are unsecured. The Bank has provided guarantees and commitments to, and received guarantees from, these entities as follows:

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Financial guarantees provided by the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	260	166
Financial guarantees provided to the Ultimate Parent Bank and other ANZ Group subsidiaries	303	287
Undrawn facilities provided to associates	1	1

26. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Credit related commitments and contingencies

	2026 NZ$m	2025 NZ$m
Contract amount of:		
Undrawn facilities	29,503	26,964
Guarantees and letters of credit	1,180	1,427
Performance related contingencies	1,760	1,802
Total	32,443	30,193

Undrawn facilities

The majority of undrawn facilities are subject to customers maintaining specific credit and other requirements or conditions. Many of these facilities are expected to be only partially used, and others may never be used at all. As such, the total of the nominal principal amounts is not necessarily representative of future liquidity risks or future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which ANZ New Zealand may be required to pay, the full amount of undrawn facilities mature within 12 months.

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies

Guarantees, letters of credit and performance related contingencies relate to transactions that ANZ New Zealand has entered into as principal.

Letters of credit involve ANZ New Zealand issuing letters of credit guaranteeing payment in favour of an exporter. They are secured against an underlying shipment of goods or backed by a confirmatory letter of credit from another bank.

Performance related contingencies are liabilities that oblige ANZ New Zealand to make payments to a third party if the customer fails to fulfil its non-monetary obligations under the contract.

To reflect the risks associated with these transactions, we apply the same credit origination, portfolio management and collateral requirements that we apply to loans. The contract amount represents the maximum potential amount that we could lose if the counterparty fails to meet its financial obligations. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the notional amounts do not necessarily reflect future cash requirements. Based on the earliest date on which ANZ New Zealand may be required to pay, the full amount of guarantees and letters of credit and performance related contingencies mature within 12 months.

Other contingent liabilities

There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against ANZ New Zealand. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, provisions (refer to Note 19 Other provisions) and/or disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice seriously the interests of ANZ New Zealand.

Regulatory, customer and third party exposures

ANZ New Zealand regularly engages with its regulators. The nature of these regulatory interactions can be wide ranging and include regulatory investigations, surveillance and reviews, reportable situations, formal and informal inquiries and regulatory supervisory activities in New Zealand and globally. ANZ New Zealand also receives notices and requests for information from its regulators from time to time as part of both industry-wide and ANZ New Zealand-specific reviews and makes disclosures to its regulators at its own instigation.

ANZ New Zealand's regulatory interactions can relate to a broad range of matters including, for example, responsible lending practices, regulated lending requirements, product suitability and distribution, interest and fees and the entitlement to charge them, customer remediation, wealth advice, insurance distribution, pricing, competition, conduct in financial markets and financial transactions, capital market transactions, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing obligations, privacy obligations and information security, business continuity management, reporting and disclosure obligations, product disclosure documentation and prudential requirements.

The possible exposures associated with the Bank's regulatory interactions may include civil enforcement actions, criminal proceedings, fines and penalties, imposition of capital or liquidity requirements, customer remediation, the requirement to conduct independent reviews, sanctions or the exercise of other regulatory powers.

There may also be exposures to customers, investors or third parties which are additional to any regulatory exposures. These could include class actions or claims for compensation or other remedies.

The outcomes and total costs associated with these possible regulatory, customer and other exposures remain uncertain.

Warranties and indemnities

ANZ New Zealand has provided warranties, indemnities and other commitments in various contracts for the disposal of businesses and assets and other commercial transactions, covering a range of matters and risks. It is exposed to potential claims under those warranties, indemnities and commitments, some of which are currently active. The outcomes and total costs associated with these exposures remain uncertain.

Pending proceedings

The Bank is defending an opt-out representative proceeding where the plaintiffs are alleging breaches of disclosure requirements under consumer credit legislation in respect of variation letters sent to certain loan customers. In May 2026, the High Court granted summary judgment against the Bank in favour of the representative plaintiffs. The Bank's estimate of the maximum potential liability arising from this decision is NZ$125 million. The Bank has filed an appeal against the decision in the Court of Appeal and the representative plaintiffs have cross-appealed. The substantive proceedings have been stayed pending determination of the appeal.

27. Auditor fees

	2026 NZ$000	2025 NZ$000
KPMG		
Audit or review of the financial statements[1]	2,787	2,567
Audit or review related services:		
- Assurance engagements[2]	54	29
- Agreed upon procedures engagements[3]	93	93
- Other non-assurance engagements[4]	124	124
Total audit or review related services	271	246
Other assurance services and other agreed upon procedures engagements[5]	790	468
Total fees relating to ANZ New Zealand	3,848	3,281
Fees relating to unconsolidated SEs managed by ANZ New Zealand		
Audit or review of the financial statements	886	1,058
Audit or review related services[6]	163	185
Other assurance services and other agreed upon procedures engagements[5]	-	241
Total fees relating to unconsolidated SEs managed by ANZ New Zealand	1,049	1,484
Total KPMG fees	4,897	4,765

1. Includes fees relating to the audit of the annual disclosure statements, review of the interim disclosure statements and the audit of the ANZNZ's subsidiaries' annual financial statements.
2. Includes fees relating to trust deed compliance, internal control reviews and other regulatory reporting assurance.
3. Includes fees relating to other SEs, registry reviews and other services.
4. Includes fees relating to treasury funding programmes and offer document reviews.
5. Includes assurance engagement fees relating to greenhouse gas statements, other sustainability reports, and regulatory reporting.
6. Includes assurance engagement fees relating to internal control and registry reviews.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the directors of ANZ Group Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the New Zealand business of ANZ Group Holdings Limited (ANZGHL) and its subsidiaries (ANZ New Zealand) on pages 4 to 65 which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 September 2026;
- the consolidated income statement, statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects:

- ANZ New Zealand's financial position as at 30 September 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of ANZ New Zealand in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for *Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

Our firm has provided services to ANZ New Zealand in relation to review of regulatory returns, internal controls reports, prospectus assurance or reviews, agreed upon procedures engagements and other assurance engagements. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with ANZ New Zealand on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of ANZ New Zealand. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of ANZ New Zealand. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, ANZ New Zealand.

Key Audit Matters

The **Key Audit Matters** we identified are:

- Allowance for expected credit losses
- Valuation of financial instruments
- Information technology systems and controls

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the directors as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion.

Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the consolidated financial statements.

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Key Audit Matters (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses ($797 million)

Refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) is a key audit matter due to the significance of the loans and advances balance to the consolidated financial statements and the inherent complexity of ANZ New Zealand's Expected Credit Loss models (ECL models) used to measure ECL allowances. These models are reliant on data and a number of estimates including impacts of multiple economic scenarios, and other assumptions such as defining a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR).

NZ IFRS 9 requires ANZ New Zealand to measure ECL on a forward-looking basis reflecting a range of future economic conditions, of which GDP and unemployment levels are considered key assumptions. Post-model adjustments to the ECL results are also made by ANZ New Zealand to address known ECL model limitations or emerging trends in the loan portfolios. We exercise significant judgement in challenging both the economic scenarios used and the judgemental post-model adjustments that ANZ New Zealand applies to the ECL results.

ANZ New Zealand's criteria selected to identify a SICR, such as a decrease in customer credit rating (CCR), are key areas of judgement within ANZ New Zealand's ECL methodology as these criteria determine if a forward-looking 12 month or lifetime allowance is recorded.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the allowance for ECL and disclosures included assessing ANZ New Zealand's significant accounting policies against the requirements of the accounting standard. Credit risk and economic specialists were used in ECL audit procedures as a core part of our audit team.

We tested key controls in relation to:

- ANZ New Zealand's ECL model governance and validation processes which involved assessment of model performance;
- ANZ New Zealand's assessment and approval of the forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenario weightings through challenge applied by ANZ New Zealand's internal governance processes;
- Reconciliation of the data used in the ECL calculation process to gross balances recorded within the general ledger as well as source systems;
- Counterparty risk grading for wholesale loans (larger customer exposures are monitored individually), a key input into the SICR assumption. This included;
  - Testing the approval of new lending facilities against ANZ New Zealand's lending policies,
  - Re-performing credit assessments for a sample of wholesale loans. For each loan sampled, we challenged ANZ New Zealand's CCR and Security Indicator. To do this, we reviewed the information on ANZ New Zealand's loan file, understood the facts and circumstances of the case with the relationship manager, and performed our own assessment of CCR and Security Indicator; and
- IT system controls which record retail loans lending arrears, group exposures into delinquency buckets and recalculate individual allowances. We tested automated calculation and change management controls and evaluated the oversight of the portfolios, with a focus on controls over delinquency monitoring.

We tested relevant General Information Technology Controls over the key IT applications used by ANZ New Zealand in measuring ECL allowances, as detailed in the IT Systems and Controls key audit matter below.

In addition to controls testing, our procedures included:

- For a sample of wholesale loans controlled by ANZ New Zealand's specialist workout and recovery team, who assessed them as higher risk or impaired, we reviewed the assessment of loan recoverability as part of our risk assessment procedures over the credit allowance;
- Obtaining an understanding of ANZ New Zealand's processes to determine ECL allowances, evaluating ANZ New Zealand's ECL model methodologies against established market practices and criteria in the accounting standards;
- Working with our credit risk specialists, we assessed the accuracy of ANZ New Zealand's ECL model estimates by re-performing, for a sample of loans, the ECL allowance using our independently driven calculation tools and comparing this to the amount recorded by ANZ New Zealand;
- Working with our economic specialists, we challenged ANZ New Zealand's forward-looking macro-economic assumptions and scenarios incorporated in ANZ New Zealand's ECL models. We compared ANZ New Zealand's forecast GDP and unemployment rates to relevant publicly available macro-economic information, and considered other known variables and information obtained through our other audit procedures to identify contradictory indicators;
- Testing the implementation of ANZ New Zealand's SICR methodology by re-performing the staging calculation for a sample of loans taking into consideration movements in the CCR from loan origination and comparing our expectation to actual staging applied on an individual account level in ANZ New Zealand's ECL model; and
- Assessing the accuracy of the data used in the ECL models by confirming a sample of data fields such as account balance and CCR to relevant source systems.

We also challenged key assumptions in the components of ANZ New Zealand's post-model adjustments. This included:

- Assessing the requirement for post-model adjustments considering ANZ New Zealand's ECL model and data deficiencies identified by ANZ New Zealand's ECL model validation processes;
- Comparing underlying data used in concentration risk and economic cycle allowances to underlying loan portfolio characteristics of recent loss experience, current market conditions and specific risks inherent in ANZ New Zealand's loan portfolios;
- Assessing certain post-model adjustments identified against internal and external information;
- Assessing the completeness of post-model adjustments by checking the consistency of risks we identified in the portfolios against ANZ New Zealand's assessment; and
- We assessed the appropriateness of ANZ New Zealand's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements using our understanding obtained from our testing and against the requirements of NZ IFRS.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Valuation of financial instruments

Fair value of Level 2 financial instruments in asset positions $21,361 million, in liability positions $19,547 million

Refer to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements.

The Key Audit Matter

The fair value of ANZ New Zealand's Level 2 financial instruments is determined by ANZ New Zealand through the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgement and the use of assumption and estimates.

The valuation of Level 2 financial instruments held at fair value is a key audit matter due to the complexity associated with the valuation methodology and models of certain more complex Level 2 financial instruments including fair value adjustments (FVAs) leading to an increase in subjectivity and estimation uncertainty. Level 2 financial instruments represent 51% of ANZ New Zealand's financial assets carried at fair value and 98% of ANZ New Zealand's financial liabilities carried at fair value.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures for the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value included:

Performing an assessment of the population of financial instruments held at fair value to identify portfolios that have a higher risk of misstatement arising from significant judgment over valuation either due to unobservable inputs or complex models.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls relating specifically to these financial instruments, including:

- Independent Price Verification (IPV), including completeness of portfolios and valuation inputs subject to IPV;
- Model validation at inception and periodically, including assessment of model limitation and assumptions;
- Review and challenge of daily profit and loss by a control function;
- Collateral management process, including review of margin reconciliations with clearing houses; and
- Review and approval of FVAs, including exit price and portfolio level adjustments.

In relation to the valuation of Level 2 financial instruments, with the assistance of our valuation specialists:

- Assessing the reasonableness of key inputs and assumptions using comparable data in the market and available alternatives;
- Comparing ANZ New Zealand's valuation methodology to industry practice and the criteria in the accounting standards; and
- Independently revaluing a selection of financial instruments and FVAs. This involved sourcing independent inputs from comparable data in the market and available alternatives. We challenged and assessed any differences.

We assessed ANZ New Zealand's consolidated financial statement disclosures, including key judgements and assumptions using our understanding obtained from our testing and against NZ IFRS.

Information technology (IT) systems and controls

The Key Audit Matter

As a major New Zealand bank, ANZ New Zealand's businesses utilise a large number of complex, interdependent IT systems to process and record a high volume of transactions. Controls over access and changes to IT systems are critical to the recording of financial information and the preparation of financial statements which provides a true and fair view of ANZ New Zealand's financial position and performance. The IT systems and controls, as they impact the financial recording and reporting of transactions, is a key audit matter and our audit approach could significantly differ depending on the effective operation of ANZ New Zealand's IT controls.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We tested the control environment for key IT applications used in processing significant transactions and recording balances in the general ledger. We also tested automated controls embedded within these systems which support the effective operation of technology-enabled business processes. Our IT specialists were used throughout the engagement as a core part of our audit team.

Our audit procedures included:

- Assessing the governance and higher-level controls in place across the IT environment, including the approach to ANZ New Zealand policy design, review and awareness;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls across the User Access Management Lifecycle, including how users are on-boarded, reviewed, and removed on a timely basis from critical IT applications and supporting infrastructure. We also examined how privileged roles and functions are managed across each IT application and the supporting infrastructure;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls in place over change management, including how changes are initiated, documented, approved, tested and authorised prior to migration into the production environment of critical IT applications. We also assessed the appropriateness of users with access to make changes to IT applications across ANZ New Zealand;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls used by ANZ New Zealand's technology teams to schedule system jobs and monitor system integrity;
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of controls related to significant IT application programs per the ANZ Delivery Framework; and
- Design and operating effectiveness testing of automated business process controls including those that enforce segregation of duties between conflicting roles within IT applications, configurations in place to perform calculations, mappings, and flagging of financial transactions, automated reconciliation controls (both between systems, and intra-system) and data integrity of critical system reporting used by us in our audit to select samples and analysis data used by management to generate financial reporting.

Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the directors of ANZGHL. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of KPMG, any entities directly or indirectly controlled by KPMG, or any of their respective members or employees, accept or assume any responsibility and deny all liability to anyone other than the directors for our audit work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions or conclusions we have formed.

Responsibilities of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors, on behalf of ANZ New Zealand, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS issued by the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board;
- implementing the necessary internal control to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability of ANZ New Zealand to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is located on the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

https://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-1-1/

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Brent Manning.

For and on behalf of:



KPMG
Wellington

6 November 2026

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